

Special Lecture: Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology

**Title: Water environment conservation at the Angkor World Heritage site in Cambodia
with special reference to the refurbish project of the ancient irrigation network**

This lecture is free and open to all students, staffs and public.

Date and Time: 30 January 2018 (Tuesday), 8:45 - 10:15

Venue: Lecture Room 103, Lecture Hall 1F, Natural Science and Engineering, Kanazawa University

Lecturer: Dr Hang Peou (Directeur général adjoint, Autorité pour la Protection du Site et l'Aménagement de la Région d'Angkor, Royaume du Cambodge)

Summary: The Angkor World Heritage site in Cambodia is one of the most famous world heritage sites in the world. More than 800 stone buildings such as temples, bridges and reservoirs constructed at the period of the Khmer Empire from the 10th to the 16th century are distributed in the whole inscribed area. Further, more than 130 thousands of local residents live in the area together with rich natural environment in the tropical region. Thus, it can be said that the Angkor World Heritage site is a huge complex of cultural heritage, nature and local society.

Due to the recent development of world heritage tourism, more than five millions tourists from all over the world have been visiting the Angkor World Heritage site, environmental pollution and destruction have been becoming urgent issues of the site. Water environment conservation is particularly an urgent issue for maintaining the life of residents and for preserving the rich natural environment.

The Khmer Empire is well known as the kingdom of water. A precise irrigation network consisting of giant reservoirs, moats, and canals was constructed at the time to sustain water for people's life and agricultural use in the dry season, and to maintain the landscape and foundations of the temples. However the network was abandoned with the decline of the empire at the end of the 16th century.

In order to maintain the water environment of the Angkor World Heritage site, a refurbish project of the ancient water network system has been carried out by the APSARA National Authority. The Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology at Kanazawa University has supported this project. Water environment conservation projects especially topics of the refurbish project will be given in this lecture.

Language: English and French

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**The 7th International Seminar of School of International Studies / Special
Lecture of Institute of Nature and Environmental Technology**

**Title: Conservation projects of cultural heritage and local communities in the Angkor
World Heritage site in Cambodia**

This lecture is free and open to all students, staffs and public.

Date and Time: 31 January 2018 (Wednesday), 8:45 - 10:15

Venue: Lecture Room E10, General Education Hall 6F, Kanazawa University

Lecturer: Dr Hang Peou (Directeur général adjoint, Autorité pour la Protection du Site
et l'Aménagement de la Région d'Angkor, Royaume du Cambodge),

Summary: The Angkor World Heritage site in Cambodia is one of the most famous world heritage sites in the world. More than 800 stone buildings such as temples, bridges and reservoirs constructed at the period of Khmer Empire from the 10th to the 16th century are distributed in the whole inscribed area. Further, more than 130 thousands of local residents live in the area together with rich natural environment in the tropical region. Thus, it can be said that the Angkor World Heritage site is a huge complex of cultural heritage, nature and local society.

Due to the recent development of world heritage tourism, more than five millions tourists from all over the world have been visiting the Angkor World Heritage site, environmental pollution and destruction have been becoming urgent issues of the site. Conservation of cultural properties, and protection of the local people's life and culture are particularly urgent issues.

In order to take measures to cope with the above-stated issues, the APSARA National Authority has been carrying out various conservation programmes of cultural heritage and local communities. Construction of a new environmentally friendly village, so called "eco-village" outside of the inscribed area is a good example. Several topics of the conservation programmes will be presented in this lecture.

Language: English and French

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