

Nomination form
International Memory of the World Register

1.0 Checklist

Nominees may find the following checklist useful before sending the nomination form to the International Memory of the World Secretariat. The information provided in italics on the form is there for guidance only and should be deleted once the sections have been completed.

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|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary completed (section 1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Nomination and contact details completed (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Declaration of Authority signed and dated (section 2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | If this is a joint nomination, section 2 appropriately modified, and all Declarations of Authority obtained |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Documentary heritage identified (sections 3.1 – 3.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | History/provenance completed (section 3.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bibliography completed (section 3.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organizations recorded (section 3.6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of owner completed (section 4.1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of custodian – if different from owner – completed (section 4.2) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of legal status completed (section 4.3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of accessibility completed (section 4.4) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of copyright status completed (section 4.5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Evidence presented to support fulfilment of the criteria? (section 5) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Additional information provided (section 6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Details of consultation with stakeholders completed (section 7) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Assessment of risk completed (section 8) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Summary of Preservation and Access Management Plan completed. If there is no formal Plan attach details about current and/or planned access, repository and custody arrangements (section 9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Any other information provided – if applicable (section 10) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Suitable reproduction quality photographs identified to illustrate the documentary heritage. (300dpi, jpg format, full-colour preferred). |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Copyright permissions forms signed and attached. Agreement to propose item(s) for inclusion on the World Digital Library if inscribed |

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BOROBUDUR CONSERVATION ARCHIVES

ID Code [2016-84]

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

The Borobudur Conservation Archives are a set of documents related to the conservation of the Borobudur Temple as one of the earliest international campaigns, beginning in the 1960s and running until the 1980s, to preserve a cultural site that was funded by the international community in cooperation with a national government. This campaign, and the Borobudur Restoration Project (1973-1983), was one of the precursors to the creation of the World Heritage Convention.

The archives also signify a significant change in the conservation approach for a cultural site. The need to include many relevant scientific disciplines was embraced, which resulted in a synchronized effort by local and international experts.

Meanwhile, the collection is of world significance, as Borobudur is the first project to have involved the use of modern techniques for monument conservation. An ad-hoc committee, the Consultative Committee for the Safeguarding of Borobudur, made up of local and international experts, supervised this. Similar measures and mechanisms were adopted for later World Heritage conservation projects, notably in Angkor, Cambodia.

The collection consists of 71,851 sheets of photo, 6,043 sheets of as-built drawing, 7,024 plates of negative glass, 13,512 slides of positive film, 65,741 exposes of negative film, 21 reels of celluloid film and 425 numbers of project documents.

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

1. Directorate General for Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

1. Directorate General for Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia is responsible for the supervision of Borobudur Conservation Office, which is managing the nominated documentary heritage;
2. National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia is a governmental institution tasked with preserving all archives in Indonesia.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

1. Hilmar Farid, Ph.D., Director General for Culture, Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia;
 2. Dr. Mustari Irawan, MPA, Chairman of National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia;
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3. Prof. Dr. Edi Sedyawati, Member of Indonesian Memory of the World Committee.
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2.4 Contact details

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Name	Address
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3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

The documents and archives contain the history of the conservation of the Borobudur Temple, especially the second restoration (1973 – 1983) performed by the Government of Indonesia and UNESCO with the support and cooperation of the international community. All documents are stored in four different rooms at Borobudur Conservation Office. They were re-catalogued in 2013 by giving inventory numbers to replace the numbers given by the Borobudur Temple Restoration Body, which created the records.

The archives include:

1. Colour and black and white photos on the restoration process, 71,851 sheets in 3R and 10R size;
 2. As-built drawings and maps from A4 to A0 size, 6,043 sheets;
 3. Glass plate negatives, size 9 x 12 cm with thickness of 2 mm, 7,024 plates;
 4. Positive film slides, contain images of Borobudur Temple and its restoration process, 13,512 sheets;
 5. Negative films, consist of size 3,5 x 2,5 cm, 5 x 5 cm, 8,5 x 6 cm, contain documentation of the restoration, 65,741 exposes;
 6. Celluloid films, 21 reels;
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7. Project documents, consisting of 425 numbers related to archaeology-architectural surveys, heritage surveys, dismantling, measurement, periodical reports, chemico-archaeology, documentation and administration.
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3.4 History/provenance

The Government of Indonesia assigned the task of restoring the Borobudur Temple to a newly created agency within the Ministry of Education and Culture called the Borobudur Temple Restoration Bureau (BPCB / *Badan Pemugaran Candi Borobudur*). The BPCB was established in 1971. This body created the majority of records within the archives that are being nominated to the UNESCO Memory of the World Register. Some documents were by no means created in simple processes. The as-built drawings and maps, for example, were drawn manually and created through a long process.

The BPCB worked together with UNESCO to appoint several country representatives as Consultative Committee for the Safeguarding of Borobudur (CC-Borobudur), which consisted of Indonesia (chair), Belgium (member), West Germany (member), Japan (member), and USA (member). The CC-Borobudur met in Borobudur annually to evaluate the progress of restoration. During the entire process of restoration from 1973 to 1983, the committee met eleven times to perform its duties. These CC meetings are well documented in the collection (through a range of media for example the celluloid films recording the meetings proceedings).

The planning for restoration was formulized by NEDECO (Netherlands Technical Assistance), while the implementer was Borobudur Temple Restoration Project (PPCB / *Proyek Pemugaran Candi Borobudur*). Contractors from the Philippines and Indonesia were selected to carry out civil engineering works. As an advisory body for BPCB, a Directorate was established to supervise both the restoration process and contractor works. PPCB was divided into 5 (five) sections, which were techno-archaeology, chemico-archaeology, documentation, security and governance, and finance. The documentation produced by the restoration work included reports, documentation photos, as-built drawings and maps, glass plate negatives, positive film slides, negative films, and celluloid roll films.

After the restoration was finished in 1983, the archives were in the custody of BPCB until 1991. The Borobudur Conservation Office (BCO) of Directorate General for Culture was established after the inclusion of the Borobudur Temple Compounds on the World Heritage List in 1991, and Borobudur Conservation Office then managed the archives of former BPCB/PPCB until the present day. Since 2010, the BCO has taken a number of actions to safeguard and increase action to the archives including:

- Inventorying
- Document classification
- Digitalization and conservation measures
- Informative database system

National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia has conducted several measures in preserving the archives as well as providing capacity building for archive conservation at Borobudur Conservation Office, notably in 2011 by performing training on paper conservation.

4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name	Address	
Directorate General for Culture	Kemendikbud Complex, Building E, 4 th Floor Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Jakarta, Indonesia	
Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+62 21 5725035	+62 21 5731062	bkborobudur@kemdikbud.go.id

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name	Address	
National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia	Jalan Ampera Raya Nomor 7, South Jakarta, Indonesia	
Telephone	Facsimile	Email
+62 21 7805851	+62 21 7810280	info@anri.go.id

4.3 Legal status

The whole collection is property of the state (Republic of Indonesia).

4.4 Accessibility

The whole collection is open to the public in accordance with National Law Number 43 Year 2009 regarding Archive and Governmental Regulation Number 28 Year 2012 regarding the Implementation of National Law Number 43 Year 2009.

4.5 Copyright status

The state owns the copyright.

5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity

The documents being nominated, relating to the restoration of the Borobudur Temple, are original and authentic. Every document, which consists of photos, drawings and maps, glass plate negatives, positive film slides, negative films, roll films, and documents, was made by formal institutions or individuals officially tasked with the project. The collection contains records of the activities from the early preparation of the project, the international campaign to fund the project, the detailed study for the state of conservation of the Borobudur Temple, until the implementation and inauguration of Borobudur Temple restoration, which started in 1973 and finished in 1983.

5.2 World significance

The archives of the conservation of Borobudur is of world significance as they document one of the largest internationally funded conservation projects of the 20th century at a critical time when world attention was focusing on heritage preservation as a transnational concern and area of international cooperation.

Following the successful campaign for the conservation of the Abu Simbel temples (Egypt), after 1959, UNESCO launched other safeguarding campaigns with help from the international community to conserve Venice and its Lagoon (Italy), the Archaeological Ruins

at Mohenjodaro (Pakistan), and to restore the Borobudur Temple Compounds (Indonesia). Correlated with these campaigns, and responding to the need for a global mechanism for conservation cooperation, UNESCO began the preparation of the World Heritage Convention.

There are 28 countries and 8 private organisations involved in supporting the conservation of Borobudur Temple, in terms of funding and technical assistance. Representatives of the international community took part in the CC-Borobudur that worked with the Indonesian government to oversee the implementation of the project. In this regard, the Borobudur Conservation Archives, which include the CC-Borobudur documentation, provide a crucial insight into the development of the World Heritage Convention and the global campaign for conservation of sites deemed to have 'universal' value by inviting as many nations as possible to accomplish jointly a noble task of common interest.

In addition, Borobudur Conservation Archives provide a clear picture towards a change of approach in conserving an endangered cultural heritage site. For the sake of the monument itself, the conservation approach needed to embrace many relevant branches of science beside archaeology. It must take into account the growing complexity of the interaction between adjacent disciplines, as well as keeping pace with the progress of science and technology. Thus, Borobudur Restoration Project served as the first project to have involved the use of modern techniques for monument conservation. The archives themselves demonstrate the development of cutting edge conservation science, such as coding for dismantled stone, which was applied to solve challenges of the site. The knowledge acquired, as shown in the archival document, has since then served as basis not only for future conservation measures of Borobudur Temple but also for many other conservation projects.

Furthermore, Borobudur Conservation Archives are of world significance as they are one of the most complete conservation archives of a World Heritage site. The conservation actions at the Borobudur Temple took place over a 10-year period and were systematically and extensively documented. As part of this conservation process, every single stone and statue was removed from the temple, taken to the conservation laboratory established adjacent to the Temple and then conserved. Anastylis method was used to ensure the authenticity of the temple when placing loose stones back to the structure. This process was recorded at every stage and has produced an unparalleled archive of conservation. For example, if compared to the archives from other international cooperation projects such as in Angkor, Cambodia, whose archive is scattered in various countries, the Borobudur Conservation Archives are more organized because the majority of the significant documentation is kept by BCO, whose main task is conducting day-to-day conservation of Borobudur Temple.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

1. Time

The period of 1973 – 1983 is significant for heritage conservation sciences because the Borobudur restoration introduced the latest theoretical concepts, conservation techniques, and technologies at the time by implementing a multidisciplinary approach involving many disciplines such as archaeology, architecture, chemistry, biology, civil engineering, geodesy, and geology. The restoration of Borobudur Temple is the first project to have involved the use of modern techniques for the conservation of monuments. Aerial photography, photogrammetric survey prior to stone-by-stone dismantling, and use of computers for

planning of operations, to name a few, were new measures introduced into the field of heritage conservation, with these achievements well documented in the archive.

2. Place

Borobudur Temple is one of the cultural heritage sites, which was inscribed into UNESCO World Heritage List number 592 in 1991. Borobudur Temple Compounds as world heritage meet criteria (i), (ii), and (vi) of outstanding universal value. The value of Borobudur Temple as a representation of an architectural masterpiece and of Buddhist monumental art from the 8th century AD illustrates the significance of the temple for the world.

The conservation documentation contained in the archive provides important information regarding the construction and architecture of Borobudur Temple. This data in the archive was obtained because the temple was dismantled and then reconstructed for the restoration work in 1973 – 1983. The whole process was documented in detail and recorded in the archive. The data contained in the archive reveals how the Borobudur Temple was constructed, for example the interlocking system used in the ancient construction and the structure of Borobudur Temple that is constructed by utilizing a surrounding hill. Overall, the data contained in the archive is fundamentally critical for understanding the Borobudur World Heritage site and complements our understanding of the place.

3. People

The conservation of the Borobudur Temple involved a number of leaders in the field of heritage conservation from the international community and Indonesia, as well as local communities surrounding Borobudur. The archives provide important information about these people.

Prof. Dr. R. Soekmono, one of the first Indonesian archaeologists, was involved in the safeguarding of Borobudur as executive secretary for Borobudur Temple Restoration Bureau. Throughout the project, he had made himself known internationally as an expert on Borobudur Temple. Meanwhile, the Consultative Committee for the Safeguarding of Borobudur consisted of Prof. Ir. R. Roosseno (Indonesia) as the chairman, Dr. Daigoro Chihara (Japan), Dr. Johannes E.N. Jensen (U.S.A), who was retired in 1975 and succeeded by Dr. W. Brown Morton III, Dr. Raymond Lemaire (Belgium), Dr. Karl G. Siegler (Federal Republic of West Germany). Other prominent consultants were engaged during the meetings of the Consultative Committee, such as Dr. G. Hyvert, a microbiological expert from France, Dr. Caesar Voute, a hydro-geologist from the Netherlands and Dr. Jacques Dumarcay, an architect from EFEO France.

The project for safeguarding Borobudur enlisted over 600 people from the Borobudur community. The community members were trained for up to 3 years by experts attached permanently to the project, completed with practical training supervised by retired technicians of the Archaeological Service. The first alumni of this “Borobudur Academy” turned out to be not only ‘ready for use’, but also able to assist and even to represent their teachers in the joint studies with the expatriate experts. Furthermore, they were then actively involved in Indonesian Technical Assistance for Safeguarding Angkor in Cambodia on 1994 – 2000. While restoring the gates of Royal Palace, Angkor Thom, they succeeded in transferring their

skills and knowledge to local Cambodian restorers.

4. Subject and theme

The document of Borobudur Temple restoration describes the restoration process that includes many international and national experts from different backgrounds to learn, develop, and apply conservation sciences for stone-built heritage in Borobudur Temple. The science applied has become the benchmark for conservation of cultural heritage site in Indonesia, as well as countries in Southeast Asia. The restoration document demonstrates that the project was one of the largest conservation projects ever conducted, costing more than \$US 20 million, of which more than \$US 13 millions came from the Government of Indonesia and around \$US 7,750,000 originated from international contribution. The work also involved more than 600 local workers.

All the experts and workers involved in the restoration were supervised by the CC-Borobudur who met at least one a year. The committee was tasked to evaluate the progress of the restoration work and to lay down programs/recommendations for the next phase of work. A similar mechanism was then applied in other restoration/conservation projects outside of Indonesia, notably in Angkor, Cambodia. In 1993, the International Coordinating Committee for the Safeguarding and Development of the Historic Sites of Angkor (ICC-Angkor) was established. One of its main tasks is to coordinate all assistance extended by different countries and organizations.

5. Form and style

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6. Social/ spiritual/ community significance

Involvement in the Borobudur Restoration Project has resulted in a sense of pride for many of the local community surrounding the temple who were directly involved in the conservation process. They are very happy and pleased with their achievement to be part of the successful restoration of Borobudur Temple.

Relating to this, the former local workers are now still communicating through an organization called Gunadharma. It was founded by ex-local workers and was named after the mythical name of Borobudur Temple's architect. Within this organization, the members meet regularly for nostalgic purpose as well as planning for future involvement in the conservation of the temple. The locals are always ready to assist the current generation whenever presented with any difficult conservation problem.

The archives of Borobudur therefore have social importance to this community as they represent a body of work the community was involved in creating. Furthermore, the archives not only document the conservation process, but also the people doing the work. For example, the images of the temple conservation process show the workers going about their work. This has relevance not only to the people directly involved in the project, but also their children and grandchildren who may wish to trace this family history.

6.0 Contextual information

6.1 Rarity

The documents are unique and rare as they were created especially for the conservation of the temple. They are one-off records and the majority have not been copied or replicated. Some of the subject matters covered in the collection are particularly rare, for example Buddha statues that were covered in stupas and placed in niches for hundreds of years were removed and photographed as part of the conservation project. These are the only images that exist of the statues outside of their original locations.

6.2 Integrity

The majority of documents are in good and complete condition, and are the original documents from the restoration of Borobudur Temple. However, the new catalogue does not have a complete description because there was a transition from the generation that performed the conservation projects to the current staff. This has led to some important information about the archives being incomplete. In 2014, UNESCO in cooperation with the BCO, invited an expert on archive conservation from Germany, Annegret Seger, Dipl. Rest., M.A., from University of Technology, Arts, Sciences Cologne and member of IADA (International Association of Book and Paper Conservation) to evaluate the state of preservation for the archives. The report of this mission is annexed to this document.
