

AN APPLICATION OF THE BURRA CHARTER GUIDELINES TO ASSESS THE PHYSICAL STATUS OF TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS IN THE OLD TOWN OF THAILAND

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Amares Thepma¹, Suebpong Chansuebsri², Shinaworn Chompupan³, Rattapong Angkasith⁴

¹School of Architecture and Fine Arts University of Phayao

² Faculty of Arts and Architecture, Rajamangala University of Technology Lanna

³ Freelance Architect, Thailand

⁴ Faculty of Architecture, Chiang Mai University

Email: ¹ amaiest@hotmail.com, ² suebpong@gmail.com, ⁴ rattapong@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: The preserving of cultural heritage buildings and heritage site is urgently needed to fine the guideline to prevent the loss of valuable cultural heritage resource due to the problem of building abandoned less of maintenance systematic and use of the building. The purpose of this research was to apply the BURRA charter guidelines to assess the physical status of traditional architectural buildings in the old town of Thailand to propose the guidelines for support the development of tourism place standard consisting of Lamphun, Phrae, and Nan old town. Community-based action research and qualitative research were used, and research tool uses field survey forms, photographs, record the precious stories and critical situation, cultural heritage assessment form, tourist attraction standard assessment form, and architectural simulation. Data were collected from in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and collect data from the evaluation results from architectural conservation experts. Results of applying the guidelines of the BURRA Charter showed the cultural heritage value in the three areas was at high potential of environment and architecture. However, when assessed according to physical tourist attractions standards, it found that the building physical and physical environmental standard were assessed as medium to low. As the result, it needed to be developed to have the standard of tourist attraction especially the tourism basic facilities for provide services especially for seniors and handicapped tourism in most urgently. And the potential development should be harmoniously with the development guidelines to the historical tourist attraction that requires both strategic planning and tourism development.

KEYWORDS: BURRA Charter, Physical Status, Traditional Architectural Buildings, Old Town, Thailand

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, Thailand's old town, which is an important cultural heritage, has more than 36 cities registered. Especially in the upper north of Thailand, the provinces of Lamphun, Phrae and Nan are old cities with tourist potential. There are basic cultural resources in these cities such as traditional buildings in the old town. In addition, its surroundings are also part of the atmosphere of the old town, which helps to become a major tourist area in Thailand. From the current environmental issues, economic issues, social issues, major epidemics such as Covid 19 in Thailand and abroad, as well as the physical changes affecting the cultural heritage (Architecture) of the three old cities consist, Lamphun Phare and Nan old town under the conditions of rapid globalization. Most of them are abandoned private properties, lack of maintenance, resulting in the destruction of the building structure, resulting in the loss of architectural identity and loss of urban landscape, thus losing the unique and abundant tourism resources.



Figure 1: The dilapidated traditional buildings that lack of maintenance in the preserved area of cultural Heritages (Architecture) in the old town of Lamphun, Phrae and Nan

The development of preservation area and architectural conservation processes in the old city area are announced to comprised of preserved area of cultural Heritages (Architecture) in Lamphun, Phrae, and Nan with the community participation process in 2016[1], which identified the sites of cultural and architectural heritage buildings in the three old towns. Nonetheless, it is still needs the systematically develop and physical assessment process for the importance of cultural heritage buildings. The three preserved areas of cultural Heritages (Architecture) areas are, therefore, the pilot areas for building conservation processes to maintain important tourism resource bases and to be effective and consistent with the development of tourist attractions standards.



Figure 2.: Examples of cultural activities on Kham Lue Road, Phrae old town. It showcases buildings, architecture, and environments for which the Burra Charter places great emphasis on conservation.

Source: Shompupan C.,1969

Conservation process is under the Australian Heritage Conservation Charter, or Burra Charter, deals with the conservation of cultural heritage sites and environments. Conservationists agree that cultural heritage and the environment need to be protected. The charter is also a tool that can avoid causing any damage from conservation processes that will affect the change in the value of cultural heritage.[2], Conservation according to this Burra Charter, in the process of valuing and physical assessment of architectural buildings, is therefore consistent with the development of a conservation system in which a physical assessment of the model conservation building is required. In the old city area, which has a cultural value and is directly related to society and the way of life of people in each old city.

Therefore, to develop a physical assessment system on cultural and architectural heritage in accordance with the context of the old city of Lamphun, Phrae and Nan, which are the pilot areas of important conservation areas in Thailand. the developing conservation procedures according to the Burra Charter guidelines is, therefore, an important approach that must be applied and tested in this research study. The results of the study will give rise to recommendations for the creation of guidelines for preserving important architectural cultural heritage in the old city of Thailand.

II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Apply the guidelines of the Burra Charter process to assess the status of traditional buildings and suggest the development of a standard tourist destination in the Old City.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Feilden and Jokilett (1998, p. 11-13) define cultural heritage as "there are many types of cultural heritage. It's not just cultural heritage includes monuments, groups of buildings or sites, but also includes the built environment and ecological context of the world [3], and the United Nations Science and Culture Organization (UNESCO) has defined that" the cultural heritage of people's creativity in the past as a tangible form, including the intangible

For Thailand, there has been a concrete concept of architectural conservation since 1961 with the issuance of the Act on Antiques, Antiques, Objects of Art, and the National Museum in 1961. Later, the Rattanakosin Conservation and Development Committee was established and later develop a policy for preserving the old city. At present, more than 36 cities have been declared the boundaries of the old city and now in the process of creating a master plan for the conservation and development of the old city. In the development of conservation work under the measures of declaring the boundaries of the old city, it has been carried out by establishing measures or frameworks for conservation and development of the old city,[4] which will consist of regulatory measures and promotion in various fields, which are necessary to drive and support the conservation and development of architectural cultural heritage resources, which are the cornerstones of as a tourism resource. Therefore, it is important to develop tools for physical indicators to determine the status of cultural heritage buildings. It is also used for planning and supporting the physical improvement of the registered cultural and environmental heritage of buildings worthy of conservation with the concept of maintaining the identity of the architectural cultural heritage

In Europe, the Burra Charter is widely used to develop architectural conservation. The essence of the Burra Charter is a conservation process that prioritizes cultural heritage and the environment in their respective contexts. This is the preliminary process of initiating a conservation process in accordance with the Burra Charter. There is a process for evaluating the physical value of an architectural cultural heritage[4], which will apply valuation criteria in areas related to physical development. The results of the assessment will reflect the physical status of valuable architectural buildings that are the prototypes of this study and are in the three old towns.

IV. RESEARCH SCOPE

A. Scope Area of study

Conduct a research study by selecting a specific research area sample (Purposive sampling) in the old town area, Preserved areas of cultural Heritages (Architecture) in the old town area according to the announcement of the Committee on conservation and development of Rattanakosin and the Old City. In the old city of Lamphun, Phrae and Nan by giving all three areas It is an area representing the area of Lanna cultural resources. which has defined the boundaries of the potential area of the model or cultural and architectural heritage conservation area

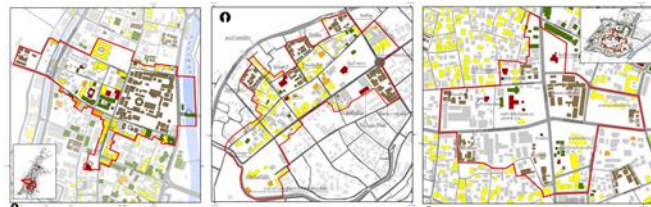


Figure 3.: Preserved areas of cultural Heritages (Architecture) Lamphun, Phrae, Nan

Source : A.Thepma and S. Chansuebsri and S.Chompupan, 2017

B. Architectural cultural heritage research sample group

Purposive sampling was used, which was selected from a sample from traditional buildings of community or regional significance. The traditional buildings is an example of the number of three buildings has showed on Figure 4,5,6



Figure 4.: Khum Chao Suriya, Cultural Heritage, Lamphun.

Source : A.Thepma and S. Chansuebsri and S.Chompupan, 2017



Figure 5.: Salawong House. Cultural Heritage, Phrae

Source : A.Thepma and S. Chansuebsri and S.Chompupan, 2017



Figure 6.: Khum Chao Thep Mala Cultural Heritage, NAN

Source : A.Thepma and S. Chansuebsri and S.Chompupan, 2018

V. RESEARCH METHODS

A. Research Design

This survey was a qualitative survey based on participant observation among research teams, community members, and related organization with the learning process and the study of architecture conduct cultural heritage potential surveys to determine their uniqueness and interest reflecting the uniqueness and the identity of each area and analyzed physical weaknesses to develop the potential to support being a cultural tourist destination in the perspective of various forms of tourism which research tools consist of

- 1) Secondary Data will be using research document and publications to review relevant literature
- 2) Primary Data will use the application of the Burra Charter procedure to create an understanding of cultural heritage values and significance by developing a field survey tool with model building data collection. along with observation, photography, and computer graphics simulation. Keeping a record of stories from hearsay and important events in the community or local stories Conduct in-depth interviews and group discussions with

government agencies and private organizations representing the community, and express opinions on the physical development of standardized tourist attractions



Figure 7.: the image examples of architectural simulation of cultural heritage buildings with architectural field survey data

Source : A.Thepma and S. Chansuebsri and S.Chompupan, 2017

B. Research Process

Conducting research in the study process to understand the value and importance is the first step of the Burra Charter. Therefore, this research is carried out in two steps: the study of understanding the historical status and its social background; the study of the demonstration area and the potential of the area to develop into tourist attractions and the evaluation of the Value of the model building area are shown in Figure 8.

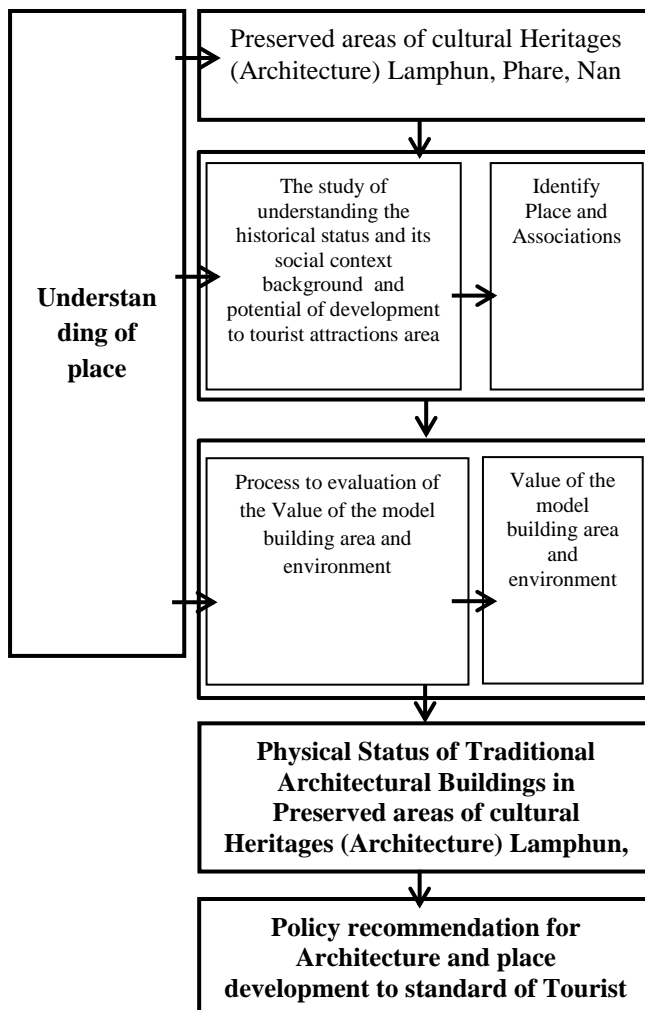


Figure 8.: Applying the Burra Charter process to understanding of Value and important of traditional building for physical evaluation to architectural building model

VI. RESEARCH RESULTS

Evaluation results based on evaluation criteria in fields related to the physical development of the model building in the research study in the Architectural Heritage Conservation area determined that

- 1) The three cultural and architectural heritage protected areas were rated as having the potential to develop into high-level attractions or tourist areas. It turns out that cultural and architectural heritage conservation area in Phrae Old Town and Nan has more potential than Lamphun area.
- 2) Assessing the level of importance of cultural heritage within architecture in potential areas around Rot Kaew Road of the old city of Lamphun and the area of Kham Lue Road of Phrae Old City and the area of Maha Phrom Road in the old city of Nan Cultural Heritage. The evaluation found that the very important traditional architecture is important in all aspects and at a very important level in the old city.
- 3) Physical assessments of all three areas and buildings showed low to medium levels. This indicates a level of urgent care. Upgraded to the development of standardized tourist destinations for historic tourism, developing the development of basic facilities for services at tourist attractions for the disabled and seniors. It is urgently needed.



Figure 8.: The basic facilities for services at tourist attractions to seniors tourist and handicapped tourist.



Figure 9.: The physical sample of traditional building in cultural heritage preserved area (Architecture) development of standardized tourist destinations for historic tourism.



Figure 10.: The physical context sample of cultural heritage preserved area (Architecture) Lamphun, development of standardized tourist destinations for historic tourism.



Figure 11.: The physical context sample of cultural heritage preserved area (Architecture) Phare, development of standardized tourist destinations for historic tourism.



Figure 12.: The physical context sample of cultural heritage preserved area (Architecture) Nan, development of standardized tourist destinations for historic tourism.

VII. DISCUSSIONS

Assessment results with valuation criteria in areas related to physical development The process according to the Burra Charter guideline has shown the value of cultural and architectural heritage that is still present in conservation areas in the Old City, Lamphun, Phrae and Nan. The results of this study can also be summarized as important points. in various dimensions can be summarized as follows:

- 1) The three of preserved areas of cultural Heritages (Architecture) still retained a high level of value, but the number of valuable architectural heritage sites was very crumb when compared to the current buildings style as located in the same area.
- 2)The preserved areas of cultural heritages (Architecture), all three areas still remained the potential for development in architectural dimension which can be developed into a tourist attraction in many ways, which enables the tourism management model to choose an interesting model and can be developed from the resource base of cultural heritage and architecture. Nonetheless it needs to be developed and modernized to be tourist attraction standards.
- 3) The architectural of cultural heritage building It is imperative and urgent that it be maintained and promoted as a potential resource and used as an important tourism resource if However, it must be done in a systematic and timely manner in response to physical changes caused by the effects of external factors

RECOMMENDATION

The research results show that the Burra Charter is an established tool for conservation development in Thailand. This should be done to cover the architectural cultural heritage and the surrounding environment. It is necessary to

try to implement the Burra Charter and apply it in all three processes. Thus, the guidelines for conservation of Thailand can be applied more clearly. All three conservation processes should be carried out in cooperation with the community and should create activities or groups of activities to transfer knowledge

CONCLUSION

This research is an important driving force for the traditional building and environmental elements in the preserved areas of cultural heritages (Architecture), which are part of the composition. From a material point of view, the old cities in the three provinces have been preserved and maintained by using tourism as a driving force in the protection process and use tourism as a tool to promote the economic value of cultural resources. Meeting tourism standards by using the development direction of physical buildings is an indicator of the quality of tourist attractions. This is where the potential of the original building and its surrounding environment is enhanced.

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