

Term of Reference for
Borobudur international Seminar on Heritage
Conservation (BOISHC)

The role of Borobudur Conservation on the
International Scene : 20 Years Reflection of the
Indonesia Restoration project in Angkor
(ITASA : 1994-2000)

Excellence's

Ladies and Gentlemen

ITASA : Indonesia technical Assistance for safeguarding Angkor the plane of ITASA project, Indonesia herself for a threefold technical assistance program, namely.

1. To send a team of Indonesia expert to Angkor in order to get acquainted with situation of the site and the condition of monument should be prioritized in its implementation for restoration.
2. To conduct an intensive training course on conservation and restoration of histories at Borobudur for young Cambodian archaeologists technicians.
3. To transfer technical knowledge and experience in the shorts possible time through the on site practical in restoration of same of the Angkor monument.

In accordance with Indo-governmental conference on the safeguarding and Development of the historic site of Angkor in 1993, one of Indonesia government commitments in granting technical assistance for the safeguarding of Angkor was to conduct an intensive training course at Borobudur for young Cambodian archaeologists technicians. Training course in conservation and restoration for Cambodian technician was a primary need, because they would be responsible for the long term preservation.

Now would like to taking about Human Resource Development and implementation Experience from ITASA Project.

I. Human Resource Development

The training course has two step :

1. Basic Training course

a. Theoretical training

- Archeology of southeast Asia
- Preservation policy of cultural heritage
- Restoration methodology of historical building
- Conservation methodology
- The role of documentation on the conservation and restoration measure
- Determination of the building material of cultural heritage
- Photogrammetry
- Climatology
- Human resource development.

b- Practice Training

- Laboratory research on materials science and deterioration agents
- Climatology
- Stone conservation system
- Photography
- Documentation system
- Measurement and drawing
- topometrical mapping
- Photogram metrical measurement
- Stone construction system
- Dismantling and rebuilding techniques

2- Advance training course

a. theoretical training

- Conservation and restoration management of culture heritage
- Methodology of conservation and restoration
- Feasibility study, technical and master plan study for the preservation of cultural heritage
- Stone matching / anastylosis
- Measurement and technical drawing
- Stone registration system
- Laboratory research on building materials (qualitative and quantities analyses) deterioration process and chemicals used for conservation.
- Flow chart and network design
- Management on computer data
- Scanning electronic Microscopically observation and examination.

b- Practice Training

- Micro biological analysis (equalization analyses)
- Chemical analysis (equalization analysis)
- Petrographaphycal analysis (qualitative analysis)
- Scanning electronic Microscopically observation
- Stone conservation measure
- Measurement and technical drawing
- Topometrical mapping
- Stone registration system
- Anastylosis
- Feasibility study, technical study and master plan study of monument
- Discussion
- Evaluation

In line with decision of the inter-government conference on the safeguarding and development, the historic site of Angkor held in 1993, the Indonesia Government had committed to grant technical assistance for safeguarding of Angkor through the restoration and conservation project. The project was mainly conducted on the basic training through the National Development Budget of the Department Education and Culture.

The training course as a human resource development was particularly intended to transfer science, technology and management in conservation and restoration of historical archaeological monument for Cambodia archeologists and technicians it was fully hoped that the Cambodian technician could improve their knowledge and skill, so that could improve , so that gradually they would be able to preserve the Angkor monument as well as the other ancient monument in Cambodia. The training was conducted both in Indonesia as well as in Cambodia in the form of on site practical training course for Cambodian technicians.

a. Training in Indonesia

The name of the training course was training on conservation and restoration technology on historical archaeological monument, it was organized by Directorate General for culture, department of education and culture of the republic Indonesia. The training course was held in Jakarta, Borobudur and Yogyakarta which were attend by five Cambodian archaeologists technicians, who eventually took part actively in restoration activities of Royal Palace site Angkor. The training course for Cambodian technicians was decided into two categories namely basic and advanced levels. The basis training course was done twice. The first training course was held for three Cambodian archaeologist, while the second training course was conducted for two archaeologist. The advanced training course was firstly conducted in January – March 1997, and secondary in January – March 1998.

The subject matter of the advanced training course was given in accordance with the specialty of each participant namely. Project management for Mr. Yim Sararith, anastylosis and restoration for Mr. Nay Sophea, measurement and drawing for Mr. Saray Kimhoul, stone restoration and document for Mr. Tan Sophal, stone conservation and climatology for Mr. Lim Hak.

The curriculum of training course both basic as well as advanced levels covered theoretical lecture (15%), field and in laboratory practice training (75%), study visit to the archaeological site in Yog Yarkarata, central Java, East Java (5%) and discussion (5%).

b- Training in Cambodia

It was an integral part of the overall on conservation and restoration of historical and archaeological monuments. It was conducted in the form of on-site practice training course in which each of the participants was given gradual responsibility in accordance with implement project.

In the first year all the responsibility was fully in the hands of Indonesia experts (archeologists) which participant activity learned various problem solving. In the second year, the participants were given 25% responsibility for solving the problem. In the third year, the responsibility of the problem solving was shared fifty-fifty and the fourth year 75% responsibility was given to the Cambodian technicians, and in the fifth year all the technical responsibility in solving the problem was fully in the hands of Cambodian technicians. The responsibility of the ITASA team was only as consultant.

For this purpose, the training course was conducted through the restoration of the three gates of Royal Palace site. (South Tower Gate I, North Tower Gate I, and East Main Tower Gate).

II. Thee Result from implementation experience of ITASA Project :

Responsibility for conservation work will be gradually transferred to Cambodia technicians. Step by step, Cambodia technicians will soon be able restore and preserve the Angkorian heritage by their own proper means.

From 1995 to 2000 the Cambodian archaeologists has successfully attended the on site practical training on the restoration of the gate Royal Palace site Angkor. Government of the Republic of Indonesia do hope the five Cambodian archaeologists capable to manage restoration and conservation of archaeological monument in Cambodia.

After finish ITASA project in Angkor, we have still continued work for conservation of monument in Cambodia. With following form for conservation of monument.

1. The concept for conservation

- Conservation ancient monument the result the form conservation of monument
Ancient monument

2. The principles for conservation

- Original design
- Original Workmanship
- Original Material
- Original Setting

3. The method for conservation

As following the concept and principle of conservation of monument.

On behalf of our collect, I would like thank of government of the Republic of Indonesia there have ITASA project in Angkor of Cambodia.

ITASA has given to archaeologist technicians Cambodia for knowledge and experience of conservation monument, as well as to manage for monument in Cambodia.

For this seminar I would like propose to government of Republic of Indonesia to continued help for conservation of monument in Cambodia the same ITASA project system.

Thank you!
For your attention