
- UNESCO Italian Funds-in-Trust Project -

- Year 2004 -

by Patrizia Zolese
UNESCO Chief Technical Advisor
THE MISSION WAS COMPOSED BY

**International Experts:**

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Dr. Mauro Cucarzi (Director of Lerici Foundation);
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Dr. Paolo Pagnin (Restorer-UNESCO Consultant);
Dr. Christopher Young (UNESCO Advisor to revise the Masterplan);
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Mr. Khamseng Vongsy (Restorer, Staff of Vat Phou Exhibition Hall);
Mr. Sisamay Silaphet (Restorer, Staff of Vat Phou Exhibition Hall);
Mr. Noppharat Vongsoothi (Engineer, Staff of Vat Phou Exhibition Hall);
Mr. Amnath Phady (Engineer, Staff of Vat Phou Exhibition Hall)
SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

1. Exhibition Hall arrangement;
2. On-site training on archaeological area maintenance;
3. On-site conservation project - Topography and archaeological mapping;
4. Computer training by using AutoCAD program;
5. Meetings and seminars with National, Provincial and District Authorities;
6. Revision of Masterplan
1. Exhibition Hall arrangement

Since 2002, the Italian Archaeological Mission is collaborating with the Staff of Vat Phou Management Office, in the arrangement of the site museum, donated by the Japan Government. The building was designed as repository, to keep archaeological materials found in the past researches and the sculptures belonging to the former Prince Bounhum’s collection. Training on inventorying and cataloguing has been carried out, and an “exhibition hall” has been designed, to show significant historic materials.

Figs. 1-2 Training to the local staff on inventorying and cataloguing
The display has been performed on the base of the basic museology principles, (material shown in thematic and chronologic sequence), with explanatory posters to facilitate the reading of visitors.
At present, the continuous improvement of the exhibition has changed the original destination from repository to an archaeological permanent Museum, daily visited by a large number of tourists.

- **Restoration of sculptures to be displayed in Vat Phou Exhibition Hall**

Due to the positive comments left by the public, the museum activity has been improved by training to the local staff and restoring several damaged sculptures.
Mr. Pagnin restored around 10 Khmer artefacts, of great historic value, dated between the 7th and 11th cent AD. As well as for the restoration of the marker stones, fibre – glass dowels and epoxy resin have been used to join together the different fragments.
Figs. 3-4 Sample of restored Khmer artefact
Figs. 5-8 Sample of restoration: replacing a Garuda wing
Together with the restoration intervention, Mr. Pagnin has been also in charge to train four employees of the local staff (Mr. K. Xaymongkhoun, Mr. B.
Phagkham, Mr. K. Vongsy, Mr. S. Silaphet), who in future will carry on the conservative intervention both in the Exhibition Hall than on the site.
2. On-site training on archaeological area maintenance

Local staff and international experts carried out an extraordinary archaeological maintenance on the main groups of monuments, inside Vat Phou area. The last terrace where the shrine is placed, including the upper galleries, the shrine and its surrounding area, has been carefully cleaned out, removing the thick vegetation that pressured the stability of the standing walls. Mosses and lichens covering the shrine carvings have been carefully brushed out, and collapsed parts of windows and doors have been replaced in their original setting.
Inside the shrine, particular attention has been devoted to the *cella*, the most fragile architectural feature of the temple. After the clearance the entrance has been forbidden to the tourists, who will visit the cella until the door, and only accompanied by a security guard. A specific area has been finally arranged in front of the main Buddha statues, to pray and to leave offerings and candles without damaging archaeological items. Special containers, to leave incense sticks and candles, have been placed in front of the Buddha altar, and the Khmer artefacts previously used as support for the offerings have been recovered into the museum repository.

Together with the upper shrine also the big esplanade, where the two “quadrangular buildings” are settled, has been submitted to an accurate clearance. The wooden scaffolding supporting collapsing walls have been carefully checked back, being there since the first phase of UNESCO project (1997). The two buildings have been cleaned again from the thick vegetation, mainly grown on the roof, and by the soil deposit covering the interior galleries.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CLEANING OF THE MAIN SHRINE

Figs. 1-2 Shrine S side – before and after the cleaning
Figs. 3-4 Vegetation and moss removal

Figs. 5-6 NW corner of the cella, before and after the cleaning
Figs. 7-8  The gate of the cella – before and during the cleaning

Figs. 9-10 Arrangement of the Buddhist area
Figs. 11-12 Cleaning and replacement of scattered artefacts
Figs. 13-14 Corner of the shrine’s platform – before and after the intervention

**NORTH QUADRANGULAR BUILDING**

Figs. 15-16 Result after the cleaning on the S entrance
3. On-site conservation project - Topography and archaeological mapping

- Excavation and re-habilitation of Vat Phou ceremonial road

One of the most important architectural features of Vat Phou Monumental Complex is the so-called “ceremonial road”. The road was built on the axis of the main shrine, to introduce the worshipper along the religious journey towards the “mountain temple”.

Figs. 17-20 Different phases of the cleaning inside the galleries
The road is divided in two stretches: the first one, 300 m. long, starts from a gopura facing a big baray, and is sided by two minor basins.
Along the road originally stood four small shrines. Marker stones were placed every three meters, flanked by a sandstone curb in the shape of a nāgā snake body. Around the end of the 1960’s this stretch has been heavily modified: the paving and the marker stones have been displaced from their original setting by new asphalt.

This first road’s stretch ends to the first terrace of Vat Phou, where the two quadrangular buildings are placed into a wide-open esplanade. The second section of the ceremonial road starts again on the western side of the esplanade. This stretch is sizing 107 m, and 35 marker stones were originally placed along each side. Two parallel galleries, originally covered by a tiled roof, flanked the road. The galleries, as previously shown by excavations carried out in the southern one (2001), are paved by sandstone slabs. The outer walls, built in laterite, sandstone and bricks, were about 4 m. high, while wooden pillars, embedded into a moulded stone plinth sustaining a trussed-beam roof, composed the inner ones (see section below).
The target of this project was to carry out an archaeological excavation along this stretch of the road, still showing its original features, together with a conservative intervention.
The area corresponding to the 2\textsuperscript{nd} terrace has been, and still is, particularly submitted to a strong deterioration, due to the presence of tree roots that detached the laterite blocks, and to the erosion produced by the water coming from the upper terraces during the rainy season.

The water, that could not flow through the channels originally placed both in the northern than in the southern side of the complex, has produced in time a deep incision with the consequential collapsing of the stones that sustained the terraces. The road, placed at the feet of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} terrace, was partly covered by the collapsed blocks, and the sandstone slabs paving detached by water infiltration. The site has been moreover used continuously, even in post-Khmer period, as a Buddhist sanctuary.
Consequently, the new religious communities have modified some parts of the original structure. Negligence and a strong growth of vegetation have in the end quickened the process of deterioration.
The condition of the northern side of the ceremonial road, as well as that of the terrace, has certainly got worse in the last century.
At the beginning of the present field season, the estate of conservation of Vat Phou’s ceremonial road was definitely serious, because of damages due to natural and human actions.
Only four marker stones were still standing. Recent alluvial filling covered the paving, and just partial stretches of the road were visible.

Figs. 8-9: Before the clearance, and during the removal of the filling covering the floor

The main purpose of this field season’s intervention has been the recording of the main architectural features of the ceremonial road, still in their original
deposition, and the restoration of fragmented marker stones, scattered in the whole area. This followed a non-invasive method of intervention, more relevant to the ordinary conservation that in the future will be carried on by the local staff. The work followed the standard conservative procedures, together with an accurate recording of the possible interventions.

The archaeological activity has been articulated on the following points:

- Vegetation removal
- Archaeological cleaning of the ceremonial road;
- Levelling of the whole area and grid setting;
- Recording and drawing of the architectural features;
- Inventory of marker stone fragments scattered on the road and displaced from the original location;
- Restoration and replacement of marker stones;
- Opening of trial trench T1 between the S gallery’s interior wall and the road;
- Opening of trial test T2 at the base of the S gallery’s exterior wall;
- Recording, restoration and replacement of nāgā-body.

TOTAL SURFACE COVERED: 864 sq. m.

- Vegetation removal and archaeological cleaning of the ceremonial road

A preliminary surface clearance of the ceremonial road has been extended in the area included between the northern and the southern galleries, starting from the 2nd terrace of the monumental complex and arriving to the entrance of the esplanade where are settled the two “palaces”. At first, only the superficial vegetation has been removed, to arrange the area for the topographic levelling. After the grid setting, a second detailed cleaning has been performed, to record the architectural features composing the ceremonial road. The road under study was 107 m. long and 5.40 m. wide, and its original axis shifted 9° towards NE.
From the 2nd terrace, the road slopes gradually toward E direction of 5.3 % (see section below).
The paving texture is regular, composed by large sandstone slabs, squared or pseudo-circular in shape, placed 3 cm. from each other. A continuous line of squared blocks, measuring 82 x 35 x 9 cm, overlapping the floor and shaping an elevated sidewalk between the marker stones, flanks both sides of the ceremonial road. The length of those blocks is different but width and thickness seem to be quite constant. The sidewalk has been posed after the embedding of the marker stones: polished sandstone monoliths, with squared section and pyramidal shaped head (lotus bud?). Base and head are moulded, and their highness varies between 1.50 and 1.64 m.

Fig.10 Sample of marker stone

The pyramidal-shaped marker stones have been embedded into a pierced slab through their cylindrical tenons. Behind them is a continuous line of rounded sandstone curb, representing the body of the holy snake (nāgā).
Figs. 11-12  Marker stone fragments and the rounded curb representing the body of the holy snake

The nāgā body is composed by different stone sections, aligned on EW direction. The length of the stones is comprised between 80 and 110 cm. but the highness is quite constant, sizing about 20 cm.

The cleaning of the ceremonial road, included between the esplanade and the 2nd terrace, has been extended to the galleries to evaluate their building characteristics.
No artefacts have been removed, to get a general view of the remains’ deterioration.
From a general point of view has been pointed out what follows:

- A strong deterioration of the lateral galleries, that only in some stretches preserved their original collapsing in primary deposition;
- The displacement of the paving, relative both to the galleries and to the ceremonial road.

The slabs have been partly removed by the human action, and most of them scattered in position not pertinent their original location.
The sandstone wall facing the road, and sustaining the wooden pillars was strongly damaged too, especially in the section relative to the Northern gallery, W side.
Only few meters of nāgā curb were still in situ. The sidewalk and the marker stones were completely disjointed.
The archaeological cleaning has been started in the squares D-E-F-G (01-04), to be then prosecuted along the whole length of the road.
Beneath the recent sediment, a silt-sand layer, dry and firm, related to old alluvial deposits, has been found out. After the removal of 10-15 cm. of this deposit have been cleared the original slabs composing the ceremonial road’s paving. The slabs have shown a homogeneous texture: their length varies between 60 and 70 cm, for 50 cm. of width. Scattered fragments of stoneware tiles, probably belonging to the galleries’ roofing, have been found on the surface, where the paving slabs were missing. In the square E01 (SE area) has been moreover found a fragment of glaze cover box, Chinese *qingbai* imitation, while in the square F03 (NE area) was a fragment of terracotta finial. Some stretches of the original paving showed an ancient “restoration”, made by smaller and no regular slabs, together with natural pebbles and reused squared blocks, both in sandstone and laterite (e.g. square E02, NE corner).

The archaeological cleaning has been then prosecuted along the whole length of the ceremonial road, together with the drawing, recording and photographic documentation of the main architectural features.
Figs. 17-20 Accomplishment of the archaeological excavation inside the general arrangement of the area
• **Levelling and grid setting – Drawing of the architectural features**

The grid performed along the road axis, and including the galleries, the open corridors and the road itself, is divided into squares of 2 x 2 m. each to facilitate the recording of every single feature.

During this field season, being not included the conservation and excavation of the northern and southern galleries, the documentation has been performed only on the squares D-E-F-G, covering the width of the ceremonial road, whose benchmark are about in the middle of the space between the galleries and the road (see section above).
Accomplished the grid setting in the squares D-E-F-G, has been started the drawing and the recording of the single elements inside the squares before their possible removal.

The drawing has been realized in scale 1:20.

- Opening of trial trench T1. between the S gallery’s interior wall and the road
A trial archaeological test has been opened across the corridor between the nāgā body and the northern side of the South gallery. The trial trench, measuring m. 2.40 x 1, has been performed to evaluate the presence of the possible original ground level and the depth of the gallery’s interior wall.

After the removal of the first 7-10 cm. of recent silt-sand deposit, has been recovered a firm layer, with inclusions of burnt wood and small sandstone flints.

Figs. 24-25 Trench T1: opening and first filling removal

On this layer, defined as exposed surface, was placed the nāgā curb, in this stretch still in primary deposition.

The southern side of the test was represented by the platform of the open wall, which sustained the trussed-beam gallery roofing.

When the archaeological test has been opened only 2 rows of sandstone blocks were visible. During the cleaning has been noticed that the number of rows was increasing, so has been decided to open a foundation pit to evaluate the depth of the wall.

Inside the foundation pit, measuring m. 0.40 x 1, pottery sherds, brick and tile fragments and sandstone flints have been found out.

This material had been employed to refill the wall foundation, and is a marker to establish a relative chronology, being not previous to the X century A.D.

This layer covered the 7th row of sandstone blocks, and indicated the first foundation layer, strengthened by waste building materials.
Figs. 26-27 Preparatory layer for the foundation

- **Opening of trial test T2**

A second trial trench, measuring m. 1 x 0.60, has been opened at the base of the South gallery’s exterior wall, in line with foundation pit T1. This side of the wall was composed by 5 rows of rectangular laterite blocks, placed on the long side. The foundation pit has been performed at the base of the last visible row (probably part of the foundation), quoted to the same elevation of the sandstone row inside T1 (+80 cm.). After the removal of the vegetation and the surface filling, composed by a thin layer of melted laterite, a row of six bricks has been found out, completely detached from the wall.
The bricks have been identified as part of the sub-foundation, probably disposed according to the ancient topographical surface. Sandstone flints, related to stone working wasters, were used as foundation filling.

After the removal of the first bricks a second row has been exposed, still preserved and posed over an ancient preparatory layer, composed by pseudo-gley soil with numerous manganese nodules, where sandstone flint and pebbles have been inserted. This layer has been identified as ancient exposed surface.

Figs. 28-29 Trench T2, preparatory layer to place the foundation

- Restoration of broken marker stones
  
  a. Documentation and recording
A systematic documentation and recording of fragmented remains has been carried out, before the removal, the conservation and the replacement of broken and collapsed marker stones. The fragments that could be joint together have been identified and catalogued into a card, before their removal and restoration.

![Marker stones inventory card](image1)

Fig. 1 Marker stones inventory card

![Fragments recording](image2)

Fig. 2 Fragments recording

A first inventory number has been reported in the grid map, showing the distribution of fragments inside the area. In this way, every single fragment could be easily identified in its original location, before the possible removal.
b. Restoration and replacement

The so far recorded fragments have been joint together by Mr. Paolo Pagnin, in charge also to train the local staff in the stone restoration. Scaffolding and tripod have been mounted on the spot, to facilitate the operation of lift. The marker stone fragments have been joint by glass fibre dowels, reinforced by epoxy resin.
Figs. 3-4 Lifting and drilling

Figs. 5-6 Epoxy resin
During this field season more than 97 fragments have been recorded, and 42 marker stones restored by Mr. Pagnin and his lao staff, composed by Mr. K. Xaymongkhoun, Mr. B. Phagkham, Mr. K. Vongsy and Mr. S. Silaphet, employees inside Vat Phou Exhibition Hall.

A new ID number has been then given to the restored samples, recorded inside a more detailed inventory card and reported into the distribution map of restored marker stones:
As previously pointed out, at the beginning of 2004 fieldwork season only few stretches of the nāgā – body were visible and still following the original alignment, because of the growths of vegetation and the water infiltration which detached the blocks causing a general displacement of the curb. Together with the restoration of the marker stones has been then carried out, where possible, the replacement of the blocks liable to intervention. Each block has been marked with a code number, composed by the letter N (as nāgā) + the number of position inside each square (e.g. number 1, 2.., following W-E direction) + the square number.
Figs. 1-2 Recording of nāgā blocks liable to intervention

All the blocks have been recorded in the ceremonial road’s drawing, carried out by the Chief Architect Amphol Sengphachanh, and by Mr. Noppharat Vongsoothi and Mr. Amnath Phady, engineers employees inside Vat Phou Exhibition Hall.

The curb’s blocks have been then replaced following the alignment of the still-in-place samples, and of the laterite or sandstone foundation slabs, which were often clearly visible and in good estate of conservation.
Some blocks were fractured or broken, and have been then restored by epoxy resin, when needed.
The most accurate and complex conservative intervention concerned the stretch comprised between the squares 48-53, both on the northern than in the southern side of the ceremonial road. Along this stretch the nāgā – shaped curb was almost completely hidden by a thick layer of recent filling, over which were numerous collapsed stones and architectural features belonging to the upper galleries, completely displaced from their original location.

After the removal of those artefacts, carried out by hand and using a small crane for the heaviest samples, the soil filling has been cleaned out to show the trend of the curb underneath.
Figs. 7-8 Removal of the collapsed blocks and architectural features belonging to the upper galleries
Most part of the blocks were completely out of alignment, and after the documentation have been removed and replaced in their original setting.

Figs. 9-10 Sample of nāgā – shaped blocks completely out of alignment
4. **Computer training by using AutoCAD program**

The data collected on-site, concerning grid setting, topographical levelling and elevation measuring, have been revised and systematically arranged using AutoCAD. The Chief Architect Amphol Sengphachan and the international experts collaborated in the restitution of the maps, grids and prospects shown above. The local staff has been moreover trained by international experts in the use of new computer programs, especially focused on the total station’s data processing through AutoCAD rendering.
5. Meetings and seminars with National, Provincial and District Authorities

The meetings have been divided into two groups: one strictly technical and the other involving the local authorities. The technical meeting was performed with the staff officials in charge of the protected area.

The subject of discussion concerned two main points:

a. monumental conditions, and application of the rules to respect the buffer areas, as pointed out in the Masterplan.

The on-site inspection in the Ancient City and on the main monumental complex (Vat Phou, Hong Nang Sida etc.) has shown not sufficient dedication to the ordinary maintenance, and to the control of new building’s growths.

The Ancient City is submitted to any regular inspections, and nowadays new houses have been settled both on the protected areas facing the Mekong river and on the Ancient City’s walls.

Most part of the new building have been built in concrete, often hiding characteristic views and landscapes that have been specifically mentioned in the Masterplan.

In particular Nong Vienne village expanded without a regular permission. The two beautiful pre-angkorian barays of Nong Saphang are nowadays used by local hunters and fishermen, who are continuously displacing the stone slabs encountering the ponds.

As specified inside the Masterplan, his spot should be preserved as one of the most attractive features of the Ancient City, to be in the future displayed to the always increasing tourist flow.

Apparently, there is no relationship between the District Office urban planner and the staff in charge of the protected areas’ maintenance. There is not a mutual exchange about the urban planning between the two authorities, and the urban growth is chaotic and damages the landscape setting.

A more strict relationship between Cultural Office and Governor of Champasak Office has been suggested, as well as a more active involvement of Champasak Provincial Information and Culture Service.

Since many years has been underlined the necessity to have an urban planner conscious of the responsibility to manage a World Heritage site of such importance in dimensions, landscape and archaeological remains.

Buildings of relevant historical value, placed in Champasak town, have been left to collapse without any intervention, also from a legislative point of view, to try to save them.
Champasak, that is also inscribed in the World Heritage List, shows a lack in urban and cultural planning, though it could be the most attractive and fine town for residents and foreign visitors. No efficient garbage collecting has been arranged: at present the riverbank siding Champasak is used as garbage dumping, with consequential serious environmental pollution.

b. Improvement and direction of the Exhibition Hall, arranged in collaboration with the Italian Archaeological Mission (Lerici Foundation-University Polytechnic of Milan)

Together with the Director of Vat Phou area and with the technical staff in charge of the ordinary maintenance, has been approved a series of immediate interventions (to be carried on under the assistance of CTA), and another series of interventions to be implemented before the rainy season. As immediate action has been removed the rubble left by the Japanese Company after the construction of the site repository, still placed on the road siding Vat Phou Monumental Area. Concrete remains of buildings demolished in view of a new fencing composed the rubble. According to the plan of the Japanese Company, some private houses have been demolished and the people replaced in another area. The rubble was not only a bad sample for the visibility of the area, but also dangerous for the local population using the nearby land for agriculture. A similar action has been performed on the embankment facing the big baray of Vat Phou, not properly cleaned after the demolition of a modern pavilion covering the archaeological remains. The removal of the heavy material has been performed using a small crane, while for the minor rubble local workers have been employed. According to the Masterplan, new trees must be planted in the area between the site museum and the main baray, not only for embellishment but also to create a sort of botanical garden. According with the District and the Province Offices has been underlined the urgent necessity to appoint a coordination office, to elaborate a joint urbanization plan. The quick growing of new buildings must be addressed and controlled by both these institutions, and cannot be decided independently.
Figs. 1-2 On-site visit of the Minister of Information and Culture
6. Revision of Masterplan

In December has been organized a meeting in order to revise the Masterplan concerning Vat Phou and Champasak Associated Sites.

The Minister of Information and Culture, Mr. P. Vongsa, presided over the meeting, attended by the Champasak Governor, the Chief of District, the UNESCO National Coordinator and other delegates from Cultural and Information Services.

Mr. C. Young, UNESCO Advisor for the Masterplan revision, spent one week in Champasak to monitor the protected areas, in view of the next five years conservation plan (see Mr. Young attached report).
Figs. 1-2 Meeting to revise the Masterplan
On – site visit of possible UNESCO sponsor to improve specific project for the benefit of the protected area

UNESCO CTA has been in charge of on – site visit (3 days) of Mr. Jeff Morgan, from Global Heritage Fund, possible sponsor of UNESCO Project in Vat Phou. Mr. Morgan has been accompanied to different areas listed in the Masterplan, to provide him a complete picture of different needs to implement the area. The list was including not only conservation activities but also interventions to improve the living areas.

Inspection and evaluation of the associated archaeological sites surrounding Vat Phou to control their estate of conservation and to prevent future damages

Careful inspections have been performed to the associated areas of Vat Phou Monumental Complex, including Tomo, Nong Sida and Tamlek. During the inspections on the path between Vat Phou and Tamlek, hidden by the forest, has been recovered a rock shelter with Khmer remains not included in the previous archaeological site. The area has been inventoried and cleaned, and will be systematically searched during the next stage of project. The inspection of the other sites gave the occasion to reinforce the capacity building of the local staff and community living nearby. Special guides will be ready to accompany selected groups of tourists to visit faraway areas.

Proposals and remarks

Due the complexity of the whole area under World Heritage, which is concerning different subjects of competences, is necessary to provide a more continuous and stable UNESCO presence. According with the Governor Office has been suggested the use of a building (District property) to appoint the Office of the CTA, and National and International Staff during the period of field activity. This is important especially for a “psychological” point of view, because gives to the local authorities a sense of stability, and not of a temporary interest. The effort of the CTA is and will be concentrated to build a motivated team, and to provide UNESCO future financial support to implement this office.
Italian Archaeological Mission
Card of Marker Stone Fragment

Inv. N. CR150086  Sq. D25  Surveyor K. Vongsy  Date 02.02.05

Square

To be joint to CR150085

Gallery

Cemented road

Gallery