

Report

**Training Course on Survey and Restoration of  
Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific**  
13 November - 11 December 2001, Nara, Japan

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

Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

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

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Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office,  
Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)  
Nara Prefectural Government “Horen” Office 1F  
757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113 Japan  
Phone : +81-742-20-5001  
FAX : +81-742-20-5701  
E-mail: [nara@accu.or.jp](mailto:nara@accu.or.jp)  
URL : <http://www.nara.accu.or.jp>

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## *Preface*

There are 41 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, for which the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) is responsible. As of December 2001, the region had 93 world cultural heritage sites registered with the Cultural Heritage Convention. The Asia-Pacific region features a wide diversity of climatic and geographical conditions. Individual countries in the region have long fostered unique cultures, as evidenced by the high-density distribution of various original cultural heritage sites. Preserving these cultural heritage sites for future generations calls for accurate and proper surveys and preservation techniques, which require international cooperation, particularly within the region.

The Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome, jointly organised the “Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific” in Nara from 13 November to 11 December 2001, with 13 participants from 13 countries of the Asia and Pacific region. This programme was supported by UNESCO, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the Nara Prefectural Government, and the Nara Municipal Government.

The objective was 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 cultural heritage preservation in each country of the region.

The curriculum of the training course included lectures on the preservation of archaeological sites and tours of actual preservation sites. Since Nara has many valuable historic monuments, participants were able to confirm what they had learnt at lectures and deepen their understanding. Similarly, participants were able to learn preservation methods of unearthed archaeological artefacts, through hands-on operation of treatment equipment.

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

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

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



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# **I Summary**

## **1. Introduction**

Two years have passed since the establishment of the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU Nara Office) in August 1999. In 2001, the ACCU Nara Office jointly held the Second Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific with the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, and the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM), following the first such training course held in 2000. The second training course period was from 13 November to 11 December, 2001. In mid-June, the ACCU Nara Office requested UNESCO national commissions in this region to recommend applicants for the training course. As of 10 September (deadline), there were 19 applicants; among them, four were not admitted due to lack of necessary documents, or eligibility (specialists in cultural property preservation).

Although the training course was quite intensive, including lectures, research, technological training, discussions, and fieldwork, the participants studied assiduously and received a comprehensive education on cultural heritage protection methods.

## **2. Programme Objectives**

The objective is to hold a training course for persons in charge of survey and restoration of archaeological sites in Asia and the Pacific 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.

## **3. Proceedings**

### **Programme**

Thirteen participants from 13 countries including Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.D.R, Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Uzbekistan attended the training course. They are specialists who are in charge of excavation and survey of archaeological sites or restoration/maintenance of historic buildings and are expected to utilize the experience and knowledge acquired from the training and to continue to play a leading role in this field upon their return to their own country. The course covered four sections comprised of 1) Lectures, 2) Practical Training, 3) Field Study, 4) Discussion on Cultural Heritage Protection.

### **Opening**

On the morning of 13 November, 2001, the opening ceremony was inaugurated at Kasugano-So, with a welcoming address by Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). Mr. Suzuki Yoshimori, Director of ACCU delivered his welcome speech to the participants. After self-introductions by the participants and group photos, the programme orientation was held. In the afternoon, all the participants made a courtesy call on Mr. Masui Isao, the Vice-Governor of Nara Prefecture at the first reception room,



Nara Prefectural Government Office.

### **Lectures**

The first session began by an introductory lecture by Mr. Suzuki Yoshimori, Director of ACCU at ACCU Nara Office from 14:00 to 14:30 on 13 November. Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of ACCU Nara Office gave a lecture titled “Outline on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments” from 14:30 to 16:40.

During the programme, 22 specialists and researchers were invited as lecturers from Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture, Tezukayamagakuin University, Nara University, Ritsumeikan University, Agency for Cultural Affairs and Tsuru University.

The subjects covered Introduction of Archaeological site, Various Excavation and Survey Techniques, Techniques of Recording Data on Historic Ruins and Articles, Outline of Buildings made of Wood and Stone, Preservation and Maintenance Planning of Archaeological Sites, General Introduction to Conservation Science, Techniques for Preparing Site Reports and other related topics.

For the second training course, the ACCU Nara Office asked Ms Fukushima Ayako, former staff member of the UNESCO Beijing Office (until September 2001), to serve as a coordinator during the preparation and training periods (from 9 October to 27 December).

### **Practical Training**

Practical training was carried out with the cooperation of Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara Nara Prefecture, Nara University and others.

The subjects covered such themes as Photographic Techniques for Ruins and Relics, Basic Planning and Design for Maintenance of Historic Places, and Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Artifacts.

### **Keynote Speech**

On the morning of 16 November, Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, Consultant of ICCROM, gave a keynote speech on “Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and Various Preservation Laws and Guidelines” at Kasugano-so.

On the morning of 3 December, Dr. Herb Stovel, Programme Director of ICCROM gave a keynote speech on “Monitoring of Cultural Heritage” at Kasugano-so.

On the morning of 4 December, Dr. Herb Stovel also gave a keynote speech on “Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21st century” at Kasugano-so.

On the afternoon of 4 December, Prof. Noguchi Hideo, Tsuru University gave a keynote speech on “Present Condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific” at Kasugano-so.

### **Field Study**

From 23 to 25 November, the participants made a three-day Field Study in Kyushu to

observe preserved sites such as Korokan-site, Fukuoka-city Museum, Itazuke-site, Dazaifu, the special historic site in Fukuoka Prefecture, and Yoshino-gari sites in Saga Prefecture.

On 30 November, they visited Ishibutai Burial Mound, Takamatsuzuka Burial Mound, the National Historic Park in Asuka and the Asuka Historical Museum, 30 km south of Nara City.

### **International Discussion**

On the afternoon of 10 December, the international discussion was held at Kasugano-so. The discussion was comprised of two sessions, 1) International Cooperation, 2) Maintenance and Control Methods.

The discussion clarified different approaches among nations towards the protection of cultural assets. Many participants expressed their interest in the Nara Documents and the Venice Charter; they discussed these documents from a wide variety of viewpoints. Also, the discussion encompassed participants' daily life during the training. Some suggested that a few Japanese should be included among the members so that they could help with communications.

### **Participants' Evaluation of the Training Course Curriculum**

As suggested by the ICCROM, the ACCU Nara Office asked the participants to evaluate the training course curriculum at midterm and the second to last day of the term. The participants scored 10 items, including lectures, practical training, and balance between the two, and added a short comment concerning each item.

### **Closing**

On the morning of 11 December, the closing ceremony was held at Kasugano-so Hotel. With the closing remarks of Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of ACCU Nara Office, each participant received a certificate for completing the training course. In his address, Director Kanaseki said he was pleased that the participants had developed close friendships with one another and with the staff of the Nara Office. "I truly hope that in your missions after returning home, you will utilise what you have learnt here," the Director said, adding, "If you have any problems, I hope you will help each other to solve them; and of course you can refer to us in the Nara Office as well." On behalf of the participants, Mr. Aman Ullah, Pakistan, expressed their gratitude to the lecturers and ACCU Nara Office, and suggested that participants should utilize the experience and knowledge acquired from the training to play a leading role in this field in their respective countries.



## II. International Discussion

The international discussion was held at Kasugano-so on 10 December, 2001. The objective of the session was to discuss the results of the training course as well as to seek cultural properties protection methods and training programmes.

In the afternoon, the 13 participants from 13 different countries, discussed under the themes of 1) International Cooperation, 2) Maintenance and Control Methods.

The discussion was successful and significant for organising the future training programmes.

The discussion was chaired by Ms Fukushima Ayako; in addition to the participants, Prof. Kanaseki and Mr. Kuraku joined the discussion.

### Discussion

**Fukushima Ayako:** I will just try to facilitate this discussion. So, you have the handout, "Discussion on the Protection of Historic Monuments," which Mr. Pirapon prepared with your comments. I think we can have a discussion based on this handout. Is it OK?

**All:** Yes.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Since I have already collected basic comments and opinions from you, so I would like to have more and private session about this training course. In the first half, we would like to have a discussion regarding the technical aspects of this course. After a short break, in the latter half, I would like to discuss the administrative aspects of the course, which are like living conditions and organization, etc. I would like to listen, and you can feel relaxed in making comments. As you wrote down in this handout, in this training course, we more focused on archaeology, archaeological research, and excavation. And here we have two comments, one from Mr. Kiko, "Using modern equipment makes a difference," and "Modern methods of survey and excavation of Archaeological Sites for dry climate of Central Asia," that is from Mr. Mamadiev. I would like to hear from two of you more about these comments. What do you mean by "modern equipment" and "using of modern equipment"? Please tell us how it makes a difference.

**Lawrence Kiko:** In my comment I mean... Because compared to my country, for survey and excavation we find very difficult to apply the devices we learned about. Since we use only basic survey and are very slow in excavation, for using the equipment probably there is difference between the best here and the best for us. In other words, I should say how we could apply modern equipment that we have seen. I see modern and advanced equipment, and then return to our country. What I meant in "equipment" is that there should be some difference between what we have and what we learned here.

**Aman Ullah:** I think this is not a problem only for Solomon Islands but a problem for all Asia and Pacific countries. For example in our situation, we have some equipment

also. They are also, to some extent, modern. But no one properly knows how to use that modern equipment. This is a problem of personnel training regarding this equipment for archaeologists or some other people in our work place. This is also a problem. We can't think about using the equipment at present in our country.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** I understand that situation. Some of the equipment is expensive and our government cannot afford it. And some governments, our government for example, have a few people who know how to use it. And some of them are left without being used. When those people get promoted to higher status, they quit the office, and no one knows how to operate that machine.

**Fukushima Ayako:** I understand probably many of your countries have the same problem.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Yes. We have the same problem. For example, if Japanese government gives Thai government some equipment, a few people know how to operate it. If those people go for other job, what is the use of that machine? It will be a piece of something covered.

**Fukushima Ayako:** In the third section of the handout, you put "Are the expensive equipments necessary for the archaeological and conservation researches in the developing countries?" What do you mean by that?

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** I think in our country we don't have such good equipment. And sometimes the results that we have are not good enough. As we have seen here, if there are good equipment and good skill to use it, the work will be faster and better. But I don't know if we have such an opportunity to have both good machines and skillful people.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Rita also made a comment, "It is not always necessary to have equipment by ourselves."

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** I want to respond the comment by Mr. Aman Ullah. We already have good equipment, but no person to properly use it.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** You know, sometimes the rich country like Japan just gives us equipment and trains one or two people to operate it. If those one or two people get another job, nobody can take care of it.

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** That is why we should make good relation or communication with other institutions, so that we can get a chance to use the equipment. For example, you can ask for the help of another institution with photogrammetry technique and equipment when necessary.

**Fukushima Ayako:** It is one solution. Do you have any other solution or idea to improve the situation?

**Aman Ullah:** I think one very necessary thing is that for any organization giving some equipment to other country or within a county, there should be a liaison between the donor and the institution or the agency. If there is certain problem, such as the person



in charge leaves the job or gets promotion, they should communicate to donor agency for the training of other people, then they can utilize the equipment.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Not just give it.

**Fukushima Ayako:** So, follow-up is necessary. Since Japan is one of big donor countries, we should listen to it.

**Cha Qun:** I think important thing is why the people who had a training to use the equipment change the job.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** No. That is a personal question. They wanted to quit this job, get another one, and go.

**Cha Qun:** No, I think it is a condition of the compensation. They quit the job because their work condition is not good enough. That is the reason those trained people leave their jobs.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** That's right. I think all of us agree with this. Compared to engineers, we are paid less but we work harder.

**Fukushima Ayako:** That is like an economic problem. So any other suggestions? And Mr. Mamadiev made the comment, "Modern methods of survey and excavation of archaeological sites for dry climate of Central Asian." What do you mean by this? Do you also mean that you need or you want to have modern methods?

**Bokhodir Mamadiev:** The method of excavation has different characteristics depending on the regions. In Asia and the Pacific, some countries have similar climate. For example, Maldives, Solomon Islands and Indonesia are tropical, but in Central Asia it is dry and windy. I think China has the same climate in the northwestern part. We would like to know the excavation methods for such dry areas.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Because of the difference in climate, your archaeological method may be different from the ones of Japan or other Asian countries.

**Bokhodir Mamadiev:** The method of excavation in Japan can be used only in the limited part of the country. In Japan, it is possible to excavate wider area because of its soft soil. But in central Asia, the soil is so hard that we can investigate only by making a narrow trench to take samples of strata. The combination of Japanese and Russian methods may be useful not only for our countries but maybe for other participants' countries.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Do you have any other comments related to this issue? Now we are talking about some technical matters. Should we move on to the second part? It is about conservation and restoration. I forgot to mention one thing. Throughout this training course, we, ACCU, didn't mean that Japanese method and Japanese techniques would be always right and appropriate. We didn't mean that. We just introduced our case. In some aspects, Japanese techniques are very advanced, but I don't think it is always right. Maybe you think the same way. So please give us some critical comments if you have. Please think that Japanese method is just one

case. You don't have to apply it. Regarding conservation and restoration, the definition of words or technical terms, I think we couldn't make it clear. Because we are from Asia and Pacific region, except Sonia, English is not our mother tongue. For us, technical terms are always unclear. But, for example, in your country and yourself, how do you define technical terms? How do you define preservation, conservation and restoration? If you can take a look at Nara Document, which I have distributed this morning, in the last part, appendix II, there is the part of definitions. In this document, conservation is defined as follows.

According to this document, conservation has wide range. When you use "preservation," "conservation," "restoration" or "reconstruction," how do you define by yourself?

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** "Preservation" is to keep it. "Conservation" is to make it last longer. "Restoration" is to repair. We discussed over this.

**Fukushima Ayako:** So most of you have the same opinion.

**Sonia Anderson:** In New Zealand, we have the British system. It is based on the amount of original material in determining which category. But I agree Mr. Pirapon's assessment because from cultural status that is exactly what they are.

**Fukushima Ayako:** In Japan, we also have issues of authentic city. You saw Heijo Palace Site, Yoshinogari Site and some other places. We, Japanese, still call them "conservation." Maybe some of you might think why this is conservation, this is not conservation. You may think that way. In Yoshinogari or some places in Heijo Palace, we reconstructed the buildings. But we still call it conservation. It is a part of conservation, which means it is included in conservation. I think that might be typical for Japanese conservation.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** I saw Yoshinogari. I think Yoshinogari is a conservation act. It is not preservation because you didn't keep like that. But you conserve some part of it. This is conservation. Then you built something, which is reconstruction, as a management of tourist site.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Pirapon made a comment in the fourth part of handout, management, saying "Is the project of Yoshinogari Historical Park too much tourism project?"

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** This is not only my idea. I think everybody really thinks about it.

**Aman Ullah:** I would like to make additional comment. I think it is very good example for archaeological aspect. Suppose one politician gave you money for excavation, then after some time he would come and see only ruins. Maybe he would be disappointed because he found it not interesting. Maybe he wanted to get something from our tourism plan. I think it (example of Yoshinogari) is better.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** If you think about the facilities provided for the tourists there, it is too much. The reconstruction may give you some ideas, and it is good to keep some of the area of excavation untouched. But you don't have to have a big road. You can



make a small path that people can walk. That is enough. The route we saw there, even one or two big buses can go.

Aman Ullah: Population may continue to grow in Asia and Japan, maybe after some time, fifty years later or one hundred years later ....

Pirapon Pisnupong: When that situation comes, they can expand the size of road. But just now....

Aman Ullah: But maybe they have planned for one hundred years or two hundreds years, not for only fifteen years or twenty years. I think it is very good management and very good plan.

Fukushima Ayako: Any other comments for Yoshinogari Site or any other sites you observed?

Sonia Anderson: In the field trip we had, the sites or the places were made for public involvement. As for Yoshinogari Site, the area, which has been excavated, is actually open up for people to see. To manage the excavation site such a way, open to the public, would be very unique. You are not restricted on the path way and let them touch anything. That kind of experience is very valuable.

Fukushima Ayako: This is another topic, which is public involvement. I think Sonia may have a comment. "Local people have a close relationship with a cultural property – how can local people be better involved in helping protect the cultural property and not interfere in work of cultural heritage experts?"

Sonia Anderson: The Christians had the experience with the local people for owned items. This cultural property is theirs. They own it. Therefore, they know what is the best. They thought the investigation might destroy the myths of the item. We were trying to resolve and to get local people to take your advice. Generally, the average public person is not interested in conservation or preservation. They see the advantage of protecting the property from a different perspective, which is usually to do with what money they can get for it.

Fukushima Ayako: It is the situation of your country. So how about the other countries? What is the situation of public participation?

Cha Qun: In a small village in my country, local people live in the ancient architectures. So the same question comes. How can they be involved in a protection activity? Since they are living there, how can we change their condition of the life and involve them in the protection work? It is a difficult question.

Fukushima Ayako: How can you raise their awareness?

Cha Qun: In China, many of ancient architectures are wooden ones. They are several hundreds years old. It is very dangerous for the people, but how can we get the understanding of those people?

Pirapon Pisnupong: To build the new one is cheaper than to conserve it. If you

want to push the people to conserve or to restore the old one with more money, they refuse. This is the difficult point. We have those difficulties and misunderstanding. We have one example in Lao. We excavated one site and found human bones inside. But according to the tradition, people of present generation have to worship their ancestors. That was a tomb of their ancestor. We have to respect the feeling and the opinions of local people.

Aman Ullah: I think it is difficult to have the participation of everybody. But we can choose some of the people from the town or the village, who know somehow about the tradition or the structure. Those people can be a resource person to the community and may bring a good solution. Everyone's participation is too difficult.

Sonia Anderson: I would like to elaborate more on Mr. Pirapon's point, traditional custom. In New Zealand, we have the Maori culture and our traditional customs. The example is the excavation of burial ground. A municipal water line goes straight through burial ground. In that case, we need archaeologists to remove the remains. Because we put through the water pipe deeper. But for Maoris, it is to remove their ancestor, so that they can be buried somewhere. We have this cultural conflict. Has anyone had experience of that situation? Traditional customs are very important for all of us. It defines who we are. Is there any answer to the conflict with traditional customs?

Fukushima Ayako: Regarding conservation, we have the problems of lacking of people's awareness, conflict with traditional customs and some economic reasons. I think you are facing these problems everyday. How did you solve, or how are you trying to solve these problems?

Pirapon Pisnupong: For the local people believing in their ancestors, all workers are the villagers. They will not do that. But we cannot find other workers. There is one thing we have done. After the excavation, they keep asking how do we treat the skeletons. I say that they are kept in the right place, but some of the skeletons go to the laboratory. This is what happened. Anytime when you go to museums you will see some skeletons displayed. All skeletons look the same. Just only try to get away from the problems. You can't tell the truth.

Fukushima Ayako: Any other comments? Sonia gave us an example in New Zealand,. You want to construct a pipeline at the place where there is a cemetery. What do you do? Do you just keep the construction or you try to find another solution?

Sonia Anderson: It is always quite difficult to negotiate with the developers or contractors. In some cases, they are quite cooperative, and they will realign the course. But they know it will cost the money to do this. Others are not so helpful, not so cooperative, and in that case, we have to allow them to put the pipeline through. But it means for us to react to the situation by getting as many permits as possible to get the bodies out and rebury them somewhere else. But it is not the ideal situation. It is always difficult. We need to get agreement from everyone. There is always at least one person who does not allow us to do it, and on the other side (they say), "Yes, I want it done now," on the pipeline side. All of these situations in my experience always have problems. Because a lot of private developers have a time limit, so that the



budget can put the construction or whatever. They are thinking about the budget, while I am thinking about what kind of archaeological objects are there. The local people are thinking about what is there. There are three different issues. It is like walking on a tightrope. If you don't make it balance, all fall off. I withdraw my archaeologists mainly from the cultural perspective about religion, but I would find a culprit in myself because I understand the value of scientific investigation and results of it. I also understand the cultural effect, the traditional customs shadowed by what archaeology does, digging out the past.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Mr. Kanaseki, do we have similar situations in Japan?

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** In Japan, we also have many similar situations. Although law protects the cultural properties, the construction companies are not always cooperative. There have been many cases of dispute between the people who would like to protect the site and the people who would like to destroy and develop. By having such conflict repeatedly, Japan has enhanced the awareness about the importance of old things. Current situation is not bad, but we often had such problems in the past and brought them to court especially in the 1960's. In those cases, newspapers and television always supported the party protecting the archaeological sites. The public understood the value of such sites upon the report by the media. We learned that it is necessary and effective to use such media.

**Fukushima Ayako:** In Japan, could the traditional customs be the reason for conflict between local people and developers? Are there such cases?

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** When I see the world, there are two major types of buried cultural properties. There should be a big difference between the buried cultural properties made by direct ancestors of the people in the country and the ones made by another ethnic group. Most of European archaeological sites are the former. British sites were made by the ancestors of British people. When it comes to the United States, buried cultural properties are of the native Americans. There may be the idea that they don't have to be keen on the protection. In Japan, we have a long history of people in almost one ethnic group, and we have a tradition of ancestor worship. General Japanese people show respect to the heritage from former generations. But even in those countries which have difference between the people who made the cultural heritage and the people who are living now, such cultural properties should be understood as an asset for all human beings. No ethnic group can stand isolated from the others. There would be another possibility. Since they have the tradition of ancestor worship, they may refuse the excavation of cultural properties by considering it as an insult to their ancestors. I had this experience in Israel. The conservative Judaists strongly claimed that you should not excavate the properties of their ancestors. But we don't have such cases in Japan, because most of Japanese excavations are carried out for the protection of cultural properties from the construction work. If we don't excavate those cultural properties, they will be totally destroyed by the construction work. Accordingly, people think that excavation research is much better than just being destroyed under construction work. So in Japan we didn't have such negative reaction from the people with ancestor worship. In Japan, we have no problem. Only one exception is the excavation of imperial burial mounds. Those big mounded tombs belong to the Imperial Household Agency.

They are very important archaeological materials to excavate. But when we, the



archaeologists, apply the Imperial Household Agency to excavate the burial mounds, the Agency prohibits us to touch them. That is the problem we have.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Are there any other comments?

**Cha Qun:** In this training course, we learned many methods to protect and treat the excavated artifacts. Then, after the excavation, how we can keep the heritage sites and other things for a long time. In Japan, we visited many heritage sites in city areas. You can open the heritage sites as a park or a garden for the public. But in our country, there are many remote areas. We have beautiful ancient architectures there. But in that area, we cannot use the method to keep it for a long time. Maybe in that area, the climate is not good. For example, in Xinjiang, there are many areas where no person is living. How can we keep it a long time? There are many remote areas. No person is there. No conservation department is there. How can we keep those sites?

**Sonia Anderson:** Yes. There is the point of maintenance, on-going maintenance of cultural properties. No one is in these areas, but they need to be maintained.

**Cha Qun:** I think the excavation is maybe easier than keeping it for a long time.

**Aman Ullah:** Yes. In Pakistan, we have the same problem. Now we have decided one thing about any foreign missions, which work within the country, our department, some other universities or other organizations. When they want to make excavation in such areas, in Pakistan, first they get NOC license from our Department of Archaeology. And now they have to add the preservation and maintenance besides, because this is the same problem. They come, they excavate and they leave all for our department. Then we face difficulties. Now they should have some part, budget part, of preservation and maintenance of the site. So maybe we can overcome this problem by doing this. This is our hope.

**Gulmira Dzhunushalieva:** We have the same problem. In Japan, the excavated sites are, in future, made into parks or covered again. In our country, it is impossible to cover such places again, because our remains are two or three meters high and we don't have enough soil to cover them. When we excavate such places, we cannot make museums or historic sites. We have to leave those places and those remains cannot be safe from wind, rain or snow.

**Mohamed Thariq:** The same problem for us. Some years ago, some people from abroad excavated a site and didn't cover it up.

**Cha Qun:** You may build a museum or some construction there to protect it. But who to keep it? Who to show it? Who to manage it?

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** In Indonesia, we also have many separate cultural properties in many places. Sometimes we cannot catch it. If we want to go there, we have to walk six hours and we cannot come back in the same day. Some places are on top of the hill, so nobody lives there. In our country, for the sites located in the places not easy to get to, for several sites, we send the officials to maintain the sites not everyday but only sometimes. We assign one or several sites to a person. For the selection, we always remind the local staff or government and local archaeologists.



The people who take care of the sites should live near the sites. Sometimes somebody suddenly goes there for monitoring, and by doing that the sites can be taken care of. If conservation is necessary, the people who take care of the sites should be very helpful for us. If the site is too far, nobody wants to live there. So they don't live there, but they just have the duty to take care of the sites.

**Cha Qun:** In the northwest of China, Loulan, nobody lives there. It is very far in desert. First, they found that heritage site many many years ago. And this year, they try to find it again, but they cannot find it. They must need a long time to find it. How can the people live near it and manage it?

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** The nearest may be six hours away. But somebody needs to take care of it. Maybe one man goes there ....

**Cha Qun:** In the desert, it is very difficult to find it, and everyday the ground changes. This year they needed several months to find it. So, if you make a person live there, he will die. It is different.

**Sonia Anderson:** China is very large. We are talking about days or weeks to get to a site. If it takes you six hours, it is OK. But if it takes you twelve days to get to the site ....

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** If we want to try, it can be done.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** No, no. If you spend fifteen days to walk to the site, to get your salary you have to walk back. Then you just keep walking and you don't have any time to take care of the site. I think the best thing to do is to cover it up.

**Sonia Anderson:** Yes. Keep it.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** I had an example of excavation done by a university, ten by ten square meters. When we found out, there were many relics found in the excavation. We removed them and we filled the square back, but the soil was not enough and we brought the soil from somewhere else. But if we open it, what will happen? On both sections it will collapse. And it destroys the other, which is behind the section.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** I am proposing to you that it is time to take a rest. It is a very interesting discussion, so please summarize on the board. One is from Ms. Qun, another from Kyrgyzstan, such as how to preserve the soil and the excavated structures. There are many problems or many questions we have. Let us continue the discussion after taking a rest.

**Fukushima Ayako:** We will continue the discussion after the break. Then for fifteen or twenty minutes I also would like to discuss the administrative aspects of this training course. The problems you pointed out are; one is the management of the site in a remote area like desert or an isolated island. Secondly, how to preserve the excavated large-scaled structures. The third is the exposed remains excavated by a foreign research team. This is a problem of responsibility. And this is what we have suggested. Maybe we can monitor the remote site not permanently but from time to time. Maybe we can do this. That could be one solution for the maintenance of a

remote area. Is there any other idea or possible solution for the maintenance of the site? I think, in Japan, we don't have such archaeological sites that are very remote and no one lives there, because Japan is such a small country, so anyhow we can access the site.

Sonia Anderson: What about the islands? You have other islands, not Okinawa, but smaller islands.

Mohamed Thariq: We have small islands. There are some archaeological sites.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Japan is overpopulated. Even in a small island in Okinawa, someone is living.

Fukushima Ayako: But we can probably say that the site is still remaining, even though no one can access to the site. Can we say that? If the site exists in the middle of the big city, it will be destroyed very easily. But in the remote area, because of the environment, the site has been preserved.

Sonia Anderson: But in remote location, the effect is different. The effect is environment, weathering.

Fukushima Ayako: Yes. Of course, the site will be deteriorated by weathering, the natural weathering. But there is no human-made one.

Mohamed Thariq: For us, in Maldives, since no one lives there, we don't know the conditions of the site. Sometimes erosion damages the site.

Fukushima Ayako: Is it the erosion by sea?

Mohamed Thariq: Yes. The sea level is very close.

Pirapon Pisnupong: How often do you go there?

Mohamed Thariq: It is very difficult. Transportation is not available.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: May I ask one thing, Ms. Qun? Do you have much architecture, much precious architecture in a desert? How much beautiful architecture is there in a deserted place?

Cha Qun: In a desert, there is a lot of architecture and coffins as well. There are many people's coffins made of wood in the desert.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: You mean the cemetery.

Cha Qun: Yes.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: I see. And is it a wooden structure or a stone coffin?

Cha Qun: Just wooden coffins. As I said, ancient architecture is in the north of China. The ancient architecture there is made of wood. It is in a small village. No



visitor can come since it is far away from the city. And many people live in this ancient architecture. Its protection is very difficult.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** The architecture means building?

**Cha Qun:** Yes. Wooden building. And maybe three to five hundred years old. It was in the Ming dynasty or the Qing dynasty. They built in that period and keep it to now. Many people live in it, but the condition of their life is very difficult.

**Cha Qun:** I have an example. In the north of China, Wenzhou City, maybe you know that city. Near the Wenzhou, there are many beautiful villages near Yangzi River, which is a famous river. There is a city person. He gets much money and he found ancient architecture in the village. When he has a holiday, he comes to the place to live in. It is a very good example, but not normal.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** I believe that you are all specialists of conservation. You have many experiences how to preserve in these situations. Please give us your ideas.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** I think, to all of us through our discussion, the best possible thing in a remote area is, as someone said, to cover it up.

**Sonia Anderson:** Is there any way, in this village, of employing someone there to look after? I mean that they won't be experts, but if they are given training, they can just look after it.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** And inform conservators or government. Volunteers.

**Sonia Anderson:** The volunteers who look after historic sites. They are not experts but citizens.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** May I propose one .... First, I have to ask what is the size, what is the scale of wooden building you told us.

**Cha Qun:** Not very big.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** So, one method is to decompose very carefully. First, of course, you need to investigate, make records of all the details, decompose and put it into the museum. And when the situation turns better in the future, you can rebuild at the same place. Or you can move it in the museum and preserve. Wooden coffin also you can move from the site to museum, and when the situation changes very well, you can put it back.

**Cha Qun:** I think there is a question. I agree with you that the ancient architecture can be moved with the details to the museum. But I think that, wooden coffin in desert, if we move it to the museum, we cannot put it back again because the environment is changed.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** But in modern conservation chemistry or technology, we can preserve these wooden objects very carefully. We have many experiences.

Sonia Anderson: I think we are talking about the context. In its context, the environment gives its value. If you remove it to put it in an artificial environment, some of the value is lost.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Sure. But if nothing is done, it will decay and disappear. Only the fragment can remain.

Cha Qun: I just have an example of wooden coffin in desert. The last time to find it was eighteen to nineteen years ago. This year they ask the same leader to lead the experts to that site, but they used several months to find it. And during this period the experts had many times tried to find it, but cannot find it. So if we move it, maybe it is good method. But environment of that site will be changed.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Do you have any good idea?

Lawrence Kiko: When you say environment, what do you mean? I think if you just leave, if you just maintain the site, the coffin will disappear because of the weather. But if you take it and move it to the museum, as we already told, they are probably able to preserve the coffin. I think that is the point. Then we can adjust the temperature in the museum to suit for the particular objects. It is the best solution to our problems.

Cha Qun: If there is no other method to keep it there in the site, to move it is a good idea.

Fukushima Ayako: Shall I go back to this paper? In the part of "Conservation and Restoration," Sonia said "Nara document is valuable resource – how can use in own country?" Is this a question?

Sonia Anderson: I recognize it is a new document. We all agree that the Venice Charter does not fit our circumstances, our situation. How can we use this document, in our respective countries, in doing the methodology for restoration. Instead of following the Venice Charter, can we use this?

Fukushima Ayako: Before we have the discussion, let us look at Nara Document briefly. Maybe you are informed already what was the background of this document. But let me review once again. This is just an example, but it is common for many of Asia and Pacific region. In Japan we have a shrine, called Ise Jingu Shrine. They have a ceremony, which is called Shikinen Zotai. In Shikinen Zotai, the buildings in which the religious things are enshrined are demolished and rebuilt periodically, in certain ceremonial year. Every twenty years we demolish the wooden buildings and rebuild the new one again. This is what we do. Until the middle of the nineteenth century, around the time of the Meiji Restoration, certain number of Shinto shrine have been having this. But at the present time, only one Shinto shrine, which is Ise Jingu Shrine, is continuing to do this in pure traditional way. This is one example. If we look at the Venice Charter, Ise Jingu Shrine is not authentic because we demolish then rebuild completely new one. But we Japanese, not only Japanese but Asian people, had difficulties to apply the Venice Charter on our cultural heritage. As appeared in the third paragraph of Nara Document, "The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1964, and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns and interests in our



contemporary world.” It means that the Venice Charter and Nara Document don’t conflict. Nara Document is based on the Venice Charter. And also it says in its Cultural Diversity and Heritage Diversity, “the heritage diversity in our world should be actively promoted.” And “tangible and intangible expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.” So, if you think about the case of Ise Jingu Shrine, you will understand. We have tangible and intangible values at the same time. And if you just look at the tangible aspects, then you don’t understand the real value.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** We are not supposed to change the customs.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Yes, we are not supposed to change the custom, and we should respect the intangible aspects. That is what Nara Document means or states. So now I think you understand the policy of Nara Document. It also says we have to make “efforts to update authenticity assessments in light of changing values and circumstances.” So it says the concept of authenticity could be changed in future. We should try to update it. That is what Nara Document says. Now many or most of European people consider that Ise Jingu Shrine has authenticity. They understand the importance of tangible and intangible value of Ise Jingu Shrine. Based on this background, how can you utilize this document in your country or in your job? Is it useful?

**Sonia Anderson:** In my country, because we use the British system, I just want you to know that the strictness of the British system is not the only means of doing restoration. There is another way of looking at restoration. It helps us to look at our own way of doing restoration, which may be different from the British organizations. There are buildings in my country made with traditional methods. The traditional method of construction itself is a cultural property, not just the tangible result.

**Cha Qun:** I have another question. Restoring method of the traditional architecture may be similar to Japan. You restore the gate of Heijo Palace. When I went to the Eastern Garden of Heijo Palace, the new post had a crack. I don’t know when you restored the garden but new material must be used. We use new material but material itself has problems. Here we learn much about excavation material, how to conserve it, how to protect it. But we saw the new ancient architecture. There are many questions in this new construction. How to treat the new material of construction?

**Kuraku Yoshiyuki:** Regarding the cracks you saw at the gate of the Eastern Garden, we chose the material very carefully and used the best material. Even though we used the best one, those cracks were inevitable. Even before we built that one, we had already made such estimation. We knew that it would have some cracks. As far as it maintains its own structure and keeps the stability, that would be no problem. It is not necessary to be completely perfect without any scratch or any cracks. It is the idea when we make the reconstruction. (draw a cross section of the post) This round one is the post itself. If you have some walls attached to the post, some part of the post will be covered with the post. In this case, we can make some cutting inside the post to prevent the future cracks. However, if it is the case of the post standing alone, we cannot make such treatment. And as a nature of wood, it is inevitable to have the cracks somewhere on its surface. Since it is natural thing to happen and no way to prevent it, we don’t think such things in negative way.

Cha Qun: So it is the character of wood itself.

Pirapon Pisnupong: I think we should come back to Nara Document, following our schedule. I have an idea to discuss about. We have the Venice Charter, which was written long years ago. European or western countries have tried to make theirs. But as some lectures said, we didn't have our own. I think every country has its national character. And Nara Document, it is good for us for the definition of authenticity in our own style. The question in discussion is supposed to be the definition of authenticity in our own way, not Japanese way. But Nara Document is outline for the authenticity. You apply it and make your own national guideline based on this, because it is the only chance to go to the Venice Charter in a different direction from the Western people.

Sonia Anderson: Instead of saying it is Western, we can apply them each other. Here is the Nara Document, and here is our guideline. We can say that way.

Pirapon Pisnupong: I think what they have done for the Nara Document was for the first time Japanese charter. It is not only one way of authenticity. Probably something more in the Venice Charter which is not suitable for our country, if you think about. And I think some topic in national guideline for our country, it does not go together with the Venice Charter, including the national guideline of Thailand.

Fukushima Ayako: The concept of authenticity itself is a Western concept. I heard that some countries don't have the concept of authenticity. So they don't know how to translate it into their own language. We, Japanese, didn't have the word which can be applied. So we have a slightly strange translation of authenticity. And also, UNESCO, ICOMOS or ICCROM, the international organizations, all of them were developed by Western people. Now they have some Asian and Pacific staff, but still few. The origin of the organization was far away from us, but now they are getting close to us.

Any other comments?

Kanaseki Hiroshi: How about the second question on the board? Ms. Gulmira Dzhunushalieva asked how to preserve excavated large structure. In your country, when you excavate a very large structure, you cannot rebury it by soil. It is left in open air and damaged. The best way to preserve these structures is inside the soil. Whenever we make excavation, we rebury and preserve the structure under the earth. That is very convenient and maybe the best way to preserve. But some of very large structures you cannot cover with the soil. That is the question.

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: After we excavate a structure, we cannot cover it with the soil because it is very large and we don't have enough soil.

Pirapon Pisnupong: Where do you put the soil after you remove it?

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: We put it outside.

Cha Qun: What is this construction?

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: It is a temple made of sun-dried bricks. The material is



very delicate. When it snows or rains, the walls may fall down.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: It is a very difficult problem.

Pirapon Pisnupong: Can't you cover it again? It is the cheapest. If the soil that you excavated is not enough, you can get the soil from some other place.

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: Sometimes the soil is used by the people in neighboring villages.

Pirapon Pisnupong: That means people take all the soil?

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: They take the soil and make the bricks for their own houses. That is why we don't have enough soil. And the structure is very big, about two or three meters, or maybe five meters. Even if you built a shelter, it doesn't work. People in the neighborhood take those materials.

Fukushima Ayako: Before you construct something, you have to educate the local people.

Pirapon Pisnupong: To educate the people takes long time. Probably you have to use the same method as the Japanese do. You make a fence around the excavated soil. Yesterday we found the place, where we thought that the excavation was going on. But it wasn't. It was just the excavated soil. They had a very big fence around it. And that soil will go back to the site.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Yes, we do.

Gulmira Dzhunushalieva: I think I have already told you about a historic site, which is a guesthouse of Silk Road period. The place is very far from the current road. There are not many people, and it is very difficult to get there directly to observe the site. The neighbors of the site use it as a place for their sheep. Preservation of the site is very difficult. You cannot decompose the structure because it is built with stones.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Two years ago, we had a delegate from Bangladesh here. He also told us the same situation. Some dried brick constructions are damaged by the people who take the bricks away from them to make their own houses. This may be a common problem, not only in Kyrgyztan but also in Bangladesh or in Pakistan.

Pirapon Pisnupong: In my country, when I excavated a site, people in the neighborhood moved a very heavy stone, about half a ton, and made it a foundation of their house. That is a big monument that appeared in my country report. Now it is only a base and the top part has gone somewhere else. It is easy to take.

Sonia Anderson: You don't have to pay for it.

Pirapon Pisnupong: You don't have to make it. You can just take it from the monument. It is the easiest way. It happens in every country.

Kanaseki Hiroshi: Is there any good idea to prevent such stealing or to protect these

sites?

**Fukushima Ayako:** Don't you have any laws to prevent such kind of things?

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Law is law. But enforcement is difficult. We realize that those people are poor people. They did it because they didn't know the value of the monument. I cannot arrest those people although they are doing mistakes.

**Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito:** In Java, from the ancient period, buildings have been made of oven baked bricks. Old ones are bigger than usual ones and their conditions are still good. So, if we don't watch at night, next day we will see a big hole in the old constructions. It is difficult to manage.

**Sonia Anderson:** This is the whole idea of the public benefit, but an extreme idea. It is public benefit because they get free material for their house.

**Cha Qun:** Maybe you can cover the site, as they do in Japanese excavation sites.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** When you visited the Yoshinogari Site, you found some methods of management. One was not the asphalt but soil treated by chemical liquid material infiltration. It is possible for you to try to make an experiment by putting this sort of liquid chemical infiltrated into the surface of mud brick to harden it. Then you can preserve it although the color may change.

**Lawrence Kiko:** Build a fence around it.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** Fence is another idea. But weather or rain will damage the monument.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** We mean after cover it up, then build a fence.

**Kanaseki Hiroshi:** It is much simpler idea.

**Fukushima Ayako:** Have any of you ever tried to have the educational programme to the local people?

**Sonia Anderson:** We tried. We rely on Ministry of Education, because they are resources for educating the people. But we just found out the struggle about a heritage in some region. They started to do a Pacific fusion, or Asian fusion. We are all looking to educate the young people, who are going to take all from us and who are also going to teach their children the whole heritage value. I think a lot of older generations, this is my opinion, live the life they have, their own sense of values. It is always going to be hard to try and change somebody's mind, who is in the older age group. But the young people remain improving their cultural perception. Education is still very hard. You have a set system and the schools, and they teach set subjects based on a curriculum. When I was in school many years ago, I knew more about the history of Western Europe and Britain than my own country. Because that's what they teach. It is very hard to change the character of education but it needs to be done. But most of us are trying to use the limited funds we have just to save what is there, and education is not high priority.



**Mohamed Thariq:** We have some programmes for archaeological sites or historic sites. We give the information about the site and the history of the site. We want the people to understand the relation of the historical sites to them.

**Aman Ullah:** We have two types of programmes. One is carried out by a university in Islamabad, another is by the Tourism Department, tourist guides. They take you to the historical sites and promote the awareness on cultural heritage. Regarding the education, we also have a Museum Bus, which goes to different schools to bring the children to our museums. And other one is that when all students come to see the museum, they are free of charge. That is not direct but indirect education.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** We also have such programme for students. They need to wear uniform, but if they get a member card, they don't need to come in uniform. And we sometimes put some collections of the museum in a truck and go to schools, then have permission for a small space and display.

**Lawrence Kiko:** In Solomon, we put some collections in a box and send it to high schools. Schools can also request for such a box of mobile museum.

**Fukushima Ayako:** We have some very interesting comments. If you wish, you may apply some of them in your country. I wish we could continue this technical discussion, but we have to move on to some administrative topics. In this handout, "Overall" section, you have some comments like ....

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Can I explain whole things? The first ten are something just to express our impression. The discussion topic is to start from number eleven, "Japanese participant from other part of the country should join this training course."

**Fukushima Ayako:** Why do you think so? And what do you expect?

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** We have discussed among us. Sometimes we had language difficulties. If we have a Japanese participant staying with us at the hotel, it will be very helpful. He is supposed not to be from Nara but from other area of Japan. Then we can get the idea of some other prefecture and the information on the work done in other place.

**Fukushima Ayako:** So, that means a Japanese expert.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Just same as us. From other institution or other place.

**Fukushima Ayako:** It is interesting. So, Mr. Kuraku, please consider it. I understand most of you think that way.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Not only one. We discussed among us.

**Sonia Anderson:** We just want to ask little questions. For example, we watch the news but everything is in Japanese, so we want to talk to someone about what we saw.

**Pirapon Pisnupong:** Someone tell us if we do something wrong because of the difference in customs.

Fukushima Ayako: I see. Next time we should arrange for someone to stay with you. Then it is about the length of the training course. "Two month would be proper, one month for lectures and other month for specific area of practical work." Do you think two months is too long or one month is too short?

Pirapon Pisnupong: I think one month is enough.

Sonia Anderson: Yes.

Aman Ullah: I think it is enough. But for the practical work, we should work in the field or in the laboratories for two or three days.

Sonia Anderson: Two weeks lectures and two weeks field work.

All: Yes.

Pirapon Pisnupong: For example, we work in conservation. If it is the case of excavated sample, we start from taking X-ray photograph and remove rust. Just finish one job, and we write a report.

Aman Ullah: You can divide us into two groups. One group is in the field, another is for lecture. If fifteen of us go together, it will be a problem. In Nara University, we had a very good experience. We just took X-ray, but it was very useful for us.

Pirapon Pisnupong: If you cut something repeated during the lectures, we can add something more.

Fukushima Ayako: From the questionnaire, I understand that most of you think practical training was not enough and there were too many lectures. That should be reconsidered next time. Regarding the length of the course, some of you prefer one month and another prefers two months ....

Mohamed Thariq: For me, we need more practical things. All are very new for us, so we get more benefit from practical training.

Fukushima Ayako: In the last questionnaire, I have asked the questions about the length. You are working in your own country, and you have to be away from your office in order to participate in the course. I think one month is already long enough for you.

Cha Qun: It depends on the content. If you put more lectures, one month is not enough. But if you cut several lectures or combine some, one month is enough.

Pirapon Pisnupong: For our work or our country, two months will be probably difficult.

Fukushima Ayako: And you want to have Japanese language training.

Aman Ullah: This is same as Mr. Pirapon pointed out. If a Japanese participant stays with us, we can learn some from that person. In this training, we would like to



get only basic communication, such as “good morning.” I think one or two days are enough. But there should be something in the future.

Pirapon Pisnupong: What we have done is that I have some words from Russian language. We can exchange. But we don’t have any chance to exchange with Japanese culture, although we stay in Japan.

Aman Ullah: It should be. Maybe it will be better.

Fukushima Ayako: And the last one, “Training course organizer should arrange weekend programme for participants.” What kind of programme do you want?

Samlane Luangaphay: After one week lectures, we have two days off. But some of us just stayed in the room because we don’t understand the language.

Lawrence Kiko: There should be some performance on weekend. When we went to Nara Park, there was a big building where an art performance was going on. And it was free. You just walk in and sit. The performance was very good. So we just want the information, then we can go.

Cha Qun: You can just give us some suggestions or information for weekend.

Fukushima Ayako: Just information, not as the official programme. So, Mr. Kanaseki and Mr. Kuraku, please consider it.

Since I have got your answers and suggestions for this questionnaire, we will carefully read and consider your comments. We appreciate your valuable comments very much. And today we had a very interesting technical discussion as the conclusion of this training course. Now we have to close the session. Thank you very much for your valuable comments and cooperation.

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## **Bangladesh**

### **Abdul BATEN**

Field Officer  
Department of Archaeology  
Ministry of Cultural Affairs

The training course on survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific Region was held in Nara from November 13 to December 11, 2001, organized by Cultural Heritage Protection cooperation office, Asia/Pacific cultural centre for UNESCO (ACCU). There are thirteen participants from different countries participated in the training course. I have the opportunity to participate in the training course. Therefore I am happy to say that I have learnt more about them by this course.

This training course was done by number of lectures, several field trips to visit sites and facilities. The lectures were very good and made good use of slides, videos and other material. The good of the course is for the participants to benefit and gain further experience in the cultural heritage field.

The method of excavation of an ancient tomb here in Japan is very similar to the method used for excavations done in Bangladesh. The survey method for production sites is more academic, but as it is more important here, I think that the situation is probably different for my country.

The photography of ruins and relics is very important. The system of taking a photograph here in Japan is very advanced however the ideas that I acquired can be applicable in our own system in Bangladesh.

Chronological dating of archaeological items using advanced scientific methods is very expensive way. This method of dating is not available in my country.

The three-day field trip in Kyushu to observe museums, historical and cultural sites was very interesting. Of particular interest is the replication of large archaeological sites as a historic park. Such a park would be quite expensive in my country.

The restoration and development of historic sites here in Japan is more advanced in technology. As it has been mentioned in lectures, there are 370,000 confirmed historic monuments in Japan. To compare with my country, Japan has been more advanced in designating cultural monuments.

Management of archaeological site is more systematic and well-organized. The system of conservation and restoration of archaeological heritage is more technical, specially the computer graphics and radiographics.

In the area of conservation and restoration of wooden architecture, my country does not have many historic wooden buildings.

Only few stone cultural heritage properties are recorded in Bangladesh at the

moment.

This training course has helped me to develop my professional knowledge of cultural heritage management. The information that has been given will assist me in doing my work in my country.

Bangladesh is a land of diverse attractions and a country that has a rich and varied cultural heritage. It has recorded history that is thousands of years old. However, according to the situation of national economy, the national budget provides very little funding for the resources needed for the protection of cultural heritage. It is the Department of Archaeology, as the only Government agency responsible for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage in Bangladesh, to carry out the necessary duties. Therefore it is important that the protection of cultural heritage in Bangladesh is properly planned in accordance with the available resources.

In Bangladesh, we still do not know the exact number of ancient monuments and cultural mounds in the country as the survey of archaeological sites has not been completed yet. Several dynasties have ruled over this land and left their mark in diversified cultures, religious beliefs, ideas and thought in the form of literature and archaeological relics. Bangladesh archaeology needs proper planning for preservation of cultural heritage. I shall use the knowledge I learned in this training course on heritage monuments to do the job properly.

#### Nara city

This is a city that is so proud of its cultural heritage. Nara is the ancient capital of Japan. The city is surrounded by beautiful and picturesque landscape and many famous ruins, temples, museums, historic sites, shrines, parks, wild life, and archaeological importance. I have visited several of the museums, parks, historic sites and areas of archaeological remains during my stay in Nara, Japan. This is very unique and interesting place. I think Nara is definitely a historic place of world heritage.

I express my profound thanks to the government of Japan and Asia/Pacific cultural centre for UNESCO (ACCU) who had organized this training course.



## **Cambodia**

### **Thong BUNTHOEUN**

Vice-Chief, Research Division  
Angkor Conservation Office,  
Department of Patrimony  
Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts

#### **Introduction**

First of all, on behalf of the Ministry of the Culture and Fine Arts of Kingdom of Cambodia, I would like to express my profound thanks to the Government of Japan and Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) who had organized this Training Course.

Today I am very glad to have the opportunity to attend this training course. It is my great honor and pleasure to be here with you. This training course not only gave me an opportunity to exchange views with all participants from different countries but also allowed me to exchange information with all local peoples who are involved in the cultural heritage properties.

This paper is my brief report in Nara (Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific, 13 November to 11 December 2001) that I would like to inform you of what I have learned during one month.

The training course was divided into two parts: study in the class and field trip studies.

#### **A. Study in the class**

26 important lectures were given by Japanese professors or Japanese specialists and ICCROM (The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property) expert (Mr. Herb Stovel, from Italia) at Kasugano-so hotel, Asia and Pacific Cultural Heritage Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) Nara office, Nara institute, Nara University and Kashihara Institute. The main lectures of this training course programme were related to Cultural Heritage Protection, such as An Outline on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments, An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites, Survey of Architectural Sites, Survey of Production Sites, Survey of Burial Mount, Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and various preservation laws and guidelines, How to Make Records of Ruins and Relics, Methods of Photogrammetry, Methods of Photography of Ruins, Archaeology and Chronological Dating, Methods of Photography of Relics, An Outline on Restoration of Archaeological Sites, Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture, Management of Japanese Archaeological Sites, Survey of Ancient Wooden Architecture, Practice of Preliminary Design on the Conservation and Preservation for an Archaeological Site, Conservation and Restoration of Stone Structure Sites, Monitoring of Cultural Heritage, Preservation, Administration, Restoration and Utilization of Japanese Historic Sites, Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Present implementation of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific, Conservation Treatment of Excavation Metal Artifacts and Wooden Artifacts, Conservation Techniques of Metallic Materials, Conservation Techniques of Wooden Materials, and Composition of Reports on Archaeological Excavation.

## **B. Field trip Study and Field visit Archaeological sites Museum**

### **1. Three days field trip to Kyushu to observed sites:**

**First day,** I visited and observed Korokan ruin Exhibition Hall and the excavation in this site (the ancient guest house during the Heian period, 8<sup>th</sup> century) and then I went to visit Fukuoka Municipal Museum. This day I understood about the guesthouse or an ancient palace during Heian period.

**Second day,** I visited and observed Itaruke Yayoi Cultural Museum, and Yayoi Site, then I went to visit Kane-no-kuma Site (Yayoi period, dating 300 B.C – 300 A.D) and also visited the Dazaifu Site Museum (morning). I understood about the village, the construction of wooden houses and the civilization in Yayoi period. Afternoon, I visited the rampart (national government guest house, 7<sup>th</sup> century) site on the top of the mount Shiohji, after I visited the Kyushu Historic Museum and Kitano Tenan Shrine.

**Third day,** before coming back to Nara city, I visited the Yoshinogari Site (Yayoi period).

### **2. Sites visit**

- **Monday, 26 November,** I visited Heijo Palace Site (Nara) (Including Lecture by Mr. TAKASE Yohichi, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute).

- **Wednesday, 28 November,** I visited a restoration site at Toshodaiji temple (Including lectures by Mr. MURATA Kenichi, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, and Mr. KANEKO Takayuki, Nara Prefecture Cultural Properties Conservation Office).

- **Friday, 30 November,** I visited the Museum, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture, Asuka Historical National Government Park and Fujiwara Palace Site, (Including lecture by Mr. KURAKU Yoshiyuki, ACCU Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, and Director of the Archaeological Museum of Nara Prefecture).

- **Saturday, 01 December,** I visited Naniwa-no-Miya Palace Site and the Osaka City Museum (Including lectures by Mr. KURAKU Yoshiyuki, ACCU Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, and Mr. Okamura Katsuyuki Archaeologist).

I also visited the Laboratory of Pottery, Laboratory of Roof Tiles, Laboratory of Metal, and Laboratory of Wood in Nara Palace Site (including lecture by Japanese expert).



## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, I have hopefully evaluated that overall the training course programme and arrangement has been very interesting and educational to me. I think that cultural heritage and cultural property in Nara are valuable not only for the Japanese people, but for all people in the world community to protect cultural heritage all over the world.

Again, on behalf of the Government of Cambodia, I would like to thank the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO who organized this training course programme and I also wishes you to have good luck, happiness and prosperity forever.

Thank you very much.

## **China**

### **CHA Qun**

Engineer

China National Institute of Culture Heritage

The Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific 2001 organized by the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) was held from 13th November to 11th December in Nara. As a participant of this Training Course, I fortunately joined this group for about one month. Other 12 participants from 12 countries and I passed a busy but pleasant time in Nara.

#### **1. Training course**

In this training course, there were 25 lectures, 3 days field trip to Kyushu and several field visits followed 23 experts. The contents included archaeology, conservation and restoration, technique of conservation and the management of cultural properties.

##### **1.1 Technique**

Nara is a pretty and beautiful city. Here is contained the dense history information, the whole city looks like a peaceful old man standing in the middle of modern Japan. Nara is also a preferred city to learn and to view, there are advanced research departments and institutes of heritage conservation in Nara. Most lecturers of the training course come from the institutes and university, they are very excellent. Studying and living in Nara about one month, I felt the condition of heritage conservation is very good here. In the training period, we not only listened to the lectures, but also visited the excavation field, the laboratory of cultural heritage, and the restoration site; we are tried to understand the technique of conservation in omni bearing. Observing and studying the excavation fields and conservation sites were important for us, because we can study with the practice, and we can use our hearing, visual, touch to think and understand the meaning and method of conservation. We studied in Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute and Heijo Palace site; visited the restoration site at Toshodaji temple; and studied in the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara and Asuka and Fujiwara; and studied in Nara University; all of these were impressed in my mind. Especially in Toshodaji temple, we had an opportunity that was hard to come by, the main hall of the temple was being restored now, and we could directly touch the old construction that was built in 759. It was very lucky for us, because it maybe takes about one hundred years from this restoration to the next. Another interesting experience was in the laboratory of the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, there we learned a new conservation technique of wooden materials—using sugar to treat wooden material monuments. This method has been used to treat wooden monuments since just ten years ago. It is a very new treatment used for conservation of wood in the world.



## **1.2 Management**

The management of cultural heritage sites is another important content in this training course. The lectures include Restoration of Historic Monuments and an Outline of a Long-range Programme for a Site Development and a Master Plan; Monitoring of Cultural Heritage; Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21<sup>st</sup> century; Present Condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific etc.

Today, the contradiction between development and conservation is a world problem, but in Japan we can see the development of modern cities respects the conservation of heritage sites. For example, Osaka is the second biggest city in Japan, land-resource is very limited for many people, but they open the Naniwa Palace Site as a public park, and put up with so much construction difficulties to build an advanced museum on the heritage site, so as to show the culture heritage better. The same examples are shown in other cities, Kyoto, Fukuoka and so on.

In other side, we found every heritage site in Japan has the perfect conservation management system. Actually, Nara is a big culture heritage park opening to every person visiting. Besides the residents of the city, there are many travelers from other areas of Japan and the whole world, but all the heritage sites in the city are peaceful and in order. The constructions and monuments in heritage site gain the best safeguard, and the surroundings are given careful design considering contact with historical environment. All of this profits the perfect management system of cultural heritage conservation. Government support and conservation laws cause the perfect management of cultural heritage conservation.

## **2. Benefit**

I have studied and worked in restoration design for ancient architecture and planning heritage sites for about ten years. In these ten years, there were many questions about management and technology revealed in the process of the protective projects. Up to now, some problems have no better method to solve, for example, how to show the heritage site better; what is the best way to restore the wooden construction; how to coordinate the relation between development and conservation; how the local people are involved in protection activities; how to improve the lifestyle of people who live in the ancient construction or in the historical environment based on heritage conservation etc. This training course is the best opportunity to see, to think about, to study the experience of other countries. Maybe it could not deal with these problems directly, but it enlightens me to think about the diversified possibilities to thinking, facing and resolving these problems.

The other important advantage of this training course is increasing my confidence of conservation culture heritage. There are so many people involved in this field, and making great effort in it. It encourages me to work hard in the future.

In addition, I have most benefit from ACCU. They made a thorough plan for the programme, everything was in order. And every staff person of the office works very hard. These two characters lead to perfect work.

Through one month studying in training course in Nara, I widened my field of vision, enriched my mind, and increased knowledge and experience of heritage conservation. And in this one month, as I studied and lived with other participants from different countries, we exchanged culture, learned and shared different methods and different problems from their experiences. This is most valuable for every participant, it will benefit the future work.

### **3. Suggestion**

#### *Increase the practice*

The contents of this training course are rich enough, but the question is how to absorb and understand them abundantly, so I think it would be useful to participants to increase the practice of conservation techniques in process of training course.

#### *Need the place and the atmosphere of exchange between participants*

After lectures every day, participants had many questions about lectures because of the understanding, language limit or other different problem; we wanted to exchange with each other at any time. But except in the lecture-room, that was far away from the hotel, we had no place to meet together in the night. Many questions passed because of no chance to exchange. So it is necessary to have a place and the atmosphere of exchange between participants in their free time.

### **4. Thanks**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the ACCU and ICCROM for enabling me to attend this training course. I also would like to thank the staff of ACCU in Nara who worked very hard throughout the period of the training course, and all the lecturers involved in this training course. And I would like to thank all of the participants, we helped each other and shared the experience in the same area with each other in Nara. We passed a good time in the Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific 2001, Nara.



## **Indonesia**

### **Rita Maria Rosary SARDJITO**

Head of Monitoring Section  
Directorate for Archaeology  
State Ministry of Cultural and Tourism

I was very happy and grateful to have the opportunity to participate in the Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific, held in Nara. The 29-day programme was extremely rewarding, and should greatly assist my work: surveying historic monuments in my own country. I would like to thank my supervisors and fellow workers for permitting me to participate in the programme.

In this report, I would like to offer my impressions and comment on the programme that commenced 13th November 2001 and ended 11th December 2001.

#### **1. Lectures on historic ruin surveying methods and archaeological issues**

Lectures on methods of surveying remains of historic structures, ancient burial mounds, and ruins of ancient production facilities were very instructive, although it was difficult for me to understand several types of historic ruins that were entirely different from those in Indonesia. It was regretful that there were no lectures on sub-aqua-archaeology, which is my speciality.

#### **2. Lectures on scientific surveys**

I was very interested in photogrammetry and other measurement survey methods. Regretfully, however, we did not have sufficient time for these subjects. Also, I wanted to operate the machines by myself. I wish we had studied more about scientific dating methods. Since I seldom have such opportunities in my country, I wish I could have learned more.

#### **3. Lectures on the preservation and utilization of archaeological structures, and tours to such sites**

Although preservation, administration, and utilization of archaeological structures are closely related to archaeological surveying of such structures, I had never deeply examined these issues until I participated in this programme. Through the slide presentations by the distinguished lecturers and instructive tours to archaeological sites, I had the opportunity to study these issues. The Japanese approach to archaeological structures, however, differs greatly from the Indonesian approach. I was obliged to consider the merits and demerits of both approaches.

#### **4. Lectures and practical training on preservation science**

Before attending the training course, I seldom had opportunities to systematically study the preservation science of archaeological structures and sites, or preservation methods of wooden and metal artefacts. Although I was interested in these matters, I had never considered them thoroughly, due mainly to differences in the natural environment of cultural assets. While participating in the programme, however, I became aware of the vital importance of preservation science for archaeological surveying. Even though well-equipped facilities and high-performance machines are

necessary for treating unearthed artefacts, I now understand that our approaches toward archaeological sites and artefacts are still more important than such physical conditions. Since the preservation of wooden and metal artefacts is essential for my daily work, the lectures and practical training were extremely helpful. I was so absorbed in the studies that I felt the training finished in an instant. After returning home, I wanted to contact the lecturers of the course to seek their suggestions regarding my work.

## **5. Tours**

The tour to northern Kyushu was very enlightening and fruitful. We visited various archaeological sites, including sites of a castle town, a mountainside castle, a village of the Yayoi Period, and a cemetery of jar coffins. At these sites, we were able to learn various preservation, administration, and utilization methods of archaeological sites.

On 8th December, participants who were interested in the newly opened Osaka Museum of History visited the facility. It was truly a fruitful visit thanks to an American archaeologist and Mr. Okamura, the curator. The museum was marvelously designed. We were able to see the well-preserved remains of ancient structures on the basement floor. The layout of the galleries on other floors was innovative. I particularly enjoyed the view of the Naniwa Place site from the 10th floor, which helped me to understand the layout of the palace grounds.

## **6. Keynote speeches**

All four keynote speeches were really enlightening and instructive not only for me but all the participants from Asian countries. Since the lecturers had a wealth of first-hand experience in various projects worldwide, I wish I could have learned more from them.

## **7. Daily lives during the programme**

- Except for the fact that we were obliged to stay in compact hotel rooms throughout the 28 days, I generally enjoyed my time in Japan.
- If there had been one or two Japanese participants in this programme, they could have helped us communicate with local people.
- Too much time was spent on interpretation of lectures, leaving only a short time for the more substantive parts of lectures. Also, I wish I could have had more practical training classes with more opportunities to actually touch artefacts.

Before concluding this report, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the staff of the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO.



## **Kyrgyzstan**

### **Gulmira DZHUNUSHALIEVA**

Chair of History and Culturology  
Humanitarian faculty  
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavonic University

This training course was organized by the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) with the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM).

The purpose of the training course is to contribute to the promotion of the cultural heritage protection of each country in the Asia/Pacific region by holding a training course through a series of lectures and practical sessions for persons in charge of the historic monuments in their respective countries, so that they may deepen their knowledge of excavation and survey, restoration and maintenance to be utilized for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Thirteen Participants from UNESCO member states in the region stated below are participated in the training. Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Uzbekistan.

This training course is very vital and timely for Kyrgyzstan. Independence of Kyrgyzstan is only ten years old. It is undertaking steps itself in all spheres, also in the sphere of protection of natural-cultural properties. The resolution of Council of Ministries "About further measures for improvement activity of state protection, restoration bodies and utilization of historical and cultural sites of Kyrgyzstan", but it has not been realized and it does not account for modern changes in our country. In November 2000 the Jogorku Kenesh (legislative body of Kyrgyzstan) adopted the Law "About Museum's Fund of Kyrgyzstan". This Law has not the promotion mechanism of the cultural heritage protection.

We need knowledge of protection in other countries and International organizations like UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM though we are not a member of some of them.

Kyrgyzstan has the centre of Restoration of Archeological and Architectural Sites (Mausoleum of Manas, Mausoleum of Shah-Fazil, Hudjra of Babur). Its last job, the restoration of bath-house of Middle Ages in Osh, attracted attention of specialists not only from Kyrgyzstan, whose opinions are divided. All bricks of bath-house were replaced. The new bricks were made using the old technology as told by specialists of restoration. But this historic object lost uniqueness. Japanese specialists avoid unnecessary intervention on the historical objects. It is a very proper practice. Before we sent to Moscow, Leningrad (Hermitage) some of our historical properties for restoration and conservation. Now it is very expensive. Some specialists of restoration had training there. Now Kyrgyzstan has only two such specialists for restoration of wood and metal.

The Kyrgyz archeologists use Russian methods of survey and investigation of archeological sites. It is good. But conservation of historical sites gives a cause for future worries, because they are not safe from impact of nature (raining, snow, wind) and human activity. Some have a good condition of safety and will be restored from time to time, if government will find money for it. The methods of conservation offered by Japanese specialists will be very useful for my country. It permits combination scientific interests and needs of state. Especially it is actually for areas with dense population.

The tools used by Japanese researchers make a strong impression. We can not buy such tools now, but knowledge of them helps to reviews our method of measure and look for alternative ways to decide these questions.

Now the spheres of sciences and culture have many financial problems. Marketing, management, monitoring were never added to these spheres before. Acquiring knowledge and experience in this area is very necessary for us.

Museum excavation and investigation of historical objects is the next step in future of these sites. Methods of introduction and attracting visitors are very interesting in Japan. They allow to take consideration of different levels of knowledge, experience and ages of visitors.

In Japan, I would like to thank ACCU for the opportunity to take part in this training course, gaining knowledge and help.



**Lao P.D.R.**

**Samlane LUANGAPHAY**

Deputy Chief,  
Division of Archaeology  
Department of Museums and Archaeology  
Ministry of Information and Culture

Japan is situated in the Pacific Ocean as an island as the most eastern country of Asia. It has a very typical history of development and modernization, which has resulted in making Japan a country of highest technology in the world. The past history of Japan is peculiar, with great importance in the world history and heritage. The cultural material and tales of Japan clearly indicate the past dignity of inhabitants of this region.

During of this training course I have learnt about policy and administrative systems for the protection of cultural properties in Japan. In the process, protection has been extended to a broader variety of cultural properties and much consideration has been given to the methods of protection. The national and local governments, owners or custodian of protected properties and the general public have worked together not only preserve these cultural properties and pass them on to the next generation but also to ensure that they are actively exhibited and utilized. Also I have a lot of knowledge about preservation and restoration of burial cultural assets, how to identify the problems associated with the cultural material and how to find out their solution. The use of the computer in preservation of photographs of antiquities and architects of ancient monuments was a field of special interest for me to learn. At the same time I understood basic concept design on the conservation and preservation for an archaeological site. In addition to the above I have got various lectures about cultural properties protection in Japan on:

- Conservation of cultural heritage site and various preservation laws and guidelines
- Various excavation and survey techniques
- Conservation and restoration of buildings made of wood and stone
- Archeology and chronological dating
- Planning of preservation and maintenance for historic sites
- Monitoring of cultural heritage
- Techniques for preparing site reports
- The culture and traditions of Japanese people

I had also the chance to visit field study of different archaeological sites, historical parks and broaden my vision in advanced archaeology. All these archaeological sites, historical parks are well maintained and preserved, which reflects the attitude of the Japanese to their past heritage. Particularly museums are well displayed and attract the national and international visitors, with best lighting system, method to control humidity and preserve the archaeological material on display and in reserve sections.

During one month of my training in Nara Prefecture, a city of cultural properties, I have also been convinced from the living style of Japanese people, that they are very cooperative, polite and helpful, and I had the opportunity to make new friends from other countries in Asia and the Pacific at the cultural centre office for UNESCO (ACCU) in Nara.

After this training course I have acquired a lot of knowledge and experiences related to the field study in charge of the survey and restoration of historic monuments. Due to shortage of time it is difficult for me to explain all topics in detail. However, this training course will be extremely beneficial and useful for me to apply the latest techniques being used in Japan for the preservation and restoration of our cultural properties in Lao PDR, specifically those which are suitable for the environmental conditions of my country.

Finally I would like thank my respected teachers, the cultural heritage centre for UNESCO (ACCU) in Nara, and all the agencies involved in the completion of this training. However I believe that the training will be a forum for sharing experience on survey and restoration of historic monuments among participants from Asia and the Pacific member countries. I hope that in future the training will be developed through the regional cooperation.

Thank you very much.



## Maldives

### Mohamed THARIQ

Senior Research Officer

National Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 DATE OF COURSE

13 November 2001 to 11 December 2001

### 1.2 ORGANIZER

The ACCU Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office organized this Training Course. ACCU office is an Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO and it is a non -profitable semi- governmental organization established in 1971. This Organization is working for the promotion of mutual understanding and cultural cooperation among people in the region. This year is the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ACCU.

### 1.3 LECTURES, VISITS

The Course was done through a number of lectures, and visits. It is organized such a way that all participants will benefit from one another through mutual sharing of experience and knowledge.

### 1.4 PARTICIPANTS AND COUNTRIES

A total of 13 Participants attended the course from different countries.

<u>PARTICIPANTS</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>
1 – Mr Abdul Baten	Bangladesh
2 – Mr Thong Bun Thoeun	Cambodia
3 – Ms Cha Qun	China
4 – Ms Rita Maria Rosary Sardjito	Indonesia
5 – Ms Gulmira Dzhunushalieva	Kyrgyztan
6 – Mr Samlane Luangaphay	Lao P.D.R
7 – Mr Mohamed Thariq	Maldives
8 – Ms Sonia Anderson	New Zealand
9 – Mr Sheikh Aman Ullah	Pakistan
10 – Mr Jung Sungjo	Republic of Korea
11 – Mr Lawrence Kiko	Solomon Island
12 – Mr Pirapon Pisnupong	Thailand
13 – Mr Bokhodir Mamadiev	Uzbekistan

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

The first objective of the course is to acquaint the trainees with a general understanding of survey and restoration of historic monuments. This is mainly done through lectures and visits. The second objective is to acquaint the trainees with a background knowledge of protective archaeological sites, museums and archaeological, cultural institutes in Japan. The last objective is to impart practical knowledge by visiting archaeological excavations and historical monuments.

## **3. COUNTRY REPORT**

This involved presentation by all participants.

## **4. LECTURES**

## **5. DISCUSSION**

## **6. VISITS**

## **7. RECOMMENDATION**

## **8. CONCLUSION**

## **9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**



## **New Zealand**

### **Sonia ANDERSON**

Maori Heritage Adviser  
Maori Heritage Division  
New Zealand Historic Places Trust

#### **1. Course Overview**

The course provided a very good introduction to the field of cultural heritage conservation. In particular, the comprehensive nature of the training course highlighted the need for better integration amongst the various cultural heritage professionals.

##### **1.1 Course Structure**

###### *Lectures:*

Lectures were a major component of the course. The bulk of the lectures focused on various aspects of cultural heritage protection in Japan. These were very informative and provided a good basis for comparing methodologies and techniques. The range of topics was also very good – archaeology, architecture, site management and conservation science and the lecturers – all experts in their respective fields were able to clearly present their ideas, concepts and experiences in an easily understandable manner. Each lecturer made good use of audio-visual materials e.g. slides, videos, PowerPoint presentations, etc. Also, it was particularly helpful to have a copy of the lecturer's paper prior to the lecture itself as it made the lecture easy to follow.

###### *Comments:*

The schedule of lectures was very demanding and at times prevented participants from seeking further advice from lecturers on issues and/or problems that were specific to their country. In addition, each lecture was allocated a time slot of 3 hours. Most lectures lasted the entire 3 hours with one break in the middle. Due to the odd mishap with equipment, a number of the lectures did not start on time, which meant that the lecturer had to present their topic in the remaining time and in some cases, this meant forgoing "break time". As a result, many of the participants suffered from "information overload" as a result of the intensive nature of this kind of lecturing. It would be better to split the lecture time into three parts – allowing for two 10 minute breaks. (refer Uchida 29/11/01 and Noguchi 04/12/01). Also worthy of note was the fact that there was a tendency for repetition of subject matter especially at the latter end of the course – mainly references to administration and management of historic sites.

###### *Field Trips:*

The field trips to visit sites and facilities were not only a welcome relief from the lectures but also extremely useful to observe the application of conservation techniques in actual projects. The field trips to Kyushu and Asuka allowed participants to see a variety of historic sites - working excavation sites (Korokan/Yoshino-gari/Fujiwara), hilltop fortress (Mt Ono, Dazaifu), historic parks (Yoshino-gari/Asuka), replica villages (Itazuke) and tombs (Takamatsuzuka/Ishibutai/Andonyama). The range of sites visited were very good as participants got to see examples of various time periods

– Jomon, Yayoi, Kofun, Nara, Heian and Edo. Worthy of note was the field trip to the Toshodaiji Temple Restoration Project as it allowed the participants (especially those who are conservation architects) to see the actual application of restoration techniques talked about in the lectures.

#### *Practical Training:*

There was very little practical “hands-on” training in the course structure. Although, the latter lectures on conservation science did allow participants to handle relics and equipment.

#### *Comments:*

The inclusion of basic practical exercises relating to each subject matter would have been appreciated. This would allow participants a bit of “hands on” experience that could be used in their own countries – such working on an actual excavation site or building restoration site (this would of course require strict supervision), photographing cultural properties (lighting, camera and processing techniques), preserving a relic (documenting and analyzing). The practical exercise need not involve the use of any of the advanced technology/machinery demonstrated in the course.

### **1.2 Course Organisation**

The course was very well organised and I have great admiration for the organising staff of ACCU who had to deal with 13 participants from 13 countries with varying levels of English comprehension. Their efforts and hard work were very much appreciated by the participants. This appreciation is also extended to other staff members of the ACCU Nara Office who were also very helpful. Commendation should also be given to the translator who provided an excellent service considering the variety of technical terms used by lecturers in the course.

The choice of the main venue for the training course - the Kasuganosono Hotel in Nara - was particularly good and spacious. The hotel was next door to the ACCU offices and enabled participants to have access to the Computer workroom, Library, Internet facilities and other office equipment during break time or at the end of the day.

## **2. Selected Topics**

### ***An Outline on Restoration of Historic Monuments – Professor Kanaseki***

Professor Kanaseki’s lecture on the history and development of cultural heritage protection in Japan was very informative. In particular I was impressed by the fact that, although a relatively new signatory to the World Heritage Convention (Japan signed in 1992), Japan already had in place a legislative framework for the protection of cultural properties (originating in 1871 with a Cabinet Announcement to Preserve Ancient Relics). In comparison, NZ has never had a comprehensive legislative framework for cultural heritage protection. When NZ signed the World Heritage Convention in 1984 rampant urban development was being facilitated by lax planning laws and the under-funded, under-resourced heritage agencies (including the NZ Historic Places Trust) were being placed under enormous pressures to protect cultural heritage sites.

Professor Kanaseki’s lecture also briefly dealt with the devolution to local government (prefectural and municipal) of the responsibility to protect cultural heritage. NZ has experienced the same process. Although the legal protection for archaeological sites (buried cultural properties) remains the responsibility of the NZ



Historic Places Trust at a national level, all other protective mechanisms are the responsibility of regional district and city councils at a local level. Over the last 5 years there have been indications to devolve to district and city councils the responsibility for the protection archaeological sites. The drawback being that the staff responsible for heritage (including archaeological heritage) issues in district and city councils are not archaeologists nor do they have any training in archaeology. (This is similar to the situation that Japan experienced in the 1960s). I note with interest that in Japan it was not sufficient for local government staff dealing with cultural properties to just have an interest in or be studying local history. Since the 1960s the commitment to train local government staff with the necessary skills in archaeology and conservation architecture is impressive. Unfortunately I do not think the NZ national and local government sector would make such a commitment.

I was particularly interested in Professor Kanaseki's experience with developers. Like Japan, in NZ where the land has been identified as a historical and/or cultural site the landowner's consent is necessary. Identification also places some restrictions on use of the land. As such there is always opposition by landowners and developers (who are not always the landowners) to the identification of historical or cultural values as these landowners increasingly see it as an infringement on their property rights. [Note: NZ land tenure is based on the British Torrens system]. Subsequently, as Professor Kanaseki has experienced – developers are not always co-operative and there are always resulting court cases where the developers argue about property rights and the right to develop. I have had similar experiences although not to the same extent as Professor Kanaseki.

#### ***An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites – Professor Nakao***

This lecture provided a good basic grounding on the planning and organisation of an archaeological excavation. The planning and organisation process outlined by Professor Nakao was very comprehensive although I did note that at the beginning of his lecture Professor Nakao did say that the process was an outline only and would vary from site to site depending on size, time frame and budget. His experiences working as an archaeologist on the Osaka Expressway and Naniwa-No-Miya palace site excavations were very useful in providing a 'real life' context to his lecture.

#### ***Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and Various Preservation Laws and Guidelines – Mr Wijesuriya***

Mr Wijesuriya's lecture was very enlightening. This lecture outlined the variety of laws and guidelines that govern the funding, management, conservation and protection of cultural heritage from an international and national perspective. I was particularly interested in the section concerning the introduction of Cultural Heritage criteria in the World Heritage Convention. The recognition of cultural values in an international document such as the World Heritage Convention is particularly important for the many indigenous cultures around the world – Asia and the Pacific in particular – where there are cultures who have been changed by colonisation. The lecture not only provided a global perspective, but also examples of cultural heritage protection practices from various countries around the world.

### ***Survey of Ancient Wooden Architecture – Mr Murata***

I found Mr Murata's outline of the conservation approach for wooden buildings particularly interesting as, like Japan, most of New Zealand's heritage buildings are of timber (wood) construction. I was particularly interested in the restoration techniques – recording the structure prior to dismantling, analysis of defects and damage, the techniques used to repair damaged sections and the use of traditional building techniques. The visit to Toshodaiji Temple that followed the lecture allowed the participants to put into context what Mr Murata has discussed in his lecture.

### ***Practice of a Preliminary Design on the Conservation and Restoration of an Archaeological Site – Dr Uchida***

The title of Dr Uchida's lecture implied that the topic would be primarily about archaeological site restoration, however I was pleasantly surprised that the topic encompassed a much broader meaning of archaeological site conservation – to include wooden buildings and stone structures.

Of particular interest was the use of traditional building techniques in restoration work on wooden buildings. I noted with interest the need to comply with national building standards – especially earthquake proofing a building. The use of steel reinforcement within the building is of some concern but I was glad to hear that new methods (moveable foundations) were being considered.

With respect to the restoration of the stone pagoda, I may not agree with the technique used by Dr Uchida's team but it did highlight an alternative restoration method.

Also of interest was the use of 3D laser scanning – both on Toshodaiji Temple and the Kamakura Buddha – especially as a means of recording structures for analysis prior to the actual restoration work. 3D laser scanning is a valuable technique but also an expensive one considering the equipment and technical expertise required.

### ***The Deterioration of Stone Cultural Properties and Measures to Preserve Them – Dr Sawada***

Although NZ has very few stone cultural properties, I found Dr Sawada's lecture in respect of the restoration of stone cultural properties very informative. Of particular interest was Dr Sawada's involvement in the Moai Statue Restoration Project on Easter Island (Rapanui). Rapanui is the eastern extent of the Polynesian triangle (NZ being the southern extent) and there are genealogical ties between the people of Rapanui and the Maori of New Zealand. To my understanding, the cultural significance of the Moai related to the ancestral relationships of the people who occupied the land. I would like to have known if any of the indigenous people had been involved in the restoration project, and if not, why not? It is a common practice of international restoration teams to exclude the indigenous people from projects that essentially involve their cultural heritage.



### ***The Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21st century – Mr Stovel***

Mr Stovel's lectures were very thought provoking. The questions that he requested the participants to provide answers for highlighted many of the common problems most countries share. For the developing nations – in particular – it was a lack of money, lack of trained persons, and lack of proper planning for heritage conservation. For those of us from developed countries, our main problems stemmed from the low priority given to cultural heritage protection.

Mr Stovel's lecture was particularly informative in outlining the history of the cultural heritage sector and the recent developments to the World Heritage Convention. However, it was alarming to note that under current circumstances (economic recession) international organisations such as UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS were also prone to organisational and funding problems.

### ***Present Condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific – Professor Noguchi***

Another thought provoking lecture. Again Professor Noguchi's questions raised a lot of issues that needed to be considered by professionals working in the cultural heritage field. Professor Noguchi also highlighted that from a global perspective – all heritage sites in the world are the property of all the people in the world, and the protection of cultural heritage should not be subject to the political whims of bureaucrats. Also raising public awareness through the involvement of the local communities cultural heritage projects is important as local communities are often not a part of the government bureaucracy structure. In an ideal world this approach would work – but it is in the nature of people to seek to improve their lives, and in doing so, this may mean that a heritage site is destroyed. NZ, like many countries, is experiencing economic recession and as such economic development is the priority and not cultural heritage.

### ***Conservation Techniques of Wooden Materials – Mr Imazu***

As previously mentioned, most of New Zealand's heritage buildings (in particular traditional Maori structures) are of timber (wood) construction. Dr Imazu's lecture on the conservation techniques of waterlogged wooden materials presented a lot of information. The comparison between the PEG and sugar alcohol impregnation methods showed the differences in preservation results as well as the ease of application. Most of the preservation work outlined in Dr Imazu's was done in a laboratory situation which environmental conditions can be controlled (as is for a museum). I would be interested in learning more about the application of lactitol method in the field - in particular the use of the cold impregnation method which may have beneficial results for many of our traditional buildings that have intricately designed exterior carvings.

### **3. Daily Life in Japan**

Accommodation at the Nara Washington Hotel was very good, although it did take a bit of time to get used to the room size. The hotel is located within easy walking distance of the main shopping areas, transport centres and heritage sites. It was great to know that within a 10 - 20 minutes walking distance from the hotel were many of the cultural heritage sites that Nara is famous for – Kofukuji temple, Todaiji temple, Kasuga Taisha. The hotel was also in close proximity to a local supermarket and 24 hours mini mart – which provided plenty of choices for meals and snacks.



Having the participants staying together in the same hotel and on the same floor was very beneficial, and the list of 'who was in which room' was great. It would have been useful for the hotel to have a lounge area big enough for all the participants to comfortably liaise in (although we were able to fit 13 people into one small room – but not comfortably).

#### *Comments:*

The ACCU staff were very helpful, assisting with requests for information, how to get to certain places and so on. However, it would have been very useful to have a Japanese participant on the course (from outside of Nara) who could provide advice and translation on everyday matters such as directions to shops, labels on products, new items etc.

#### **4. Acknowledgements**

Firstly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to ACCU for their invitation and acceptance of my application to attend this course. The opportunity afforded to me by this course has not only extended my knowledge and skill in cultural heritage conservation but provided a worthwhile and valuable experience. Once again my heartfelt thanks to Ms Fukushima, Mr Bo, Mr Kuraku and Mrs Hata for their assistance and understanding throughout the course.

Secondly, I would like to thank my fellow participants - Baten, Bun Theong, Cha, Rita, Gulmira, Samlane, Thariq, Aman, Jung, Pirapon, Kiko and Bokodir – thank you for your friendship and kindness. Thank you for sharing your knowledge and culture with me and allowing me to share mine. I look forward to meeting you all again in future.

And lastly (but not leastly), thanks to my colleagues in the Maori Heritage Division— Te Kenehi, Rei, Dean, Atareiria and Dave – without whose help I could not have been able to attend this course.

#### **5. Final Comments**

In terms of a chronology of cultural heritage, NZ's history is relatively short. Archaeological investigations and oral histories show evidence of the occupation of NZ by Maori – the indigenous people of NZ – as far back as 1000 years BP. Japan's history, however, spans hundred of years (centuries). From this perspective it was difficult for me to make a comparison between the two countries.

Despite the differences in history, the course offered a good range of methods and techniques that have the potential for application in New Zealand. For example, the survey and excavation techniques demonstrated as well as the methods of reconstruction could be applied to land-based cultural heritage as most of NZ's archaeological heritage is buried beneath the surface of the country's cultural landscape.

With respect to built heritage, like Japan, most heritage buildings are made of timber (wood). However, building restoration practices in New Zealand are very much based on the Western European system. The NZ ICOMOS Charter requires any restoration of a building to put the building back to its original state without the addition of any new material (this is consistent with the Venice Charter). I do not think that the Japanese practice of restoration would not be well received by conservation architects in



New Zealand. However, I do think that Nara Document would prove an ideal topic of debate amongst the conservation professionals as it raises the important question of cultural practice.

Lastly, I would like to say that I was extremely impressed by the quality of documentation on cultural heritage sites (both archaeological and architectural) in Japan. Regardless of whether a site was restored or reconstructed, all elements were well recorded either as measured drawings, photographs, textual descriptions, scans, etc. Such documentation is priceless, as it may become the only evidence of a site's existence.

## **Pakistan**

### **Aman Ullah**

Curator

Archaeological Museum, Taxila

Department of Archaeology & Museum

The Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan, and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) in Rome, jointly organized the "Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific", in Nov.-Dec. 2001.

The objective was 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.

The Programme was held mainly in Nara from 13 November to 11 December, 2001 with 13 participants from 13 countries of the Asia and Pacific region.

The training course was intensive with lectures, research, technical training, discussions, fieldwork and so on. All the participants learned comprehensively about cultural heritage protection methods.

Thirteen participants attended from 13 countries including Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Uzbekistan.

On the morning of 13 November, 2001, the opening ceremony was inaugurated at Kasugano-So, with a welcome address by Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU). Mr. Suzuki from ACCU delivered his welcome speech to the participants. After the self-introduction by the participants and group photos, the programme orientation was held. In the afternoon, all the participants made a courtesy call on Mr. Masui Isao, the Vice-Governor of Nara Prefecture at Nara Prefectural Government Office.

The first session began with an introductory lecture by Mr. Suzuki of ACCU at Kasugano-so Hotel on 13<sup>th</sup> November. Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of ACCU Nara Office gave a lecture about an "Outline on Restoration of Historic Monuments".

During the programme, twenty-seven specialists and researchers were invited as lecturers from Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture, Nara University, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, UNESCO, ICCROM and so on.



The subjects covered Introduction of Historic Monuments, Various Excavation and Survey Techniques, Techniques of Recording Data on Historic Ruins and Articles, Outline of Buildings Made of Wood and Stone, Preservation and Maintenance Planning of Archaeological Sites, General Introduction of Conservation Science, Techniques for Preparing Site Reports and other related topics.

Practical training was carried out with the cooperation of Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture, Nara University and others.

The subjects covered such themes as Photographic Techniques, Basic Planning and Design for Historic Monuments Maintenance, Preservation of Historic Monuments and Artifacts.

On 22nd November, we left Nara for three days field study to Kyushu and visited Korokan site, Fukuoka Municipal Museum. On 23rd November, we visited Itazuke site, Kanenokuma site, Dazaifu site, onowall wite and Kyushu Historical Museum. On 24th we visited Yoshino-gari site in Saga Prefecture. On 30<sup>th</sup> November, we visited sites and monuments of Asuka and Fujiwara districts 30 km south of Nara City.

On the morning of 11th December, 2001 the closing ceremony was held at Kasugano-so Hotel. With the closing remarks of Prof Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of ACCU Nara Office, each participant received a certificate for completing the training course. On behalf of the participants, Mr. Amanullah from Pakistan expressed his gratitude to lecturers and ACCU Nara Office and suggested that participants should utilize the experience and knowledge acquired from the training to play a leading role in this field in their respective countries.

So during this training all participants had opportunities for observation of various sites in Japan and a series of lectures delivered by world-wide known experts of Japan; ICCROMOS and UNESCO. We also observed the practical work in the different kinds of laboratories in Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute; Nara University and Archaeological Institute of Kashihara. These observations, lectures and experiment broadened our view and experience for the better preservation of archaeological artifacts, sites, monuments and excavations. We hope that this training course will help us in future for better preservation and management of cultural properties in our own countries.

## **Republic of Korea**

### **JUNG Sung-jo**

Assistant Programmer  
Tangible Cultural Properties Division  
Cultural Heritage Bureau  
Cultural Properties Administration

We had a chance to understand the diverse policies and efforts to preserve cultural properties of other countries that have participated in the training programme as well as to learn about preservation and management of cultural properties, conservation techniques of metallic and wooden materials, excavation of archaeological sites through the training programme on survey and restoration of historic monuments in Asia and the Pacific 2001 organized by the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO.

While the training was difficult to understand since I am not an expert in related fields and nor had I prepared much for the training programme due to a sudden participation, everything was new and meaningful for me.

The training programme included from preservation and management, methods of photogrammetry, conservation techniques and methods of materials to preservation and management policies on historic monuments. As a result, we were able to see the depth, diverse and broad content of them. This training programme also presents the historic background of Japan, preservation and management of cultural properties, and currently used cutting-edge research techniques. So it has given us an opportunity to understand both the technological area as well as ancient history of Japan.

I think that Japan's sufficient diverse equipment and human resources, research institutes in which researchers can concentrate on their research activities, ubiquitous exhibition places and museums and infrastructure that is built for preservation, management and research of cultural properties can be a meaningful model to establish policies and direction for preservation and management of cultural properties in the future.

In addition, we had a chance to go on a field trip to Japan's important sites. Most of the sites were being well preserved and managed under the watch of related scientists, citizens and local governments. In particular, some critical sites such as Yoshinogari site, Dazaifu, Heijo and Naniwanomiya sites are perfect examples of preservation and management. Given the fact that a number of cultural properties and sites are being damaged across the world due to the problems such as development and preservation, I think that this is a good reference for preservation and management of sites. However, I was under the strong impression that some sites had been restored artificially to show off rather than preserve sites.



Another thing that I have realized through this training is the fact that countries around the world are working hard to preserve their cultural properties as well as to enhance their image and to create added value by utilizing it. To this end, many efforts are being made to register to the UNESCO World Heritage and to systematically restore. In addition, many programmes are being carried out to use cultural properties as tourism resources. Furthermore, international exchange and cooperation of cultural properties are expanding and experts on cultural properties as well as international academic forums are exchanging.

In fact, in Korea there has been persistent effort and many policies to protect cultural properties and as a result, substantial achievement has been made. Preservation and maintenance of cultural heritage in original condition, cultural tourism resources through promoting value of cultural properties, enlargement of people's enjoyment about cultural heritage can be said to set a good example.

However, it appears that effective result is not being achieved due to social and political conditions such as the economic development, tension with the preservation of cultural properties, lack of recognition on cultural properties, shortsighted policies. Therefore, I think that medium and long term plans need to be established to preserve cultural properties to achieve fundamental preservation and management, and plans to harmonize preservation and economic development as best selection are needed. We need to mitigate side effects from cultural property preservation through rationalizing regulation of private ownership, rezoning cultural properties protection zone, and applying the rule based on flexibility and minimizing the inconveniences of residents.

This training programme deals with diverse and broad methods to preserve and manage cultural properties as I have mentioned earlier. In addition, it has given me an opportunity to learn and witness efforts and conditions of many countries to preserve cultural properties. I am confident that this training programme has been useful and will help in carrying out my tasks of dealing with preservation and management policies of buried cultural properties.

In addition, I have spent a month with participants of other countries in Nara, which was a centre of a Japanese ancient kingdom, and this will remain a precious experience in my life. Nara, in line with its nickname of Japan's historic city, preserves cultural properties in their original condition and the city itself maintains its ancient form. This shows the efforts of citizens and related officials to preserve its original form deterring reckless development.

This training has been a challenge and adventure. I want to thank ACCU officials and participants of other countries to help me go through the training programme without problems.

## **Solomon Islands**

### **Lawrence KIKO**

Field Archaeologist  
Solomon Islands National Museum  
Solomon Islands Government

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This training programme was organized by the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) with the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and the International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome (ICCROM).

The objective of this training course is to contribute to the promotion of the cultural heritage protection of each country in the region, by holding a training course through a series of lectures and practical sessions for a persons in charge of the survey and restoration of historic monuments in their respective countries, so that they may deepen their knowledge of excavation and survey, restoration and maintenance to be utilized for the preservation of cultural heritage.

The UNESCO and ICCROM have seen that in Asia and the Pacific region, there are various forms of cultural heritage that are of great value from global point of view. These had been handed down from generation to generation owing to the people's devoted efforts and pride in their own culture and history.

The training course was officially opened by Mr. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO.

Thirteen Participants from UNESCO member states in the region stated below are participated in the training.

Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Kyrgyztan, Lao P.D.R, Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Uzbekistan.

This training course is very vital and timely to the present situation in Solomon Islands where a lot of development will soon become a threat to our cultural heritage. The world cultural heritage body believes that if we are not careful in preserving our cultural heritage, we will soon have no identity, no respect, no pride and will face a lot of ethnic and cultural problems now and onward. And further on, we will experience related problems such as ecological and conservation problem that will bring hazard to our own life.

One particular subject that prompted me in this training course that is worth mentioning in this report is concerning the legal component to protect cultural heritage. Because protection and preservation of cultural heritage is one of the numerous objectives of any cultural institution today. And I think Solomon Islands as a nation has been suffering in this area for quite some time. We have no national legislation in



place since becoming independent in 1978 that directly protects our nation's cultural heritage. The provincial government had taken a step to establish an ordinance to protect their cultural property but an umbrella legislation is required. Apart from the legislation we should also have policies because NO government can operate without national policies, and likewise, NO Cultural Institution can operate without Cultural policies. We need this mechanism to protect our daily activities and to avoid fear of working limitation in our programme.

## **1. LEGISLATION AND POLICIES ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL, ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PROPERTIES**

In order to have an effective Heritage Protection Law, our government needs to adopt relevant legislation. ICOMOS Charter on Archaeological Management has highlighted a few areas that need to be covered by the legislation as follows:

1. Legislation should afford protection to the archaeological heritage that is appropriate to the needs, history and traditions of the country.
2. Legislation should be based on the concept of the archaeological heritage as the heritage of all humanity and of groups of people.
3. Legislation should forbid the destruction, degradation or alteration through changes of any archaeological site or monument or to their surroundings without the consent of the relevant archaeological authority.
4. Legislation should in principle require full archaeological investigation and documentation in cases where the destruction of the archaeological heritage is authorized.
5. Legislation should require, and make provision for the proper maintenance, management and conservation of the archaeological heritage. Adequate legal sanctions should be prescribed in respect of violations of archaeological heritage legislation.
6. If legislation affords protection only to those elements of the archaeological heritage that are registered in a selective statutory inventory, a provision should be made for temporary protection of unprotected or newly discovered sites and monuments until an archaeological evaluation can be carried out.
7. Development projects constitute one of the physical greatest threats to the archaeological heritage. A duty for developers to ensure that archaeological heritage impact studies are carried out before development schemes are implemented, should therefore be embodied in appropriate legislation, with a stipulation that the costs of such studies are to be included in project costs. The principle should be established in legislation that development schemes should be designed in such a way as to minimize their impact upon the archaeological heritage.
8. Legislation should cover the protection of both moveable and immoveable cultural heritage, tangible and intangible heritage of indigenous groups and individuals.
9. Depending of the political structure of the country, there should be national and provincial legislation.
10. They should guarantee the protection of heritage sites in both private and public properties.
11. Legislation should also cover world cultural heritage areas.

In formulating the above legislation in Solomon Islands, we should be

influenced by the current knowledge on the subject in other countries and international organizations like UNESCO, ICOMOS and IUCN through their convention and guidelines. In fact, most of the international recommendations and conventions suggest the formulation of legislation for different areas of heritage protection. (see copy of Venice Charter 1964 and Nara Document on Authenticity 1994 attached)

## 12. OTHER TOPICS COVERED IN THE TRAINING COURSE.

There are more than twenty five topics covered in this training course but I categorized them into four areas.

### (a) ARCHAEOLOGY

This area covers survey and excavation of all types of archaeological sites and includes the survey of wooden buildings and how to make final excavation reports. Modern equipment and techniques are applied in this area.

### (b) CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

This area covers the conservation and restoration of cultural heritage sites and various preservation laws and guidelines with the basic design on conservation and restoration of historic monuments, archaeological sites, stone buildings, and ancient wooden architecture.

### (c) CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES

This particular area covers the technical aspect of conserving cultural heritage by using photogrammetry methods, chronological dating, conservation science of ruins and relics with metallic and wooden material by using modern high technology equipments.

### (d) MANAGEMENT OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES

This topic covers the management of restoration of historic monuments and an outline of a long-range programme for site development and master plan. Monitoring of cultural heritage and their present condition are also cover in this topic. Management of cultural properties according to this training is the hardest part. It requires more attention on the whole global foundation of our heritage.

## STUDY TRIPS

Apart from class work, we also visited few temples and shrines which were under the process of restoration by the municipal government. And we also visited several excavated sites in Fujiwara where excavation was in process at the time of visit. The site excavated was in the period of Yayoi, in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. The site was one of the old capitals of Japan.

A three days field trip to Kyushu Island was also organized by the ACCU office where we visited four designated site for protection under the national government as a national treasure.

## FINAL COMMENT

The lecture topic mentioned above are very helpful although some are more academic and require more attention with their application and involvement in modern technology. Most of the participants are satisfied with the course because it brings



new light in the field of the preservation of cultural heritage.

All UNESCO member country who attend this training course have very interesting cultural heritage in their country. Solomon Islands is different because we didn't have any cultural heritage listed by UNESCO. However, this course has given some idea and guidelines in the nomination process to try and inscribe Rennell Islands in the World Cultural Heritage List.

#### CONCLUSION

In my conclusion I would like to highlight once more the importance of having a National Legislation to act as a umbrella body to protect our cultural heritage. As a nation we can struggle to improve the cultural wellbeing of our people but if there is no legal mechanism to protect our right, our work will be limited.

The whole training course can be summarized into four words: Preservation, Protection, Reconstruction and Restoration of cultural heritage is very important.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

For my successful completion of this one month training course, I would like to thank the Director and staffs ACCU office in Nara Japan and the UNESCO representative in Japan for the fund provided that enabled me to attend the course. I would also like to thank the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Education and Human Resource Mr Donald Malasa for the availability of the training information. For nominating me to attend this course, I would like to sincerely thank the Museum Director. I would also like to thank the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism & Aviation with his Chief Administration Officer for their understanding of the importance of the course. My sincere thanks also go to the museum staff for encouragement.

In Japan, I would like to thank Associate Professor Mr Tai Ryuichi (Kyoto University) for his assistance in many ways during my month of training in Japan.

## **Thailand**

### **Pirapon PISNUPONG**

Archaeological Administrator 8  
Office of Archaeology and National Museum  
The Fine Arts Department

#### **Introduction**

The Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments 2001 was organized by 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), during 13 November 2001 to 11 December 2001. It was aimed to train 15 selected persons involved in survey and restoration from 15 countries comprising Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.D.R., Maldives, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Solomon Island, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Uzbekistan. Unfortunately, Participants from Iran and Sri Lanka would not be able to join this course.

To travel to Japan, ACCU provided very good documents for visa application to Japanese Embassy, a Bangkok – Osaka – Bangkok airplane ticket and a limousine ticket from Kansai Airport to Nara.

Nara is an ancient city. There are many historic monuments of which some were listed on the World Heritage list. People in Nara were friendly and hospitable. ACCU staffs were very kind and helpful. Difficulties in Japan were language, food, and weather.

#### **The Training Course.**

This training course can be divided into:

- 1 Archaeology,
- 2 Restoration and Preservation,
- 3 Management of Cultural Properties.

Main lectures were given in Kasuganoso Hotel near ACCU Office. There were also lectures and laboratory practice at the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara University and the ACCU Office. Lectures were given by Japanese and overseas experts from the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute, the Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Tezukayama Gakuin University, Nara University, Tsuru University, ACCU, and ICCROM.

There were excursions for the observations of archaeological excavations, restoration, cultural property management, and museums in Nara, Asuka and Kyushu island.

#### **1 Archaeology**

There were lectures on Japanese archaeological researches, Japanese archaeological surveys and excavations, the excavations of production and burial sites, the excavation of architectural ruins, and the composition of reports on archaeological researches.



The substance of lectures was very useful in understanding the development of Japanese archaeology and history as well as the methods of archaeological surveys and excavations in Japan.

The archaeological research projects in Japan can be divided into 2 types. These are the rescue or salvage excavation and academic excavation. The rescue or salvage excavation project is the research project carried out before the land developing project. Large amounts of budget will be sponsored to archaeological research projects by the land developers. It is a good government policy which is not common in several developing countries. This sort of excavation can preserve the archaeological site before it will be damaged or covered by the modern constructions of the development projects.

The academic excavation is the research project of academic institutions. It is usually done by universities, colleges or research institutes which spend only small amount of budget. This sort of project usually has a smaller budget and a shorter time.

The excavations which participants observed during the training course were monument, palace, and burial sites. These sites are usually shallow and have only a few cultural sequences. Soil on these sites is usually moist, soft and loose. Their soil layers are very clear and distinguishable. These are the new experiences for several participants who mostly have experience in hard and very dry soil, and deep and complicated strata.

The analyses and interpretation of archaeological data in Japan are developed to a higher standard by modern technology and well-trained staffs. The reports on archaeological excavations in Japan are well published and distributed throughout Japan. These reports are mostly in Japanese language which cannot be distributed worldwide. Thus, several countries have no opportunity to know the development of archaeological research in Japan which seem to be one of the leaders among the archaeological research institutions in the world.

## **2 Restoration and Preservation.**

The method of restoration and preservation of historic monuments in this training course can be grouped into 3 groups including:

1. conservation,
2. restoration, and
3. reconstruction

which Japanese experts are serious about the method of these three aspects.

The conservation of ancient objects from the excavation sites, especially wooden artifacts, is very well established in Japan. The analysis and researches have been done to obtain the best method and technique for conservation. Large laboratories have been built up for a large scale conservation. Conservators have taken good care for small evidences which possibly attached to the artifacts in the laboratory. The archaeological data from the laboratory are very useful in the interpretation and the final report.

For the restoration, the Japanese government puts large amount of budgets in the restoration projects which probably unaffordable in several developing countries, but

the result is reasonable. To preserve the site and its authenticity are main objectives in the restoration projects in Japan. However, the restorations of ancient monuments which had been done in the past, the development of art style and the history of architecture through the period need to be considered in choosing method and design for the recent restoration.

The reconstruction of ancient buildings in Japan is a very good method. Ancient buildings had been buried in the soil for very long time before unearthed in the excavation. They have been exposed to the present-day environment which causes damages. Although the conservation and restoration have been done, but they are still at risk. The conservation and restoration are only to consolidate and to extend the age of those buildings. The restoration method and design themselves sometimes destroy the authenticity of buildings. If any mistakes occur during the conservation and restoration, they cannot be corrected. Thus, the technique of covering up the original remains and reconstructing buildings on the top according to their evidences and interpretation after the research works should be very good method. The reconstructed buildings will provide more essential data for visitors. They can be changed and corrected if any new evidences or information come up in the future researches without making any damages on the original buildings.

### **3 Management of historic monuments**

Historic monuments in Japan can be classified into 2 groups for management. They are living monuments and dead monuments. Most of the living monuments have been in use and opened to public after the restoration. These are temples, and shrines which opened for worshippers and tourists. The dead monuments have mostly been managed by the cultural property agencies and also opened to publics as historic monuments, historic sites and historical parks.

There are several big management project such as historic sites. Several tourist facilities have been constructed on these sites. In some case, these modern constructions seem to be more obvious than the monuments. These facilities are necessary for visitors, but they are not supposed to be more or less than enough. They can be constructed more in the future, if a number of visitors increase.

Historic parks and museums in Japan have very good presentations. They provide more data and information for visitors to understand the history and development of the monuments. They are not difficult for the younger generations to understand. The understanding of cultural heritages in younger generation makes them understand their values, preserve them and finally hand them on to the next generation in the future.

### **Conclusion**

This training course covers all aspects in the archaeological research and conservation methods. The lectures were given by experts from different fields in Japan and overseas. The course added more new knowledge to participants as well as updated their current knowledge which they can use or apply to their works in their own countries. During one month in Japan, participants could exchange their knowledge, experiences, and cultures as they were staying together. Participants could extend their experiences of the training course. Furthermore, they had their new experience of living in Japan, living and working together.



**Suggestions**

A Japanese participant from another part of the country should join this training course. Lecturers should have information about the previous lectures that have been given, thus the same details would not be repeated. Each Asian and Pacific countries should have their own standard guideline for the preservation of cultural properties.

## **Uzbekistan**

### **Bokhodir MAMADIEV**

Director  
Museum of Shakhrisiyabz  
Qashqadaryo Region Municipality  
Culture Department

#### **REPORT**

There are thousands of preserved historical architectural monuments of the 9th to 16th centuries in the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the meantime Ichan Kala complex in Khiva, Historical Centre of Bukhara, Historical Centre of Shakhrisiyabz and Samarkand are included in the UNESCO's World Heritage List. These monuments are bright examples of culture and values of Central Asian people. The recognition of these cities as World Heritage sites will require higher quality preservation and conservation activities. In this regard I consider the Training Course on Preservation and Restoration of Historical Monuments organized recently in Nara (Japan) as an important and unique opportunity for the study of new approaches and sharing international experience in the field of preservation of cultural sites.

The Training Course prepared by ACCU was based on research of Japanese cultural monuments. Of course, the structure of historical monuments in Japan is different from Uzbekistan and we could not apply the same methodology in our country on a wide scale. Nevertheless I had a unique opportunity to study new innovative technologies of measuring and reporting.

From my point of view, the methods of restoration of wooden monuments, demonstrated in Japan, could be applied in Uzbekistan. There is a similarity between Japanese and Uzbek restoration methods.

The new Law on Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan, which was adopted in August 2001, has been elaborated on the basis of the UNESCO's Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. That is why we'll need more training of Uzbekistan's specialists in new approaches of restoration and conservation of cultural and natural sites.

During the training course I have realized that Japanese experience in museums activities (conducted in historical cities of Asuka and Fujiwara) could be used in the process of preservation of historical site of Shakhrisiyabz of Uzbekistan. I will use the knowledge acquired during the training courses in my future activities in the field of preservation and academic studies of historical sites of Uzbekistan and will collaborate with UNESCO in the organization of future training courses in Central Asia.

In conclusion I would like outline some of the personally important outcomes of the training course which could effectively and efficiently promote conservation of cultural heritage:

- the updated and practical national legislation,
- local community participation in preservation of cultural and natural sites,



- close co-operation with international specialized organizations, such as ACCU.

## **IV. Appendices**

1. General Information
2. Programme Schedule
3. List of Participants
4. List of Lecturers



## **1. General Information**

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 (ICCROM) in Rome will jointly organize the Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments in Asia and the Pacific with the co-operation of UNESCO, the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese National Commission for UNESCO, the Nara Prefectural Government, and the Nara Municipal Government.

### **1. Background**

In Asia and the Pacific region, there are various forms of cultural heritage which are of great value from a global point of view. These 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 above-mentioned Training Course for persons in charge of cultural heritage protection in Asia and the Pacific.

### **2. Date and Venue**

13 November (Tuesday) to 11 December (Tuesday), 2001

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

### **3. Objective**

The objective of this training course is to contribute to the promotion of the cultural heritage protection of each country in the region, by holding a training course through a series of lectures and practical sessions for persons in charge of the survey and restoration of historic monuments in their respective countries, so that they may deepen their knowledge of excavation and survey, restoration, and maintenance to be utilized for the preservation of cultural heritage.

### **4. Participation**

#### **(1) Participants**

The National Commissions for UNESCO (or relevant bodies in the countries where the National Commissions for UNESCO are yet to be established) in the following 28 countries were asked to nominate one participant, each satisfying the requirements stated in part (2), below.

The countries are:

Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lao P.D.R., Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines,

Republic of Korea, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand,  
Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam

(countries in alphabetical order)

15 participants will be selected for this programme from the total number of applicants.

**(2) Requirements for Participants**

The participant should:

- a. be a specialist (45 years old or younger as a general rule) in the fields of cultural heritage protection (i.e. excavation and survey of archaeological sites or restoration/maintenance of historic buildings), who can utilize the experience and knowledge acquired from the training and continue to play a leading role in this field upon his/her return to his/her own country.
- b. be proficient in reading and writing English, and capable of making presentations and participating in discussions in English during the training.

**(3) Participants must attend the entire programme.**

**5. Training Curriculum**

**(1) Lectures**

- Introduction of Restoration of Historic Monuments
- Various Excavation and Survey Techniques
- Techniques of Recording Data on Historic Ruins and Articles
- Outline on Conservation and Restoration of Buildings Made of Wood and Stone
- Planning of Preservation and Maintenance for Historic Sites
- General Introduction to Conservation Science
- Techniques for Preparing Site Reports

**(2) Practical Training**

- Photographic Techniques
- Basic Planning and Design for Historic Monuments Maintenance
- Preservation of Historic Monuments and Artifacts
- Field Study of Historic Monuments (3-day tour)

**6. Application**

The UNESCO National Commission of each country will be asked to nominate an eligible person, and send details including his/her name, home address, sex, date of birth, name and address of the office to which he/she belongs, title, career background and past major achievements in cultural heritage protection such as excavation. The information should be sent to the Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), no later than 10 September, 2001.

**7. Final Decision for Participation**

By mid-September, ACCU will select 15 people who have been recommended by their country, based on their career in the field of cultural heritage protection and their experience in excavation/survey of archaeological sites. The results of the selection will then be made known to each UNESCO National Commission, as well as each



successful applicant. Those who cannot attend the entire programme will not be selected. The countries which nominated an eligible person for the 2000 programme, but later couldn't send a participant due to various circumstances will be given preferential treatment in the selection of participants for the 2001 programme.

#### **8. Certificate**

Those who complete the course will be awarded a certificate.

#### **9. Working Language**

The working language of the training will be English.

#### **10. Financial Arrangements**

- (1) ACCU will provide each participant with a round trip air ticket (economy class) between the international airport nearest to the participant's residence in his/her own country and Kansai International Airport.
- (2) ACCU will cover living expenses from 12 November to 11 December, 2001. The participants are requested to stay in the hotel reserved by ACCU.

#### **11. Secretariat**

Cultural Heritage Protection Cooperation Office, Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO Nara Prefectural Government "Horen" Office 1F

757, Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113, Japan

Phone: +81-742-20-5001 Fax: +81-742-20-5701 E-mail: [nara@accu.or.jp](mailto:nara@accu.or.jp)

## 2. Programme Schedule

### Monday, 12 November

Morning      Arrival of Participants  
Afternoon    Registration of Participants

### Tuesday, 13 November

9:30 - 12:00 Opening Ceremony and Orientation at Kaugano-so  
13:15 - 13:30 Courtesy Call on the Vice-Governor of Nara Prefecture  
14:00 - 16:40 Lectures at Kasugano-so

#### Lecture I

Title : Guidance of Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)

Lecturer: Mr. Suzuki Yoshimori, Director of ACCU

#### Lecture II

Title : An Outline on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments

Lecturer: Prof. Kanaseki Hiroshi, Director of the ACCU Nara Office

Prof. Kanesaki explained the importance of restoration of historic monuments and the ways to hand them on to the next generation and utilization of historic monuments.

### Wednesday, 14 November

9:30 - 16:40 Lectures at Kasugano-so

Title : An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites  
Survey of Architectural Sites

Lecturer: Prof. Nakao Yoshiharu, Department of Literature,  
Tezukayamagakuin University

Prof. Nakao lectured on excavation of archaeological sites - from planning, excavation process, and remains classification, to documentation -

He also explained the excavation methods of buildings like Buddhist temples and palaces by illustrating Naniwa-no-Miya Palace Site.

### Thursday, 15 November

Lectures at the ACCU Nara Office

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture I

Title : Survey of Production Sites

Lecturer: Prof. Wada Seigo, Department of Literature,  
Ritsumeikan University

Prof. Wada lectured on excavation surveys of production sites like agricultural fields, earthen vessel kilns and iron-making sites.

13:40 - 16:40 Lecture II

Title : Survey of Burial Mounds

Lecturer: Prof. Wada Seigo, Department of Literature,  
Ritsumeikan University

Prof. Wada provided a basic overview of excavation of Japanese ancient burial mounds, explaining mound and burial site underground structures, as well as locations of buried personal belongings.



Friday, 16 November

Keynote Speech and Country Reports by Participants at  
Kasugano-so

9:30 - 12:30 Keynote Speech (I)

Title : Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and Various  
Preservation Laws and Guidelines

Lecturer: Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, Consultant of ICCROM

Dr. Wijesuriya introduced various laws, guidelines, and charters concerning preservation of archaeological ruins. He explained rulemaking processes and enforcement methods; he also asked participants from various countries about laws and regulations enforced in their countries.

13:40 - 16:40 Country Reports by Participants

All participants handed out copies of their country reports, and provided 15-minute presentations, using a slide projector/OHP.

Monday, 19 November

9:30 - 16:30 Lecture at Kasugano-so

Title : How to make records of ruins and relics

Lecturer: Mr. Nishimura Yasushi, Section Chief, Centre for  
Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural  
Properties Research Institute

Mr. Nishimura lectured on various kinds of measurements necessary for excavation surveys at the sites and making measurements by using necessary equipment.

Tuesday, 20 November

Lectures at the Nara National Cultural Properties Research  
Institute

9:30-12:30 Lecture I

Title : Methods of Photogrammetry

Lecturer: Mr. Itoh Taisaku, Chief Engineer, Kokusai Kogyo Co.  
Ltd.

Mr. Itoh explained photogrammetry principles, by introducing actual cases in which cultural properties were surveyed.

13:40 - 16:40 Lecture II

Title : Methods of Photography of Ruins

Lecturer: Mr. Ushijima Shigeru, Photographer, Nara National  
Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Ushijima lectured on the methods of photography which are necessary for the archaeological remains such as earthenware, stone tools or wooden tools excavated in surveys, and used in museum collection.

Wednesday, 21 November

Lecture and Practical Training at the Nara National Cultural  
Properties Research Institute

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture

Title : Archaeology and Chronological Dating

Lecturer: Mr. Kuraku Yoshiyuki, Director of Programme  
Operation Department, ACCU Nara Office

Mr. Kuraku lectured on the relative dating by archaeological

methods and absolute dating by natural science and explained their characteristics and applied methods.

13:40 - 16:40 Practical Training

Title : Methods of Photography of Relics

Lecturer: Mr. Ushijima Shigeru, Photographer, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Ushijima lectured on the methods of photographing ruins outside. He explained the photographic methods considering the lighting and shading by showing actual photos.

Thursday, 22 November

Leave Nara For three-day Field Trip to Kyushu (Fukuoka, Saga Prefectures) to observe preserved sites

Visit Korokan-site, Fukuoka City Museum

Friday, 23 November

Morning Visit Itazuke-site, Kane-no-Kuma site

Afternoon Visit Dazaifu, the special historic site in Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu Historical Museum

Saturday, 24 November

Morning Visit Yoshino-gari sites in Saga Prefecture

Leave Fukuoka for Nara

Monday, 26 November

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture at the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Title : An Outline on Restoration of Archaeological Sites

Lecturer: Mr. Takase Yoichi, Section Chief, Ancient Ruin Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Takase lectured on an outline of and the need for restoration and site development of historic monuments. He also compared the site developments between Japan and Europe.

13:40 - 16:40 Practical Training at the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Title : Visit to Heijo (Nara) Palace Site

Lecturer: Mr. Takase Yoichi, Section Chief, Ancient Ruin Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Takase explained actual restoration methods at the Heijo Palace Site where various kinds of materials are used as restoration methods.

Tuesday, 27 November

Lectures at Kasugano-so

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture I

Title : Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture

Lecturer: Dr. Kimura Tsutomu, Section Chief, Architectural History Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Dr. Kimura lectured on conservation and restoration of modern wooden buildings. He illustrated their materials and methods.



13:40 - 16:40 Lecture II

Title : Management of Japanese Archaeological Sites

Lecturer: Mr. Ono Kenkichi, Senior Researcher, Ancient Ruin Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Ono lectured on problems of building reconstruction at archaeological sites and management and utilization of restored sites.

Wednesday, 28 November

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture at Kasugano-so

Title : Survey of Ancient Wooden Architecture

Lecturer: Mr. Murata Kenichi, Senior Researcher, Architectural History Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Mr. Murata introduced the architectural characteristics of Japanese Buddhist temples and present conservation. He also explained the history and techniques of restoration.

13:40 - 16:40 Visit to a restoration site at Toshodaiji Temple

Lecturer: Mr. Murata Kenichi, Senior Researcher, Architectural History Research Section, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

At the restoration site of Toshodai-ji Temple in Nishi-no-kyo (west of Nara), participants entered the Kondo Hall, whose demolishing had just begun. A restoration engineer explained why the hall must be demolished for restoration.

Thursday, 29 November

Lectures at Kasugano-so

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture I

Title : Practice of a Preliminary Design on the Conservation and Preservation for an Archaeological Sites

Lecturer: Dr. Uchida Akito, Section Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Dr. Uchida lectured on practical methods and the design process of a basic plan for conservation and restoration of archaeological site.

13:40 - 16:40 Lecture II

Title : Conservation and Restoration of Stone Structure Sites

Lecturer: Dr. Sawada Masaaki, Director, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Dr. Sawada lectured on the deterioration of stone cultural properties and measures to preserve them.

Friday, 30 November

9:00 - 17:00 Field visits to Archaeological Restoration Sites(Asuka and Fujiwara District 6-7C.) attended by Mr. Saito Hidetoshi, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture

The participants visited Ishibutai Burial Mound, Takamatsuzuka Burial Mound, the National Historic Park in Asuka and the Asuka Historical Museum. They learned how to utilize sites after excavation.

### Monday, 3 December

#### Keynote Speech and Lecture at Kasugano-so

9:30 - 12:30 Keynote Speech (II)

Title : Monitoring of Cultural Heritage

Lecturer: Dr. Herb Stovel, Programme Director of ICCROM

Drawing upon his broad knowledge and experience, Dr. Stovel lectured on conservation management, conservation plans, and effective monitoring methods.

13:40 - 16:40 Lecture

Title : Preservation, Administration, Restoration and Utilization of Japanese Historic Sites

Lecturer: Dr. Motonaka Makoto, Chief Senior Specialist for Cultural Properties Monuments and Site Division, Cultural Properties Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs

Mr. Motonaka lectured on the cultural properties protection law of Japan. He also explained conservation plans for historic monuments designated by the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

### Tuesday, 4 December

#### Keynote Speeches at Kasugano-so

9:30 - 12:30 Keynote Speech (III)

Title : Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21st century

Lecturer: Dr. Herb Stovel, Programme Director of ICCROM

Dr. Stovel lectured on the ideal state of cultural heritage site protection, by referring to various actual cases throughout the world; he also asked participants for their opinions.

13:40 - 16:40 Keynote Speech (IV)

Title : Present condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific

Lecturer: Prof. Noguchi Hideo, Tsuru University

Prof. Noguchi introduced the activities of UNESCO and other international organizations dedicated to cultural heritage protection. His lecture comprised a series of his questions and his comments to participants' answers.

### Wednesday, 5 December

9:30 - 16:40 Lecture and Practical Training at the Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Title : Conservation Treatment of Excavated Metal Artifacts/Wooden Artifacts

Lecturer: Dr. Koezuka Takayasu, Dr. Kohzuma Yhosei, Section Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute

Dr. Koezuka and Dr. Kohzuma lectured on sites in the ground and present scientific preservation methods of moving remains. They also explained how to survey wooden and metal remains before preservation treatment.



Thursday, 6 December

9:30 - 17:00 Lecture and Practical Training at the Nara University

Title : Conservation Techniques of Metallic Materials

Lecturer: Prof. Nishiyama Yoichi, Department of Literature,  
Nara University

Prof. Nishiyama lectured on how to study metallic materials before preservation and the present preservation and restoration techniques.

Friday, 7 December

9:30 - 16:40 Lecture and Practical Training at the Archaeological Institute of  
Kashihara, Nara Prefecture

Title : Conservation Techniques of Wooden Materials

Lecturer: Dr. Imazu Setsuo, Head of Archaeological  
Conservation,

Archaeological Institute of Kashihara, Nara Prefecture

Dr. Imazu lectured on the present preservation methods of waterlogged wooden material. He also demonstrated the preservation methods using lactitol and showed everyone around the laboratory.

Monday, 10 December

9:30 - 12:30 Lecture at Kasugano-so

Title : Composing A Report of Archaeological Excavation

Lecturer: Mr. Kuraku Yoshiyuki, Director of Programme  
Operation Department, ACCU Nara Office

Mr. Kuraku explained the report writing on excavation research of relics by illustrating the examples.

13:40 - 16:40 Discussion on the Protection of Historic Monuments at  
Kasugano-so

Themes: 1) International Cooperation

2) Maintenance and Control Methods

Tuesday, 11 December

Morning Closing Ceremony at Kasugano-so

Afternoon Department for respective countries

## Training Course on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments 2001, ACCU Nara

		Subject	Lecturer	Venue
11	13	Tue	9:30~ Opening Ceremony, Orientation	Kasugano-so
			Guidance of Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)	
			An Outline on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments	
	14	Wed	An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites	Kasugano-so
			Survey of Architectural Sites	
	15	Thu	Survey of Production Sites	ACCU Nara
			Survey of Burial Mounds	
	16	Fri	Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and various preservation laws and guidelines	Kasugano-so
			Country Reports by Participants	
	17	Sat		
	18	Sun		
	19	Mon	How to make records of ruins and relics	Kasugano-so
	20	Tue	Methods of Photogrammetry	Nara Inst.
			Methods of Photography of Ruins	
	21	Wed	Archaeology and Chronological Dating	Nara Inst.
			Methods of Photography of relics	
	22	Thu	Three day field trip to Kyushu to observe preserved sites (Korokan, Fukuoka Municipal Museum)	
	23	Fri	(Kane-no-kuma Site, Dazaifu Site)	
	24	Sat	(Yoshinogari Site)	
	25	Sun		
	26	Mon	An Outline on Restoration of Archaeological sites	Nara Inst.
			Visit to Heijo (Nara) Palace Site	
	27	Tue	Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture	Kasugano-so
			Management of Japanese Archaeological Sites	
	28	Wed	Survey of Ancient Wooden Architecture	Kasugano-so
			Visit to a restoration site at Toshodaiji Temple	
	29	Thu	Practice of a Preliminary Design on the Conservation and Preservation for an Archaeological Sites	Kasugano-so
			Conservation and Restoration of Stone Structure Sites	
	30	Fri	Field visits to Archaeological Restoration Sites (Asuka and Fujiwara district 6-7C)	
12	1	Sat		
	2	Sun		
	3	Mon	Monitoring of Cultural Heritage	Kasugano-so
			Preservation, Administration, Restoration and Utilization of Japanese Historic Sites	
	4	Tue	Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21st century	Kasugano-so
			Present Condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the Pacific	
	5	Wed	Conservation Treatment of Excavated Metal Artifacts/Wooden Artifacts	Nara Inst.
	6	Thu	Conservation Techniques of Metallic Materials	Nara Univ.
	7	Fri	Conservation Techniques of Wooden Materials	Kashihara Inst.
	8	Sat		
	9	Sun		
	10	Mon	Compose A Report of Archaeological Excavation	Kasugano-so
			Conclusive Discussion	
	11	Tue	10:00~ Closing Ceremony	Kasugano-so



### 3. List of Participants (13)

#### (1) Bangladesh

Mr. Abdul BATEN  
Field Officer  
Ethnological Museum  
Department of Archaeology  
Agrabad C/A, Chittagong  
Tel : +880-31-721734  
FAX : +880-2-8916833



#### (2) Cambodia

Mr. Thong BUNTHOEUN  
Vice-Chief, Research Division  
Angkor Conservation Office,  
Department of Patrimony  
Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts  
Phum Treany, Khum Slakram,  
Srok Siemreap, Siemreap Province  
Tel : +855-12-630287  
FAX : +855-23-216472



#### (3) China

Ms. CHA Qun  
Engineer  
Conservation Centre for Monuments and Site  
China National Institute of Cultural Heritage  
No. 2 Gaoyuan Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing  
Tel : +86-10-6492221  
FAX : +86-10-64917396  
E-mail: chaqun@sina.com



#### (4) Indonesia

Ms. Rita Maria Rosary SARDJITO  
Head of Monitoring Section  
Directorate for Archaeology  
State Ministry of Cultural and Tourism  
Gedung E Lantai 11 Komplek  
Depdiknas Jalan Jend Sudirman, Senayan Jakarta 10270  
Tel : +62-21-5725512  
FAX : +62-21-5725512  
E-mail: amerta@jakarta.wasantara.ned.id



**(5) Kyrgyzstan**

Ms. Gulmira DZHUNUSHALIEVA  
Chair of History and Culturology  
Humanitarian faculty  
Kyrgyz-Russian Slavonic University  
St. Chuy, 44, Bishkek  
Tel : +996-312-295851  
FAX : +996-312-226605  
E-mail: unescokyrg@intranet.kg



**(6) Lao P.D.R.**

Mr. Samlane LUANGAPHAY  
Deputy Chief,  
Division of Archaeology  
Department of Museums and Archaeology  
Ministry of Information and Culture  
P.O.Box 122, Vientiane  
Tel : +856-21-212423  
FAX : +856-21-212408



**(7) Maldives**

Mr. Mohamed THARIQ  
Senior Research Officer  
National Centre for Linguistic and Historical Research  
NCLHR  
Sosun Magu  
Male  
Tel : +960-323206  
FAX : +960-326796  
E-mail: nclhr@dhivehinet.net.mv



**(8) New Zealand**

Ms. Sonia ANDERSON  
Maori Heritage Adviser  
Maori Heritage Division  
New Zealand Historic Places Trust  
Dumbarton Building, 30-34 Grey  
Street P.O.Box 13339 Tauranga  
Tel : +64-7-578-1281  
FAX : +64-7-578-1141  
E-mail: Sanderson@historic.org.nz





**(9) Pakistan**

Mr. Aman ULLAH  
Curator  
Archaeological Museum, Taxila  
Department of Archaeology & Museum  
Archaeological Museum, Taxila District  
Rawalpindi  
Tel : +92-596-9314270  
FAX : +92-596-9314270



**(10) Republic of Korea**

Mr. JUNG Sung-jo  
Assistant Programmer  
Tangible Cultural Properties Division  
Cultural Heritage Bureau  
Cultural Properties Administration  
Government Complex-Daejeon 920  
Dunsan-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon  
302-701  
Tel : +82-42-481-4841  
FAX : +82-42-481-4689  
E-mail: ponica@ocp.go.kr



**(11) Solomon Islands**

Mr. Lawrence KIKO  
Field Archaeologist  
Solomon Islands National Museum  
Solomon Islands Government  
P.O.Box 313, Honiara  
Tel : +677-30855  
E-mail: Culnopra@solomon.com.sb



**(12) Thailand**

Mr. Pirapon PISNUPONG  
Archaeological Administrator 8  
Office of Archaeology and National Museum,  
The Fine Arts Department  
The 11th Regional Office of Archaeology and  
National Museums, Rajdamnern Rd.,  
Muang, Nakon Si Thammarat 8000  
Tel : +662-75-324479  
FAX : +662-75-356458  
E-mail: piraponpisnupong@yahoo.com



**(13) Uzbekistan**

Mr. Bokhodir MAMADIEV

Director

Museum of Shakhriyabz

Qashqadaryo Region Municipality,

Culture Department

3, Buyuk Ipak Yuli Street, Shakhriyabz, 730000,

Qashqadaryo Region

Tel : +998-7552-20817

FAX : +998-7552-20553





## 4. List of Lecturers

### I. Lecturers from Abroad (2)

1. **Dr. Gamini WIJESURIYA** (16 November)  
Consultant of ICCROM  
address: 8 Cedar Place, Hamilton, New Zealand  
e-mail : gamin@inspire.net.nz  
subject: "Conservation of Cultural Heritage Sites and Various Preservation Laws and Guidelines" (K)
2. **Dr. Herb STOVEL** (3 - 4 December)  
Programme Director of ICCROM  
address: Via di San Michele 13, I-00153 Rome, Italy  
e-mail: hs@iccrom.org  
subject: "Monitoring of Cultural Heritage" (K)  
"Prospect of Cultural Heritage Protection in the 21st Century" (K)

### II. Lecturers from Japan (20)

1. **Prof. NAKAO Yoshiharu** (14 November)  
Professor, Department of Literature, Tezukayamagakuin University  
address: 2-1823 Imakuma Osaka-Sayama, Osaka, 589-8585, Japan  
e-mail : nakao@lit.tezuka-gu.ac.jp  
subject: "An Outline on Excavation of Archaeological Sites" (L)  
"Survey of Architectural Sites" (L)
2. **Prof. WADA Seigo** (15 November)  
Professor, Department of Literature, Ristumeikan University  
address: 56-1 Tojiinkita-machi Kita-ku, Kyoto 603-8577, Japan  
e-mail : soushi.seigo.w@nifty.com  
subject: "Survey of Production Sites" (L)  
"Survey of Burial Mounds" (L)
3. **Mr. NISHIMURA Yasushi** (19 November)  
Section Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : nyasushi@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "How to Make Records of Ruins and Relics" (L)
4. **Mr. ITOH Taisaku** (20 November)  
Chief Engineer, Kokusai Kogyo Co. Ltd.  
e-mail : taisaku\_ito@kkc.co.jp  
subject: "Method of Photogrammetry" (L)

5. **Mr. USHIJIMA Shigeru** (20 - 21 November)  
Photographer, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : ushijima@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Methods of Photography of Ruins" (L)  
"Methods of Photography of Relics" (P)
6. **Mr. TAKASE Yoichi** (26 November)  
Section Chief, Cultural Heritage Division, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : yoichi@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "An Outline on Restoration of Archaeological Sites" (L)  
"Visit to Heijo (Nara) Palace Site" (F)
7. **Dr. KIMURA Tsutomu** (27 November)  
Section Chief, Cultural Heritage Division, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : kimura@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Conservation and Restoration of Wooden Architecture" (L)
8. **Mr. ONO Kenkichi** (27 November)  
Chief, Cultural Heritage Division, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : kenkichi@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Management of Japanese Archaeological Sites" (L)
9. **Mr. MURATA Kenichi** (28 November)  
Senior Researcher, Department of Architectural History, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : muraken@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Survey of Ancient Wooden Architecture" (L)  
"Visit to a restoration site at Toshodaiji Temple" (F)
10. **Dr. UCHIDA Akito** (29 November)  
Section Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : uchidaak@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Practice of a Preliminary Design on the Conservation and Preservation for an Archaeological Site" (L)
11. **Dr. SAWADA Masaaki** (29 November)  
Director, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : masakis@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Conservation and Restoration of Stone Structure Sites" (L)



12. **Dr. MOTONAKA Makoto** (3 December)  
Chief Senior Specialist, Cultural Properties Division, Cultural Properties  
Department, Agency for Cultural Affairs  
address: 3-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0013, Japan  
e-mail : motonaka@bunka.go.jp  
subject: "Preservation, Administration, Restoration and Utilization of  
Japanese Historic Sites" (L)
13. **Prof. NOGUCHI Hideo** (4 December)  
Professor, Tsuru University  
address: 3-8-1 Tawara, Tsuru, Yamanashi 402-8555, Japan  
e-mail : noguchi@tsuru.ac.jp  
subject: "Present Condition of Cultural Heritage Protection in Asia and the  
Pacific" (K)
14. **Dr. KOEZUKA Takayasu** (5 December)  
Section Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural  
Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : koezukat@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Conservation Treatment of Excavated Metal Artifacts/Wooden  
Artifacts" (L) (P)
15. **Dr. KOHZUMA Yohsei** (5 December)  
Chief, Centre for Archaeological Operations, Nara National Cultural  
Properties Research Institute  
address: 2-9-1 Nijo-cho, Nara 630-8577, Japan  
e-mail : kouzumay@nabunken.go.jp  
subject: "Conservation Treatment of Excavated Metal Artifacts/Wooden  
Artifacts" (L) (P)
16. **Prof. NISHIYAMA Yoichi** (6 December)  
Professor, Department of Literature, Nara University  
address: 1500 Misasagi-cho, Nara 631-8502, Japan  
e-mail : nishiyama@daibutsu.nara.ac.jp  
subject: "Conservation Techniques of Metallic Materials" (L) (P)
17. **Dr. IMAZU Setsuo** (7 December)  
Head of Archaeological Conservation, Archaeological Institute of Kashihara,  
Nara Prefecture  
address: 1 Unebi-cho, Kashihara-shi 634-1101, Japan  
e-mail : setsuo.imazu@nifty.ne.jp  
subject: "Conservation techniques of Wooden Materials" (L) (P)
18. **Mr. SUZUKI Yoshimori** (13 November)  
Director of ACCU  
address: 6 Fukuromachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8484, Japan  
e-mail : ysuzuki@accu.or.jp  
subject: "Guidance of Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU)"  
(L)

19. **Prof. KANASEKI Hiroshi** (13 November)  
Director of the ACCU Nara Office  
address: 757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113, Japan  
e-mail : nara@accu.or.jp  
subject: "An Outline on Survey and Restoration of Historic Monuments" (L)
20. **Mr. KURAKU Yoshiyuki** (21 November, 22 - 24 November,  
30 November, 10 December)  
Director of Programme Operation Department, ACCU Nara Office  
address: 757 Horen-cho, Nara 630-8113, Japan  
e-mail : nara@accu.or.jp  
subject: "Archaeology and Chronological Dating" (L)  
"Three day field trip to Kyushu to observe preserved sites" (F)  
"Field visits to Archaeological Restoration Sites" (F)  
"Compose A Report of Archaeological Excavation" (L)

note:  
(K): Keynote Speech  
(L): Lecture  
(P): Practical Training  
(F): Field Study

### III. Secretariat

**Prof. KANASEKI Hiroshi**, Director, ACCU Nara Office

**Mr. KITAOKA Shiro**, Office Deputy Director, ACCU Nara Office

**Mr. KURAKU Yoshiyuku**, Director, Programme Operation Department, ACCU Nara Office

**Mr. BO Kazufumi**, Chief, International Cooperation Section, ACCU Nara Office

**Ms. FUKUSHIMA Ayako**, Coordinator, ACCU Nara Office