INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE CONSERVATION OF BRICK MONUMENTS AT WORLD HERITAGE SITES

19-21 October 2016

HISTORIC CITY OF AYUTTHAYA WORLD HERITAGE SITE

PHRA NAKORN SI AYUTTHAYA PROVINCE, THAILAND
Updated documents of the symposium can be accessed through:

WWW.UNESCOBKK.ORG/CULTURE/HERITAGE/
WH/CONSERVATION/SYMPOSIUM2016
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The symposium was initiated in response to the decision of the World Heritage Committee on the state of conservation of the Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site. The Committee recommended that Thailand holds “an international symposium, in collaboration with UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies, to debate on the conservation philosophy of brick-associated sites, together with academics and international conservation practitioners”.

The symposium will provide a platform for exchanging knowledge on conservation of brick monuments in the context of World Heritage Sites, in line with international standards and World Heritage principles related to authenticity and integrity. It will be attended by experts from various international institutes related to cultural heritage conservation, for instance, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties (Japan), Cologne Institute of Conservation Sciences (Germany), World Monuments Fund, ICOMOS, ICCROM and national agencies responsible for the conservation of brick-associated World Heritage Sites in South-East Asia.

The invited speakers will address a range of challenges in conservation, including the appropriate application of scientific conservation principles, traditional building techniques and materials in undertaking conservation of ancient sites, as well as practical ways to include local communities for sustainable heritage protection.

The symposium will focus on thematic sessions, as follows:

**Keynote Session:** International standards on the conservation of World Heritage Sites

**Session 1:** Evolving principles and practices in the conservation of brick monuments for World Heritage Sites

**Session 2:** Brick monument conservation in Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site: challenges and responses

**Session 3:** Revival of traditional craftsmanship in brick and lime conservation for World Heritage Sites

**Session 4:** Towards an updated conservation philosophy for brick monuments at Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site
The symposium also includes a one-day field visit to monuments in the Historic City of Ayutthaya, which will be followed by a half-day Session 4, which is a final panel discussion among participants. The discussion aims to gather observations and recommendations that will result in the definition of authenticity and integrity in the context of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site, the proposed update of conservation principles and practices in line with international standards and the recommendations for institutional and technical capacity building in heritage protection for Thailand.

The symposium will provide useful recommendations to the Fine Arts Department of Thailand on how to improve the institutional and technical capacity for the better conservation of Thailand’s prime World Heritage Site.
19 October 2016: Symposium
At Classic Kameo Hotel Ayutthaya

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<td>Opening session</td>
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<td>• Welcome remark by Mr. Sujin Chaichumsak, Governor of Phra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya Province</td>
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<td>• Remark by Dr. Duong Bich Hanh, Representative of UNESCO Bangkok</td>
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<td>• Congratulatory remark by H.E. Ambassador Mr. Karel Hartogh, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands</td>
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<td>• Report by Mr. Anan Chuchote, Director-General of Fine Arts Department</td>
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<td>• Opening remark by H.E. Mr. Veera Rojpojanarat, Minister of Culture</td>
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<td>09.00-10.00</td>
<td>Keynote Session: International standards on the conservation of World Heritage Sites</td>
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<td>1. From Venice Charter to Nara+20 (30 minutes)</td>
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<td>by Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya, International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM)</td>
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<td>2. The latest development of guidelines and standards on the management of archaeological heritage (30 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>by Dr. Douglas C. Comer, International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICOMOS-ICAHM)</td>
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<td>10.00-10.30</td>
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10.30-11.20  **Session 1: Evolving principles and practices in the conservation of brick monuments for World Heritage Sites**

3.  *Mỹ So’n World Heritage Site and its Conservation* (25 minutes)
   by Mr. Đặng Khánh Ngọc, Institute of Conservation of Monuments, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam

4.  *Angkor World Heritage Site and its Conservation* (25 minutes)
   by Dr. Christophe Pottier, École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO)

11.20-11.50  **Panel discussion with speakers: Implications for the conservation of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site** (30 minutes)

   *Moderator: Dr. Amara Srisuchart, Fine Arts Department, Thailand*

11.50-13.00  Lunch

13.00-15.05  **Session 2: Brick monument conservation in Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site: challenges and responses**

5.  *Observation of conservation issues in Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site* (25 minutes)
   by Dr. Nishiura Tadateru, International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

6.  *The development of Master Plan for the management of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site* (25 minutes)
   by Mr. Anan Chuchote, Fine Arts Department, Thailand

7.  *Preventive measures for a brick monument from salt weathering: an on-site study at Wat Mahathat, Ayutthaya* (25 minutes)
   by Dr. Masahiko Tomoda, National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Japan

8.  *German Wat Ratchaburana Safeguarding Project - Documentation, research, conservation & training* (25 minutes)
   by Dr. Hans Leisen, Cologne Institute of Conservation Sciences (CICS), Germany

9.  *Conservation and training project at Historic City of Ayutthaya* (25 minutes)
by Ms. Josephine D'Ilario, World Monuments Fund, USA

15.05-15.30  **Panel discussion with speakers: Identifying key issues for Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site related to authenticity and integrity**
(25 minutes)

*Moderator: Dr. Yongtanit Pimonsathean, Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Thammasart University*

15.30-15.45  **Coffee break**

15.45-17.25  **Session 3: Revival of traditional craftsmanship in brick and lime conservation for World Heritage Sites**

10.  **Traditional Knowledge System in the Conservation of World Heritage Sites in India** (25 minutes)
by Dr. Gurmeet Rai, Cultural Resource Conservation Initiative (CRCI), India

11.  **Use of traditional materials and techniques in the conservation of brick monuments in Angkor** (25 minutes)
by Dr. Ly Vanna, Authority for the Protection of the Site and the Management of the Region of Angkor (APSARA), Cambodia

12.  **Revival of Thai traditional building craftsmanship for World Heritage conservation** (25 minutes)
by Dr. Amara Srisuchart, Fine Arts Department, Thailand

13.  **Use of traditional materials in stucco conservation in Thailand** (25 minutes)
by Mr. Apichat Suwan, Division of Archaeological Conservation, Fine Arts Department, Thailand

17.25-17.50  **Open discussion and comments on the use of traditional craftsmanship in the conservation of heritage sites** (25 minutes)

*Moderator: Dr. Douglas C. Comer, ICOMOS-ICAHM*

17.50-18.00  **Wrap-up session**

19.00  **Dinner Reception at Hotel**
## Programme

### 20 October 2016: Field visit to Historic City of Ayutthaya

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<td>08.00</td>
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| 08.30 | **Chao Sam Phraya National Museum**  
  · See excavated gold artefacts from Mahathat and Ratchaburana Temples  
  · Briefing on Ayutthaya-style artefacts and artpieces |
| 09.45 | **Mahathat Temple**  
  · See examples of architecture from Early and Late Ayutthaya periods  
  · Examine different conservation techniques at the site |
| 10.30 | **Ratchaburana Temple**  
  · See “prang” structure of Early Ayutthaya period and mural paintings in the excavated treasure hoard  
  · Examine stucco conservation techniques by German Wat Ratchaburana Safeguarding Project, collaboration between Cologne Institute of Conservation Sciences and Fine Arts Department |
| 10.45 | Coffee break at Ratchaburana Temple |
| 11.00 | **Phra Sri Sanphet Temple, Grand Palace and Phra Mongkol Bophit Vihara**  
  · Study the first generation of site restoration techniques in Thailand at the three central pagodas  
  · Study history and approaches in restoration of Phra Mongkol Bophit Vihara |
| 12.00 | Lunch at **Khum Khun Paen complex** |
| 13.10 | **Som Temple**  
  · See “prang” and stucco from Early Ayutthaya period which is considered highly intact |
· Study early conservation techniques of archaeological sites and stucco

13.45 Na Phra Men Temple
· Study restoration techniques of ordination hall occurred since Early Rattanakosin period
· See the Buddha image in royal regalia in the ordination hall, Phra Buddha Nimit Wichitman Molee Sri Sanphet Borom Trailokanath

14.15 Sala Poon Woravihara Temple
· Examine restoration and conservation techniques under the restoration project to commemorate 70th anniversary of accession to the throne of His Majesty the King Bhumibol

14.30 Coffee break at Sala Poon Woravihara Temple

15.30 Phu Khao Thong Temple
· See the big pagoda on twelve wooden recesses built in Late Ayutthaya period
· Examine space management between archeological site and functional temple

16.30 Chai Wattanaram Temple
· See the exemplary temple built according to the belief in the structure of universe in the reign of King Prasart Thong
· Study conservation techniques under the conservation and training project by World Monuments Fund in collaboration with Fine Arts Department

18.00 Dinner reception at activity area of Chai Wattanaram Temple

20.00 Return to the hotel
21 October 2016: Symposium
At Classic Kameo Hotel Ayutthaya

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| 09.00-10.00| De-briefing on Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site visit: observations and recommendations  
**Moderator:** Dr. Duong Bich Hanh, UNESCO Bangkok |
| 10.00-10.15| Coffee break                                                                                                                               |
| 10.15-12.00| Session 4 (Panel discussion): Towards an updated conservation philosophy for brick monuments at Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site  
**Moderator:** Mrs. Montira Horayangura Unakul, UNESCO Bangkok |
|            | 1. Defining authenticity and integrity in the context of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site                                      |
|            | 2. Updating conservation principles and practices in line with international standards                                                  |
|            | 3. Building institutional and technical capacity to apply updated principles and practices in real life                                    |
| 12.00-12.15| Concluding session                                                                                                                         |
|            | • Thank you remarks by Mr. Anan Chuchote, Director-General of Fine Arts Department, Thailand                                                  |
| 12.15-13.30| Closing lunch                                                                                                                             |
| 14.00      | Participants depart                                                                                                                      |
Keynotes: International standards on the conservation of World Heritage Sites

1. From Venice Charter to Nara+20

The presentation explains comprehensively the development of philosophy of heritage conservation, from 1965 when *The International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites* was conceived in Venice, to the revolution of concept of authenticity through *Nara Document on Authenticity* in 1994 and its even more progressive offshoot, the *Nara+20 on Heritage Practices, Cultural Values and the Concept of Authenticity* (2014).

About the Speaker: Dr. Gamini Wijesuriya

Dr. Wijesuriya’s expertise covers disciplines of historic preservation, archaeology and heritage management. He served as the Director of Conservation in Department of Archaeology of Sri Lanka from 1983 to 1999, and as the Principal Regional Scientist of Department of Conservation in New Zealand from 2001 to 2004. He was involved in developing scientific research strategies for heritage conservation, with extensive list of published works. At present, he is a Project Manager of the Sites Unit of International Centre for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM). He coordinates courses on conservation of built heritage and World Heritage activities, and oversees the Living Heritage Sites programme.
2. The latest development of guidelines and standards on the management of archaeological heritage

The presentation addresses the difference of outcomes generated from approaches with suitability and feasibility, when applying the concept of World Heritage Convention and its Operational Guidelines. The debate has led to the draft of ICOMOS-ICAHM guidelines to recommend approaches to assess the feasibility of establishing a sustainable management system for archaeological sites that are open to the public, and to guide the development of such system.

About the Speaker: Dr. Douglas C. Comer

Dr. Comer is currently a Co-President of International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICOMOS-ICAHM). He also co-edited ICAHM’s latest publication series, Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management. A Fulbright scholar in cultural resource management, he has served as research fellow at the South-East Asian Center for Archaeology and the Fine Arts (SPAFA) in Bangkok and a chairperson of the Nominating Committee for the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). He is also a Principal of Cultural Site Research and Management Inc. (www.culturalsite.com), which operates in several regions including South-East Asia. He specializes management planning and archaeological interpretation, as well as the use of aerial and satellite remote sensing for archaeological research and resource protection.
Session 1: Evolving principles and practices in the conservation of brick monuments for World Heritage Sites

3. Mỹ Sơn World Heritage Site and its Conservation

The presentation showcases processes of conservation of Mỹ Sơn Sanctuary World Heritage Site. It explicates characterization of original materials and techniques, analysis of causes of damage, methodologies of intervention and selected materials and techniques for conservation and restoration.

About the Speaker: Mr. Đặng Khánh Ngọc

Mr. Đặng Khánh Ngọc is a specialist conservation architect of Institute of Conservation of Monuments, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, Viet Nam. He has been involved in the conservation and management of Mỹ Sơn Sanctuary World Heritage Site since the early time of its nomination to the World Heritage status in 1999. His expertise concerns geometric recording of archaeological monuments, investigation of traditional building techniques and materials, particularly for brick-associated architecture of ancient Cham civilization.
4. Angkor World Heritage Site and its Conservation

The presentation explains the evolution of the use of brick and stone in Khmer civilization that has influenced the particular history of restoration approaches at Angkor World Heritage Site. It also provides a case study of decision between structural consolidation and restoration, as well as suggests new possible approaches.

About the Speaker: Dr. Christophe Pottier

Dr. Pottier is an experienced architect/archaeologist specialized in Khmer-influenced historic structures. His Ph.D. research at Sorbonne Nouvelle contributed to the organization of the Angkor territory. He also worked with Mr. Pierre Pichard, an EFEO architect, for the restoration of Phanom Wan temple in Thailand. In 1999, Dr. Pottier became the Head of the EFEO Centre in Siem Reap, carrying out research in fields of architecture and archaeology of Angkor in parallel to restoration activities, and later took the position of Director of the Cambodian-French Archaeological Mission on the Angkor Region. The Mission’s excavation campaigns discovered some extraordinary traces of the initial phases of historical occupations of the area of Angkor.
5. Conservation of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site against Big Floods

The presentation recounts Dr. Nishiura’s mission as an ICOMOS advisor to survey post-flood restoration of Historic City of Ayutthaya and provide recommendations to the World Heritage Committee regarding the state of conservation of the site. It details his observation on direct impacts of the floods to the historic structures and interior mural paintings. The speaker also encloses suggestions to Fine Arts Department on both modern and traditional measures to mitigate the flood risk in the future.

About the Speaker: Dr. Nishiura Tadateru

Dr. Nishiura is a well-known scholar and professional in the field of conservation science. He is also a Professor at Institute for Cultural Studies of Ancient Iraq of Kokushikan University, and has been the Head of Asian Cultural Heritage Conservation Division, Tokyo National Research Institute of Cultural Properties, Japan. One of his vast research interests also interjects contemporary discussion on the treatment of archaeological remains that are still considered as living heritage to the surrounding communities, with case studies also including sites in Thailand.
6. The development of Master Plan for the Management of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site

The Fine Arts Department has revised a new Master Plan for the Management of Historic City of Ayutthaya World Heritage Site (2016). The plan tackles three key issues, namely, (1) cooperation between different agencies, (2) law enforcement and monitoring measures and (3) approaches that are relevant to present situation. The Master Plan specifies measures to improve regulations of Fine Arts Department in controlling buildings and structures within the area of archaeological remains in the island district of Phra Nakorn Si Ayutthaya, in accordance to the Ancient Monuments, Antiques & National Museums Act (1961). Such measures include suppression, demolition and modification of new buildings, controlled height of buildings, distance from archaeological ruins, forms and materials used for construction that conform with the historic environment, as well as activities that are allowed within the areas of historic sites.

About the Speaker: Mr. Anan Chuchote

Trained on both archaeology and education management, Mr. Chuchote began his career at the Fine Arts Department in 1984 and has accumulated his professional experience in the field of museum and historic park management in several provinces and regions of Thailand, including Sukhothai, Lopburi and Ayutthaya. He served as Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Culture before returning to the Fine Arts Department as the Director-General.
7. **Preventive measures for a brick monument from salt weathering: an on-site study at Wat Mahathat, Ayutthaya**

The collaborative project between Japan’s National Research Institute of Cultural Properties and Fine Arts Department to investigate environmental impacts to the historic sites started in 1992. It engaged extensive site surveys and records on weathering states of damaged brick walls at Wat Mahathat, and introduced on-site experimentation of hydrophobic treatment. The result monitoring over a decade has revealed the durability of such treatment.

**About the Speaker: Dr. Masahiko Tomoda**

Dr. Tomoda is a conservation expert from the National Research Institute of Cultural Properties in Tokyo (NRICPT). He has been involved in international projects to survey and research on methodologies to protect cultural heritage sites in many countries, such as Bhutan and Viet Nam, as well as post-disaster assessments for Kathmandu World Heritage Sites, Nepal. He has also worked for a UNESCO project to provide technical support for the safeguarding of Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments, Myanmar. The project has produced standard and guidelines for site officials to adopt for future condition assessment of monuments.
8. German Wat Ratchaburana Safeguarding Project - Documentation, research, conservation & training

The German Wat Ratchaburana Safeguarding Project began in 2012 after the flood. The German Government offered direct support to the Ministry of Culture in conservation of one of five temples in need of urgent intervention. The project was implemented in 5 phases in parallel with on-site training of a group of workers from Fine Arts Office 3 Ayutthaya.

1. Workplan and scope of the project: covering restoration of stucco and plaster on the main prang and its pedestal and the front vihara.

2. Identification and documentation of archaeological artefacts, in particular pieces of Buddha images scattered across the temple. Thorough measurement and recording helped saving time and labour.

3. Site Documentation which includes mapping of deterioration patterns of different sides of the main prang, scientific experimentation to identify formulae of lime that are compatible to the site.

4. Application of experimented materials, development of restoration plan in line with conservation principles, and implementation of the plan.

5. Quality control, maintenance plan and production of handbook on stucco conservation specially for Wat Ratchaburana.

About the Speaker: Dr. Hans Leisen

Dr. Leisen is a Professor Emeritus of the University of Applied Sciences in Cologne. He has worked with and brought up young experts from his team of international apprentice students. He holds a Ph.D. in Geology and Paleontology from Ludwig-Maximilian University, and has extended his professional experience as stone conservator. His field projects span to Egypt, Indonesia and Thailand. He and Dr. Esther von Plehwe-Leisen have been working on German APSARA Conservation Project at Angkor, Cambodia, since 1995.
9. Conservation and training project at Historic City of Ayutthaya

The FAD-WMF partnership project received supports from US Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation and the Robert Wilson Challenge Grants. With the focus at conserving monuments in Chai Wattanaram Temple Complex, the project consists of four principal activities:

1. Designing and reconstructing the south flood barrier,
2. Updating base documentation on existing conditions,
3. Developing flood and drainage master plan, and
4. Organizing pilot conservation programme with a capacity building component for Fine Arts Department staff.

Training workshops that have been organized, to date, include (1) bio-growth cleaning methods on monuments, (2) animal pest control for archaeological sites, (3) brick conservation in South-East Asia, and (4) injection grouts for architectural surfaces and first approaches to stucco and wall painting cleaning methods. Two more workshops have been foreseen for lacquer and decorative surfaces conservation and wall painting conservation.

The World Monuments Fund’s presentation also proposes to train skilled masons and workers, who work on historic buildings but have no awareness in conservation principles and materials, to become the key persons in carrying out future conservation project and daily care of the monuments and artefacts.

About the Speaker: Ms. Josephine D’Ilario

Ms. D’Ilario is an Art Conservator, Restorer and Conservation Consultant. She has been working as the key expert for World Monuments Fund’s collaboration with Fine Arts Department at Chai Wattanaram Temple. From 2004 to 2012, she worked as Field Project Coordinator for Aga Khan Trust for Culture’s projects in Egypt, Syria, as well as the large-scale restoration project of the Great Mosque of Djenné in Mali.
Session 3: Revival of traditional craftsmanship in brick and lime conservation for World Heritage Sites

10. Traditional Knowledge System in the Conservation of World Heritage Sites in India

The presentation details out two Indian case studies of conservation of Moghul Empire’s Serai Lashkari Khan, which is a part of a World Heritage Tentative List Site, and Qila Patti of Tarn Taran District. The two examples reflect the careful application of processes and principles of conservation in reality, from preparation of comprehensive conservation plan, material and technique studies, monument condition mapping, value and risk identification, assessment and analysis, to debates on appropriate application of fundamental conservation principles to control the intervention to the site’s integrity. The speaker emphasizes the importance of understanding the science of materials to the assurance of work quality and the understanding of communities, including local people, pilgrims and tourists, and their expectations of the place. She also suggests post-restoration measures, such as rainwater management that supports the sustainability of the site.

About the Speaker: Dr. Gurmeet Rai

Dr. Rai is the Founder and Director of the Cultural Resource Conservation Initiative (CRCI) in India since 1996 (www.crci.co.in). A conservation architect based in New Delhi, she has worked on conservation projects throughout India, particularly in Punjab where she has extensively surveyed and documented historic buildings. She serves as a Managing Trustee of the Punjab Heritage Preservation Trust. Dr. Rai directed two restoration projects, the Krishan Temple and Lakhpat Gurudwara, which received UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation in 2001 and 2004, respectively.
11. Use of traditional materials and techniques in the conservation of brick monuments in Angkor

The presentation underscores the importance of scientific research and multidisciplinary approaches to learn about traditional materials, designs and techniques of the brick-associated monuments. It is essential that the conservators know first how ancient bricks and pastes were made and used, how construction techniques were adopted, as well as the architectural and structural behaviors.

Despite extensive studies of various exemplary ancient Khmer sites, little have we known of the sophisticated technical knowledge on construction from thousand years of history. Nevertheless, professionals have managed to learn useful information from their hands-on experience at conservation and restoration projects in Angkor. The speaker will present the experience on the recent project on structural intervention that he has been involved, especially on the use of traditional materials and techniques, and discuss on what we need to know more about the brick-built temples for better conservation.

About the Speaker: Dr. Ly Vanna

Dr. Ly holds a Ph.D. in Area Studies from Sophia University, Japan. He also has background in Art History, Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. His doctoral thesis is about the archaeology of shell matrix sites in the central floodplain of the Tonle Sap River, the Samrong Sen archaeological site and its cultural complexity. From 2003 to 2005, as a postdoctoral fellow at Kanazawa University and at the Centre de Recherche sur l'Extrême-Orient de Paris-Sorbonne, he had conducted research on early socio-cultural development in the coastal area of Cambodia and on archaeological site management. He worked as Director of Preah Norodom Sihanouk – Angkor Museum from 2008 to 2014, and has then taken up until present the position of Director responsible for the Department of Conservation of the Monuments in Angkor Park and Preventive Archaeology, APSARA Authority. He is also a member of the National Committee for World Heritage.
12. Revival of Thai traditional building craftsmanship for World Heritage conservation

The presentation backgrounds on the World Heritage Committee’s recommendations for actions to Thai Government, which have led to several parallel projects and collaborations with international organizations. The Fine Arts Department has directed their activities in three main tiers:

1. Curriculum development and capacity-building activities for professionals involved in conservation,
2. Comprehensive updating of Management Plan and establishment of local control mechanism, and

Using experience gained from cooperation with international institutes both on field research and capacity-building, Fine Arts Department has initiated a project with UNESCO Bangkok to develop curriculum that is compatible to needs of different groups of professionals and workers involved in conserving Thailand’s cultural World Heritage Properties with Historic City of Ayutthaya as the pilot site.

Supported generously by the Crown Property Bureau, the project encompasses pre-execution analyses on situation of workmanship and cultures (social anthropological approaches) and scientific field collection and laboratory sessions to find out physical, chemical and mechanical properties and decay mechanism of different materials used to build and restore archaeological sites in Ayutthaya. The two analyses are the basis for knowledge, skill sets and teaching approaches used in delivering the curriculum, and subsequently, in the revision of policy that encourages more qualitative project monitoring. The content in the working draft of this curriculum will also be previewed. It is expected to be piloted in 2017.

About the Speaker: Dr. Amara Srisuchart

Dr. Srisuchart is an Honorary Expert at Fine Arts Department with expertise in archaeology, museum and artefact studies. She is the author of numerous academic publications from her experience in surveys, excavations and investigation of prehistoric and historic evidences in South-East Asia, such as Srivijaya and Khmer Kingdoms.
13. Use of traditional materials in stucco conservation in Thailand

This presentation explicates the procedures in conducting conservation of stucco and mural paintings by Fine Arts Department, from the steps of desk-based research on palm-leaf scriptures, historical documents as well as oral tradition of master artisans that has passed on for generations. The process of identifying the materials that have the most similar components to the traditional materials involves the thorough study of related natural resources and usage in ancient time. Mostly we have found that the necessary resources are still widely acquirable in the locality where the heritage sites are situated. There are only few materials that we need to seek for quality production elsewhere. Upon collecting all the comparative materials, we undertake experiments to mix different ingredients for different purposes of application in the conservation, adhering to the principle that the newly mixed or produced materials must be similar to the original materials as much as possible. Therefore, on-site testing is an unavoidable process.

About the Speaker: Mr. Apichat Suwan

Mr. Suwan is a trained professional artist and painting conservator. He started working for Conservation of Painting and Sculpture Group, Archaeology Division, Fine Arts Department, since 2006, and has had experience in mural painting conservation projects in numerous temples, particularly in Central and Northeastern Regions of Thailand.
**Dr. Amara Srisuchart**

Dr. Srisuchart is an Honorary Expert at Fine Arts Department with expertise in archaeology, museum and artefact studies. She is the author of numerous academic publications from her experience in surveys, excavations and investigation of prehistoric and historic evidences in South-East Asia, such as Srivijaya and Khmer Kingdoms.

**Dr. Yongtanit Pimonsathean**

A former President of ICOMOS Thailand, Dr. Pimonsathean is currently an Associate Professor at Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, Thammasart University, and an advisor on historic building conservation for the Crown Property Bureau of Thailand. He received a Ph.D. on Urban Engineering from University of Tokyo and a Diploma from Institute of Housing and Urban Development Studies of the Netherlands. Throughout his career, he has published extensively on the topics of cultural resource management in historic communities, heritage education and local involvement in conservation.

**Dr. Douglas C. Comer**

Dr. Comer is currently a Co-President of International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICOMOS-ICAHM). He also co-edited ICAHM’s latest publication series, *Multidisciplinary Perspectives in Archaeological Heritage Management*. A Fulbright scholar in cultural resource management, he has served as research fellow at the South-East Asian Center for Archaeology and the Fine Arts (SPAFA) in Bangkok and a chairperson of the Nominating Committee for the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA). He is also a Principal of Cultural Site Research and Management Inc. ([www.culturalsite.com](http://www.culturalsite.com)), which operates in several regions including South-East Asia. He specializes management planning and archaeological interpretation, as well as the use of aerial and satellite remote sensing for archaeological research and resource protection.
Dr. Duong Bich Hanh

Dr. Hanh is the Chief of Culture Sector, UNESCO Bangkok. Prior to joining UNESCO in 2009, she worked for multilateral, bilateral and non-government organizations, including World Bank, UNDP, Asian Development Bank and New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs. She has experience working in social research and international development for the last 20 years. Her research topics include tourism, ethnic minorities, migration issues, as well as interdisciplinary cultural heritage safeguarding principles and discourses.

Mrs. Montira Horayangura Unakul

Mrs. Unakul is a National Professional Officer at Culture Sector, UNESCO Bangkok, specialized in World Heritage conservation, urban heritage and historic town management. Throughout her career at UNESCO, she has overseen implementation of multinational projects related to immovable and movable heritage, including UNESCO Asia-Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, and has co-edited *Heritage Homeowners Preservation Manuals* series for Yogyakarta and Kathmandu. She also supports programmes incorporating culture into national development strategies, particularly, the UNPAF Thailand joint partnership on Creative Economy.
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture, Thailand

Under the Ministry of Culture, the Fine Arts Department (FAD) is responsible for the conservation and restoration works at thousands of monuments and cultural heritage properties in Thailand, including three World Heritage properties: Historic City of Ayutthaya, Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns and Ban Chiang Archaeological Site.

Netherlands Funds-in-Trust for UNESCO

The UNESCO/Netherlands Funds-in-Trust (NFIT) co-operation to support the World Heritage Centre was established in 2001 by the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences. It aims to reinforce the implementation of UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972) by supporting projects and beneficiary sites from Africa, Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America to the Caribbean.

UNESCO Bangkok

Since 1961, UNESCO Bangkok promotes peace and human development through education, sciences, culture, communication and information.

As the Asia-Pacific Regional Advisor for Culture, Bangkok Culture Sector designs and implements regional projects to mobilize the strengths inherent in the diversity of human cultures and cultural resources to contribute to sustained development and eliminate poverty, inequity and communal strife. The programme’s strategy is grounded in an approach that focuses on grassroots-level action, participation and empowerment.
Decision: 39 COM 7B.71

Historic City of Ayutthaya

(Thailand) (C 576)

The World Heritage Committee,

1. Having examined Document WHC15/39.COM/7B;

2. Recalling Decision 36 COM 8E, adopted at its 36th session (Saint Petersburg, 2012), adopting the retrospective Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for the property;

3. Acknowledges the information provided by the State Party and the steps taken in response to the concerns about the quality of the post-flood restoration work undertaken in 2012 and to the ICOMOS Advisory mission; as well as the project to study and establish flood modelling, in order to propose flood risk mitigation measures for the Historic City of Ayutthaya with the assistance of the World Heritage Centre and UNESCO Bangkok;

4. Recommends the State Party to carry out, as a matter of urgency, training programmes to improve the skills and expertise of craftsmen undertaking the conservation activities and to ensure conservation approaches are based on scientific conservation principles and respecting use of traditional materials and skills;

5. Requests the State Party to develop a comprehensive plan for conservation and utilization with the assistance of experts and specialists of different disciplines and to update the site Management Plan accordingly;

6. Encourages the State Party to organize an international symposium, in collaboration with UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies, to debate on the conservation philosophy of brick associated sites, together with academics and international conservation practitioners;

7. Also requests the State Party to refrain from new construction within the property and its setting in particular within the area of the footprint of the historic city that may have an impact on its OUV of the property and to ensure appropriate control mechanisms are established, in line with the national policy concerning the protection of cultural heritage and World Heritage properties;
8. **Invites** the State Party to provide the World Heritage Centre with detailed information concerning the restoration projects as part of the post-flood interventions and, in general, any major projects foreseen at the property and its buffer zone, for review by the Advisory Bodies, in conformity with Paragraph 172 of the *Operational Guidelines*;

9. **Further requests** the State Party to submit to the World Heritage Centre, by 1 December 2016, an updated report, including a one-page executive summary, on the state of conservation of the property and the implementation of the above, for examination by the World Heritage Committee at its 41st session in 2017.
NARA + 20:
ON HERITAGE PRACTICES, CULTURAL VALUES, 
AND THE CONCEPT OF AUTHENTICITY

Recalling the achievements of the 1994 *Nara Document on Authenticity* in setting principles of respect and tolerance for cultural and heritage diversity around the world, and in expanding the concepts of cultural value and authenticity in heritage practices;

Affirming the importance of community participation, social inclusion, sustainable practices and intergenerational responsibility in the conservation of heritage;

Recognizing present challenges to the conservation and appreciation of cultural heritage resulting from globalization, urbanization, demographic changes and new technologies;

Acknowledging the rights of communities to maintain and transmit their particular forms of tangible and intangible cultural expressions;

Building on international conventions and charters, and the work done in academic and professional fora since the drafting of the Nara Document that have helped to expand the scope of cultural heritage and underscore the importance of cultural context and cultural diversity;

The Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government of Japan), in celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Nara Document initiated a series of meetings of experts in cooperation with Kyushu University to evaluate and learn from the practical experiences of applying the Nara Document to the identification and management of heritage sites over the last 20 years. This Nara+20 text, building on the Himeji Recommendation identifies five key inter-related issues highlighting prioritized actions to be developed and expanded within global, national and local contexts by wider community and stakeholder involvement. These texts will be complemented by the proceedings of the 20th Anniversary of the Nara Document Meeting.

1. Diversity of heritage processes

Just as the Nara Document indicates that authenticity varies according to the cultural context, the concept of cultural heritage itself assumes diverse forms and processes. In the last 20 years, heritage management and conservation practices have increasingly taken into consideration the social processes by which cultural heritage is produced, used, interpreted and safeguarded. In
addition, social processes and perceptions of authenticity have been affected by emerging modes and technologies for accessing and experiencing heritage.

Further work is needed on methodologies for assessing this broader spectrum of cultural forms and processes, and the dynamic interrelationship between tangible and intangible heritage.

2. Implications of the evolution of cultural values

The Nara Document acknowledges that cultural heritage undergoes a continuous process of evolution. In the last 20 years, recognition of this evolution has created challenges for heritage management and has led practitioners to question the validity of universal conservation principles. In addition, during this period, fruitful engagement by communities in heritage processes has given rise to the acceptance of new values that had previously gone unrecognized. These changes require that the identification of values and the determination of authenticity be based on periodic reviews that accommodate changes over time in perceptions and attitudes, rather than on a single assessment.

A better understanding is needed of the processes by which authenticity can be periodically assessed.

3. Involvement of multiple stakeholders

The Nara Document assigns responsibility for cultural heritage to specific communities that generated or cared for it. The experience of the last 20 years has demonstrated that cultural heritage may be significant in different ways to a broader range of communities and interest groups that now include virtual global communities that did not exist in 1994. This situation is further complicated by the recognition that individuals can be simultaneously members of more than one community and by the imbalance of power among stakeholders, often determined by heritage legislation, decision-making mechanisms, and economic interests. Those with authority to establish or recognize the significance, value, authenticity, treatment and use of heritage resources have the responsibility to involve all stakeholders in these processes, not forgetting those communities with little or no voice. Heritage professionals should engage in community matters that may affect heritage.

Further work is needed on methodologies to identify the rights, responsibilities, representatives, and levels of involvement of communities.
4. Conflicting claims and interpretations

The Nara Document calls for respect of cultural diversity in cases where cultural values appear to be in conflict. In the last 20 years it has become evident that competing values and meanings of heritage may lead to seemingly irreconcilable conflicts. To address such situations, credible and transparent processes are required to mediate heritage disputes. These processes would require that communities in conflict agree to participate in the conservation of the heritage, even when a shared understanding of its significance is unattainable.

Further work is needed on consensus-building methods to heritage practice.

5. Role of cultural heritage in sustainable development

The Nara Document does not specifically address issues of culture and development. Over the last 20 years, however, the need for considering cultural heritage in sustainable development and poverty reduction strategies has gained broad acceptance. The use of cultural heritage in development strategies must take into account cultural values, processes, community concerns, and administrative practices while ensuring equitable participation in socio-economic benefits. The trade-offs between conservation of cultural heritage and economic development must be seen as part of the notion of sustainability.

Further work is required to explore the role that cultural heritage can play in sustainable development, and to identify methods of assessing trade-offs and building synergies so that cultural values and community concerns are integrated in development processes.

For the purpose of this document, the following interpretations of key words were used:

**Authenticity**: A culturally contingent quality associated with a heritage place, practice, or object that conveys cultural value; is recognized as a meaningful expression of an evolving cultural tradition; and/or evokes among individuals the social and emotional resonance of group identity.

**Conservation**: All actions designed to understand a heritage property or element, know, reflect upon and communicate its history and meaning, facilitate its safeguard, and manage change in ways that will best sustain its heritage values for present and future generations.

**Community**: Any group sharing cultural or social characteristics, interests, and perceived continuity through time, and which distinguishes itself in some respect from other groups. Some of the characteristics, interests, needs and perceptions that define the distinctiveness of a community are directly linked to heritage.
Cultural values: The meanings, functions, or benefits ascribed by various communities to something they designate as heritage, and which create the cultural significance of a place or object.

Information sources: all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources that underlie the understanding and appreciation of the nature, specificities, meaning, and transmission of cultural heritage and the collective memory it embodies.

Stakeholder: A person, group or organization who has a particular interest in the heritage on the basis of special associations, meanings, and/or legal and economic interests, and who can affect, or be affected, by decisions regarding the heritage.

Nara+20 was drafted in English and adopted by the participants at the Meeting on the 20th Anniversary of the Nara Document on Authenticity, held at Nara, Japan, from 22-24 October 2014, at the invitation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government of Japan), Nara Prefecture and Nara City.