

(Refer Slide Time: 22:51)

Future Measures against Major Floods


- Protection from flooding (construction of an artificial barrier)
- Measures to mitigate the impact of flood water (water pressure)

A realistic, natural and inexpensive way to do this is to plant trees at places where water will flow (the path of the water). One possible type of tree to be planted is bamboo.

<http://www.nationmultimedia.com/breakingnews/Barrier+bid+to+protect+Wat+Chai+30290045.html>

Contact Advertise Thailand Asia News Network

HOME TOP NEWS EXPERIENCE THAILAND BUSINESS TRAVEL PROPERTY SAL



Barrier bid to protect 'Wat Chai'

Breaking News September 22, 2014 16:22
By The Nation
LIT1 News

AUTHORITIES are preparing to set up an emergency flood-prevention barrier to protect the ancient Wat Chaiwathanaram temple in Ayutthaya province as heavy rains continue to lash Thailand.

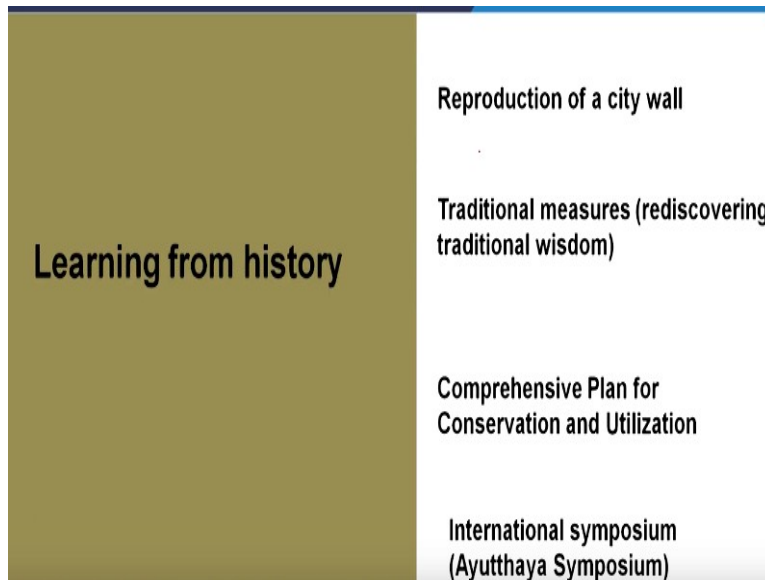
Facebook Twitter Google Plus

The future measures against major floods. One is the protection from flooding, how we can protect this sites but if you look at this existing site if the river is just these temples have this Wat Chai place is just near to the so it all the whole thing gets flooded. So the authorities are actually preparing to set up an emergency flood prevention barrier, and they want to make an artificial barrier using the concrete and metal barrier.

So that at least it can obstruct the flood water penetrating into the historic sites. So this is one aspect. The other aspect is the measures to mitigate the impact of floodwater. So when we say about what kind of measures we can adopt so one easiest expensive method is planting the trees. So imagine if people start planting the trees and especially bamboo is one aspect one because it can densely grow and as well as it was very quick in growing so there are some species one can identify, and plantation could be possible in this kind of flood-affected areas.

So because being a historic context one has to look at the learning from history.

(Refer Slide Time: 24:12)



So reproduction of a city wall; so historians think that how this geography was existing even before this has become a heritage site even in 13th century how the ancient I mean those days how people have survived. Obviously they might have built a wall before in order to protect this particular kingdom. So why not we can think of reproducing of the city wall. So there might be possibility that when the kingdom has moved.

So they might have taken all these bricks and taken out, and probably this area might have got abandoned. So these are some various theories which has also thought about so how in what ways we can reproduce a city wall.

And when we talk about the looking back about how man has lived and have survived these floods this is where the traditional measures we can even identifying from the rediscovering the traditional wisdom. The traditional knowledge systems which of that days man have implemented so there is a need that we can relook into it rediscover into these kinds of practices and then try to implement in our contemporary practice situations so at least some learning could help us should show some direction.

And the third aspect is the comprehensive plan for conservation and utilization. So how you know the arts department have developed a comprehensive plan for both the conservation and the living heritage.

Then they also talked about the international symposium of Ayutthaya symposium where we can learn from the global experts of flood resilience you know how we can learn from each other so that is a kind of international symposium.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:07)



So some of the photographs I will go through it and then so there is a new square bases which has been constructed using some concrete tie-beams and what they tried to do is they made the bases with the tie-beams to raise the plinth, and then they covered with the brick part of it. So in many places that is one thing the authentic question you know why is there any particular scientific study which says that why we have to cover the tie-beam? why not a tradition of how they come to that kind of conclusion and the question of authenticity also comes into the picture and is it the right way of conservation practice. So there are many questions in this particular practice which comes.

(Refer Slide Time: 26:50)



And these are all again the new constructed plinths and whether is it the only method we have going aback with the structural understanding or how the traditional understanding has been overlooked, these are some aspects we can look at.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:07)



And conservation philosophy and execution should ideally converge because on one side we are talking about the authentic heritage on the other side we have to talk about how to protect it or so they has to really come together.

(Refer Slide Time: 27:28)



Reconstructed base - undulating brick layers not the best of workmanship

Now, these undulating bricklayers not the best of the workmanship, for instance, if you ever look at this kind of circular mounds, even in Andhra you can see in Ghantasala where this similar kind of structures Stupas have been brick Stupas have been constructed where the brick sizes were very different the brick component is very different and even the bonding you can see that you know how the bonding could be also worked out so that the load could be transferred easily.

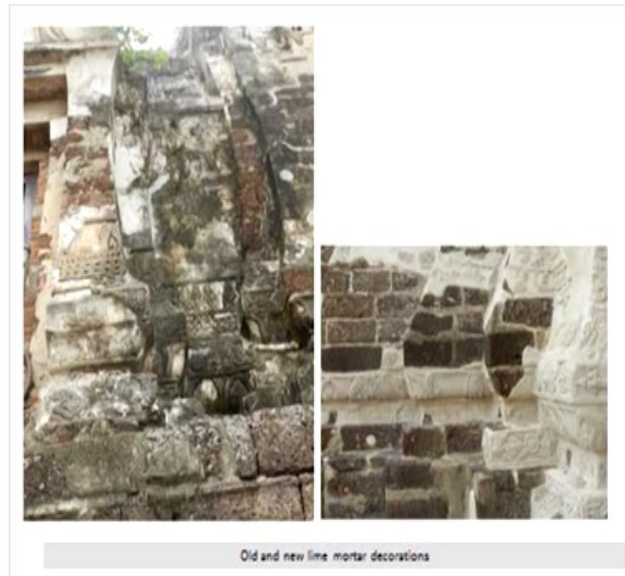
(Refer Slide Time: 28:03)



In the new brick laying work there is a lot of room for improvement

And you can see that a lot of improvement could be done because whatever they have done it still one can see that you know the bonding has not been appropriately taken care of even the material component on the bricks sizes.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:19)



And also the material the composition of mortar the lime and the old and new lime mortar so one can see that the basic fundamental difference of it. Of course in conservation, we also have to make sure that what has been added later it has to reflect because it all varies about the context where we are applying and what context, what we want to show and what we need to show, that is how the whole conservation and management plan has to talk about.

(Refer Slide Time: 28:47)



And re-plastering in patches you know like see that these many of the things have been re-plastered and different patchwork has been done but is it the only way to do it because this is the one of the common practice you find in many of the conservation projects. Where they try to put

this either lime plaster or but the nearest composition we should take back at least the nearest composition that will make some difference.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:18)



And the new tiles: Where they have raised for the tourism purpose you know that have actually raised and challenge to the authenticity of the monument. So they need to be removed and replaced with the brick paving so in that way that authenticity has to be maintained.

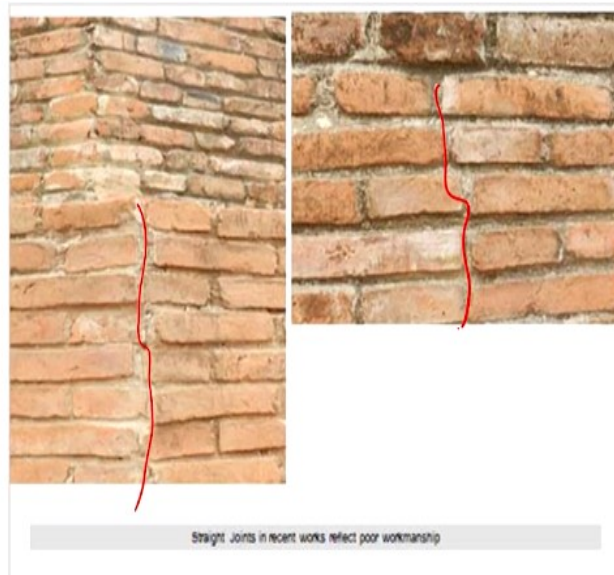
(Refer Slide Time: 29:34)



And here, what you can see is that conservation philosophy of restoring and the reconstruction, but where to stop it, How to stop it, that is one aspect one has to really think about it.

As we see the straight joints, you know so how this reflects the poor workmanship. The problem is the workmanship in the conservation projects is very moderate at cases it is poor in such a situation.

(Refer Slide Time: 29:53)



So I hope you got an idea of one of the heritage site of Ayutthaya how the analysis has been carried out and with that what kind of implications has been framed out and still what are the challenges we have in conservation and the development this will give you an idea.

Thank you very much.