

# The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre Archaeological Field School

28 July – 16 August 2017

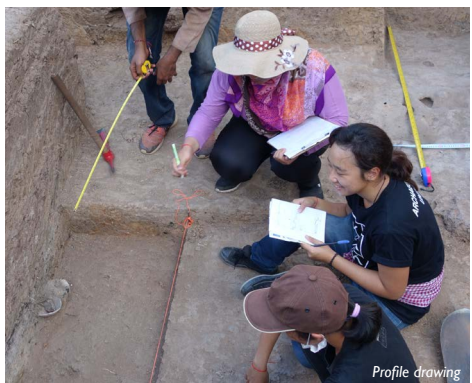


*Tonle Snguot. (Credit: Ea Darith)*



# CONTENTS

Welcome Message	1
Institutional and Training Support	2
Field School Objectives	4
Cambodian Prehistory and History	5
Ancient Hospitals and the Tonle Snguot Research Plan	6
Field School Assignments and Assessments	9
Participants	10
Staff	12
Map of Major Archaeological Sites, Angkor Park	17
Calendar of Events	18
Detailed Itinerary	20
Administrative and Accommodation Information	24
Map of Singapore Civic District and River	25
Embassy Information	26
Packing List	28



## WELCOME MESSAGE

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

Dear Participants, Collaborators, and Staff,

On behalf of the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute and the Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) I take pleasure in welcoming you as members of the 2017 NSC Field School. This year, fourteen 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 programme in line with EAS and Singapore support of the Nalanda University project. The archaeology programme 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 programme is designed 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. Primary goals include: building networks; strengthening enduring partnerships; sharing knowledge, skills and experience among participants; and expanding the community of experts.

Field research and experiential learning will concentrate in Cambodia with hands-on activities related to archaeology art/architecture history, history, ethnography, and environmental studies. In 2015 and 2016 we excavated sites at the ancient city of Koh Ker - the famed 10th century Angkorian capital associated with Jayavarman IV. This year, we will excavate Tonle Snguot - a hospital/chapel site associated with Jayavarman VII. It is located near the northern gate of the 12th/13th century Angkorian capital city at Angkor Thom in Siem Reap. Tonle Snguot will be a key training and research area. Additional site visits include Sambor Prei Kuk, Banteay Chhmar, and numerous sites in the Angkor Park. Training and lectures will cover early civilization and cultural dynamism in Southeast Asia including extra-regional influence and interaction.

Together with our host partner, APSARA National Authority, the fifth session of the field school will be held in July and August 2017. The curriculum will include site visits, lectures, field work, and training. Training covers research design, basic survey and excavation skills, art/architecture history, analysis, and cultural resource management. Research design and project management are critical components of the training. Lectures will incorporate broad topics in archaeology, history, art/architectural history, ethnography, economics, ecology, environmental studies, and cultural interaction.

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 programme, the training, the instruction and most of all, the new friends and partners you will make during our journey.

Yours Sincerely,  
Dr D. Kyle Latinis  
Field School Director  
The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre

# INSTITUTIONAL & TRAINING SUPPORT

## ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute

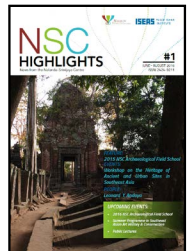
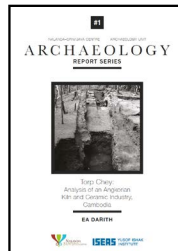
The ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute (formerly Institute of Southeast Asian Studies) is an autonomous organization established in 1968. It is a regional centre dedicated to the study of socio-political, security, and economic trends and developments in Southeast Asia and its wider geostrategic and economic environment. The Institute's research programmes are grouped under Regional Economic Studies (RES), Regional Strategic and Political Studies (RSPS), and Regional Social and Cultural Studies (RSCS). The Institute is also home to the ASEAN Studies Centre (ASC), the Nalanda-Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) and the Singapore APEC Centre.



Director, H. E. Tan Chin Tiong, former Deputy Director, Dr Ooi Kee Beng, and current Deputy Director, Dr. Terence Chong have taken active and supportive roles in strengthening NSC and AU initiatives since inception - providing support, vision and guidance for fostering AU's regional and global contributions.

## The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre

The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) 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 Asian polities and societies, particularly the dynamics of interaction through time via religious, cultural, and economic exchanges as well as diasporic networks. The Centre also offers innovative strategies for examining the manifestations of hybridity, convergence, and mutual learning in a globalizing Asia. Dr Terence Chong is the current NSC Head, and has been instrumental in increasing support, integration, institutional collaboration and new directions in research, output, public awareness and opportunity.



## The NSC Archaeology Unit

The NSC Archaeology Unit (AU) formed in 2010 and was inaugurated by HE President S R Nathan in August 2011. The AU is part of the Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC) at the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute. Prof. John Miksic was the first Head of the Archaeology Unit from 2011 - 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 linkages throughout the Asia-Pacific regions.



The AU conducts excavations and training with an emphasis on Singapore and Southeast Asia. Most efforts explore the material culture of the period from 1300 to 1600 in Singapore and the evolution of complex polities throughout Southeast Asia over the last two millennia. Additionally, the AU maintains an interest in historical archaeology covering the pre-colonial, colonial and modern periods as well as maritime archaeology, including shipwrecks, and underwater archaeology. The AU collaborates with institutions throughout the Asia-Pacific and is increasing outreach efforts to create and disseminate archaeological knowledge through the NSC AU Archaeology Report Series, the NSC Highlights quarterly newsletter, and the NSC Working Paper Series.

## APSARA National Authority

**APSARA National Authority** was created by Royal Decree in 1995. A second additional Royal Decree reinforced its authority in January 1999. Today, APSARA National Authority is now placed under Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts. 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 Siem Reap-Angkor and taking action against deforestation, illegal territory occupation as well as anarchy activities in Siem Reap-Angkor.
- Finding financial sources and investments.
- Participating in the policy of cutting down poverty of the Royal Government in Siem Reap-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 National Authority.

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



*Bakong Temple APSARA Conservation Workshop*



*Pottery conservation demonstration by Mr. Thy Sereruvath at APSARA National Authority*



*Dr. Ea Darith explaining the two phases of Angkorian stoneware production.*

# FIELD SCHOOL OBJECTIVES

Our strategic objectives are to build enduring partnerships among the EAS community of young professionals; enhance skills in critical thinking and research design; train basic field methods in archaeology, anthropology, art history and related disciplines; promote lateral learning and sharing of knowledge among participants and staff; and provide research results to the communities of interest. The following list includes some of our many objectives. We also intend to have fun while working hard. The following list contains several of our specific objectives. Our field school schedule/itinerary also lists specific training sessions, lectures, etc.

- Immerse international participants in lectures, site visits, on-site interactive discussions, and on-site training sessions
- Enhance critical thinking skills; expand knowledge; and increase awareness
- Provide basic introductions to the multi-disciplinary nature of archaeology and related fields
- Develop skills in: research design, methodology, implementation, management, analysis, and reporting
- Mentorship and training in: multi-disciplinary research design, methodology, analysis and cultural resource management
- Train basic survey, mapping, drawing, excavation, sampling, and artefact analysis skills
- Enable participants to design and conduct expedient group/team projects; present preliminary results
- Build enduring partnerships among EAS participants and host-country staff
- Promote lateral learning and knowledge sharing among participants and staff
- Strengthen regional cooperation and networks
- Introduce a variety of topics to include:
  - Current historic and archaeological knowledge
  - Method and theory
  - Cultural resource management and historic preservation (to include mitigation/salvage)
  - Art and architectural history
  - Anthropology, ethnography, ethnohistory, ethnoarchaeology
  - Traditional industries
  - Historical ecology, environmental studies, environmental archaeology
  - Landscape archaeology
  - Remote sensing to include LiDAR, aerial photography, and satellite imagery
  - Structural and architectural archaeology
  - Intercultural engagement and influence through space and time
  - The nature of cultural and economic networks
  - Multi-scalar social complexity 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)
- Museums, Tourism, and related topics



Participants learning about traditional earthenware production at Kampong Chhnang in 2016



Participants excavating small stoneware jarlet at KK2 in 2015

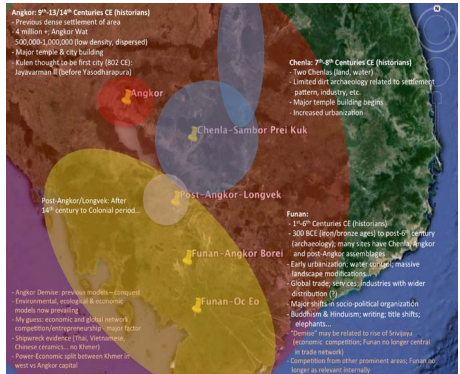
# CAMBODIAN PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

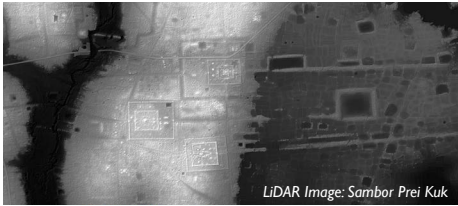
*Homo erectus* made a home in Southeast Asia over a million years ago. Subsequently, *Homo sapiens* repopulated mainland and island Southeast Asia by 40-50,000 years ago. Both the "Paleolithic" and subsequent "Neolithic" reveal an adaptation to many different environments, ecosystems, and geographies throughout Southeast Asia. Nevertheless, Cambodia only yields a limited amount of paleolithic evidence. Sites and artefacts are sparse (and debated). The Laang Spean cave site, however, provides some of the most abundant, earliest and undisputed evidence for early settlement and human activity in Cambodia.

Subsequently, numerous Neolithic sites in Cambodia and neighboring countries emerge by 3000-5000 BCE. This marks the onset of agriculture, domestication, sedentism and new technologies (particularly evident in stone tools and pottery). Environments and ecologies are then significantly altered with intentional transformations of various ecosystems, especially with the introduction of domesticated plant and animal species. Interestingly, a unique cluster of circular earthwork sites in the eastern red hills (terra rouge) and adjacent Vietnam demonstrate sizeable landscape transformations with the construction of large encircling earthen embankments to village-sized habitation sites.

Around 1500 BCE, the Bronze Age is clearly visible. Long-distance trade and exchange are more robustly represented. Burial sites are prolific, indicating early forms of social stratification. Sites are larger. Landscape modification and water control systems are larger and more evident. The Iron Age begins around 500 BCE. Sites increase in size and complexity. Material culture is more diverse, with increased long-distance trade items. Social stratification is much more accentuated as represented in burial sites and grave goods. Landscape modifications and ecosystem transformation are more large-scale. The seeds of early urbanisation, complex polity evolution approaching "kingdom" status, and intensive intercultural exchange with complex value chains, are clearly sewn.

Historians claim that the 1st century CE marks the beginning of Funan, one of Southeast Asia's earliest kingdoms - emerging in the lower Mekong region. The capital city was located at Angkor Borei in Cambodia's Takeo Province, although other urban and port-like hubs probably existed as part of a Funan nebula. Funan's archaeological foundations clearly include metal age communities. Continuity models are now increasingly supported. Early historic accounts enter into our knowledge of Funan, although they primarily consist of brief Chinese descriptions. By the late Funan period, local inscriptions appear, temple construction begins, Indian influence is more robustly represented through Buddhism and Hinduism, massive landscape modifications and water control features become the norm, and the unique Tonle Sap, major river, and floodplain ecosystems facilitate surplus agricultural and fishing economies.





The 7th and 8th centuries mark the ensuing Chenla period. Although two Chenla kingdoms are often noted (water Chenla and land Chenla), the main capital city of archaeological note is Sambor Prei Kuk (Isanapura). Temple construction increases dramatically and the temple/monument-city is clearly established. The Chenla archaeological "footprint" is widespread with representation throughout a large part of current Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam to include a considerable representation in Siem Reap.

By the 9th century, the Angkorian empire emerges in the Siem Reap area under the reign of Jayavarman II. Angkor expands in size and wealth almost exponentially over the following centuries until its demise and seeming abandonment by the 14th and 15th centuries when the Khmer capital shifted to Longvek. Angkor's greatest heydays were in the 11th-13th centuries under the reigns of famous rulers such as Suryavarman I, Suryavarman II and Jayavarman VII. Cities, monuments, infrastructure, wealth, military strength, and power were massive by global comparison. Siem Reap remained the pinnacle of the Angkorian Empire for over half a millennium except for a brief period in the early 10th century when the capital shifted to Koh Ker under Jayavarman IV. The complexity of Angkor is virtually unfathomable, but with continued archaeological research, we continue to unravel many mysteries but constantly uncover new ones.

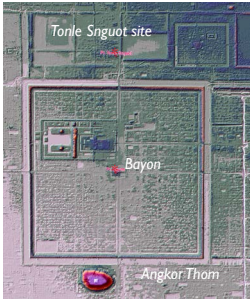
Although our Field School lectures will cover ancient Cambodia in more detail, our site visits and exploration will begin with the Chenla capital at Sambor Prei Kuk. We will then intensively explore Angkorian sites from the 9th-14th centuries in the Siem Reap area. We will have a chance to visit ancient road systems and distant sites such as Banteay Chhmar. Our main focus will be archaeological research and training at the Tonle Snguot hospital site - built during the Jayavarman VII period in the late 12th to early 13th centuries. This will be our current research contribution to understanding the complexities of Angkor.

## ANCIENT HOSPITALS AND THE TONLE SNGUOT RESEARCH PLAN

Jayavarman VII is famed for launching some of the largest and most numerous construction projects of any Angkorian King. He reigned from 1181-1218. His projects have the broadest geographic distribution – in many ways defining the vast extent and accomplishments of the Khmer empire by the early 13th century. Unlike many of his Hindu predecessors, Jayavarman VII was a Buddhist king. Buddhist designs, iconography and statuary are found in many of the monuments. Unfortunately, many of the projects were not fully completed. Also, numerous temples, statuary and carvings were vandalized during the ensuing Hindu resurgence period. Regrettably, several sites have also witnessed intensive looting – both historic and modern. Despite these problems, there still remains immense opportunities for art historical and archaeological research to increase our understanding of ancient Khmer civilization and their connections to others.

Jayavarman VII's massively walled and moated city is called Angkor Thom. The famed Bayon temple is located at the center. In addition to constructing numerous temples, Jayavarman VII supported the expansion of road networks, canals, reservoirs, bridges, rest houses, services, the economy, etc.





Of importance for the NSC-APSARA Field School research, Jayavarman VII also ordained the construction of 102 hospitals (Arogyashala). These were located across the main transportation arteries and urban hubs. We know of the hospitals from inscriptions, carved stone bas reliefs, and the archaeological remains of hospital sites and chapels. Incidentally, one of our site tours and training areas will include roads, bridges and sites leading to the famed Jayavarman VII period Banteay Chhmar temple complex which also contains hospital sites and features.

The ancient Khmer hospital sites have similar layouts. Generally, there is a gate/entrance, walled compound, walkway, pond, central shrine, and a library. The central shrine or sanctuary is also referred to as a chapel. The chapel is thought to have been used for praying, offerings, spiritual treatments, and housing sacred objects. Library structures may have contained palm leaf books – some of which may have been medical texts.

Many of the structures in hospital compounds exhibit stone, laterite or brick pavements, alignments and other embellishments. These are non-perishable, enduring, inorganic materials. They can break, and some can slowly erode or dissolve, but they can last thousands of years. Organic materials such as wood, bamboo and thatch are perishable. They rot, burn and are eaten by insects. Thus, they quickly disappear over time.

The central shrines' foundations, floors, walls and roofs were built of enduring materials (stone, laterite, bricks), although wooden beams, ceilings and other organic additions would have been included. The shrines likely contained religious statuary and other sacred objects. Many objects may have specifically functioned to assist with spiritual and physical healing practices.

Other structures may have had stone, laterite or brick foundations, floorings, alignments, or hard supports for wooden posts. However, walls and roofs were predominantly made of wood and other perishable materials, unlike shrines and temples. Khmer houses, storage structures, etc. were often raised above ground on wooden piles/posts as they are today. Walls, floors and roofs were typically made of organic material. Some roofs had ceramic roof tiles. Even the royal palaces were made mostly of wood. Generally, structures for deities and ancestors were made almost entirely of hard enduring materials (stone, laterite, brick), while structures for human habitation were predominantly made of wood.

Different activities occurred in different areas of the site. Some spaces were sacred; others more functional, practical and mundane. Some spaces and material culture may have been related to vocational specialty, status, title or rank. Various structures in the hospital compound may represent treatment areas, rest areas, and even residential areas for doctors, nurses, other specialists, and servants. The Sai Fong inscription from Laos indicates each hospital should have 66 permanent staff to include: 2 doctors; 2 pharmacists (apothecaries); 8 nurses; 6 doctor assistants; 14 guards; 4 rice makers; 4 cooks; 4 secretaries; 6 servants; 2 achars (religious



Relief at Bayon temple showing possible hospital structure and healing activities.



Torp Chey, one of the Jayavarman VII rest houses, located on one of the major ancient Angkorian highways between Beng Mealea and Bakan, east of Angkor.

specialists) and others. Particular archaeological remains may indicate storage and preparation areas for medicines – a type of pharmacy perhaps. Other areas may have included kitchens, medicinal plant gardens, isolation areas for the sick, specialized disposal areas, and so forth - although this remains speculative at present. Additional features may have been connected to the compound. For example, at the Tonle Snguot site, there is a north-south road and canal at the eastern end of the compound. There may have been a bridge crossing the canal linking to the hospital to the main road.

Tonle Snguot is the northern hospital at Angkor Thom. It is one of four hospitals associated with four of the five main entry gates at the city of Angkor Thom. The western hospital, Prasat Tromoung, was test excavated under the direction of Christophe Pottier and Rethy Chhem in 2006. Besides adding to our structural and spatial knowledge of hospital compounds, they recovered an abundance of artefacts such as numerous jars – many of which may have used for medicine preparation and storage. Dr. Chhem researched ancient Khmer medical traditions, noting that court doctors were common since at least the 7th century. Historic records also mention a Chinese Buddhist monk visiting Cambodia for two years in the 7th century to study Khmer herbal medicines. Incidentally, our site visits and training incorporate a trip to the 7th-8th century Champa (pre-Angkorian) capital city at Sambor Prei Kuk (also known as Isanapura). This will assist with the overarching research theme revolving around the evolution of ancient complex polities, urban dynamics, and multi-scalar socio-economic networks (domestic and foreign; proximate and long-distance).

The Field School personnel will assist test excavations at several locations within and outside of the hospital compound at Tonle Snguot. We will use mixed methods for research and training. Controlled stratigraphic excavations will be conducted at locations thought to contain habitation and specialized activity remains. Larger, structural excavations will be conducted at key locations to expose the true extent and nature of partially buried stone and brick features. Test trenches placed to the east of the chapel near the canal will help us explore the possibility of a bridge and yield further details about the entryway to the east. Coring will allow soil samples to be collected from a broad area. Surface highlight mapping will help us ground-truth features noted in LiDAR imaging, identify exposed surface remains not detectable through remote sensing, and create a detailed archaeological map.

## Primary Research Questions

- What are the types and spatial layouts of surface remains and features; what are the implications?
- What is the nature of material remains (surface and subsurface), as well as activities reflected in the material culture (surface and subsurface)?
- What do basic analyses of artefacts, ecofacts, soils, stratigraphy, and spatial relations reveal?
- Do material remains, such as pottery types and faunal remains, reflect specialized use or activities?
- Can we conduct residue analysis to further our understanding of pottery contents; likewise, can we conduct pollen and phytolith analysis to understand botanical representation in the hospital vicinity?
- Is there evidence of specialized activities performed at the site; particularly activities related to the medical industry?
- Is there evidence of temporary, periodic, or permanent habitation; what kind of habitation; how big; how long; how dense; how busy?
- Was the site occupied and used prior to and after the hospital period in the 12th/13th centuries?
- If so, did the nature of site function and settlement change or remain consistent?
- Do spatial distributions reflect different activity areas, sacred areas, living quarters, etc.?
- What is the nature of subsurface structural remains?
- Are there additional features, such as a bridge connecting the site to the main road (which may only be indicated through geoarchaeology, subsurface remains such as post holes, and stratigraphic analysis)?
- How do our research results at the hospital/chapel site relate to larger questions of urbanisation, industries, economics, networks and social complexity?

These are only a few of the many questions we can ask. Some have obvious overlap and mutual implications. The important point is to start with basic, relevant and answerable questions. Our methodologies are designed to answer some of these questions as best as possible within the limitations of our available toolkit of methods, budget and time constraints. Methods begin with background research and continue with excavations, post-excavation analysis, creation of meaningful typologies and databases, various forms of specialized analyses, statistical analysis, comparative analysis, and so forth. It is important to remember that understanding research design is central to the programme. This starts with asking relevant research questions (which can be formed into hypotheses) and designing an appropriate methodology (how we answer those questions).

## FIELD SCHOOL ASSIGNMENTS & ASSESSMENTS

Participants 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. 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: 10 June 2017 (by email: david.kyle.latinis@gmail.com; stfoo@iseas.edu.sg)**

Each participant will create a 5-minute PowerPoint brief (5 Slides). Include: a) a brief personal background (30 seconds); b) five relevant experiences (2 minutes); c) three skills you can teach or share with others (30 seconds); d) three skills you hope to gain or improve (30 seconds); and e) a preliminary "research design" outline (90 seconds) with two special questions you hope to address (i.e., two research questions; simple); type of data/information needed; how to obtain and analyze data (methodology; simple); and your best educated guess as to what the answer may be (hypothesis formulation; simple). Keep it simple and clear.

### Assignment 2: Group/Team Project and Presentation

**Presentations: 15 Aug 2017 ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute facilities, Singapore**

Students will be paired/teamed during the Field School. Teams will:

- a) Design a specific project
- b) Write a brief report (5–7 pages + images),
- c) Produce and deliver a PowerPoint presentation (15 minutes; 5 minutes Q & A).

A project and presentation PowerPoint template will be provided. 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.

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

Finally, if you are requesting credit for Field School participation from your institution and need a personal assessment and verification statement, please arrange with Dr. Latinis. Not a problem. We provide a certificate, but do not award transferable institutional credit for training or academic use per se. You and your institution will need to negotiate accordingly should you pursue additional accreditation requests.



Group presentations at ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute in 2016.

# PARTICIPANTS

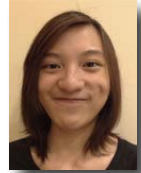


**Shaashi AHLAWAT**; *University of Pennsylvania, USA; India*

Shaashi is currently a PhD candidate at the University of Pennsylvania (South Asia Studies). In her previous capacity as the project coordinator for the Rajgir Archaeological Survey Project at Nalanda University, she was able to combine her interests in archaeology and digital technology for her survey methodology. She aspires to continue research in landscape archaeology with an emphasis on South Asian art and archaeology while also looking at the Southeast Asian cultural exchanges therein. Ms. Ahlawat is trained in Historical Studies and Information Technology. She has worked with research institutes like K.P. Jyaswal Research Institute, Hamilton College, National Gallery of Modern Art, and Google Cultural Institute.

**CHAN Wai Peng**; *National University of Singapore; Singapore*

Chan Wai Peng is a 3rd year physics major at NUS. She has always had an interest in history and started volunteering with the Archaeology Unit in ISEAS for the Empress Place excavation in early 2015. She subsequently developed an interest in Southeast Asia archaeology. Wai Peng looks forward to acquiring knowledge on archaeological field techniques and learning more about how Southeast Asian countries and its people were connected together in the past during the upcoming Field School. Additionally, she is excited to build friendships and develop a better understanding of the people and local communities involved in the field school.



**May Pwint Thair CHU**; *Roanoke College, United States of America; Myanmar*

May Pwint Thair Chu is a final year undergraduate student who has a love for ancient civilizations, especially those of Egypt and Myanmar. She is an Art History major who is training to become an archaeologist. May spent a year studying abroad in Egypt and her first excavation experience was in Romania. May plans to go to a graduate school to obtain a degree in archaeology. She eventually intends to pursue a career as an archaeologist or a museum curator.

**Belinda Joy DUKE**; *Flinders University, South Australia; Australia*

Belinda is a PhD candidate at Flinders University and a Masters of Philosophy graduate of James Cook University Australia. Her current PhD research focuses on the Cambodian Middle Period with an emphasis on geophysics. She has a passion for travel and archaeology and has worked in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia and has visited Malaysia, Singapore, Myanmar, Indonesia and Vietnam. She is excited to be a part of this field school and hopes to build future opportunities to work with new international friends and colleagues and bring geophysics to countries where it has not previously been available.



**HENG Zhen Ying Jean**; *National University of Singapore; Singapore*

Despite having volunteered at both the Archaeology Unit and Professor John Miksic's lab, Jean's experiences have been limited to washing, labeling, and sorting of artefacts. This field school will hence be a huge eye-opener for her. She looks forward to learning from the experts and experience of others who are in the field. She is excited to explore the archaeological discipline in the context of Cambodia as well.

**HOU Zhi**; *Wuhan University, China; China*

Hou Zhi (Hannah) is 24 years old and a second year Masters candidate in History at Wuhan University, specializing in archaeology. She is interested in Southeast Asian archaeology and would like to do a study on some of the archaeological cultures in this area. The NSC archaeological field school would provide her not only a great opportunity to get more systematic training but also professional exchanges with outstanding professors and students. She hopes that her future work will provide scholars from both home and abroad with some new dates and knowledge.



**Amir HUSNI**; *Universiti Sains Malaysia; Indonesia*

Amir Husni is a graduate student studying archaeology at the Universiti Sains Malaysia. He is excited to join the programme as a participant and will study hard during the field school. He hopes to develop his archaeological knowledge, enhance his practical skills, and share it with his college mates and juniors when he returns to Indonesia.

# PARTICIPANTS

**Natalie KHOO** Lie Yin; *University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; Singapore*

Natalie is a 2nd year Archaeology and Social Anthropology undergraduate. During her gap year, she volunteered at the Empress place rescue excavation in Singapore and at the NSC Archaeology Unit. She is interested in the application of theories such as heterarchy and collective action to Southeast Asian polities and interactions. She hopes to gain new field skills in a research context in preparation for her third year dissertation on Pulau Ubin. As a graduate of SOTA (School of the Arts Singapore), she is also keen on the application of visual ethnography and film in archaeology.



**Muhammad Suhail Bin Mohamed Yazid**; *National University of Singapore; Singapore*

Suhail hopes that the field school can help him deepen his appreciation of archaeology as he begins to set forth on his postgraduate journey. He believes that the programme will help shed insights about how he can develop and weave the archaeological dimension into his research. At the same time, it will allow him to get in touch with the experts and friends who are enthusiastic about the field. He is confident that the professional and personal bonds will turn out to be invaluable.

**Nimmy Namrata**; *Conservation Architect; India*

Nimmy Namrata is a conservation practitioner currently working at the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH). She has also worked with the national and state governments in India. Her background is architecture with a Masters' in Conservation. She has special interests in Buddhist studies and intends to use architecture as a tool for understanding Buddhism. She has worked around the archaeological World Heritage sites of Nalanda University and Mahabodhi temple in an effort to establish the urban and architectural patterns in response to Buddhist philosophies and practices. The NSC field school, will help her develop management of complex archaeological sites skills along with the fundamentals of archaeological excavations.



**SOK Chanthida**; *Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia; Cambodia*

Chanthida is an Archaeology graduate from Royal University of Fine Art. She has participated many excavations in Cambodia and overseas. She loves excavation and research and it is the reason that she applied for the 2017 Nalanda-Sriwijaya Centre Archaeological field school. She believes that through the programme she will be able to learn more from other participants during the field school. In future, she would like to be an archaeologist and to share her knowledge and experiences to the new generation of scholars.

**Amanda SPRADLING**; *Northern Illinois University; United States of America*

Amanda Spradling is a first year MA student studying Southeast Asian art history. Her focus is early Buddhist art, particularly terracotta sculpture in prehistoric Thailand. The 2017 NSC Archaeological Field School will be her first experience on an archaeological dig, and she looks forward to learning new methods, as well as researching with colleagues from a variety of disciplines. She hopes to write an MA thesis from an interdisciplinary and cross-cultural approach, linking the Thai terracotta tradition with other South and Southeast Asian artwork.



**Anne Marie VALERA**; *University of the Philippines - Diliman; the Philippines*

Annie is an MS Archaeology student specialising in Mortuary Archaeology. Her research interests include the following topics under prehistoric to precolonial Southeast Asia: human bones and paleopathology, burial artefacts, and human settlement patterns. She hopes to enhance and improve her abilities, to acquire new knowledge and skills while working with people from different cultures, to have awareness and deeper understanding of the past, as well as to be able to handle the physical remains of ancient human activities.

**VU Thi Hang**; *Vietnam Museum of Fine Arts, Hanoi; Vietnam*

Vu Thi Hang (31 years old) is a junior researcher at the Vietnam Museum of Fine Arts. She is interested in Vietnamese fine arts, particularly the history of art from the 16th to 17th century. By joining the field school, she is excited to exchange knowledge, enhance her skills, and expand her relationships to the international and regional research networks.



## NSC Staff & Former Fellows



**Dr. Terence CHONG**

**Institutional Senior Advisor and Oversight Coordinator  
Head, The Nalanda–Sriwijaya Centre (NSC)  
Deputy Director, ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute**

Dr Chong is Head of NSC and Deputy Director of ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute. 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 and 2016 Field School Campaign; making the programme a reality; and strongly supports the EAS and regional partnership strategic goals.

**Dr. D. Kyle LATINIS**

**Field School Director and Principal Investigator  
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. Kyle oversees projects and field training in Mainland Southeast Asia, having over 25 years of experience in the Asia-Pacific region. Kyle 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) & Field Training:** Historical Ecology; Environmental Archaeology; Research Design and Methodology; Ethnography; and Cultural Resource Management



**Dr. EA Darith**

**Field School Director and Principal Investigator  
Deputy Director, Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation  
(AICRD), APSARA National Authority  
Visiting Fellow, NSC (2014-2015)**

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 National Authority and numerous international teams. His main research interests include Khmer stoneware ceramic industries and kilns; having excavated more than 10 stoneware kilns throughout the Angkor region. He 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.

**Lecture(s) & Field Training:** Archaeology in Cambodia; History of Cambodia; Angkor; Regional Interaction and Influence; Ceramic Industries and Implications

**Dr. Hélène NJOTO**

**Field School Art and Architectural Historian  
Visiting Fellow, NSC**

Dr Hélène Njoto specialises in Art and Architecture History in Southeast Asia, with contributions to ancient and contemporary Indonesian topics. Dr Njoto conducted research on the circulation of foreign art and architectural types in Java; questioning cultural exchanges in Maritime Southeast Asia, particularly Early Islamic Art in Java. Methods include analyses of stone and wooden funerary sculpture where non-local motives and techniques 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.

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





**Mr. LIM Chen Sian**  
**Archaeologist**  
**Associate Fellow, NSC**

Lim Chen Sian studied archaeology and finance at Boston University, and received his MA Southeast Asian Studies from the National University of Singapore. He started his career in Mesoamerica working on the Maya. Subsequent interests included Egypt and Southeast Asia. His primary focus is historical archaeology, particularly the transitional period between pre-and-post European contact in Southeast Asia; the development of port settlements; military fortifications; and trade ceramics. He has considerable experience in archaeology and has led all major archaeological investigations in Singapore since 2006. He has worked extensively on lobbying for legislative changes pertaining to impact assessments, protection of sites, and artifact ownership. He has given numerous talks and lectures to schools and museums, curated archaeology and heritage-related exhibitions at local museums and other venues. He is currently an ISEAS PhD Scholar and is undertaking his doctoral research at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London.

**Lecture/Workshop(s):** Historical Archaeology in Southeast Asia; Urban & Rescue Archaeology; Planning Archaeological Projects

**Ms. FOO Shu Tieng**

**Archaeologist; Field School Personnel, Logistics, 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 archaeology projects in Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore, and the USA. Her research interests include Southeast Asian prehistoric transitions, such as issues of sedentism; the development of pottery; and the origins of cities and states. She is well trained in archaeological field techniques; particularly survey, excavation, and artefact analysis.



**Workshop and Field Training:** Excavation techniques, data recording, post-excavation analysis



**Mr. KAO Jiun Feng (Aaron)**  
**Archaeologist**  
**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 2013–2016. Aaron's primary research interest is in pottery analysis. He is currently studying earthenware recovered from Singapore and is intrigued by the 14th century port settlement of Temasek and her neighbours. Apart from fieldwork and research, 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 Field Training:** Site, feature and artefact field illustration and analysis; excavation techniques, survey methods; data recording, post-excavation analysis

**Mr. NG Jian Cheng (Michael)**

**Archaeologist**  
**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 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 Field Training:** Field survey; mapping; field photography; excavation techniques, data recording, post-excavation analysis

**Ms. FONG Sok Eng**  
**Assistant Operations Manager**  
**Research Officer, NSC**

Sok Eng obtained her Bachelor Degree with Honours in Social Sciences from National University of Singapore. Her primary research interests are in economics and history.

**Administration; Logistics**



## Cambodian Senior Advisors & Staff: APSARA National Authority



H.E. Dr. **TAN Boun Suy**

**Institutional Senior Advisor and Oversight Coordinator  
Deputy Director General, APSARA National Authority**

His Excellency (H.E.) Dr Tan Boun Suy has been the Deputy Director General of APSARA Authority in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Community since 2008. He received his Doctorate of Science in France in 1998. His research in Cambodia has focused on Cambodian agriculture and organic farming and is 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 discussed the application of a natural Cambodian plant which would slow lichen growth on rocks and temple features. His contributions to environmental archaeology, agricultural, subsistence systems, soils science, and conservation have benefited students, professionals and the field of archaeology in Cambodia.

Welcome Remarks and Lecture(s): Policy, Geology, and Environment in Cambodia

H. E. **SOK Sangvar**

**ATMP, Senior Advisor**

**Deputy Director General, APSARA National Authority**

H. E. Sok Sangvar obtained a Baccalaureate in Social and Economic Science, Lycee Stanislas, Paris (2005) and an undergraduate degree in Hospitality and Tourism Management in Glion Higher Education Institute, Switzerland (2008). He earned his Masters Degree in Cultural and Environmental Heritage Management from the Australian National University (2013). He served the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Tourism where as Deputy Director of the Department of Tourism Industry. H. E. Sok Sangvar is actively involved in cultural matters, particularly the Inscription of Preah Vihear Temple on the World Heritage List and the Management of the Angkor World Heritage Site. In 2013, he became the head of the working group to implement the Angkor Tourism Management Plan (TMP). He was promoted to the position of Deputy Director General of APSARA National Authority in 2015.



Lecture(s): Angkor Tourist Management Plan



H. E. Dr. **HANG Peou**

**Deputy Director General, APSARA National Authority**

H. E. 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, rehabilitating many ancient hydraulic systems to assure the stability of temples and the sustainable development of Siem Reap. The flooding 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

Mr. **IM Sokrithy**

**Senior Archaeologist and Scientific / Site Supervisor**

**Deputy Director, Angkor International Center for Research and Documentation (AICRD), APSARA National 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. 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) & Field Training: Angkor Civilization, Banteay Chhmar





**Mr. TANN Sophal**

**Deputy Director, Department of Conservation of the Monuments Inside the Angkor Park and Preventative Archaeology, APSARA National Authority**

Mr Tann Sophal completed his BA degree in Historical Archaeology and Art History in 1995 from the Royal University of Fine Arts, Phnom Penh. After his graduation he attended several courses regarding the conservation and restoration of the ancient monuments in Indonesia. Between 1996 and 2000 he participated as a local expert in the project of conservation and restoration of the main gates of the Royal Palace of Phimeanakas inside the Capital of Angkor Thom. He continued to restore some other Angkorian brick temples in the southeast region of Angkor and became a senior local conservation expert specializing in brick conservation and restoration. He has been working for the APSARA Authority for more than 20 years. As the Deputy Director of the Department of Conservation of the Monuments inside the Angkor Park (DCMA), he supervised several conservation and restoration projects in the Angkor Park. He's also a rare resource person for Cambodia in the field of brick conservation and restoration.

Lecture(s): Conservation of Monuments, Preventative Archaeology

**Mr. CHHAY Rachna**

**Site Manager**

**Head, Office of Ceramic Study, AICRD, APSARA National Authority**

Mr. Chhay Rachna graduated with a Bachelor of Arts from Royal University of Fine Arts in 2002 and has worked as an archaeologist at APSARA Authority since 2003. He has gotten involved in various roles, from field worker to field director, within the APSARA Authority for the conservation of Angkor World Heritage sites. He has mainly directed the field excavations at four Angkorian kiln sites, in order to understand the kiln technology and their ceramic production. He has also have gotten involved, as the Co-Field Director, with the Greater Angkor Project, to study the Greater of Angkor region from its ancestry to abandonment: the growth, daily life, and transformation of the suburbs of Angkor. It is a cooperation project between APSARA Authority, University Sydney, and École française d'Extreme-Orient.



**Mr. KHIEU Chan**

**Site Manager**

**Archaeologist, AICRD, APSARA National Authority**

As an archaeologist, Khieu Chan has worked on some projects covering archaeology and its related fields. Since 2000, he has been a junior researcher for Archaeology and Cultural Research Projects with APSARA Authority. He participated in the excavation of Angkorian territorial management with EFEO, Angkor hydraulic systems management (The Greater Angkor Project, University of Sydney), Iron smelting sites, and the Casting for the King in Angkor Thom City. He was also a field researcher of 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. He graduated with a university degree in Archaeology from the Royal University of Fine Arts, Cambodia in 1997.

**Ms. SOENG Sreytouch**

**Archaeologist, AICRD, APSARA National Authority**

Sreytouch is an Archeology graduate from the Royal University of Fine Arts. Her thesis was on The Sun and Moon in Khmer civilization. She used to participate in research projects with the Chinese Academy of Culture and Heritage at Ta Keo Temple, the NARA research Institute at Krang Kor, the Sydney University research team at Kok Pnov, and has participated in a stone conservation training programmes at the National Museum and Bayon temple conservation with JASA. She has experience with ceramics classification, drawing, and reporting at the EFEO.



**Mr. PO Nimol**

**Archaeologist, AICRD, APSARA National Authority**

Nimol graduated from the Royal University of Fine Arts. In 2015, his thesis was on the Trapeang Khna and Its' related Sites (a Koh Ker Site). In terms research and field work experience, he completed archaeology training programmes at the Banteay Kdei temple with Sophia University, Japan, in 2013 and at Takeo temple with the Chinese Academy Culture and Heritage (CACH) in 2014. He completed an excavation training course at Sambor Prei Kuk (Isanapura), and learned survey, excavation, measuring, and trench drawing techniques conducted by Sambor Prei Kuk Conservation Project, Ministry of culture and Fine Arts and Waseda University, in 2015. He has also completed a training programme about topographic survey at Banteay Kdei temple with Sophia University, Japan, in 2015.

Mr. HUON Yav

**Archaeologist, Department of Conservation of Monuments Outside Angkor Park, APSARA National Authority**

Huon Yav 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 and archaeologist in the Department of Conservation of Monument Outside Angkor Park, APSARA National Authority. He worked at the Koh Ker site for three years. He and his colleagues initiated a ceramic distribution ground survey at Koh Ker in 2015, and he helped to design the NSC Archaeological Field School research in 2015 and 2016. Yav was one of the site managers for the previous NSC projects. His interests include ceramic analysis, ceramics, industries, settlements, and habitation.



Ms. SEANG Sophany

**Archaeologist, Department of Conservation of Monuments Inside Angkor Park and Preventative Archaeology, APSARA National Authority**

Seang Sophany recently graduated from the Royal University of Fine Arts. In 2014. Her thesis analyzed Lokesvara sculpture in Banteay Chhmar Temple. She conducted research at Phnom Kulen with the NSC-APSARA team in 2015 and was a NSC 2015 Field School participant. She has worked at the Banteay Kdei Temple with Sophia University; and the Khna Por Kiln and Bakong Kiln with the APSARA Authority team. Sophany was also the Logistics-Personnel and Operations manager for the 2016 NSC Field School.

## Senior Adjunct Advisors, Guest Lecturers, & Specialised Trainers

Dr. Károly BELÉNYESY (Rambo)

**Senior Archaeologist and Scientific 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 and post medieval urban archaeology, metallurgy, and medieval firearms. His research also includes analyzing historical environments and landscapes. He has directed Archaeology projects at Koh Ker to include LiDAR analysis. Dr Belényesy is Chief Executive, leader and special expert of archaeological projects, research and development activities, and Leader of the Hungarian archaeological mission in Cambodia.

Lecture(s) & Field Training: Archaeology, Survey, Excavation, LiDAR, Angkorian Landscapes

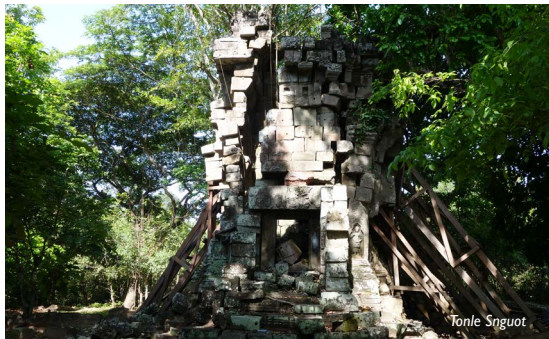


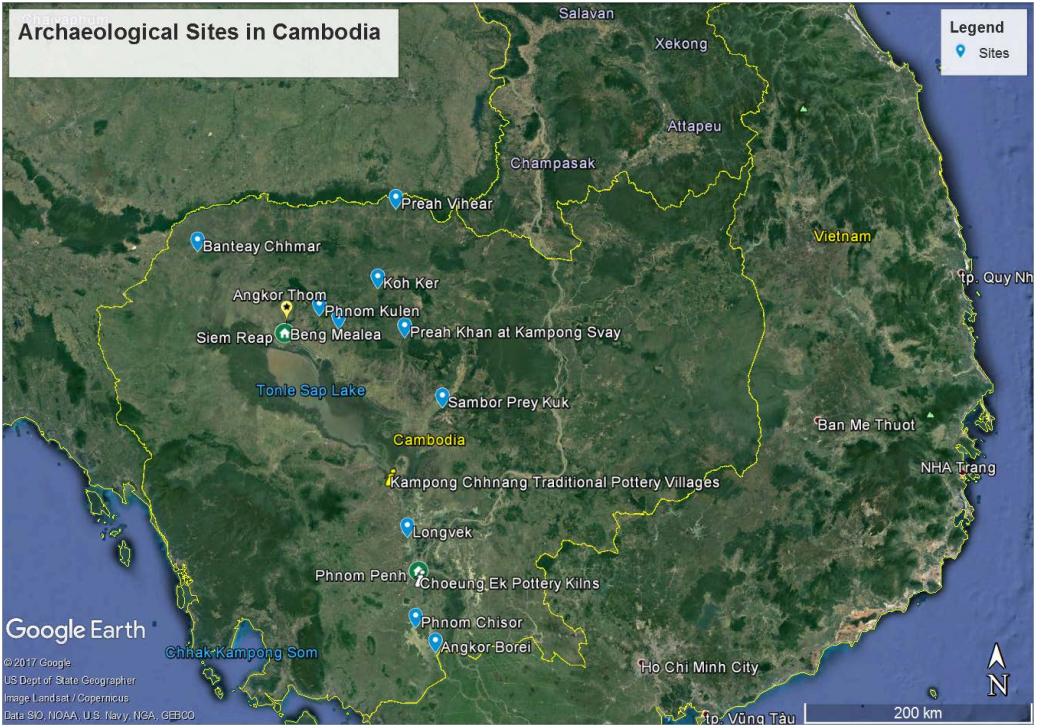
Dr. CHHEM Kieth Rethy

**Senior Advisor and Subject Matter Expert; Ancient Angkorian Hospitals, Medical Practices, and Services, CDRI**

Dr Chhem Rethy is a medical doctor and historian of medicine with experience in global health policy and ASEAN Higher Education. He taught radiology at various universities in Canada, Singapore, Japan, and Austria for 28 years. He was the Chairman of Medical Imaging Department at Western University (Canada) before joining the International Atomic Energy Agency as Director of the Division of Human Health (2008-2014). He is currently the Executive Director of the Cambodian Development Resource Institute, a leading think tank in Cambodia and the ASEAN region. He holds a MD, a PhD in Education and a PhD in History.

Lecture(s) & Field Training: Ancient Medical Practices





## Map of Angkor Park



Jul/Aug 2017	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
<b>Calendar of Events</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
	<p><i>Siem Reap</i> <b>30</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation work at Bakong, Preaek Ko</li> <li>- Tani Kiln Museum</li> <li>- Salakavan, Banteay Kdei, and Srah Srang site visits</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i> <b>31</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Angkor Wat, Angkor Thom, Preah Khan site visits</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Udar Meanchhey</i> <b>01</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out from Siem Reap</li> <li>- Spean Torp, Prum Kel, Prasat Kol site visits</li> <li>- Architecture history training</li> <li>- Site survey training</li> <li>- Hotel check-in at Udar Meanchhey</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Siem Reap</i> <b>06</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i> <b>07</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i> <b>08</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>
	<p><i>Singapore</i> <b>13</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fort Canning</li> <li>- For Canning Sites</li> <li>- Civic District walk through (site lecture)</li> <li>- Asian Civilisations Museum</li> </ul>	<p><i>Singapore</i> <b>14</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bus to ISEAS / NSC</li> <li>- Library tour</li> <li>- Seminar</li> <li>- Lunch, presentation</li> <li>- Briefings</li> <li>- AU post-excavation</li> <li>- Return to hotel</li> </ul>	<p><i>Singapore</i> <b>15</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bus to ISEAS / NSC</li> <li>- Prepare for presentations</li> <li>- Afternoon: Participant Presentations (public)</li> <li>- Certificates</li> <li>- Return to hotel</li> <li>- Closing dinner</li> </ul>

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p style="text-align: right;"><b>26</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>27</b></p> <p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-in</li> <li>- Admin/Finances</li> <li>- Health/Security Briefs</li> <li>- Introductory remarks</li> <li>- Group Dinner</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>28</b></p> <p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Angkor Training Center</li> <li>- APSARA National Authority staff</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>29</b></p> <p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site visit to Sambor Prei Kuk</li> <li>- Site orienteering and compass survey training</li> <li>- Evening: Briefings</li> </ul>
<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>02</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Banteay Torp, Banteay Chmar, and surrounding temples</li> <li>- Architecture history training</li> <li>- Site survey training</li> <li>- Hotel check-in at Siem Reap</li> <li>- Evening: Briefings</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>03</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Site briefings</li> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>04</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>05</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>
<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>09</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Excavation at Tonle Snguot</li> <li>- Site closeout</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>10</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post-excavation analysis</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Siem Reap</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>11</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Post-excavation analysis</li> <li>- Skills training</li> <li>- Afternoon briefings</li> <li>- Evening: Lectures</li> </ul>	<p><i>Singapore</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>12</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out in Siem Reap</li> <li>- Fly to Singapore</li> <li>- Hotel check-in in Singapore</li> </ul>
<p><i>Singapore</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>16</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hotel check-out</li> <li>- Bon voyage</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>17</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>18</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>19</b></p>

**DETAILED ITINERARY**

Date (day)	Time 24 hr clock: 0000-2400	Event Information
27 JUL (Thurs)	1400 1700 1800	Participants check into Siem Reap Hotel Safety Briefing Welcome Dinner (to be determined - TBD) Introductions, remarks, lecture, briefings
28 JUL (Fri)	0630 0730 0900   1200 1400  Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) APSARA facilities; Ceramics Unit lab Lecture Workshop at Angkor Training Center by APSARA senior staff “Angkor Civilization” by Mr. Im Sokrithy “Ceramic Industries” by Dr. Ea Darith “Conservation of Angkor Monuments” by Mr. Tann Sophal “Water Management in Angkor” by HE Hang Pou “Angkor Tourist Management Plan” by HE Sok Sanvar “Policy, Geology, and Environment in Cambodia” by HE Dr. Tan Boun Suy Lunch at APSARA National Authority “Wat Bo: Collection, Historic Murals” by Dr. Ea Darith and Dr. D. Kyle Latinis Dinner on own Evening lecture
29 JUL (Sat)	0500 0600 0900 1200 1600 Evening 2100	Bus to Kampong Thom Breakfast en route Sambor Prei Kuk Lunch Return to Siem Reap Dinner on own Evening briefings
30 JUL (Sun)	0700 0730 0930 1030 1130 1230 1500 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Conservation work at Bakong Preah Ko Tani Museum Salakavan site Lunch in Angkor Park Banteay Kdei Srah Srang Return to Hotel dinner on own Evening lecture

<p>31 JUL (Mon)</p>	<p>0700 0800 1200 1300  1700 Evening 2030</p>	<p>Breakfast (hotel) Angkor Wat Lunch at Angkor Park Angkor Thom Gates Bayon Terraces Pitou Phimeanakas Baphuon Preah Khan Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures</p>
<p>1 AUG (Tues)</p>	<p>0430 0600  1200 1330 1700 1900 2030</p>	<p>Hotel check-out, depart for Banteay Meanchey Breakfast and site visits en route Spean Torp Prum Kel Prasat Kol Lunch More site visits and training Hotel check-in at Oddar Meanchey Group dinner Evening lectures</p>
<p>2 AUG (Weds)</p>	<p>0600 0700  1000 1200 1230 1600 Evening Evening 2030</p>	<p>Breakfast (to be determined-TBD) Banteay Torp Banteay Chmar and surrounding temples/sites Architecture and art history training Lunch (at sites) More site visits Return to Siem Reap Hotel check in Dinner on own Evening lectures</p>
<p>3 AUG (Thurs)</p>	<p>0700 0730 0800 0830 1030 1200 1300 1600 1700 Evening 2030</p>	<p>Breakfast (hotel) Excavation at Tonle Snguot Orientation at site Orientation at excavation units Initial skills training Lunch (on site) Skills training - stratigraphic excavations; structural excavations Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings</p>

4 AUG (Fri)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
5 AUG (Sat)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
6 AUG (Sun)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
7 AUG (Mon)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
8 AUG (Tues)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
9 AUG (Weds)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Excavations and training at Tonle Snguot Lunch (on site) Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
10 AUG (Thurs)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Post Excavation: Analyze findings at ACU Lunch at APSARA canteen Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings



11 AUG (Fri)	0630 0700 1200 1600 1700 Evening 2030	Breakfast (hotel) Post Excavation: Analyze findings at ACU Lunch at APSARA canteen Afternoon participant briefings Return to hotel Dinner on own Evening lectures/briefings
12 AUG (Sat)	0700 1000 1100 1200 1400 Arrival/ Evening	Breakfast (hotel) Briefings Hotel check-out Lunch Participants depart for Singapore (MI 633 via Danang)  Hotel check-in (bus will take participants to hotel)
13 AUG (Sun)	1000 1200 1330 1530 1630 Evening	Site visit: Fort Canning (walk to site) Lunch on own (foodcourts nearby) Asian Civilizations Museum Urban site discussions Participants free to explore Singapore Dinner on own
14 AUG (Mon)	0830 0900 1000 1130 1230  1330 1530 1730 Evening	Bus to ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute ISEAS Library tour Seminar Room 2: NSC Lecture Series by Andrea Acri Pizza Lunch & briefing at ISEAS Seminar Room I ISEAS: Group division, Introduction how to make presentation, and library research  Prepare presentation at ISEAS Library demo room (B1) Archaeology Unit and Singapore post-excavation activities Return to hotel Dinner on own
15 AUG (Tues)	0830 0930 1200 1330 1700 1730 1900 1915	Bus to ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute Prepare presentations at ISEAS demo room (B1) Lunch on your own Team/participant presentations Certificates awarded Return to hotel Bus to dinner venue Closing dinner in Singapore
16 AUG (Weds)	Morning	Participants check out of hotel before noon Participants go to their next destination - Bon Voyage  Thank you - we already miss everyone :-)

# ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

All information found in this information booklet is accurate to the best of our knowledge as of 5 July 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/2017nscafs/>).

## 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 - especially TRAVEL ADVISORIES and INFORMATION from your own country of citizenship. 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.

# 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.

## Siem Reap

Ta Prohm Hotel, Pokambor St., Mondul I,  
Svaydangkum Commune, Angkor,  
Krong Siem Reap, Cambodia  
(+855)63-760-087  
Hotel reservations: 27th July to 1st August, 2nd-  
12th August 2017  
Twin Room Sharing Basis

## Oddar Meanchhey

Choeun Prakkap Hotel, Sam Rong Village Commune  
District,  
Oddar Meanchey Province, Cambodia  
(+855)65-391777/65-092-141646  
Hotel reservations: 1st August 2017  
Twin Room Sharing Basis

## Singapore

Oxford Hotel ([www.oxfordhotel.com.sg](http://www.oxfordhotel.com.sg))  
218 Queen Street, Singapore 188549  
Google Map: <http://goo.gl/maps/sxYKkm>  
Hotel reservations: 12th to 16th August, 2017  
Single / Twin Room Sharing Basis

## Useful Telephone Numbers

### 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



# Singapore Civic District and River

- Legend**
- Asian Civilisations Museum
  - MRT
  - Oxford Hotel
  - Sites

# EMBASSY INFORMATION

Country	Singapore	Cambodia
Australia	Australian High Commission, Singapore 25 Napier Road, Singapore 258507 Switchboard: +65 6836 4100 Fax : +65 67375481 Email (General Enquiries): enquiries-sg@dfat.gov.au Website: <a href="http://singapore.embassy.gov.au/">http://singapore.embassy.gov.au/</a>	Australian Embassy 16B, National Assembly Street, Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkamon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: +855 (0)23 213 470 Fax: +855 (0)23 213 413 Email: <a href="mailto:australian.embassy.cambodia@dfat.gov.au">australian.embassy.cambodia@dfat.gov.au</a> Website: <a href="http://cambodia.embassy.gov.au/penh/home.html">http://cambodia.embassy.gov.au/penh/home.html</a>
Cambodia	Royal Embassy of Cambodia 400 Orchard Road, # 10-03/04, Orchard Towers Singapore 238875, Singapore Tel: (65) 6732 4764 Fax: (65) 6341 9201 E-mail: <a href="mailto:camemb.sg@mfa.gov.kh">camemb.sg@mfa.gov.kh</a>	(Not Applicable)
China	Embassy of the P.R. China in Singapore 150 Tanglin Road, Singapore 247969 Consular Affairs Office: 64712117(Tel) 64795345(Fax) Administrative Office: 64180252(Tel) 64180250(Fax) Email: <a href="mailto:chinaemb_sg@mfa.gov.cn">chinaemb_sg@mfa.gov.cn</a> Website: <a href="http://www.chinaembassy.org.sg">http://www.chinaembassy.org.sg</a>	Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Cambodia No.156, Mao Tse Toung Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia Mail Box: P.O.BOX 26 Contact: 00855-23-720560 (Admin) 00855-23-720922 (Fax) 00855-12-810928 (On duty) 00855-23-217086 (Consular) E-mail: <a href="mailto:chinaemb_kh@mfa.gov.cn">chinaemb_kh@mfa.gov.cn</a> Website: <a href="http://kh.china-embassy.org/eng/">http://kh.china-embassy.org/eng/</a>
India	High Commission of India 31, Grange Road, Singapore 239702. Tel: +65 - 6737 6777 Fax: +65 - 6732 6909 Website: <a href="https://www.hcisingapore.gov.in/index.php">https://www.hcisingapore.gov.in/index.php</a> Passport and Visa Application Centre For enquiries on passport, visa and other consular services please contact: Phone No. +6531635611 or Email ID: <a href="mailto:info@blsindia.sg">info@blsindia.sg</a> . Guidelines: <a href="http://www.blsindia.sg">www.blsindia.sg</a> . For emergency services please call: + 65 83586004	Embassy of India, Phnom Penh, Cambodia No.50, Street No. 214, Samdech Pan Ave., Sangkat Boeung Raing, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh Tel No.: (+855-23) 210912 / 210913 Fax No. (+855-23) 213640 / 210914 Email: <a href="mailto:visaembindia@online.com.kh">visaembindia@online.com.kh</a> Website: <a href="http://www.indembassyphnompenh.org/index.php">http://www.indembassyphnompenh.org/index.php</a>
Indonesia	The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia Singapore 7 Chatsworth Road, Singapore 249761 Main line: +65-6737 7422 Fax number: +65-6737 5037 / 6235 5783 Email: <a href="mailto:info@indonesianembassy.sg">info@indonesianembassy.sg</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kbrisingapura.sg">www.kbrisingapura.sg</a> / <a href="http://www.indonesianembassy.sg">www.indonesianembassy.sg</a> / <a href="http://www.kemlu.go.id/singapore">www.kemlu.go.id/singapore</a>	Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Phnom Penh No.1, Street 466, Corner Norodom Boulevard Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia Telephone : +855 23 217 934, +855 23 216 148 +855 12 813 282 (Emergency 24 Hours) Fax : +855 23 217 566 Email. : <a href="mailto:phnompenh.kbri@kemlu.go.id">phnompenh.kbri@kemlu.go.id</a> <a href="mailto:kbri-ppenh@online.com.kh">kbri-ppenh@online.com.kh</a> Website: <a href="http://www.kemlu.go.id/phnompenh">http://www.kemlu.go.id/phnompenh</a>

Myanmar	Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar 15, ST. Martin's Drive, Singapore 257996 Tel: (65) 67350209, 67351672, 67355263, 67356576, Consular – 67352035 Visa – 67353164 Fax: (65) 6735 6236 Email: webmaster@myanmarembassy.sg Website: <a href="http://www.myanmarembassy.sg/">http://www.myanmarembassy.sg/</a>	Embassy of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Phnom Penh 181, Preah Norodom Boulevard, Boeung Keng Kang I, Khan Chamcarmon, Phnom Penh (855-23) 223 761 , 223 762 (Phone) (855-23) 223 763 (Fax) Email: mephnompenh@yahoo.com Website: www.mephnompenh.org
The Philippines	Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines 20 Nassim Road, Singapore 258395 Phone Trunkline: 6737 3977 (operator-assisted) Consular: consular.sgpe@gmail.com Passport Email: epassport.sgpe@gmail.com Visa: consular.sgpe@gmail.com Website: <a href="https://www.philippine-embassy.org.sg/">https://www.philippine-embassy.org.sg/</a>	Embassy of the Republic of the Philippines No. 182 Preah Norodom Blvd., Sangkat Tonle Bassac, Khan Chamkarmon, PhnomPenh 12301 Kingdom of Cambodia Landline: +855 23 333 303   +855 23 222 304 Fax: +855 23 215 143 Mobile Hotlines: +855 98 888 771 Email: phnompenh.pe@dfa.gov.ph phnompenhpe@ezecom.com.kh Website: <a href="http://phnompenhpe.dfa.gov.ph/">http://phnompenhpe.dfa.gov.ph/</a>
Singapore	(Not Applicable)	Embassy of the Republic of Singapore, Phnom Penh 129 Norodom Boulevard, Phnom Penh Cambodia Tel:+855-23-221-875 Facsimile:+855-23-210-862 (Chancery) +855-23-214-578 (Consular Section) For urgent consular assistance: +855 23 220 914 (during office hours) or mobile no: +855 977 017 371 (after office hours) Email: singemb_pnh@mfa.sg Website: <a href="https://www.mfa.gov.sg/content/mfa/overseasmission/phnom_penh.html">https://www.mfa.gov.sg/content/mfa/overseasmission/phnom_penh.html</a>
USA	U.S. Embassy Singapore 27 Napier Road, Singapore 258508 Phone: (65) 6476-9100 Fax: (65) 6476-9340 Email: singaporeusembassy@state.gov Website: <a href="https://sg.usembassy.gov/">https://sg.usembassy.gov/</a>	U.S. Embassy in Cambodia #1, Street 96 Sangkat Wat Phnom, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh Phone: (855-23) 728-000 Website: <a href="https://kh.usembassy.gov/">https://kh.usembassy.gov/</a>
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, Cambodia Tel : 023 726 284. Fax. : 023 726 273

# PACKING LIST

Recommendation: 1 roll-able suitcase, 1 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: 28 (at night in Siem Reap) to 34 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 artefacts, 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

- 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
- Waterproof bags, umbrella, rain gear (July-August is the rainy season for Cambodia)
- 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

## Notes

***Getting to ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute***

If you missed the transport from the hotel to ISEAS (which will be provided), please use a taxi. The address for ISEAS is:

ISEAS - Yusof Ishak Institute  
30 Heng Mui Keng Terrace  
Singapore 119614  
Telephone: 6778-0955

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

*Lead Institutions:*



*Supporting Partners:*



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