

Joint Research

Heritage-Waseda and HMCC



❖ Workshop on the reconstruction of the Can Chanh Palace. 1997

❖ Lecture for researchers by Japanese expert 1999



❖ Technical training in Japan



WARAL has researched Asian regional architecture. In Sri Lanka, Thailand, Indonesia and so on, mainly Southeast Asia, they had gone measuring surveys on. The investigations in Hue are an elongation from such circumstances.

- 1991** The conservation and restoration project for the Ngo Mon Gate was drawn up by UNESCO Japan Trust Fund Project. Vietnamese Government organized an international working group on that plan. At that time, Takeshi Nakagawa participated in those activities as a technical adviser on the conservation and restoration for the Ngo Mon Gate. Our relationship has started since that time.
- 1993** Following to progress the project for the Ngo Mon Gate, Takeshi Nakagawa was invited as a director of the Restoration Evaluation Team, in Hue. He suggested a necessity of technical educations for Vietnamese specialists.
- 1994** This investigation was carried out carefully by the experts from the field of architectural history for measuring the area of the Imperial City. That investigation was given a fully support by HMCC.
- 1995** Two Vietnamese specialists, Phung Phu and Le Dang Trung were invited in Japan. They were trained at the National Research institute for Cultural Properties, Nara. The technique and attitude for the conservation and restoration to a cultural asset, learned from that time are making a contribution to the field on Hue.
- 1996** Measuring the respective sites which were enclosed by the brick wall and set by the gates and drawing the site plans of the Imperial palace. Actual survey of the respective the Imperial palace architecture has been begun from this mission. Objects of actual survey in this time were Trieu Mieu palace, which situated on the back part of the Thai Mieu area and Hung Mieu palace of the back part of The Mieu area. The function of these two palaces were places of worship for the ancestor of Imperial families.
- 1997** Through the continuous actual survey of respective palace architecture, the general drawings such as plans, elevations and sections were drawn and some part of details of wooden structures were focused for understanding the proportion of the each element. Analyzing from old documents could understand each position of palace architectures in the Imperial palace.
- Measuring survey of the Cung Dien Tho area. Investigated of the decorative floor tiles of palace architecture inside the Imperial palace. Analyzing of the site plan of Forbidden City by using of 4240mm grid could make clear its coordination of each element. The workshop on the reconstruction of the Can Chanh Palace was held.
- 1998** Measuring survey of the Thai Binh Ngu Lam Thu Lau, the library of emperor. Actual survey of palace architecture, which includes the main palace architecture, named Dien Thai Hoa. Measuring survey of the grand floor plan of Lau Kien Trung, the Imperial Garden and Noi Vu. Investigation of joints. Hearing from old carpenter.
- 1999** Measuring survey of the site of Imperial Theater, the level of the foundation of the Can Chanh palace and its courtyard. Revision of the measurement of the dimensions of the enclosure wall of the area of The Mieu. "Research Reports of the Field Investigation of Asia's Historic Architecture" was published by WARAL in Japan.
- 2000** Measuring survey of the site of Thieu Tri Tomb, palace architectures including there, public officer's houses, southeast area of the Citadel and a few architectures in the Purple City. Testing restoration lacquered wares and taking photographs of details.
- 2001** Measuring survey of the site of southeast area of the Citadel, collecting design of details, measuring survey of palace architectures, houses, hearing traditional techniques, photographing at fixed points and collecting ancient films. Besides, collecting ancient films and measurement drawings belong to HMCC, and making lists to share the basic information of graphical materials. "Reconstruction of Can Chanh Palace -Final Report of the First Symposium-" was published by HMCC in Vietnam. HERITAGE-WASEDA was officially established in Waseda University.
- 2002** Measuring survey of the site of middle area of the Citadel, the Imperial City, and measurement of the Ngo Mon and Thieu Phuong Garden excavation site. Scientific Frontier Project was selected by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan. This project will be acting for 5 years (to 2007.03).



❖ Joint research activities by Waseda University and HMCC



Institute of UNESCO World Heritage,
Waseda University

HERITAGE-WASEDA (Institute of UNESCO World Heritage, Waseda University), has established in 2001, as a professional research institute mainly treating on conservation technique and political system study, to support the matters on cultural and natural heritages. As the expert organization, the institute suggests and materializes the solution, from investigation activities on making full use of the most advanced technology, analyzing political systems around heritages, consultants for systematization and organized development, and constructs digital archives and others. From the director down, each member consisting of this institute has got actual results with high international evaluations to their investigation projects for the respective UNESCO World Heritages in focusing around Asia. Their experiences enable them to suggest various solutions for so many issues on World Heritages, such as Angkor monument (the World Heritage in danger), Egypt, Sri Lanla, etc. The institute was selected as a center of the Scientific Frontier projects by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan 2002.

