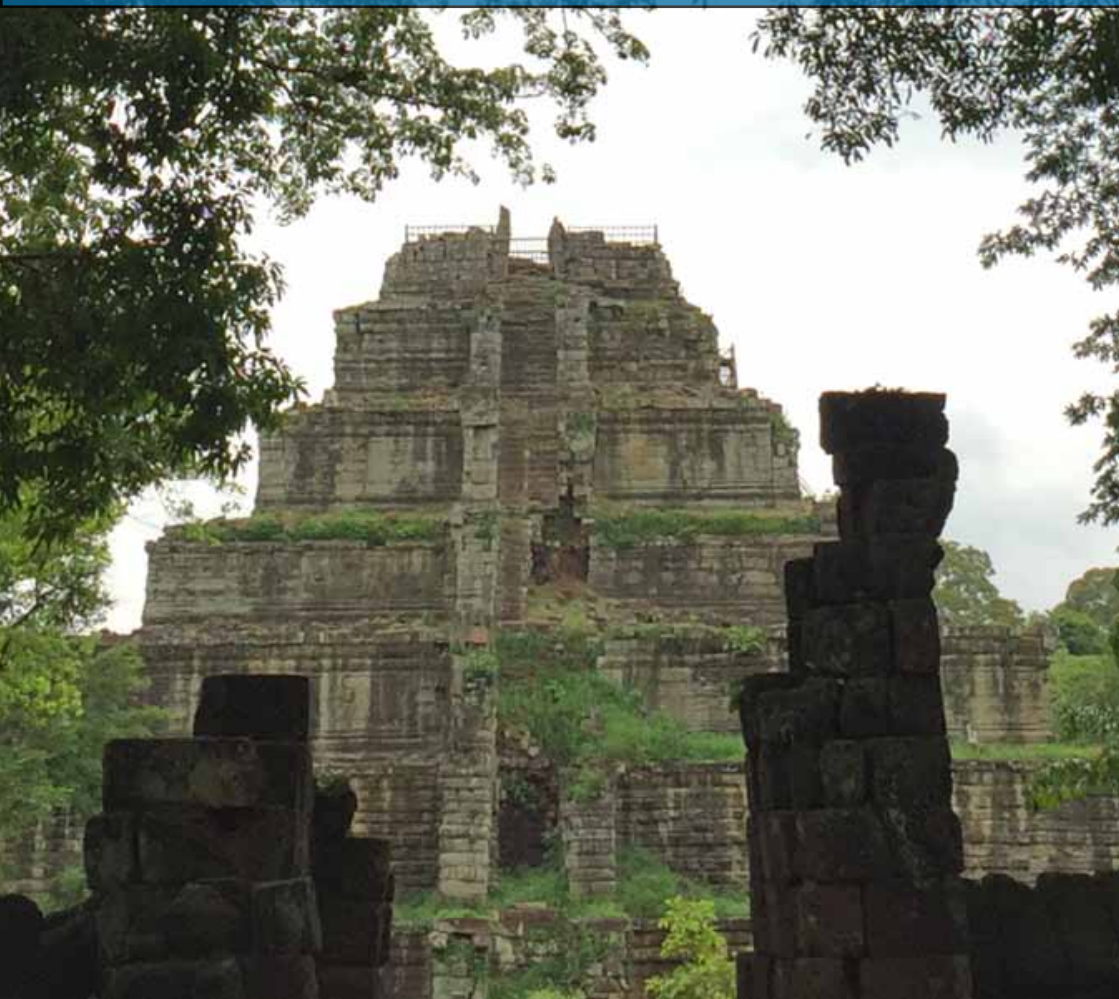


# The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre Archaeological Field School

2 – 23 December 2015





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Prasat Thom at Koh Ker

## INSTITUTIONAL AND TRAINING SUPPORT

### The Archaeology Unit

The NSC Archaeology Unit (AU) was formed in 2010 and inaugurated by HE President S R Nathan in August 2011. Prof. John Miksic was the first Head of the Archaeology Unit between July 2011 to June 2014. Dr Kyle Latinis has joined since 2015 to oversee field schools, publications and research projects. The AU pursues projects designed to foster collaborative and interdisciplinary research in the archaeology of Southeast Asian civilizations and their links/networks throughout Asia. It is a part of the Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) at ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute. The AU conducts excavations in Singapore, concentrating on the material culture of the period from 1300 to 1600, but also maintains an interest in historical archaeology covering the pre-colonial, colonial and modern periods. The AU also collaborates with institutions in the Asia and Pacific regions to conduct research and training, and to disseminate published and unpublished reports on archaeological research.

### The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre

The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre at the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore, pursues research on historical interactions among Asian societies and civilizations. The NSC serves as a forum for comprehensive study of the ways in which Asian polities and societies have interacted over time through religious, cultural, and economic exchanges and diasporic networks. The Centre also offers innovative strategies for examining the manifestations of hybridity, convergence and mutual learning in a globalizing Asia. Dr Derek Heng served as NSC head until 2015, providing outstanding support for the Archaeological Unit development. Dr Terence Chong has recently assumed the NSC Acting Head, position providing further support and increased integration.

### ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

ISEAS (formerly known as the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies) was renamed ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute in 2015. It is a regional research center dedicated to the study of socio-political, security and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geostrategic and economic environment. The aim of the Institute is to nurture a community of scholars interested in the region and to engage in research on the multi-faceted dimensions and issues of stability and security, economic development, and political, social and cultural change. The intention is to stimulate research and debate within scholarly circles as well as enhance public awareness of the region and facilitate the search for viable solutions to the varied problems confronting the region. Director, H. E. Tan Chin Tiong, and Deputy Director, Dr Ooi Kee Beng, have taken active and supportive roles in strengthening AU initiatives since its inception, providing support, vision and guidance for fostering AU's regional and global contributions.



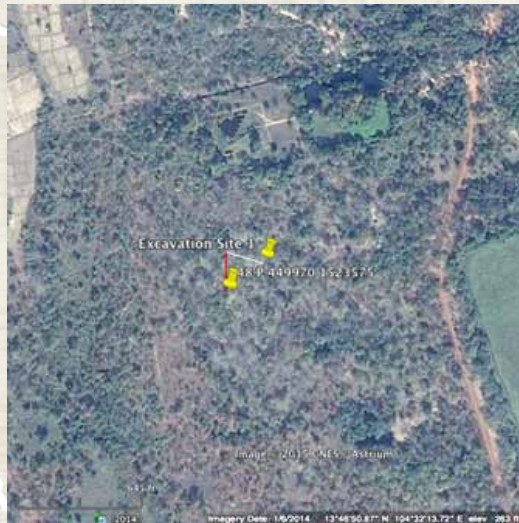
## APSARA Authority

APSARA was created by Royal Decree in 1995. A second additional Royal Decree reinforced its authority in January 1999. Today, APSARA is placed under the double supervision of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. APSARA, in collaboration with other governmental agencies, is responsible for:

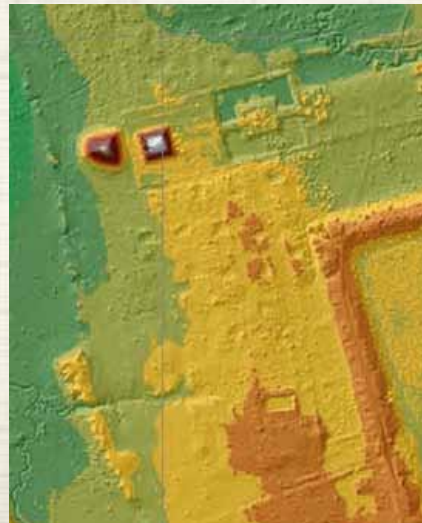
- Protecting, maintaining, conserving and improving the value of the archaeological park, the culture, the environment and the history of the Angkor region as defined on the World Heritage List.
- Refining and applying the master plan on tourist development according to the five zones, defined in 1994 in the Royal Decree on the protection and management of Siemreap-Angkor<sup>1</sup> and taking action against deforestation, illegal territory occupation as well as anarchy activities in Siemreap-Angkor.
- Finding financial sources and investments.
- Participating in the policy of cutting down poverty of the Royal Government in Siemreap-Angkor.
- Cooperating with the Cambodian Development Council on the investments of all the projects that are involved with APSARA Authority's mission.
- Cooperating with ministries, institutions, funds, national and international communities as well as international governmental institutions and non-governmental organization on all projects related to APSARA Authority.

In addition, APSARA Authority supports a diverse range of capacity building initiatives. The current MOUs with APSARA Authority and ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute facilitate interdisciplinary research, training, cultural resource management and local community participation within a cultural resource management framework.

Google Earth: Prasat Thom and Excavation Area



LIDAR Image: Prasat Thom; Various Sites



<sup>1</sup> The term "Siemreap-Angkor" is defined in the Royal Decree establishing Protected Cultural Zones, with five degrees of protection in the region.

## WELCOME MESSAGE

The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre Archaeology Unit, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

Dear Students,

On behalf of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute and the Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) I take pleasure in welcoming you as members of the 2015 Field School. This year, ten participants have been selected from the East Asia Summit (EAS) countries. Cambodia and Singapore are the host countries for fieldwork, site visits and lectures. Funding for the project is provided by the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 2009, the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore) established the NSC as a nexus for cultural research and knowledge exchange. Among several interdisciplinary initiatives focusing on Asia, the NSC created an archaeological field training program in line with EAS and Singapore support of the Nalanda University project. The archaeology program is designed to recruit international students to actively engage in dynamic on-site lectures, enhance field skills, and conduct interdisciplinary research in Southeast Asia. Experienced, high caliber international instructors will guide them through the process.

This program is meant to contribute to an increased understanding of the ancient and intimate links that have connected Asian countries, to emphasize the history of intra-Asian interactions over the past 2,000 years and create a community of EAS scholars. It will be through the participants that the training program will disseminate information on the Nalanda University project among the EAS countries' citizens and governments. Building networks, strengthening enduring partnerships, sharing knowledge and experience among participants, and expanding the community of experts are primary goals.

Field research and experiential learning will concentrate in Cambodia with hands-on archaeological, ethnographic and environmental studies activities focused on the Koh Ker site complex—the famed 10th century Angkorian capital associated with Jayavarman IV. Site and museum visits will cover 2,000 years of civilization and cultural dynamism in Southeast Asia to include extra-regional influence and interaction, particularly East Asia and South Asia.

Together with our host partner, APSARA Authority, the third session of the field school will be held in December 2015. The curriculum will include site visits, lectures, field work, and training in research design, analysis and cultural resource management. Research design and project management are also critical components of the training for young professionals. Lectures will incorporate broad topics. These include archaeology, history, art/architectural history, ethnography, economics, ecology, environmental studies, and cultural interaction. Other past and present collaborative institutions include the Royal University of Fine Arts (RUFA), the Royal Academy of Cambodia (RAC), École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO), Sydney University, the Australian National University (ANU), and the Nalanda University.

The field school is intensive, high energy, and densely packed. Field conditions will range considerably. You will be more closely linked to local life, stakeholder communities and each other. There is no comparable experience. We sincerely hope you will enjoy the program, the training, the instruction and most of all, your new friends and partners you will make during our journey.

Yours Sincerely,  
Dr D. Kyle Latinis  
Field School Director  
The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre  
ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, Singapore



## FIELD SCHOOL OBJECTIVES

- Expose international participants to site visits and on-site interactive lectures. Topics include:
  - Current historic and archaeological knowledge
  - Cultural resource management and historic preservation (to include mitigation/salvage)
  - Art and architectural history
  - Anthropology, ethnography, ethnohistory
  - Traditional industries
  - Museums
  - Tourism
  - Historical ecology, environmental studies, environmental archaeology
  - Landscape archaeology
  - Structural and architectural archaeology
  - Intercultural engagement and influence through space and time
  - The nature of cultural and economic networks
  - Multi-scalar social complexity developments related to the Funan, Chenla, Angkor, and post-Angkor periods (i.e., the evolution of complex polities with consideration of local and extra-local variables)
    - Research design, methodology, implementation and management

The intent is to provide basic introductions to the multi-disciplinary nature of archaeology and related fields, enhance critical thinking skills, expand knowledge, and increase awareness.

- Site visits to: Angkor Borei, Phnom Chisor, Cheung Ek, Sambor Prei Kuk, Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Koh Ker, Phnom Kulen.
- Train students in basic survey, mapping, excavation, sampling and preliminary artifact analysis skills.
- Mentorship and training in multi-disciplinary research design, methodology and cultural resource management.
- Enable students to conduct expedient group/team projects and present preliminary results.
- Enable APSARA staff to design research and manage two excavation strategies (guidance by Dr Ea and Dr Latinis): facilitate research design, implementation, and project management capacity building.
- Strengthen regional cooperation and networks.

### Excavations at Koh Ker:

*Phin Samnang:* APSARA Authority – Technical Staff

- Research Questions: What are the natures of water management and water control systems at Rohal and proximate sites such as Prasat Thom and Prasat Kraham vis-a-vis structural features? How does this compare to other sites in the area? How does this compare to technological evolution, resource use, ecology and settlement patterns throughout Angkor?
- Excavation Methods: Controlled excavation trenches of linear mounds and features near Rohal and mound excavations.

*Huon Yao:* APSARA Authority – Technical Staff:

- Research Questions: What is the nature of settlement and habitation at sites adjacent to Prasat Thom; what is the variance; what are the relations to proximate sites and features; how do these compare to similar sites excavated at Angkor Wat and elsewhere?
- Excavation Methods: Controlled and screened excavation of habitation mounds (sampling strategy to include testing 1 mound thoroughly and 1 or 2 proximate mounds with small test units for comparative purposes).
- To address: habitation, settlement, material culture, ceramics.
- Builds from: ceramic surface surveys and analysis conducted in 2015.

## ABOUT KOH KER & OTHER KEY SITES

**Koh Ker:** Koh Ker is a massive archaeological complex with close to 200 listed sites—many of which are characterized by monumental architecture, temples/shrines, landscape features, water features, carved stone terraces, roads, pavements, structural features and quarries. Recent LIDAR (laser radar) imaging has allowed researchers to virtually remove the forest canopy, exposing a much more dense, complex and sophisticated pattern of settlement, infrastructure, and land modification than previously imagined.

Although the main temple construction boom is associated with the 10th century during the reign of King Jayavarman IV (921–944 CE), archaeological remains and other indicators suggest Koh Ker was an active area well before and well after the 10th century. However, population increases, declines, and urban activities (e.g., construction booms and abandonment) may have been punctuated, perhaps sharply at various times (e.g., end of Jayavarman IV's reign) for various reasons. Nevertheless, Koh Ker was likely a prominent node in the greater Angkorian network throughout the history of the Khmer empire. Koh Ker's key roles, industries, and the nature of economic, political, military and cultural power within the Angkorian socio-economic networks and supply chains remain enigmatic. However, Koh Ker was certainly powerful—strong enough for the capital to have shifted from Angkor proper 120 km away to Koh Ker during Jayavarman IV's reign (according to epigraphic and historical data). The people and power holders at Koh Ker were also industrious enough to have accumulated sufficient wealth and capital to build in abundance and produce some of the finest sculpture and sophisticated architecture known to the Angkorian world.

The main complex is spread over a protected area covering approximately 81 km<sup>2</sup>. One of the most famed sites is Prasat Thom (Prang) which is defined by a 35 m multi-tiered pyramid which towers above the forested terrain. The majority of temple sites, shrines, statuary and architectural embellishments are Brahmanistic (predominantly Saivite), adhering to a very distinctive Khmer tradition. In fact, Koh Ker has its own definitive art and architectural style. Koh Ker is the source of numerous statues and architectural accomplishments produced by a corps of highly skilled craftsmen, artisans and architects. Many pieces are housed in the National Museum. Unfortunately, many have also been looted and stolen over the years.

The topography of Koh Ker is slightly hilly and elevated, unlike the flat floodplains more typical of Angkor. The natural topography and drainage likely explain the unusual Rahal Baray orientation with the longitudinal axis running north-south rather than the typical Angkorian east-west orientation. The Rahal Baray is a massive 1200 x 600 m artificial reservoir probably serving both symbolic and functional purposes.

Field School excavations will be conducted at locations adjacent to both the Rahal Baray and Prasat Thom pyramid. It is hypothesized that sample areas may help reveal information related to the nature of settlement, habitation, activities and water control.

**Angkor Borei, Phnom Da, Asram Maha Russei:** Angkor Borei is thought to be the capital of the 1st–6th century Funan Kingdom—the foundation of Khmer complex polities. Epigraphic and historical records (Chinese sources) give us limited information, although the site yields some of the earliest inscriptions. The nearby Asram Maha Russei may be the earliest temple in Cambodia.

Archaeological remains fill in a more holistic and dynamic story. In fact, urbanization, major landscape modifications and environmental/ecological transformations to include lengthy canal networks and “global” trade (as exhibited by numerous exotic goods) likely have a strong



developmental trajectory long before the 1st century; perhaps dating back to the early centuries BCE. Angkor Borei is connected to a prominent partner site, Oc Eo in Vietnam, by a lengthy canal system.

Evidence clearly indicates that major activities and continued connections to a larger regional interaction sphere occurred well after the 6th century. Angkor Borei may be one of the earliest cities in the region, with a 6 1/2 km large earthen wall and moats. However, the wall has only one distinctive corner. It is otherwise amorphous—likely serving to protect the city from floods during the wet season. Angkor Borei is effectively an island during this period. The rice farmers become fishermen.

**Phnom Da**, a distinctive hill located nearby, contains a predominantly 11th century temple. Fairly dense ancient settlements and other features are located on the slopes and peaks of the neighboring Phnom Angkor Borei mountain. The larger lower Mekong landscape is characterized by settlement mounds, burial sites, moated mounds and numerous other features.

It is important to note that Angkor Borei and the Funan period are the Field School's primary starting points for discussing regional and extra-regional interaction and influence networks, commerce, urbanization and socio-political evolution. However, the roots go back to the Iron and Bronze ages (arguably to the Neolithic as well).

The following sites contain an abundance of available information (easily found online) and will be covered during lectures.

**Sambor Prei Kuk:** 7th-8th centuries; Chenal Period; Isanapura; Brahmanism dominant.

**Phnom Kulen:** early 9th century; Jayavarman II, Brahmanism, devaraja rituals, Buddhist Sema sites near Royal Residence.

**Phnom Chisor:** early 11th century; Suryvarman I; landscape modification; network/settlement history related to Funan sites.

**Angkor Wat:** early to mid 12th century; Suryvarman II; Brahmanism-dominant.

**Angkor Thom:** late 12th to 13th centuries; Jayavarman VII, Mahayana Buddhism dominant.



Angkor, Phnom Kulen and Koh Ker (we will stay at coordinates: 48 P 0451288 1522007)

## PARTICIPANTS

### International Participants



**Reynaldo Ramos Avellana**

University of the Philippines (Diliman), Philippines

Reynaldo Ramos Avellana is a full-time graduate student of MA Archaeology major in Prehistory at the Archaeological Studies Program, University of the Philippines. He holds a graduate diploma in archaeology from the same institution. He participated in several archaeological fieldworks in the Philippines and attended local and regional conferences as delegate or presenter. He is currently writing his thesis on assessing the Metal Age of Bicol Peninsula through Metal Archaeometry. He advocates deep cultural understanding as a foundation of sustainable development. His research interests include Bicol prehistory, Metal Age, emergence of social complexity, cultural change, and maritime cultures of Southeast Asia.

**Citra Iqliyah Darojah**

Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

Citra Iqliyah Darojah is a 1st year Archaeology Masters student at Universitas Gadjah Mada and has been interested in Austronesian culture since her undergraduate studies. After completing her undergraduate studies in 2013, she became a freelance archaeologist for two years, where she conducted several research projects about Austronesian speaking people in the Bada Valley and Besoa Valley, both located in Central Sulawesi. In January 2015, she, along with four other Archaeology students from Universitas Gadjah Mada, conducted research in Karama River Valley, West Sulawesi with funding from the Granucci Foundation. In joining the Field School, she would like to compare Indonesian archaeological sites such as Majapahit complex sites in Trowulan, Mojokerto with Cambodian complex sites. She also hopes to make connections, friendship and collaboration among archaeologists in the SEA region.



**Adieyatna Fajri**

Adieyatna Fajri recently graduated from History Department at Leiden University. He is highly motivated, dedicated and a solid team worker. He studied Southeast Asian archaeology and history in Indonesia. Through the Nalanda-Sriwijaya Centre Archaeological Field School, he hopes to gain more experience in excavating ancient Hindu and Buddhist sites and working with many prominent scholars. He is currently designing a research proposal focused on Southeast Asian temple arts for his PhD programme. This Field School will be very useful for gathering and analyzing relevant information and adding to his research.

**Kittiyaphone Khamsingsavath**

National University of Laos, Laos

Kittiyaphone Khamsingsavath is a 3rd year undergraduate student majoring in Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management. She served as the head of the class since her first year. Throughout the Field School she hopes to develop valuable technical skills, particularly with regard to field techniques. She is looking forward to lectures, site visits and interaction with Field School members. This will help her gain a better understanding of ancient civilizations in Southeast Asia, especially the Angkor period which is related to Lao civilization in the south, such as Vat Phou Champasak. Even though this will be her first time taking part in an archaeological fieldwork, she is happy to learn, exchange, and share her knowledge and experiences with others in the field school. She intends to build and strengthen her friendships and abilities in the process.







**La Ngọc Điệp**

La Ngọc Điệp was born in Khanh Hoa province, central Vietnam. He studied Archaeology at the University of Social science and Humanities in Ho Chi Minh City. Following graduation, he has been working at the Oc Eo Cultural Sites Management Board in An Giang province. He is a curator and has excavation plans. Oc Eo is particularly relevant for the Cambodian site visits and fieldwork as it is one of the prominent Funan sites and related to the early evolution of complex societies and international trade in Southeast Asia. His Field School goals include expanding his regional awareness, learning new techniques and topics, and improving his skills and knowledge of archaeology. The program is a good chance for him to meet new friends and to exchange archaeological experiences.



**Soe Win Naing**

Soe Win Naing received his MA degree from the Department of Archaeology, University of Yangon in 2010. He has been working as one of the traditional artisans who maintain Myanmar traditional art and handicrafts. He specializes in making glass mosaics and stucco carvings. Last year, he was appointed President of the Myanmar Archaeology Association (MAA; founded in December 2013). He intends to promote archaeology to be more widely approachable among all people to include the grass-roots communities, locals and non-locals, the elite and academic societies in accordance with the MAA mission goals.

**Lee Ho Yan Karen**

Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China

Karen is a 4th year English major at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, with a minor in anthropology. She has a strong interest in history and archaeology. She is particularly interested in the Silk Road, and the significance it has on the development of civilizations in Eurasia. Although she has had training in archaeological theories and fieldwork techniques, she felt she lacked hands-on excavation experience. She is looking forward to learning more through participation.



**Young Wei Ping**

Young Wei Ping graduated from School of the Arts Singapore in 2014. She is currently taking a gap year before university. She first engaged in Archaeology through volunteering for the Empress Place Rescue Excavation Project in Singapore in February 2015. Wei Ping is currently a research assistant assisting at the Archaeology Unit at the Nalanda-Sriwijaya Center of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute. Wei Ping seeks to expand her knowledge, experience and skills. She aims to further her understanding of the field of archaeology and discover particular aspects of the field she may wish to pursue in greater detail. She also hopes to strengthen connections with field school participants and local communities to better understand and appreciate the various people involved.



### *Additional Cambodian Participants*



**Taketh Sakda**

Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia

Taketh Sakda will complete her undergraduate studies at the Royal University of Fine Arts in 2015. Her graduation thesis is entitled "Earthenware Produced at the Cheung Ek Archaeological Site". She is very excited to participate in the NSC Archaeological Field School to improve her archaeological field experience and interact with international participants and lecturers. This will be a great opportunity to exchange ideas, and knowledge, as well as build communications and relations. She would like to expand her research on pre-Angkorian and Angkorian earthenware across Cambodia by increasing her understanding of the production technologies and the consumption patterns.



**Bun Sreivy**

Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia

Bun Sreivy is a 4th year student in Archaeology from Royal University of Fine Arts. She loves heritage research; a primary reason she chose archaeology as her major. She assessed stoneware ceramics in the Angkor region as her thesis topic. Her main focus is to provide an overview of the extent of current research in five kiln sites (Bangkong kiln, Tani Kiln, Tnal Mrech Kiln, Khnar Po kiln and Sor Sei kiln) and a better understanding of their chronology. She strongly believes that joining the Field School will help her build friendships and working relations with other participants. It will be a great opportunity for self-development, learning, skills enhancement, and especially sharing her experiences

**Clara Ann Watson**

University of Otago, New Zealand

Clara Watson is in her final year of undergraduate study at the University of Otago in New Zealand. She intends to complete her honours degree at Otago and is currently thinking about studying ceramics from Papua New Guinea for her dissertation. In her free time she enjoys sailing and camping. Archaeology is a field she is very passionate about and she is looking forward to learning more about the history of South East Asia at the field school.



**Seang Sophany**

Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia

Seang Sophany recently graduated from the Royal University of Fine Arts. In 2014, she wrote her thesis about the Lokeshvara sculpture in Banteay Chhmar Temple. In 2015 she participated in excavations at Laang Spean. In addition, she participated in research projects at Phnom Kulen with the Singapore-APSARA team; the Banteay Kdei Temple with Sophia University; and the Khna Por Kiln and Ba kong Kiln with the APSARA Authority team. She has experience conducting survey and excavations with the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts at Pusat Province. She has also trained others for excavation and survey. She is excited to share her skills and experiences with others as well as gain new skills and knowledge from Field School participants.





## STAFF

The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute



**Dr Terence Chong** (terencechong@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Senior Administrative Director**  
Acting Head, The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC)

Dr Chong is a Senior Fellow & Coordinator, Regional Social and Cultural Studies Programme, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute. He is also Acting Head of NSC. Dr Chong's Research Interests include Christianity in Southeast Asia; Chinese labour into CLMV; middle class consumption and civil society; multiculturalism; and heritage. He has been instrumental in providing guidance and mentorship for the 2015 Field School Campaign; making the programme a reality; and strongly supports the EAS and regional partnership strategic goals. Dr Chong is looking forward to meeting the participants in Singapore and during fieldwork in Cambodia.

Field Visit Cambodia; Singapore ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute, NSC Welcome Remarks



**Dr D. Kyle Latinis** (david\_kyle\_latinis@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Director**  
Visiting Fellow, NSC

Dr D. Kyle Latinis currently researches the Historical Ecology of Southeast Asia—an approach combining ethnographic, historic, environmental and archaeological data. Research also addresses internal and external socio-economic factors and resource exploitation. Dr Latinis oversees projects and field training in Mainland Southeast Asia, having over 25 years of experience in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific. Dr Latinis earned a PhD at the National University of Singapore (2008) and a PhD in Ecological Anthropology at the University of Hawaii (1999). He recently spent four years (18 months in Afghanistan) as a Senior Social Scientist and Director for a US Department of Defense capability working with international partners to enhance intercultural understanding and cooperation. Cultural heritage, identity and intercultural dynamics were key themes.

Lecture(s): Historical Ecology; Environmental Archaeology; Research Design and Methodology; Ethnography; and Cultural Resource Management



**Dr Kenneth Randall Hall** (kenneth\_hall@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Historian and Intercultural Networks Expert**  
Visiting Senior Fellow, NSC; Professor of History, Ball State University

Kenneth R. Hall, professor of history at Ball State University, is a specialist in pre-1500 South and Southeast Asian history and culture, comparative urbanization and wider Indian Ocean maritime networking. His most recent books are *A History of Early Southeast Asia: Maritime Trade and Societal Development c. 100-1500* (2011); *The Growth of Non-Western Cities, Primary and Secondary Urban Networking c. 900-1900* (edited volume 2011); *New Perspectives in the History and Historiography of Southeast Asia* (edited volume 2011); and *Networks of Trade, Polity, and Societal Integration in Chola-Era South India c. 875-1279* (2014). At NSC Dr Hall will be researching Southeast Asia's multi-dimensional (extended) Indian Ocean network c. 100-1500.

Lecture(s): Local to Extra-Regional Networks; Intercultural Engagement, Exchange and Economics; Complementary Historical and Archaeological Methods and Analysis



**Dr Andrea Acri** (andrea@iseas.edu.sg)  
Visiting Fellow, NSC; Visiting Assistant Professor at Nalanda University (India)

Andrea Acri (PhD Leiden University, 2011) is a Visiting Fellow at the NSC and Visiting Assistant Professor at Nalanda University (India). His research interests include Sanskrit and Old Javanese philology, Hinduism and Tantric Buddhism, and the transfer of Indic Religions from South to Southeast Asia. He has published on various topics including Śaivism in premodern Java, Modern Balinese Hinduism, the *Rāmāyana* in Indonesia, and the visual and performing arts in Java and Bali.

Lecture(s): Gods, Kings and Ascetics in Central Java



**Dr Hélène Njoto** (helene\_njoto@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Art and Architectural Historian**  
Visiting Fellow, NSC

Dr Hélène Njoto specializes in Art and Architecture History in Southeast Asia, with contributions to ancient and contemporary Indonesian topics. Dr Njoto designed and conducted considerable research on the circulation of foreign art and architectural types in Java; questioning cultural exchanges in Maritime Southeast Asia, particularly Early Islamic Art of the northern coast of Java (15th to 17th c.). Central to her methods are analyses of stone and wooden funerary sculpture where motives and techniques from abroad blend with local traditions. She received her PhD from Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris) after graduating from the Sorbonne (BA and MA). Her PhD dissertation explored the role of Chinese and European master builders on architectural innovations in Java (14th to early 19th c.). Dr Njoto is also a research associate at two French research centres: Centre Asie du Sud-Est and at AUSSER Architecture Urbanistique Société (Paris).

Lecture(s): Analytical Methods in Art and Architectural History; Examining Local and Regional Cultural Interaction through Art and Architectural History



**Foo Shu Tieng** (stfoo@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Archaeologist and Operations Manager**  
Research Officer, NSC

Ms. Foo graduated with a BA in Anthropology from New York University and an MA by Research in Southeast Asian Studies from the National University of Singapore. She has been involved in prehistoric and historic Archaeological projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the USA. At ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute she supports both the NSC and the Indonesian Studies Programme with research projects, publications, events management, and webmaster tasks. Her research interests are diverse with common themes revolving around Southeast Asian prehistoric transitions, such as issues of sedentism; the development of pottery; and finding ways in which to establish more accurate and/or useful temporal heuristic baselines for Southeast Asian prehistory. She is well trained in archaeological field techniques; particularly survey, excavation, and artifact analysis.

Workshop and Hands-On Field Training: Excavation techniques, data recording, information organization, basic excavation sampling, artifact field treatment, sorting and preliminary analysis



**Kao Jiun Feng (Aaron)** (aaron\_kao@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Archaeologist and Specialist Trainer**  
Research Officer, NSC Archaeology Unit

Mr Kao majored in painting at Lasalle SIA College of The Arts where he received his diploma as the top graduate from the school of Fine Arts (1999). He received his Bachelor of Arts degree with Distinction from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (2003). Aaron maintains a keen interest in military history and first integrated historical research efforts with archaeology at the Fort Serapong excavations, Singapore (2006). Archaeology became a passion that has grown to encompass the pre-colonial history of Singapore and Southeast Asia; participating in excavations in Singapore and Cambodia from 2013-2015. Apart from fieldwork, Aaron applies his Fine Arts training as illustrator for the Archaeology Unit. Aaron also conducts illustration, image capture, and image analysis training for international students.

Workshop and Hands-On Field Training: Site, feature and artifact field illustration and analysis; excavation techniques, data recording, artifact field treatment, sorting and preliminary analysis



**Ng Jian Cheng (Michael)** (michael\_ng@iseas.edu.sg)  
**Field School Archaeologist and Specialist Trainer**  
Research Officer, NSC Archaeology Unit

Mr Ng graduated with a BA (Hons) in Linguistics and Multilingual Studies minoring in History from Nanyang Technological University. He has been involved in several archaeological excavations in Singapore, Indonesia, Cambodia and Jordan. Currently, he is working on processing the artefacts that were excavated from the National Art Gallery, Singapore excavation and as well as other artefacts excavated from other sites. Michael's research interests revolve around Southeast Asian archaeology and history; in particular, World War II/military history, maritime trade within Asia, maritime archaeology, Khmer, Majapahit and Srivijayan architecture and art, ceramics and geographic information system application in archaeology.

Workshop and Hands-On Field Training: Field survey; mapping; field photography; excavation techniques, data recording, artifact field treatment, sorting and preliminary analysis



## APSARA Authority



**Dr Ea Darith**

### **Field School Co-Director**

Deputy Director of the Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation, Head of Angkor Ceramics Unit, APSARA Authority.

Dr Ea received his BA from Royal University of Fine Arts (1995), His MA from Kyoto University (2000), and PhD from Osaka University (2010). He has coordinated a spectrum of diverse projects between APSARA Authority and numerous international teams.

His main research interests focus on Khmer stoneware ceramic industries during the Angkor period from the 9th to 15th centuries. He has excavated more than 10 stoneware kilns as well as other monumental sites throughout the Angkor region and presented at several esteemed international conferences. He recently took over all management of ceramics excavated from the Angkor area as part of the new ceramics conservation, research and documentation initiative of APSARA Authority in 2015. He was an NSC Visiting Fellow in 2014–2015 and has co-directed previous joint research and field-school projects where he has produced a seminal paper on the Torp Chey kilns, a book on Angkor, and provided seminars on current Cambodian Archaeological research.

Lectures: Archaeology in Cambodia; History of Cambodia; Angkor; Regional Interaction and Influence; Ceramic Industries and Implications



**Phin Samnang**

### **Field School Excavations and Operations Manager**

APSARA Technical Staff and Archaeologist (formerly Koh Ker Staff Archaeologist)

Phin Samnang received his BA in Archaeology at the Royal University of Fine Arts in 2006. His honors thesis, "Rice Rituals and Beliefs" was based on anthropological research, culminating in a book, *Rice in Khmer Tradition* (2009; Angkor Wat Publications). He has worked with APSARA Authority for 6 years at Koh Ker as a staff archaeologist, and is currently a Technical Staff member at the Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation.

His interests also include ancient water management systems, structures and architecture and has been involved in related projects with the Japanese teams (JASA) at the Royal Residence and Andong Preng at Koh Ker. He has attended stone and iron artifact workshops and is equally interested in materials analysis.

Research Design and Operations Management; Koh Ker Water Management



**Huon Yao**

### **Field School Excavations and Operations Manager**

APSARA Authority Technical Staff and Archaeologist at Koh Ker

Huon Yao received his BA in Archaeology at the Royal University of Fine Arts in 2013. His honors thesis explored architecture and conservation at Wat Prasat, Kampot Province. He is currently a Technical Staff Archaeologist with the APSARA Authority and has worked at Koh Ker since 2014. Huon Yao worked with the Hungarian team at Prasat Krachap (Koh Ker) and joined excavations with the APSARA Authority teams at Prasat Chen (Koh Ker) in 2012 and 2014. He and his colleagues initiated a ceramics distribution ground survey project at Koh Ker in 2015. Results have helped design the current Field School planning and research. His interests include ceramic analysis, ceramic industries, settlement and habitation.

Research Design and Operations Management; Koh Ker settlement and habitation



**Chhea Phally**

### **Field School Excavations and Operations Manager**

APSARA Authority Technical Staff and Archaeologist

Chhea Phally received his BA in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts in Phnom Penh in 2008. His thesis was entitled, "The daily life utensils in Angkor period from the Bayon and Angkor Wat temples." He has been working in APSARA Authority since 2009 as a technical staff. He is currently based at Koh Ker temple under the Department of Conservation of Monuments Outside Angkor Park.

Research Design and Operations Management; Koh Ker settlement and habitation



**Keo Dara**

### **Field School GIS Team**

GIS Analyst and IT Consultant, APSARA Authority

KEO Dara is a GIS analyst and IT Consultant at APSARA Authority where he provides technical GIS Mapping, 3D analysis and IT consultation services. Dara is a member of the Geographical Information System Unit and has participated in several projects since 2010. Dara has been working as on GIS Analysis for five years, participated with GIS Mapping, and led many projects, such as in 2015 "ACHA Project" for the Lands and Houses Management

Department, APSARA Authority. He graduated with bachelors degree from the Faculty of Science and Technology, Build Bright University. In 2013, Dara successfully finished training on Advanced ArcGIS and LiDAR from Aruna technology in Cambodia, an expert training focus on GIS and LiDAR using ArcGIS Desktop Platform.

GIS Training: 3D digital mapping of Koh Ker sites and features; integration into GIS databases; GIS analysis

## Guest Lecturers & Senior Advisors



**HE Dr Tan Boun Suy**

### **Field School Senior Project Advisor**

Deputy Director, APSARA - Authority

His Excellency (HE) Dr Tan Boun Suy has been the Deputy Director General of APSARA Authority in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Community since 2008. Previously, he was the Director of the Department of Agriculture and Demography. He received his Doctorate of Science in France in 1998. His research in Cambodia has focused on Cambodian agriculture and organic farming. He is also a key innovator for Khmer

Effective Microorganisms. Dr Tan has worked on Cambodian agricultural soil maps of Stung Chinit, and a soil survey of two districts in Siem Reap. During the 2012 NSC Archaeological Field School, he presented a lecture on the application of a natural Cambodian plant which would slow lichen growth on rocks and temple features. His contributions to environmental archaeology, agricultural and subsistence systems, soils sciences, and conservation has greatly benefited students, professionals and the field of archaeology in Cambodia.

Lecture(s): Policy; Geology; Environment; Conservation; Current Research at Koh Ker



**Dr Károly Belényesy (Rambo)**

### **Field School Senior Affiliate Advisor**

Archaeologist, Cultural Heritage Expert, Leader: Archaeological Mission in Cambodia  
Hungarian Southeast Asian Research Institute; Budapest, Hungary

Dr Belényesy earned his MA in Archaeology and Museology (1999) and PhD in Medieval History (2014) at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. From 2005, Dr Belényesy has been a Reader at Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Horticultural Science. His skills include: medieval, post medieval urban and field archaeology, bronze and brass metallurgy, and late medieval firearms. His research also includes analyzing historical environments and landscapes.

He has directed Archaeology projects at Koh Ker to include LiDAR analysis. He and his archaeological research team have overseen several successful field campaigns at Koh Ker. Dr Belényesy is Chief Executive, leader and special expert of archaeological projects, research and development activities, and Leader of the archaeological mission in Cambodia.

Lecture(s) and Field Training: Archaeology of Koh Ker; Prasat Krachap; Koh Ker in the Regional Context; Monumental Archaeology Projects



**Dr Phon Kaseka**

Director, Archaeology Department, Royal Academy of Cambodia

Dr Phon Kaseka holds a BA and MA degree in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia. His PhD research was conducted through the Royal Academy of Cambodia. He has designed and overseen a wide range of projects. Prominent among them is the Cheung Ek Archaeological complex which includes landscape features, habitation sites, architectural remains, and a large scale ceramic industry with at least 69 ancient kilns spanning Funan, Angkor and post-Angkor periods. He has also conducted extensive excavations at Phnom Borei, increasing our knowledge of the Funan period and proximate Angkor Borei urban site. He and his teams have a vast scope of fieldwork, cultural resource management, conference/workshop development, and publication experience throughout Cambodia and Southeast Asia. Kaseka was an instrumental leader in designing and orchestrating the recent Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association 20th Congress in Siem Reap (2014).

Lecture(s): Research at Cheung Ek Archaeological Site; Ceramic Industries





**Mr Tep Sokha**  
Archaeologist; Ceramics Conservator

Mr Tep earned his BA in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh in 2002. He has been a professional ceramics conservationist since. His many experiences extend from excavations to labwork and museums exhibitions. Recently, he has overseen work on the Koh Sdech 15th Shipwreck for the Department of Culture and Fine Arts in Koh Kong Province (2014–present). This includes a new exhibit at the National Museum's "Living in the Shadow of Angkor" project. From 2002, he has been the Head Conservator of the Ceramics Conservation Lab, Lecturer, Trainer, Senior Consultant and Field Archaeologist for a large spectrum of projects ranging from prehistoric to post-Angkor sites in conjunction with numerous local and international efforts. This also includes the cave art site at Kanam, Pursat Province (recently presented at the IFRAO conference in Spain 2015). His ethnographic and ethnoarchaeological work with traditional potters in Cambodia has been a major contribution to understanding dynamics in existing and ancient ceramic industries.

Lecture(s): Koh Sdech 15th Shipwreck; Ceramic Conservation in Cambodia



**Dr Nancy Beavan**  
Director and Principal Investigator: "Living in the Shadow of Angkor" Project  
Marsden Fund (Royal Society of New Zealand)

Dr Nancy Ragano Beavan is a graduate of Columbia University, USA (BA Physical Geography, MSW Social Research) and earned her PhD from the University of Canterbury NZ. Dr Beavan has more than 32 years of experience in the field of radiocarbon dating and archaeological consultation. In 2003, she began her own archaeological work in Cambodia's Cardamom Mountains, recording the extensive Jar and Coffin Burial sites. In 2013, she won a major award from the Marsden Fund of the Royal Society of New Zealand for her work in the Cardamom Mountains. She is also the recipient of a Senior Researcher award from the Center for Khmer Studies (CKS). Dr Beavan's work in Cambodia is supported by her networks within the Cambodian archaeological community and with Cambodia's Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. Dr Beavan is also recognized as an international expert in isotopic analyses, consults for organizations such as Historic England, and sits on the International editorial board of Radiocarbon.

Lecture(s): Cardamom Jar Burials "Living in the Shadow of Angkor" Project; Radiocarbon Sampling and Analysis



**Dr Damian Evans**  
Research Fellow, École française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO)  
Principal Investigator, Cambodian Archaeological Lidar Initiative (CALI)

Dr Evans has worked on the archaeology of Angkor since the 1990s as part of the Greater Angkor Project, a collaborative, multi-disciplinary research program involving the University of Sydney, the APSARA National Authority and the EFEO. He earned his PhD from the University of Sydney in 2007, and was founding Director of the University's Research Centre in Siem Reap from 2007 to 2015. His research lies at the intersection of applied geosciences and archaeology, and involves using advanced geospatial technologies to uncover, map and analyse pre-modern archaeological landscapes with a view to understanding long-term socio-ecological dynamics. He was the architect of the 2012 lidar campaign at Angkor, Phnom Kulen and Koh Ker, and in 2015 he joined the EFEO to establish and oversee a dedicated lidar lab in Siem Reap as part of a new program of airborne laser scanning, the Cambodian Archaeological Lidar Initiative.

Lecture(s): Angkor Infrastructure

### APSARA Authority Senior Leadership and Experts: Field School Workshop



**HE Sok Sangvar**  
Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority

Sok Sangvar obtained a Baccalaureate in Social and Economic Science, Lycee Stanislas, Paris (2005). He then received his undergraduate degree in Hospitality and Tourism Management in Glion Higher Education Institute, Switzerland (2008). Mr Sok earned his Masters Degree in Cultural and Environmental Heritage Management from the Australian National University (2013). Sangvar served the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Tourism where as Deputy Director of the Department of Tourism Industry. Mr Sok is actively involved in cultural, particularly the Inscription of Preah Vihear Temple on the World Heritage List and the Management of the Angkor World Heritage Site. Sangvar advocates that conservation and sustainable development must be done in accordance with international standards while respecting the values of heritage and cultural significance to local populations. In 2013, Sok Sangvar became the head of the working group to implement the Angkor Tourism Management Plan (TMP). Sangvar was recently promoted to the position of Deputy Director General of APSARA National Authority in 2015.

Lecture(s): Tourist Management Plan in Angkor



**Dr Chhean Ratha**  
Acting Director, Department of Conservation of Monuments Outside Angkor Park, APSARA Authority

Dr Chhean Ratha obtained a Degree in Architecture and Urban Planning from the Royal University of Fine Arts (1996). From 1997 to 2004, he was Chief of Architectural staff in charge of the Conservation and Restoration Project of the Western Causeway, Angkor Wat; an APSARA Authority and Sophia Angkor International Mission project. From 2004–2010 Dr. Chhean was awarded the Japanese Government scholarship. In 2007, he received his MA in Architecture (Yoshida Tetsuro Prize from the College of Science and Technology, Nihon University). He subsequently earned his PhD in Architecture from Nihon University, and was awarded the degree of Doctor of Engineering in 2009. His thesis: a study on development process of structural technique in Khmer brick architecture - a focus on the religious brick towers from pre-Angkor to early Angkor periods. In 2009, Dr. Chhean was a postdoctoral scholar at the Research Institute of Science and Technology. Nihon University. He has conducted fieldwork on Conservation and Restoration of Japanese historical buildings, the Royal Roads network of Angkor; structural techniques in Khmer Architecture. Dr Chhean was recently promoted (2014) to Acting Director of the Department of Conservation of Monuments Outside Angkor Park.

Lecture(s): Conservation of Monuments Outside of Angkor



**Dr Ly Vanna**  
Director, Department of Conservation of the Monuments Inside the Angkor Park and Preventative Archaeology, APSARA Authority

Ly Vanna received a PhD in Area Studies from the University of Sophia, Tokyo, Japan in 2003. He was awarded as a postdoctoral research fellow in the COE program of the University of Kanazawa, Japan (2004) and at the Far-Eastern Research Centre of Paris IV-Sorbonne, France (2005). Since 2005, he has been teaching archaeological theories as a senior lecturer at the Faculty of Archaeology, Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. His major fields of research include the prehistoric archaeology of Cambodia and Southeast Asia, heritage management policies, archaeological site museum and archaeological collection management. Since 2008 he has been Director of Preah Norodom Sihanouk-Angkor Museum and since 2009 he has been a member of the National Committee for World Heritage.

Lecture(s): Conservation of Monuments, Preventative Archaeology



**Mr Im Sokrithy**  
Deputy Director: Research Office, Angkor International Research Centre and Documentation, APSARA Authority

Mr Im is an archaeologist and historian, having actively worked on numerous projects covering archaeology, history, anthropology and related fields. Since 2004, he has been the Senior Researcher for Cultural Research Projects with APSARA Authority. He is a Senior Lecturer and Thesis Supervisor at the Royal University of Fine Arts. One of the more prominent projects he co-directs is the Living Angkor Road Project (LARP; 2004–2014), a Joint Khmer–Thai Research Project which has provided a wealth of archaeological, ethno-historic, ethnographic and GIS information. It has been a tremendously successful step towards overcoming political, cultural and linguistic borders to lay foundations for successful international cooperative research efforts among ASEAN countries. Mr Im earned his university degree in Archaeology at the Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia (1995), a second degree in at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales (EHESS), University of Paris VI, France; and a postgraduate Diploma at EHSS in 1998.

Lecture(s): Angkor civilization



**Dr Tin Tina**  
Deputy Director of Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation, APSARA Authority

Dr Tin Tina received his BA from Royal University of Fine Arts, Department of Archaeology in 1999. He subsequently earned his MA degree from Sophia University in 2003 and PhD also from Sophia University in 2006. His thesis: is titled: An Integrated Approach to the Management of Cultural Heritage in Koh Ker Site (Preah Vihear Province, Cambodia). He is a Deputy Director of Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation, APSARA Authority. He is also a lecturer of Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh.

Lecture(s): Heritage Management at Koh Ker Site





**Dr Hang Peou**  
Deputy Director General, APSARA Authority

Dr Hang earned his Doctorate Degree in 2002 from Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) in Belgium. He joined APSARA in 2004. Over the years, he has conducted cutting edge research on the natural resources and environment of the Angkor World Heritage Site. He is responsible for the management of the extensive hydraulic system network within the Angkor Park. During the last ten years, he has focused on applied research to rehabilitate many Ancient Hydraulic Systems to assure stability of temples and the sustainable development of Siem Reap. Achievements include: 1) refilling the North Baray (12th century) having been dry for more than 500 years; 2) restoring original water feeding systems of the West Baray (11th century); 3) restoring water features and refilling the Angkor Thom, Preah Khan, Angkor Wat, Srah Srang and Banteay Srei moats, and 4) rehabilitating more than 38 km of ancient canal and dike systems that remained non-functional for many centuries. The initiatives optimize water resource management and serve to protect Angkor temples, the airport and Siem Reap City from flooding. The flood events in 2012, 2013 and 2014 have confirmed the viability of his research in as they successfully protected Angkor, the airport and Siem Reap City.

Lecture(s): Water management in Angkor

## FIELD SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS AND ASSESSMENTS

Students will be assessed on: Two primary assignments (see below), field notes and record keeping, participation, interaction, cooperation, attitude, contributions, questions, and ability to learn, share and have fun. There will be no exams or lengthy papers. Most assessments are subjective and qualitative (conducted by staff). There is no competition; only cooperation and teamwork. Everyone has different experiences and skill sets. The purpose is to help each other learn; don't just rely on instruction.

**Important:** everyone is expected to keep detailed field notes. The staff will periodically check notes and make suggestions. Field notes will be copied at the end of the season. You will be able to keep your original copy. Please keep a separate journal or diary for personal use: this is your private information and will not be checked or copied to respect your privacy.

### Assignment 1: Participant Bio, Experiences, Skills & Preliminary Research Design Due: 25 NOV 2015 (by email)

Send to: [david\\_kyle\\_latinis@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:david_kyle_latinis@iseas.edu.sg)

**Presentations:** Dates to be determined; delivered during the Field School; informal.

Before the field school, each student will create a 5-minute PowerPoint brief (3–5 Slides; no fixed template) on their relevant backgrounds, experiences and interests.

The presentation must include:

1. A brief personal background (30 seconds)
2. Five relevant experiences (2 minutes)

These can include: archaeological projects; fieldwork; artifact analysis; job experiences; museum experiences; travels and site visits; relevant courses. Other topics may include: environmental studies, heritage management, art/architectural history, ethnography/anthropology, tourism, etc.

3. Three skills you can teach or share with others (30 seconds)
4. Three skills you hope to gain or improve (30 seconds)
5. Preliminary “research design” outline (90 seconds):
  - a. Three specific questions you hope to address (3 research questions)
  - b. Type of data/information and how to obtain & analyze the data to answer questions (methodology)
  - c. Your best educated guess as to what the answer may be (hypothesis formulation)

Include at least one archaeology-specific question. Remaining questions do not have to be purely

archaeological. For example: How was the environment altered with the introduction of major temple construction, urbanization, industry and population expansion in the 10th century; How do locals feel about archaeological sites, land zoning, and tourism; What kind of feasible museum and tour operations would maximize benefits to stakeholders; How do Cambodian cultural attitudes towards archaeology and related fields compare to your own country?

Slide #5 is the most important. Be visual. Add pictures. Keep the text specific, short and simple. Remember, some of the simplest questions and methodologies have the greatest impact.

### Assignment 2: Group/Team Project and Presentation Due: 22 DEC 2015 (by email)

**Presentations:** 22 December, ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute facilities, Singapore

Students will be paired/teamed during the Field School. The team will: a) design a specific project; b) write a brief report (5–7 pages + images), c) produce and deliver a PowerPoint presentation (20 minutes; 10 minutes Q & A). Field School staff will assist. Presentations will be informal.

Topics may vary considerably, but should be based on Field School experiences, research and new data derived from excavations, observations, interviews, and so forth. For example, one team may want to consider ceramic finds recovered during excavations. One team may want to consider architectural and structural features as well as engineering and water control. One team may want to analyze oral history and ethnohistory; or, local perceptions of heritage sites and management strategies in practice.

We will advise and give more details as the Field School progresses. Students will have time to work on projects in Singapore, although time is limited and compressed. We understand the constraints. Our intention is to assist as much as possible. Again, keep it simple, focused and enjoyable. Do not stress. We will help.



Living arrangements: House in center behind trees (approximately 70 m from carved terrace)



DEC 2013	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
CALENDAR OF EVENTS		1 Phnom Pehn	2 Phnom Pehn	3 Phnom Pehn	4 Phnom Pehn	5 Siem Reap	6 Siem Reap
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-in</li> <li>- Q &amp; A; Finances</li> <li>- Dinner</li> <li>- Intro brief</li> <li>- Health/security brief</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Museum</li> <li>- Royal University of Fine Arts</li> <li>- Lunch: Lecture</li> <li>- Cheung Ek: Site Lectures</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early Breakfast</li> <li>- Pack Food</li> <li>- Long Day</li> <li>- Phnom Chisor</li> <li>- Angkor Borei</li> <li>- Phnom Da</li> <li>- Site lectures: all sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early Breakfast</li> <li>- Hotel check-out</li> <li>- Kampong Thom</li> <li>- Sambor Prei Kuk</li> <li>- Site Lectures</li> <li>- Siem Reap</li> <li>- Hotel check-in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Angkor Park</li> <li>- Angkor Wat</li> <li>- Angkor Thom</li> <li>- Bayon</li> <li>- Terraces</li> <li>- Other Sites (TBD)</li> <li>- Site Lectures</li> </ul>
	7 Siem Reap	8 Koh Ker	9 Koh Ker	10 Koh Ker	11 Koh Ker	12 Koh Ker	13 Koh Ker
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop: APSARA Authority</li> <li>- Wat Bo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out</li> <li>- Beng Melea</li> <li>- Torp Chey</li> <li>- Koh Ker (set up)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Koh Ker</li> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>
14 Koh Ker	15 Koh Ker	16 Koh Ker	17 Siem Reap	18 Phnom Pehn	19 Singapore	20 Singapore	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavations</li> <li>- Training</li> <li>- Activities / lectures: TBD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Close excavation</li> <li>- Clean up</li> <li>- Inventory</li> <li>- Return to Siem Reap</li> <li>- Hotel Check-in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out</li> <li>- Return to Phnom Penh</li> <li>- Kampong Chhnang</li> <li>- Traditional potting village</li> <li>- Hotel check-in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out</li> <li>- Depart for Singapore</li> <li>- Hotel check-in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National Museum</li> <li>- Fort Canning</li> <li>- Asian Civilizations Museum</li> <li>- Empress Place</li> <li>- Civic District</li> </ul>	
21 Singapore	22 Singapore	23 Singapore	24	25	26	27	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcome at ISEAS-YII</li> <li>- Orientation, NSC</li> <li>- Archaeology Unit</li> <li>- Brown Bag Lunch / Lecture</li> <li>- Project Prep</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Prep</li> <li>- Project Presentation</li> <li>- Final Dinner</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel Check-out</li> <li>- Bon Voyage! :-)</li> </ul>					



DETAILED ITINERARY

Date	Time	Event Information
2 Dec (Wed)	1200–1700	Check into Golden Gate Hotel (reservations under student names).
	1700–1900 1900–2030	Evening: Check in with senior staff, finances, briefings Group Dinner (arrangements to be determined) Lecture: Art & Architectural History; Methodology & Southeast Asia (Dr Njoto).
3 Dec (Thurs)	0800–0845 0900–1130	Breakfast (provided by hotel) National Museum of Cambodia Remarks: Senior Museum Staff/Directors (to be announced) Remarks: 15th–17th Century Cardamom Mountain Jar Burials (Dr Nancy Beaven) Remarks: Conservation; Ceramics; 15th Century Shipwreck (Mr Tep Sokha)
	1130–1200 1200–1400	Royal University of Fine Arts Lunch (arrangements to be determined) Lecture: Radiocarbon sampling & dating (Dr Nancy Beaven)
	1400–1730	Cheung Ek Site Visit Field Lecture: Cheung Ek Ceramic Industry & Settlement (Dr Phon Kaseka)
	1800 1900 1930–2100	Return to Hotel Dinner (flexible; to be determined pending length of site trip) Lecture: 1 Million Years of Globalization in SE Asia (Dr Latinis) Prepare for next day (departing 5:30am; bring food/snacks, etc.; get plenty of rest)
	4 Dec (Fri)	0500 0530–1130 1200 1130–1900 2000

5 Dec (Sat)	0600	Early Breakfast (provided by hotel)
	0700–1200 1200–1300 1300–1600	Check out of Golden Gate Hotel Travel to Kampong Thom (4-hour travel time) Lunch at Kampong Thom (arrangements to be determined) Sambor Prei Kuk (1-hour travel time to site) Informal site lectures & travel discussions: -History and Archaeology of Isanapura (Dr Ea) -7th–8th Century Networks (Dr Hall) -Art and Architecture History; Field Observations & Comparison (Dr Njoto) -Research design & methodology training (Dr Latinis et al)
	1600–1900 1900 1930	Travel to Siem Reap (3-hour travel time) Arrive Siem Reap -Check into Thun Borey Hotel Dinner on your own (make sure to shop for needed personal supplies)
6 Dec (Sun)	0630 0700–1800	Breakfast (provided by hotel) Angkor Park Visit (Angkor Wat; Angkor Thom; Terraces, others to be decided by group) Informal site lectures & travel discussions: -Angkor Overview (Dr Ea) -Angkor History, Archaeology, Projects, Research (Dr Ea et al) Lunch at park (can pack lunch or eat at stalls/restaurants)
	1200 1800 1900	Return to Hotel Dinner on your own (make sure to shop for needed personal supplies)
7 Dec (Mon)	0700–0800 0800 0830–1200	Breakfast (provided by hotel) Depart for APSARA Authority Workshop: -Policy, Geology, Environment (HE Dr Tan Boun Suy) -Tourism Management Plan (HE Sok Sangvar) -Water Management (HE Dr Hang Pou) -Conservation of Monuments (Dr Ly Vanna; tentative) -Angkor Infrastructure (Mr Im Sokrithy)
	1200–1300 1300–1500	Lunch: APSARA -Conservation of Monuments Outside of Angkor (Dr Chhean Ratha) -Management of Koh Ker (Dr Tan Tina) -Ceramic Industries & Economics (Dr Ea Darith)
	1530–1730 1900	Wat Bo: Museum, Historic Murals, Performing Arts Dinner on your own (make sure to shop for needed personal supplies)



8 Dec (Tues)	0630	Breakfast (provided by hotel) Check out of Thun Borey Hotel
	0730–1130 1030–1130	Torp Chey (2.5 hours travel time; 1.0 hours on site) Informal site lectures & travel discussions: -History & Archaeology of Torp Chey Ceramic Industry (Dr Ea & Dr Latinis)
	1130 1200–1500	Depart for Beng Melea (1.0 hour travel time) Lunch at Beng Melea Informal site lectures & travel discussions: -History & Archaeology of Beng Melea (Dr Ea et als)
	1500–1600 1600–1800 1900	Travel to Koh Ker Site walk through and set up gear/sleeping arrangements Dinner (provided)
9 Dec (Wed)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations, training, artifact cleaning/sorting and basic field analysis Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap) APSARA GIS Unit (tentative) Mike: Survey training
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
10 Dec (Thurs)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Dr Belényesy (Hungarian Team): site/research history; other topics throughout training APSARA GIS Unit Mike: Survey training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
11 Dec (Fri)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training APSARA GIS Unit Mike: Survey training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
12 Dec (Sat)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
13 Dec (Sun)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)

14 Dec (Mon)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Possible Phnom Kulen Trip Aaron: Drawing training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
15 Dec (Tues)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Aaron: Drawing training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900–2100	Evening lectures and discussions (to be determined)
16 Dec (Wed)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavations and training Aaron: Drawing training Breakfast, lunch and dinner included (snacks and specialty foods on your own; there are no shops so bring with you; and/or order from anyone making trips to Siem Reap)
	1900-late	Party with workers
17 Dec (Thurs)	0600–1700	Koh Ker excavation clean up (inventory all gear, check notes)
	1700	Travel to Siem Reap
	1900	Check into Thun Borey Hotel
	1930	Dinner on your own
18 Dec (Fri)	0600	Breakfast (provided by hotel)
	0630–1100	Check out of Thun Borey Hotel Depart Siem Reap for Phnom Penh via roads west of Tonle Sap (tentative)
	1100	Battambang (break) Pursat
	1200–1300 1300–1500	Lunch Kampong Chhnang -Traditional Potting Village (1.0 hours)
	1700–1900	Kampong Chhnang, Udong, Phnom Penh
	1900 1930	Check into Golden Gate Hotel Dinner on your own
19 Dec (Sat)	0700–0800	Breakfast (provided by hotel) Check out of Golden Gate Hotel
	TBD	Flight to Singapore
	TBD	Travel to Bayview Hotel from Changi Airport
	TBD	Check into Bayview Hotel
	1930	Dinner on your own



20 Dec (Sun)	0800–0900 0930 1000–1130 1130–1300  1300–1400  1400–1530 1530–1700 1900	Breakfast (provided by hotel) Meet at hotel lobby; walk to Museum (casual clothes) National Museum visit Fort Canning visit -Singapore early history (Dr Latinis et al) Lunch on your own (Funan) – meet at McDonald’s on ground floor Asian Civilizations Museum Empress Place Site, City Sites, Civic District walk Dinner on your own (recommended: boat taxi ride to Marina Bay Sands / Riverside Quay)
21 Dec (Mon)	0700–0800 0800 0900–1200   1200–1330 1330–1800  1800 1900	Breakfast (provided by hotel) ISEAS Van transport to ISEAS Welcome session at ISEAS -Welcome remarks by Dr Terence Chong -Short library tour for resources -AU tour  Brown Bag Lunch: Dr. Andrea Acri “Gods, Kings and Ascetics” Project prep at ISEAS facilities (Dr Latinis & Dr Ea to provide guidance/assistance) ISEAS van return to hotel Dinner on your own
22 Dec (Tues)	0700–0800 0800 0900–1200  1200–1400  1400–1800 1800 2000	Breakfast (provided by hotel) ISEAS van transport to ISEAS Project prep at ISEAS facilities (Dr Latinis & Dr Ea to provide guidance/assistance) *Lunch on your own at NUS Canteen (recommend short tour of NUS Campus) Project presentations ISEAS van return to hotel Final dinner (to be determined)
23 Dec (Wed)		Students check out of Bayview Hotel by noon; depart from Singapore (students will need to arrange their own transportation to the airport)



Major sites for visits, lectures and discussions



## ACCOMMODATION INFORMATION

Accommodations will be provided at the following locations and will include breakfast. Please note that personal expenses laundry, mini-bar items, doctor’s visits, phone calls, etc. will not be covered, excepting some services pending hotel agreement. Please settle any extra room charges before you check out of the hotel.

### Phnom Penh

Golden Gate Hotel ([www.goldengatehotels.com](http://www.goldengatehotels.com))  
#9, Street 278, Sangkat Bengk Keng Kang I, Khan Chamkarmorn,  
Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia  
(+855-23)721-161 / 721-005 / 214-805 / 213-129  
Hotel reservations: 2nd– 5th; 18th December 2015  
Single / Twin Room Sharing Basis

### Siem Reap

Thun Borey Hotel (<http://www.thunboreyhotel.com/>)  
#681, Phsa Kroam Street, Phum Vihea Chen, Sangkat Svay Dangcum (Old Market Area),  
Siem Reap City, Kingdom of Cambodia  
(+855)6376-1990  
Hotel reservations: 5th– 8th December, 17th December 2015  
Single / Twin Room Sharing Basis

### Koh Ker

Village homestay / APSARA Authority research outpost hut (bring sleeping gear, insect repellent and mosquito net)  
Period: 8th–17th December  
Group sharing

### Singapore

Bayview Hotel Singapore (<http://www.bayviewhotels.com/singapore/>)  
30 Bencoolen Street, Singapore 189621  
Tel: (65) 6337-2882 Fax: (65) 6338-2880  
Google Map: <http://goo.gl/maps/sxYK6>  
Hotel reservations: 19th– 23rd December, 2015  
Single / Twin Room Sharing Basis

### Getting to ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

Please refer to the map on page 24. If you missed the transport from the hotel to ISEAS (which will be provided), please consider using taxi services. If you would like to explore Singapore and use public transport (as a more cost-effective alternative) you can take the subway MRT from the Dhoby Ghaut station (take the purple line) and head to the end of the line, Harborfront. From the bus stops in front of Harborfront or Vivocity, you can take the 10, 30, or 143 to the bus stop opposite Heng Mui Keng Terrace (google map directions: <http://bit.ly/sKWYkM>; please ask the bus driver if you are going in the right direction) and walk for about 5 minutes to reach ISEAS.

### Cambodia

Tourist Police (Phnom Penh): 012 942 484 Police: 117 | Tourist Police (Angkor): 012-402424  
Fire Fighter: 118 Ambulance: 119

### Singapore

Fire 995  
Police 999  
Taxi Services  
City Cab Pte Ltd 6552 2222  
NTUC Comfort 6552 1111  
TIBS Taxis Pte Ltd 6481 1211

### Credit/Charge Cards:

American Express 6299 8133  
Diners 6294 4222  
MasterCard 6533 2888  
Visa 1800 345 1345  
Singapore Tourism Board  
1800 738 3778



## EMBASSY INFORMATION

Country	Singapore	Cambodia
Cambodia	Royal Embassy of Cambodia 400 Orchard Road, # 10-03/04, Orchard Towers Singapore 238875, SINGAPORE Tel: (65) 63418785, 63419716, Visa section 63336372, Website: <a href="http://www.recambodia.net">http://www.recambodia.net</a>	(Not Available)
China	Embassy of P R China in Singapore 150 Tanglin Road Singapore 247969 Telephone & Fax Numbers: Administration: 64180252,67344737 Consular Dept: 64712117, Fax: 64795345 Website: <a href="http://www.chinaembassy.org.sg/eng/">http://www.chinaembassy.org.sg/eng/</a>	Chinese Embassy in Cambodia Blvd. Mao Tsetung, Phnom Penh, Cambodia P.O.BOX 26 24 hours service: 00855-12-810928 Administrative office: 00855-23-720920 Fax: 00855-23-364738 E-mail: chinaemb_kh@mfa.gov.cn
Indonesia	Indonesian Embassy 7 Chatsworth Road Singapore 249761 Tel:+65-6737-7422 Fax:+65-6737-5037 +65-6235-5783	Indonesian Embassy No. 90 Preah Norodom Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: (855-23)217-934, 216-148 Fax: (855-23)217-566 <a href="http://www.kemlu.go.id/phnompenh/">http://www.kemlu.go.id/phnompenh/</a>
Laos	Embassy of Laos 51 Goldhill Plaza #13-04/05 Goldhill Plaza Singapore 308900 Singapore laoembsg@singnet.com.sg (+65) 62506044, (+65) 62506741	Laotian Embassy 15-17 Mao Tsetung Bld Khan Chamcar Mon Phnom Penh, Cambodia (+855) 23 997 931
Myanmar	Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar 15, ST. Martin's Drive, Singapore 257996 Ph: (65) 6735 0209 (6 Lines) Fax: (65) 6735 6236	Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar 181, Preah Norodom Blvd., Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Charmon Tel : (855-23) 223 761, 223762 Fax : (855-23) 223 763
New Zealand	New Zealand High Commission One George Street Level 21 - 04 Singapore 049145 Telephone: +65 6235 9966 Facsimile: +65 6536 8180 E-mail: <a href="mailto:enquiries@nz-high-com.org.sg">enquiries@nz-high-com.org.sg</a> Reception Hours: Mon-Fri 0900-1300 <a href="http://www.nzembassy.com/singapore/new-zealanders-overseas/embassy-services-new-zealanders">http://www.nzembassy.com/singapore/new-zealanders-overseas/embassy-services-new-zealanders</a>	(closest is in Bangkok, Thailand) New Zealand Embassy M Thai Tower, 14th Floor, All Seasons Place, Wireless Road Telephone: +66 2 254 2530 Facsimile: +66 2 253 9045 or 253 0249 Email: <a href="mailto:info@newzealandembassybkk.com">info@newzealandembassybkk.com</a> Passport and Notarial Services hours: 08:30-11:30 and 13:00-14:30, Monday to Friday  Emergency After Hours Duty Officer: +66 81 837 7240

The Philippines	Embassy of the Philippines (Singapore) 20 Nassim Road, Singapore 258395 Trunkline: +65.6737.3977, Fax: +65.6733.9544 Email: <a href="mailto:php@pacific.net.sg">php@pacific.net.sg</a>	Embassy of the Philippines in Phnom Penh, Cambodia House No. 15, Street 422, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of CAMBODIA Phone: (+855-23) 222-203; 222-204 Fax: (85523) 215-143 Email: <a href="mailto:phnompenhpe@dfa.gov.ph">phnompenhpe@dfa.gov.ph</a>
Singapore	(Not Available)	129 Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel:+855-23-221-875 Fax:+855-23-210-862 (Chancery) +855-23-214-578 (Consular Section)
United States of America	US Embassy 27 Napier Road Singapore 258508 Tel.: (65) 6476-9100 Fax: (65) 6476-9340	US Embassy #1, Street 96, Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh Tel: (855-23) 728-000 Fax: (855-23) 728-600
Vietnam	The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 10 Leedon Park Singapore 267887 Telephone: 64625938 (Protocol & Administration), 64625994 (Consular) Fax: 64689863 (Protocol & Administration), 64625936 (Consular) <a href="http://www.vietnamembassy-singapore.org/">http://www.vietnamembassy-singapore.org/</a>	The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 436 Monivong Blvd., Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh Tel : 023 726 284. Fax. : 023 726 273



Primary house for students and staff



Upstairs (plan on sleeping on floor, mats, hammocks)



## ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

All information found in this information booklet is accurate to the best of our knowledge as of 31 October and are being used for educational (non-commercial) purposes. Please note that there may be changes to venues / schedules due to special circumstances. Changes will be announced via e-mail (via the [nscafs@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:nscafs@iseas.edu.sg) account) and/or through the Facebook group (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/2015fieldschool/>).

### Safety, Health & Security Are Priorities!

Be smart. Travel smart. Use common sense, prepare and be responsible. Read basic guidance and advice concerning travel before you embark. We will give a basic safety, health and security brief. Understand the travel and field conditions. Keep your belongings secure. Do not engage in any risky behavior. Be accountable and always stay close to the group or your Field School friends. You are responsible for your own preparation, personal gear, conduct, health and security. We will have a basic medical kit, but you should consider insurance, emergency contacts, and prepare your own personal medical needs.

### Visas

We recommend checking the Cambodian and Singapore consulates within your country of origin to determine whether you would require a visa. Obtaining a visa on arrival in Cambodia is fairly easy and cheaper (keep your receipts, have a passport sized photo).

### Flights into and out of Cambodia and Singapore from/to Country of Origin

For international participants, please make your own travel arrangements to Cambodia for the first day, and for Singapore on your last day. We will require that you purchase your own travel insurance in the case of cancellations and/or hospitalization during your time in either country.



Major Sites for field visits, lectures and discussion (not an exhaustive list)

## PACKING LIST

Recommendation: 1 roll-able suitcase, one day pack, 1 expandable bag for souvenirs / dirty clothes

Reminder: Do not put all your money in one area; please get padlocks for your luggage.

Expected weather: 13 (at night in Koh Ker) to 32 degrees (Singapore) Celsius

### MEDICATION

- Fever, head & muscle pain (acetaminophen, ibuprofen)
- Vitamin C tablets
- Cold relief medicine
- Diarrhea medicine
- Personal medication
- Insect repellent
- Sun block
- Dental needs (picks, strips, floss)

### DIG KIT

- Archaeological trowel (if you have one)
- Gloves (gardening is fine)
- Specialized digging tools (e.g., many types of dental pics, small knives, art tools and brushes are useful; but nothing excessive or extravagant).
- Line level (basic liquid bubble level; finger sized; connects to string; NOT a full carpenters set of levels)
- Specialized drawing tools/pencils/pens (e.g., we will be drawing artifacts, features, statuary, architecture; also mapping; small clear plastic rulers, protractors; basic drawing pencils and erasers)
- Leaf and square ornamental tool (if you have one)
- Photographic scale
- 2-5 meter basic tape measure
- Compass (hand held; e.g., Silva or Suunto basic models)

### OTHERS

- Thermal bottle (e.g., stainless steel mini thermos/cup)
- Water bladder (e.g., Camelback)
- Note, tap water is not potable/drinkable; best to drink bottled water and keep hydrated.
- Toiletries
- Music player & charger
- Snacks
- Ear plugs
- Alarm clock
- Passport photo (for visa on arrival if needed)
- Something to read on long journeys
- Toilet paper (recommended!)
- Wet wipes
- Sanitary pads / tampons

### PERSONAL

- Mosquito net
- Sleeping gear for fieldwork (sleeping bag, small pillow, blanket, warm clothes); we may be living in local houses/facilities in the forest with no mattresses during excavations. Expect to sleep on plaited mats (on wooden or bamboo floors). Hammocks may also be an option.
- Flashlight (headlamp is preferred)
- 5 or more sets of clothes (use your own discretion). Bring a sarong and/or wrap to cover knees and shoulders to enter any active temples; long skirt, blouse, long pants and collared shirts for some events and visits (respectful; not overly formal).
- 1 set of slippers / sandals
- 1 set of sneakers / field boots
- 550/parachute cord, fishing line (approximately 10 m for tying and securing nets and gear)
- Waterproof bags, umbrella, rain gear (December is usually dry, but occasional rains occur)
- Electrical plug adaptor (Cambodia varies in voltage and plug/adaptor interfaces; generally two prong US or SEA)
- Passport, copies of passport, passport sized photos
- Laptop, charger, backup external drive (recommended)
- Camera + batteries + cables
- Hat
- External rechargeable power supply/battery (many small rechargeable external batteries are available for cellphone and digital camera recharging)
- Zip locks for dirty clothes / water-proofing
- Currency of field site in question (US Dollars: 1s, 5s, 10s, 20s; no rips, tears, excessive folds, markings or stamps). Bring enough for 2 meals per day (as usually breakfast is provided), some snacks, and souvenirs.
- Jacket
- Swimming attire
- Pens, paper, permanent ink marker, field journal



The NSC Archaeological Field School is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singapore

*Lead Institutions:*



*Supporting Partners:*



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**F** 6778 1735

**E** [nscafs@iseas.edu.sg](mailto:nscafs@iseas.edu.sg)

**W** [nsc.iseas.edu.sg](http://nsc.iseas.edu.sg)

**f** [nalandasriwijayacentre](https://www.facebook.com/nalandasriwijayacentre)

group page: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/2015fieldschool/>