

**NOMINATION OF
PROPERTIES FOR
INSCRIPTION ON THE
WORLD HERITAGE LIST** **PYU ANCIENT CITIES:**
HALIN, BEIKTHANO, SRI KSETRA

**Volume I:
NOMINATION DOSSIER**

JANUARY 2013



Prologue

A geopolitical entity sandwiched between two giant neighbours, India and China, forming the north eastern portion of South East Asian region, the country “Myanmar” is Mother Nature’s choicest son, endowed with a bountiful wealth of fossil, flora and fauna – a land of vast biodiversity. Second largest in territorial size among the ASEAN countries, with long land borders and coastline, Myanmar is exposed to the outside world, regardless of some impassable natural barriers in the form of lofty snow-capped mountain ranges and green thickets. Juxtaposed as a bridge in the tripod of East, South and South East Asia, Myanmar has been a transit station for travelers by land and sea since time immemorial. Myanmar’s physical features serve as a sort of wire network encompassing the country as a well-integrated entity.

Unavoidably the impact and influence of neighboring countries, particularly India and China, have been felt upon Myanmar. But Myanmar has managed to retain itself as an independent cultural identity in the process of adopting and adapting external impact and influence. The happy result of this process was the enrichment of its cultural heritage. Indigenous belief systems like nature and spirit worship easily mingled with ancestor worship from China and planet worship and Vedic culture of India. Later, the advent of Buddhism from India and Sri Lanka and its broad dissemination further fertilized and cultivated Myanmar cultural heritage both in depth and extent. The tolerant nature of the people and the co-existence of all belief systems including Buddhism in the country till today speak volumes for the development of Myanmar cultural heritages throughout its history.

Many foreign travelers from East and West had visited capitals and dynastic kingdoms of Myanmar. Peripatetic Chinese Buddhist monks transited in Pyu city states during their pilgrimages to and from Bodhagaya and other sacred sites in India. They left eye witness accounts of Pyu culture in their travelogues. The diplomatic mission with a troupe of performing artists dispatched to China in 802 AD was graphically recorded in the annals of old and new Tang dynasties. A Venetian adventurer Marco Polo in the service of Emperor Kublai Khan marched with equestrian Tartar archers into Bagan in the late 13th century AD and his account of Bagan art and architecture was quite impressive.

When, in later centuries, Europeans, the Portuguese, the Italians, the Dutch, the English, the French, the Germans and the Russians, both adventurers and economic prospectors came to Myanmar, they marveled and admired at the high standard of culture Myanmar had reached. To mention but a few of them: Ludovico Varthema, Nicolo di Conti, San Stefano, Balbi, Barbosa, Nitikin, Caesar Frederick, Ralph Fytch etc. who recorded in their travel accounts their firsthand knowledge and experience of Myanmar cultural heritage.

With the arrival of Anglo-French colonial rivalry to South East Asia in the 19th century, English and French frequented Myanmar capitals, Shwebo, Inwa, Amarapura and Mandalay to gain royal favour for their economic enterprises. They visited places of historical and cultural interests. John Crawfurd, an English envoy to Myanmar who wrote "An account of the 1827 Expedition to Bagan" remarks:

"The vast extent of the ruins of Pagan, and the extent and splendor of its religious edifices may be considered by some as proof of considerable civilization among the Burmans".

Twenty eight years later, another Englishman Sir Henry Yule, who was the Secretary of the mission of Sir Arthur Phayre (who compiled "History of Burma", published 1883, based upon original Myanmar sources in royal libraries) to the Court of King Mindon in 1855 A.D, gives his impression of Bagan he visited as follows:

"The whole, as seen from the river, might pass for a scene in another planet, so fantastic and unearthly was the architecture..."

Even after Myanmar monarchy was replaced by the British Raj, British high regard for Myanmar cultural heritage was manifested at all levels of British aristocracy, bureaucracy and intelligentsia. It was Lord Curzon, the Viceroy and Governor-General of British India who during his official tour in Mandalay in 1901 issued a minute dated 2 December 1901 "on the preservation of the Palace at Mandalay".

First-hand knowledge, experience and research of Myanmar cultural heritage flowed out from the prolific pens of English and European archaeologists, historians, researchers and writers such as Dr.E.Forchammer, Mr.Charles Douroiselle, G.H.Luce, B.R.Pearn, J.G.Scott, G.E.Harvey, J.S.Furnivall, Maurice Collis and many others who with their Myanmar counterparts founded the Burma Research Society in 1910 and published the prestigious academic journal, Journal of Burma Research Society (JBRS).

After Myanmar regained independence in 1948 visitors to the country were not wanting. Myanmar cultural heritage was kept under the lime light of the world through their writing. When the hotel and tourism industry was set up late in 1966, globe travelers began coming, inspite of difficulties in obtaining long visa.

Today, things have changed for better. Myanmar is on the take off for a new life. As Myanmar regains its rightful place in the international community it comes under international focus. We are encouraged and deeply heartened because international organizations and institutions like UNESCO and ICCROM

are giving out their helping hands to welcome culturally rich Myanmar into their family of cultural heritage. Admittedly we here in Myanmar have lagged behind modern advance and development in every aspect –Cultural Heritage is no exception. For the preservation, protection and promotion of our cultural heritage, we are in need of advice, guidance, moral, material, financial and technical assistance of international organizations and institutions, NGOS, INGOS and individual well wishers. We are happy and very thankful for they are now coming to us. Now the Nomination Dossier for three Pyu Ancient cities and their Management Plan for inscribing them on the World Cultural Heritage List has been successfully completed for submission to UNESCO. Their success will augur well for many more cultural heritage sites in Myanmar in long waiting queue for their turn.

On behalf of my government, my minis try and Myanmar people as well as on my behalf, sincere gratitude is expressed in three words “thank you all”.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aye Myint Kyu". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the printed name and title.

H.E. Aye Myint Kyu

Union Minister

Ministry of Culture

Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Acknowledgements

In the MingalaSutta in which the Lord Buddha prescribed 38 ways of conduct to beatitude, the third stanza runs “To honour those who are worthy of honour”. It is in true letter and spirit of this noble prescription that we give credit to all those who deserve it in the work of the preparation of the Nomination Dossier for submission to UNESCO for inscription of the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Myanmar on the List of World Heritage.

For the last 9 months, teams of UNESCO, ICCROM advisers, international and national experts, academicians, field archaeologists, engineers and clerical staff with financial support from Italy have relentlessly worked together to produce this magnum opus with unflagging esprit de corps.

For a culturally rich country like Myanmar, it is the first time to apply for its place on the World Heritage List, a welcome and long overdue effort.

Entrapped in the welter of internal and external challenges for nearly five decades, Myanmar seemed remote and blurred to international community, so much so that its wealth of cultural heritages was unknown, unnoticed and even neglected.

However, with the new Government under new leadership for the last year and a half ago, Myanmar’s debut on international scene opens it up in all respects.

Myanmar’s cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, created by nature and human occupation for the last millennia, deserves international recognition and sharing.

It is mainly with that purpose that Myanmar applies for nomination of the three Pyu Ancient Cities to be inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List.

On behalf of the Myanmar Government and people as well as on my behalf, the hard work of the teams, the advice and guidance of UNESCO, the experts, moral, material and financial support of these many organizations, institutions and governments are deeply appreciated and sincerely thanked.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Khin', with a stylized flourish at the end.

H.E. Sanda Khin
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Pyu Ancient Cities:

Halin
Beikthano
Sri Ksetra

Content

PROLOGUE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHAPTER 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a	Country / State Party.....	9
1.b	State, Province or Region	
1.c	Name of Property	
1.d	Geographical coordinates	
1.e	Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property components and buffer zones.....	10
1.f	Area of nominated property components and proposed buffer zones.....	20

CHAPTER 2: DESCRIPTION

2.a	Description of Property.....	21
2.b	History and development.....	53

CHAPTER 3: JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

3.1.a	Brief Synthesis.....	71
3.1.b	Criteria under which inscription is proposed and justification for inscription under these criteria	73

3.1.c	Statement of Integrity	125
3.1.d	Statement of Authenticity.....	130
3.1.e	Protection and Management Requirements	
	Framework for protection and management.....	149
3.2	Comparative analysis	157
3.3	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	178

CHAPTET 4: STATE OF CONSERVATION AND FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4.a	Present state of conservation	181
4.b	Factors affecting the property.....	220

CHAPTER 5: PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY

5.a	Ownership	253
5.b	Protective designation	266
5.c	Means of implementing protective measures	270
5.d	Existing plans related to municipality and region	
	in which the proposed property is located	278
5.e	Property management plan or other management system.....	279
5.f	Sources and levels of finance	282
5.g	Sources of expertise and training in conservation	
	and management techniques	285
5.h	Visitor facilities and infrastructure	288
5.i	Policies and programmes related to the presentation	
	and promotion of the property.....	300
5.j	Staffing level (professional, technical, maintenance)	

CHAPTER 6: MONITORING

6.a	Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation	307
6.b	Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring Property	318

CHAPTER 7: DOCUMENTATION

7.a	Photographs and audiovisual image Inventory and authorization form	325
7.b	Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property	396
7.c	Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property	398
7.d	Address where inventory, records and archives are held	398
7.e	Bibliography	399

CHAPTER 8 : CONTACT INFORMATION OF RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

8.a	Preparer	
8.b	Official local institution / agency	411
8.c	Other Local Institutions	412
8.d	Official web address	413

CHAPTER 9: SIGNATURE ON BEHALF OF THE STATE PARTY

9	Signature on behalf of the state party	415
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY *page 001 - 008*

State Party

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

State, Province or Region

Sagaing Region, Magwe Region, and Bago Region

Name of Property

Pyu Ancient Cities

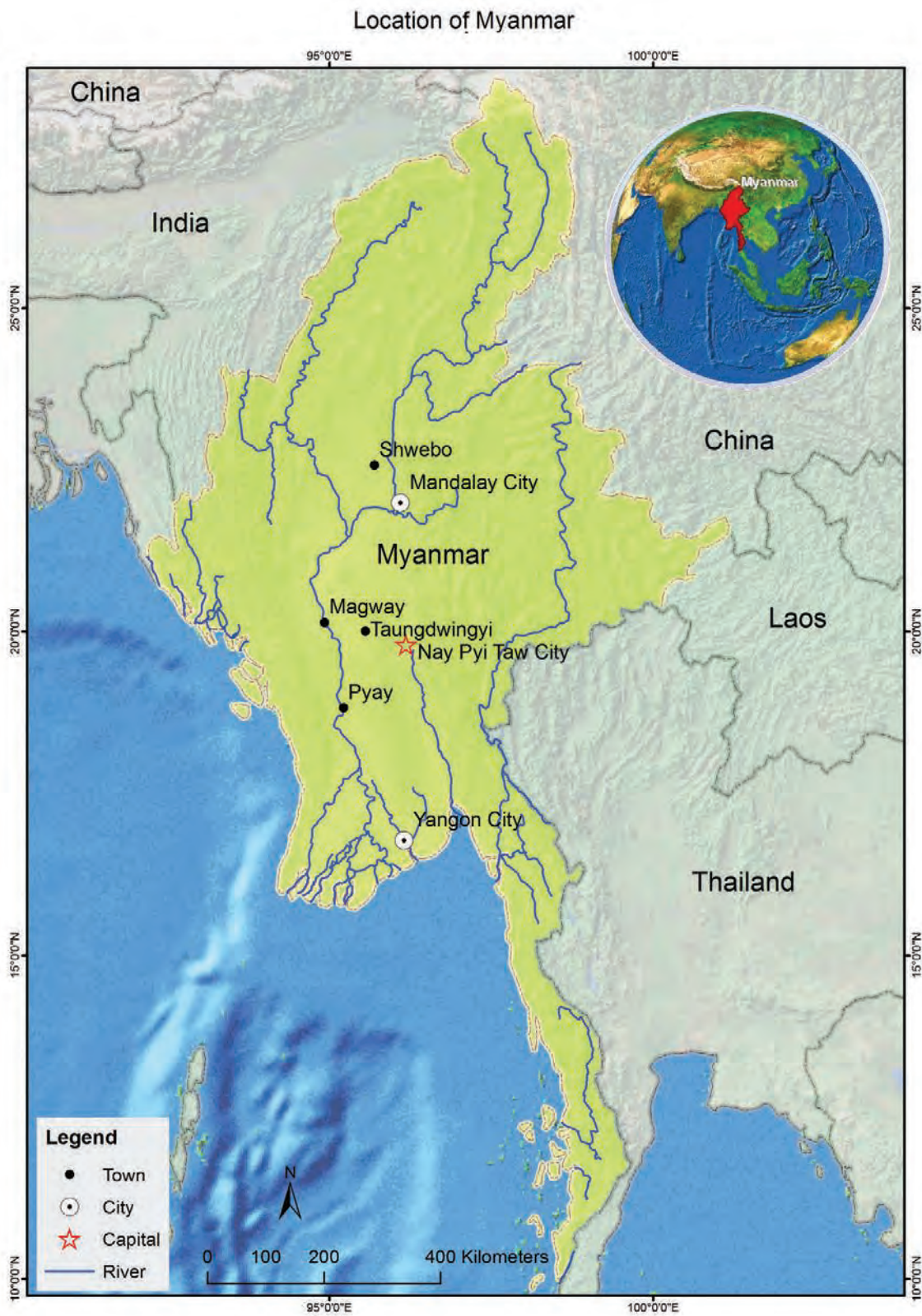
Geographical coordinates

No.	Name	Longitude	Latitude
1	Halin	E 95° 49' 7"	N 22° 28' 12"
2	Beikthano	E 95° 22' 46"	N 20° 0' 14"
3	Sri Ksetra	E 95° 17' 24"	N 18° 47' 54"

Textual description of the boundaries of the nominated property

The serial nomination of the Pyu Ancient Cities consists of the three walled cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra located in the Dry Zone of the Ayeyarwady River. At each city, the demarcation of the nominated World Heritage property follows the updated demarcation of the Ancient Site Zone under the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)*. The demarcation of the buffer zone at each city accords with the updated demarcation of the Protected and Preserved Zone under the same law. The proposed property boundaries encompass the entirety of the ancient brick walled city at each of the three sites, as well as extended peri-urban areas outside the walls which contain standing monuments, excavated and unexcavated moun, production area and ancient mounds and ancient landscape engineering features. Each buffer zone follows natural features such as mountains and streams, local administrative boundaries and land ownership parcels, and protects the environmental context of the ancient cities and associated features such as natural resource extraction sites.

Maps of the nominated property



Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities:
Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Criteria under which the property is nominated

(Criterion ii): Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact, following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

(Criterion iii): The Pyu Ancient Cities marked the emergence of the first historically-documented Buddhist urban civilization in Southeast Asia. The establishment of literate Buddhist monastic communities arose in tandem with the re-organization of agricultural production, the specialized production of manufactured goods, the construction of religious monuments in brick, and the development of unique mortuary practices.

(Criterion iv): Technological innovations in resource management, hydraulic engineering, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in city planning and building construction, resulting in the creation of urban prototypes which later proved critically influential for later city formation in Southeast Asia.

Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra developed and flourished over a period of more than 1,000 years between ca. 200 BCE and 900 CE in the Dry Zone of the middle Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. Covering a combined area of over 5,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 7,000 hectares, the highly-intact moated-and-walled urban settlements, set within a vast irrigated landscape, contain the remains of monumental brick Buddhist *stupas* (reliquaries), other ritual structures, palace-citadels, burial grounds, water management features and early industrial production sites.

The Pyu Ancient Cities provide exceptional testimony of the introduction of Buddhism into Southeast Asia two thousand years ago and the attendant economic, socio-political and cultural transformations which resulted in the rise of the first, largest, and longest-lived urbanized settlements of the region up until the 9th century. The Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate the Indic influences and swiftly move into a significant degree of re-invention. They created a special form of urbanization, the city of extended urban format, which subsequently influenced urbanization in most of mainland Southeast Asia. These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in the sub-region where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the early, mature and late stages of the Pyu civilization, characterized by the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages, the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities,

distinctive mortuary practices, skilful water management which enhanced agricultural productivity and ensured food security, sophisticated metal- and stone-working, and long-distance trade in manufactured goods. Stable conditions brought about by prolonged economic prosperity and enduring social order fostered innovative developments in construction technologies, city planning, agriculture and industrial production. The model of urban culture established by the Pyu Ancient Cities in the first millennium continued to influence subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years.

(Criterion ii): Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society – ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The consequences of the socio-political transformations prompted by the adoption of Buddhism were profound and pervasive, characterized by the concentration of the population in and around walled cities, increasingly complex social hierarchies underpinned by the *Cakravartin* principles of just rule by the monarch and broad-based populist religious establishments which functioned both as educational and social-welfare institutions. Marked by imposing memorial *stupa* and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures, the Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence of the emergence of these innovative architectural forms in the sub-region, some of which have no known prototypes. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact throughout Southeast Asia, providing stimulus for a suite of inter-related developments in architecture, technology, monumental arts, town planning, and landscape engineering. The transformations of the Pyu cities established a prototype for later state formation following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

(Criterion iii): The Pyu Ancient Cities marked the emergence of the first historically-documented Buddhist urban civilization in Southeast Asia. The establishment of literate Buddhist monastic communities arose in tandem with the re-organization of agricultural production, based on adept management of seasonally-scarce water resources using moats, canals and tanks, and the specialized production of manufactured goods in terracotta, iron, gold, silver and semi-precious stones both for veneration and for trade. The adoption of Buddhism underpinned the construction of religious monuments in brick through royal and common patronage, marking the shift to permanent materials from earlier timber building techniques, and the development of unique mortuary practices using buried urns to store cremated remains in funerary structures.

Buttressed by this affluence, the Pyu exchanged resources, agricultural products and manufactured goods across trading networks linking the Pyu Ancient Cities with commercial centers in Southeast Asia, China and India. Through this network Buddhist missionaries carried their oral and text-based Buddhist teaching deep into other areas of mainland Southeast Asia promoting the widespread diffusion of Buddhism, the adaptation of Indic scripts to write local vernacular languages, and fundamental social transformations along the lines that were already established in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

(Criterion iv): Technological innovations in resource management, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in urban planning and building construction. These innovations resulted in the rise of the three earliest, largest, and most long-lived Buddhist urban settlements in all of Southeast Asia. They were the prototypes of the extended urban format later to prove critically influential for city formation in the later classical monumental states of Southeast Asia.

The Pyu cities’ urban morphology set a new template characterized by massive gated walls surrounded by moats; a network of roads and canals linking urban space within the walls with extensive areas of extramural development; warehouses for agricultural produce and manufactured goods prior to shipment via overland and riverine routes; areas of specialized production; public utilities and food storage facilities; civic amenities; and monumental religious structures defined by towering *stupas* and sacred water bodies. At or near the center of the Pyu city was the palace-citadel marking the cosmic hub of the political and social universe.

The three Pyu Ancient cities are largely archaeologically intact, as seen in the standing monuments, the *in-situ* structural remains, the little-disturbed unexcavated remains and the still-functioning agrarian terrain. The urban footprint of each city, demarcated by the well-preserved moated city walls, remains highly legible two millennia later. The proposed property contains all the key attributes of the ancient Pyu civilization – the Buddhist architecture, the complex of material culture production, and the innovative urban morphology integrating massive brick constructions within a landscape of upland areas and flat irrigated ricefields. The completeness and reliability of dated archaeological sequences from the site, with radiocarbon dates derived from intact architectural features dating back to 190 BCE, provide scientific proof of the entire one-thousand year period of occupation of the cities, and reinforces palaeographic dates provided by inscriptions in Pyu script on artifacts excavated at the site. As a serial property, the three cities together provide sufficient material evidence – in the form of *in-situ* monumental and archaeological features and excavated artifacts – of the complete development trajectory of the Pyu culture.

There is some erosion of the brick architecture, particularly at Halin, and some urban encroachment and recent restoration at Sri Ksetra but these do not present major threats. The landscape engineering remains intact with manmade structures such as canals and water tanks remaining in continued use for on-going agricultural purposes. The significance of the Pyu Ancient Cities as religious sites, with remains of excavated ritual objects showing centuries of veneration at the ritual structures, is sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage, testimony to the vitality of these ancient traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

The authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to be found in the architectural *form and design* of unaltered and still-standing monumental structures and urban precincts; a continuous tradition of the *use and function* of the property’s sites of Buddhist veneration; enduring *traditions and techniques* of agricultural and production management systems, the origins of which are visible in the historic landscape and which continue to be practiced among the local community; the original *location and setting* of the cities as verified by archaeological research and which remains largely unchanged since the end of historic urbanized settlement 1,000 years ago; the *materials and*

substance of the excavated artifacts from the sites, sourced locally and manufactured on-site, and the spirit and feeling of the three ancient cities which throughout the history of Myanmar and until the present day continues to inspire pilgrimage.

In 1902 CE when the Pyu Ancient Cities were “re-discovered” by modern archaeologists, they came under the formal protection, conservation, supervision, and management of the government. Since then, formal measures for the legal protection and administrative management of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been institutionalized in nested levels of authority at central government, regional, district, and township levels. The Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) of the Ministry of Culture has the primary responsibility for all aspects of protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Gazetted as protected areas under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904) of British India, the Pyu Ancient Cities are further protected by the Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962), the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009) and the Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law 2011. To ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws at national and local levels, a number of mechanisms have been established. At the national level, there is the Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage. At the site level, to ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites, as well as to integrate the property’s conservation into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) has been established under the authority of the two national level committees.

The over-arching objective of the long-term management vision of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to safeguard the property, with two equally-important sub-objectives. The first of these is to communicate the heritage values and traditional knowledge embodied in the Pyu Ancient Cities to the general public of Myanmar and of the world. The second is to integrate safeguarding of the heritage of the Pyu Ancient Cities with local development plans in order to use the heritage as the basis to construct a future for the local communities in a manner which ensures the continuity of traditional customary and agricultural practices and is economically, environmentally, and culturally sustainable over the long-term.

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency

- Organization:** Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- Address:** No.35, Ministry of Culture, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
- Tel:** +95 6740 8038, 8286
- Fax:** +95 6740 8039, 8026
- E-mail:** m.myanmarculture@gmail.com
- Web address:** www.archaeologymm.com

CHAPTER 1

IDENTIFICATION *page 009 - 020*
OF THE PROPERTY

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

1.a Country / State Party

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

1.b State, Province or Region

Sagaing Region, Magwe Region and Bago Region

1.c Name of Property

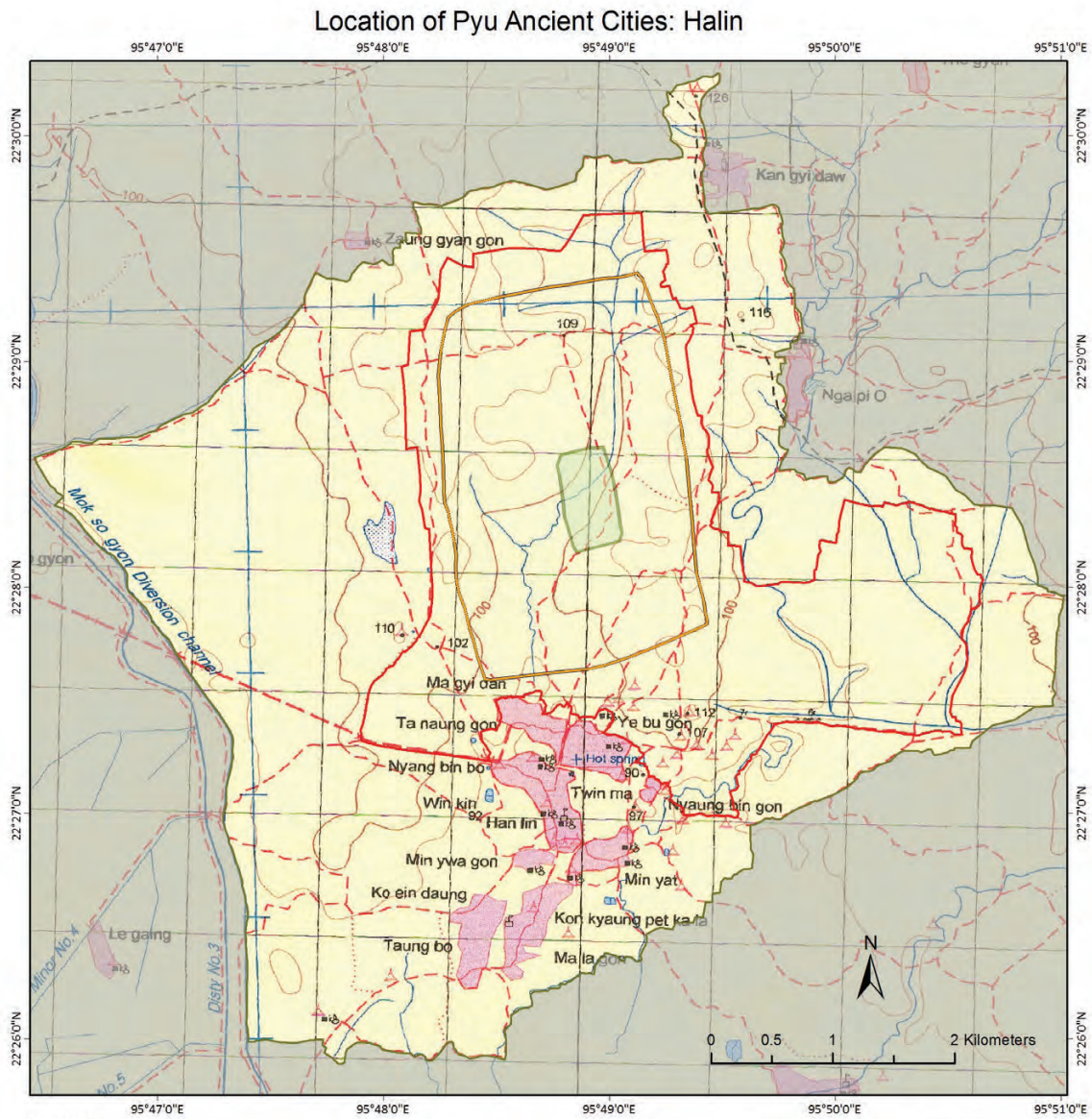
Pyu Ancient Cities

1.d Geographical coordinates

Name of component part	Region & District	Coordinates of the Central Point
Halin	Sagaing Region, Shwebo District	E 95° 49' 7" N 22° 28' 12"
Beikthano	Magwe Region, Taungdwingyi District	E 95° 22' 46" N 20° 0' 14"
Sri Ksetra	Bago Region, Pyay District	E 95° 17' 24" N 18° 47' 54"

1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property components and buffer zones

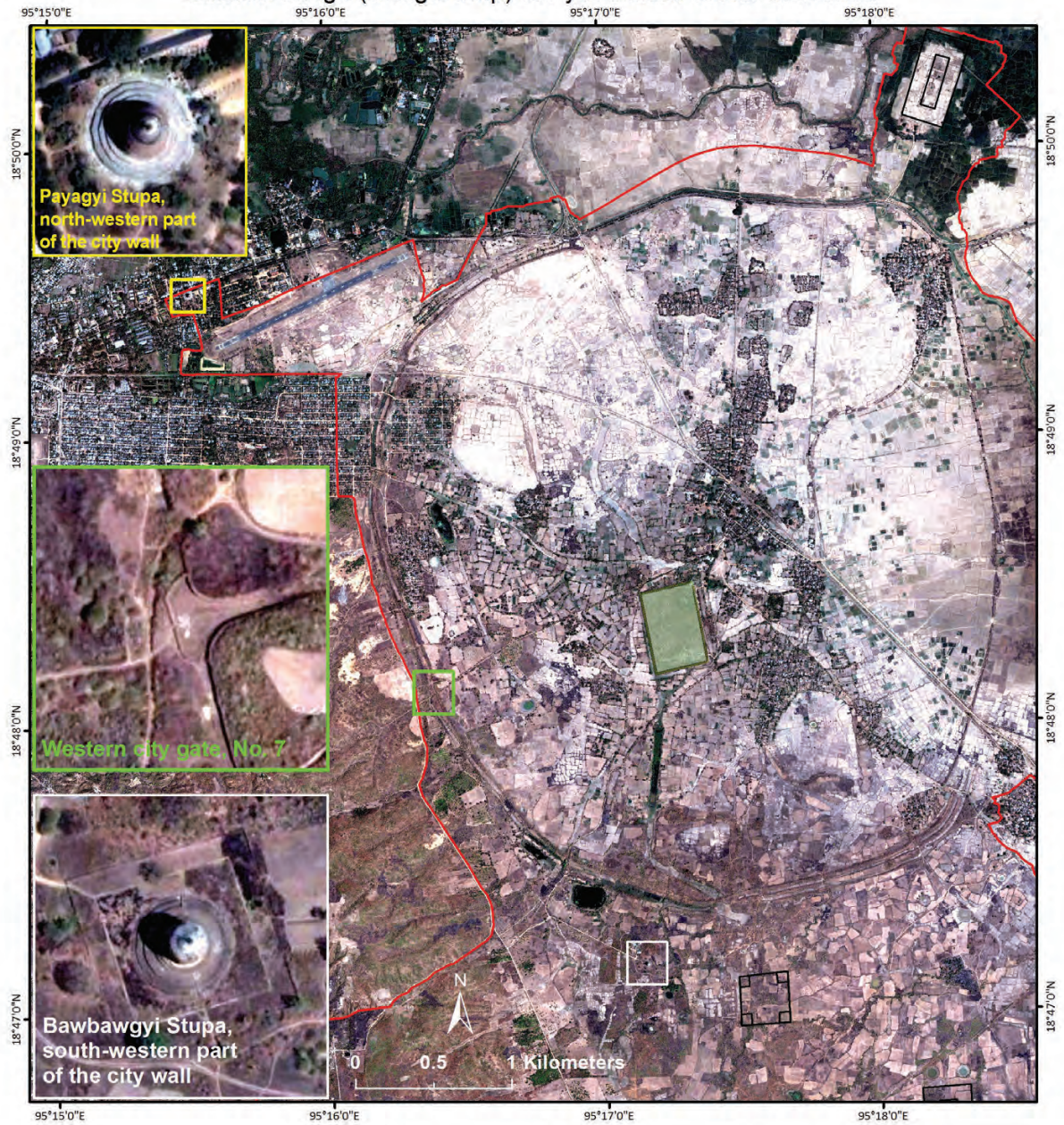
1.e (i) Map of the nominated property




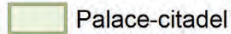
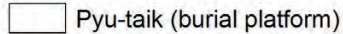
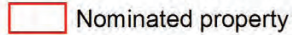
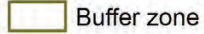
- Legend**
- City wall
 - Palace-citadel
 - Nominated property (1,243 ha)
 - Buffer zone (2,198 ha)



Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra

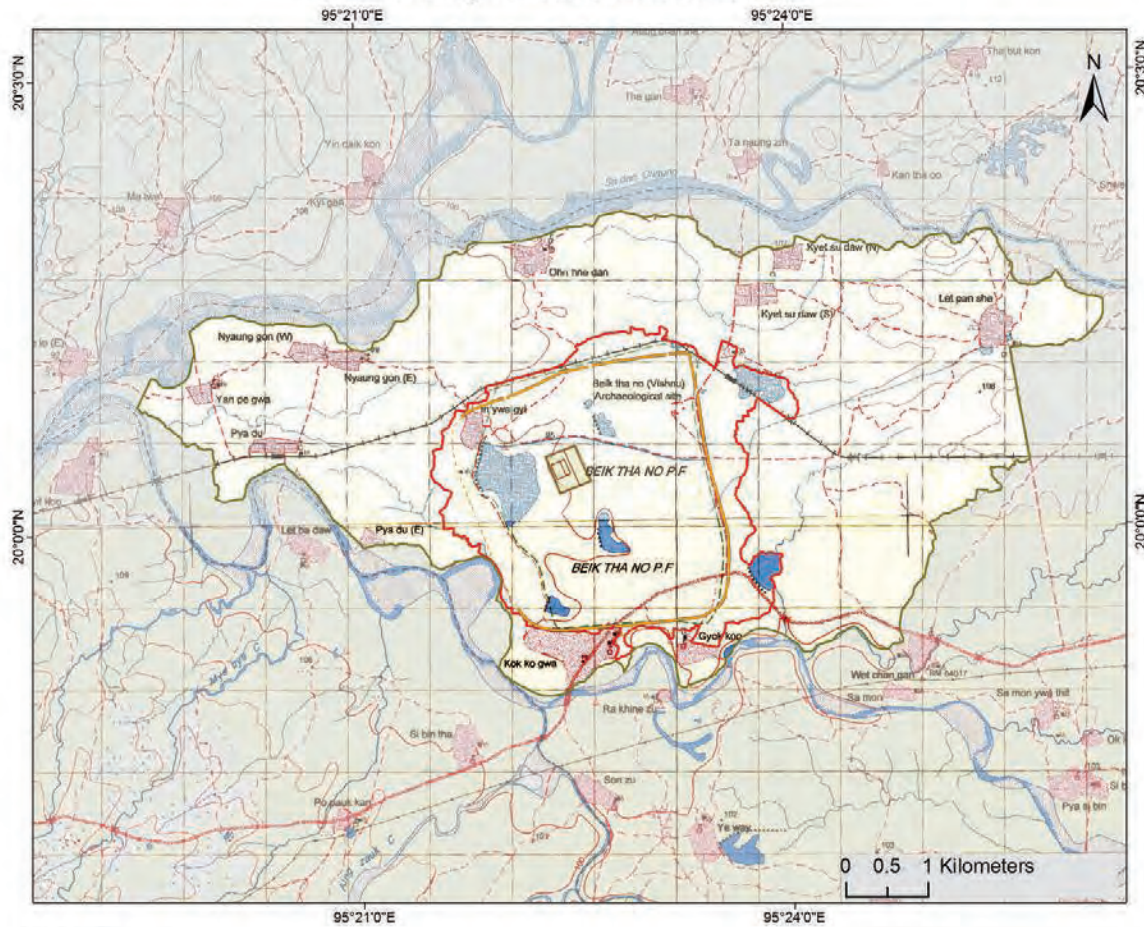


Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu-taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano

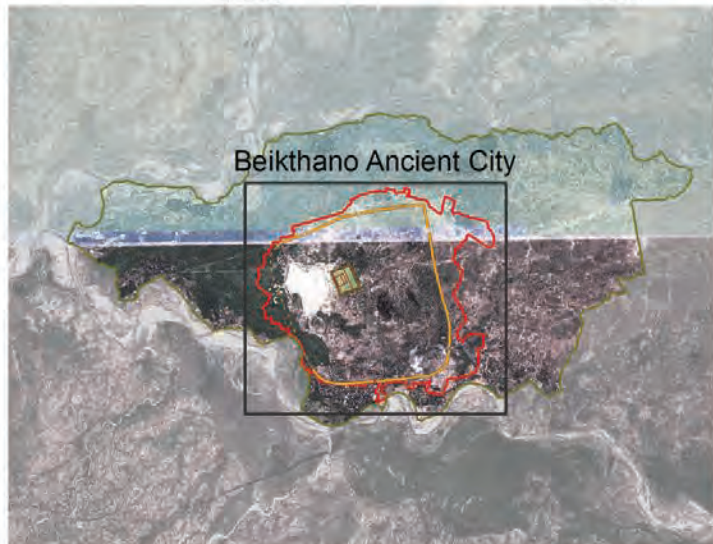
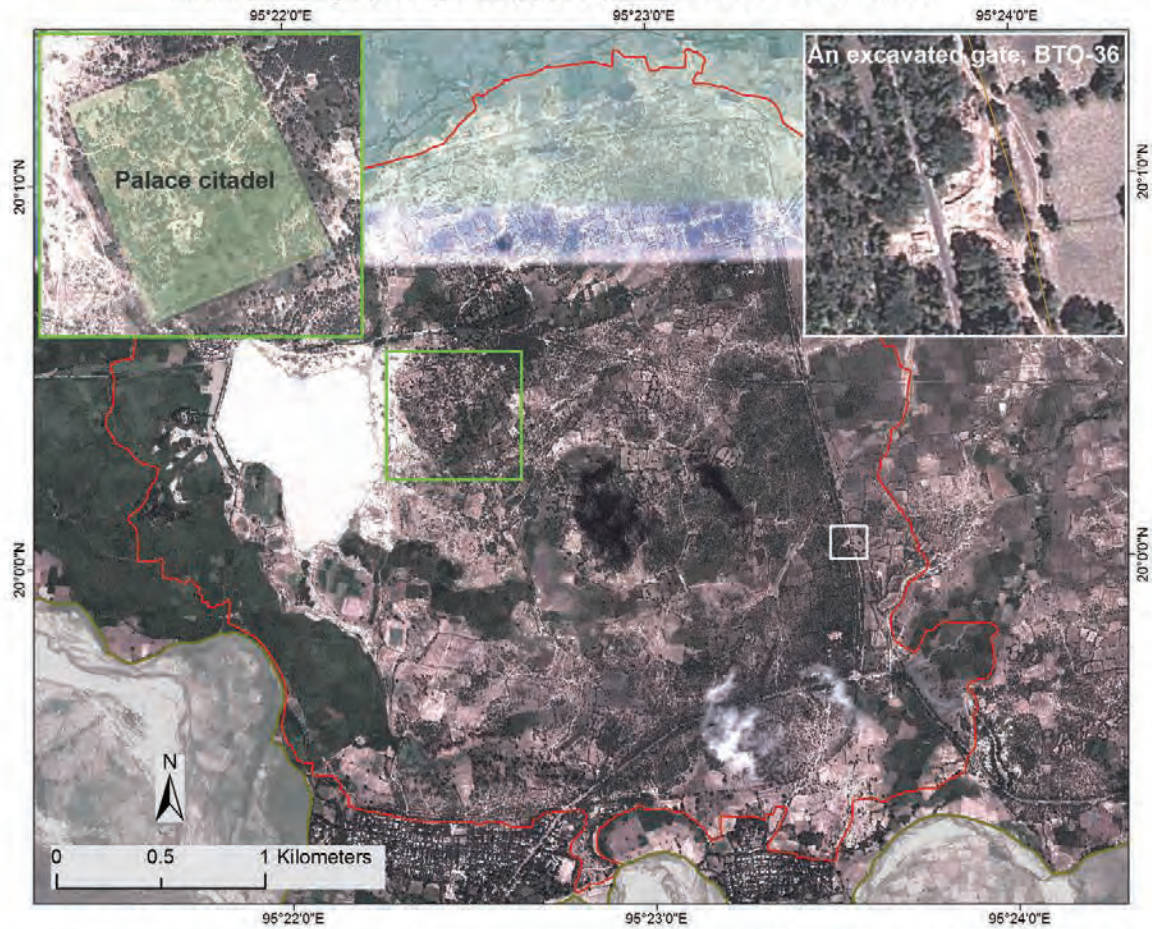


Legend

- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Nominated property (1,188 ha)
- Buffer zone (2,879 ha)



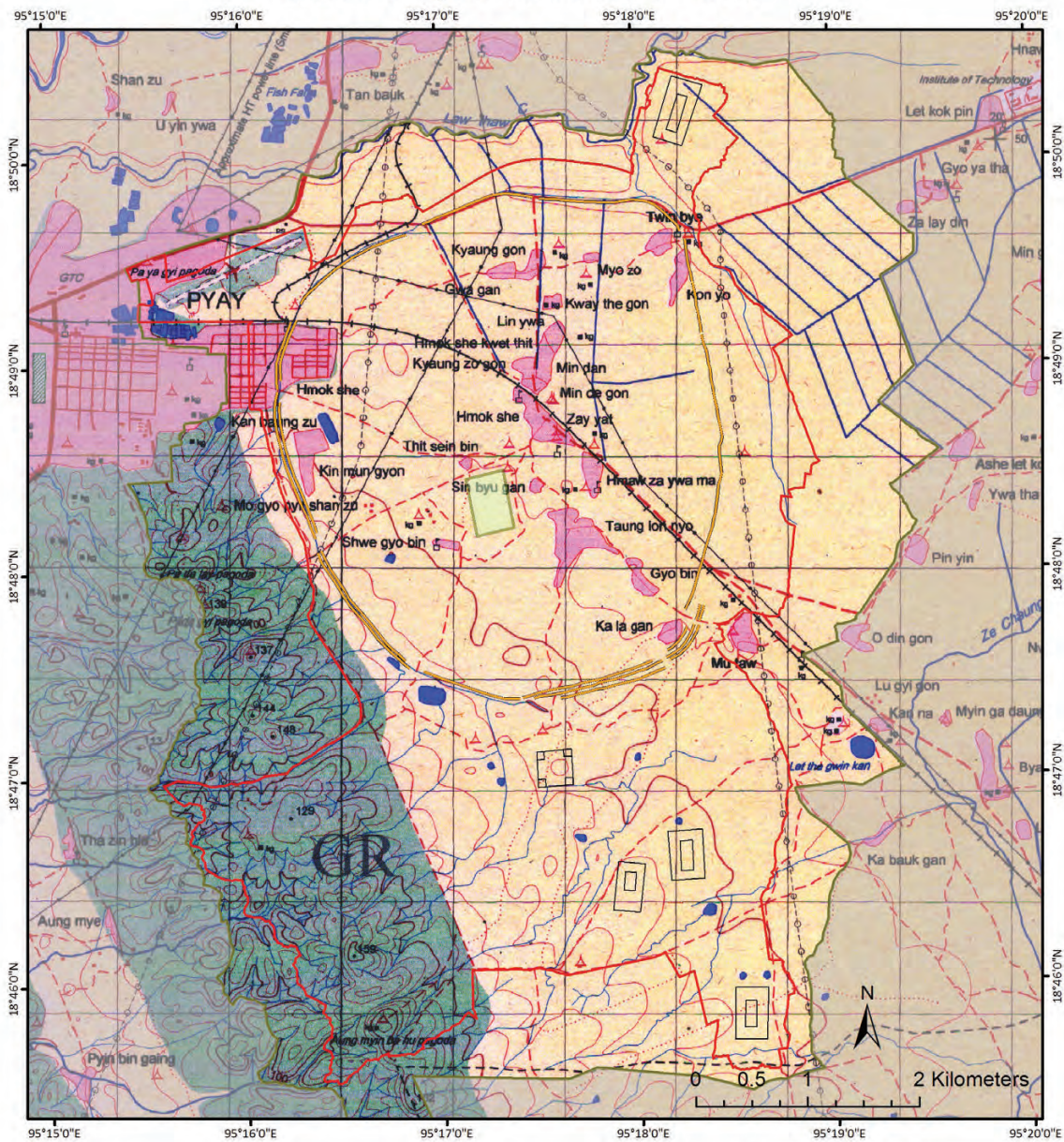
Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano








Legend

- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra

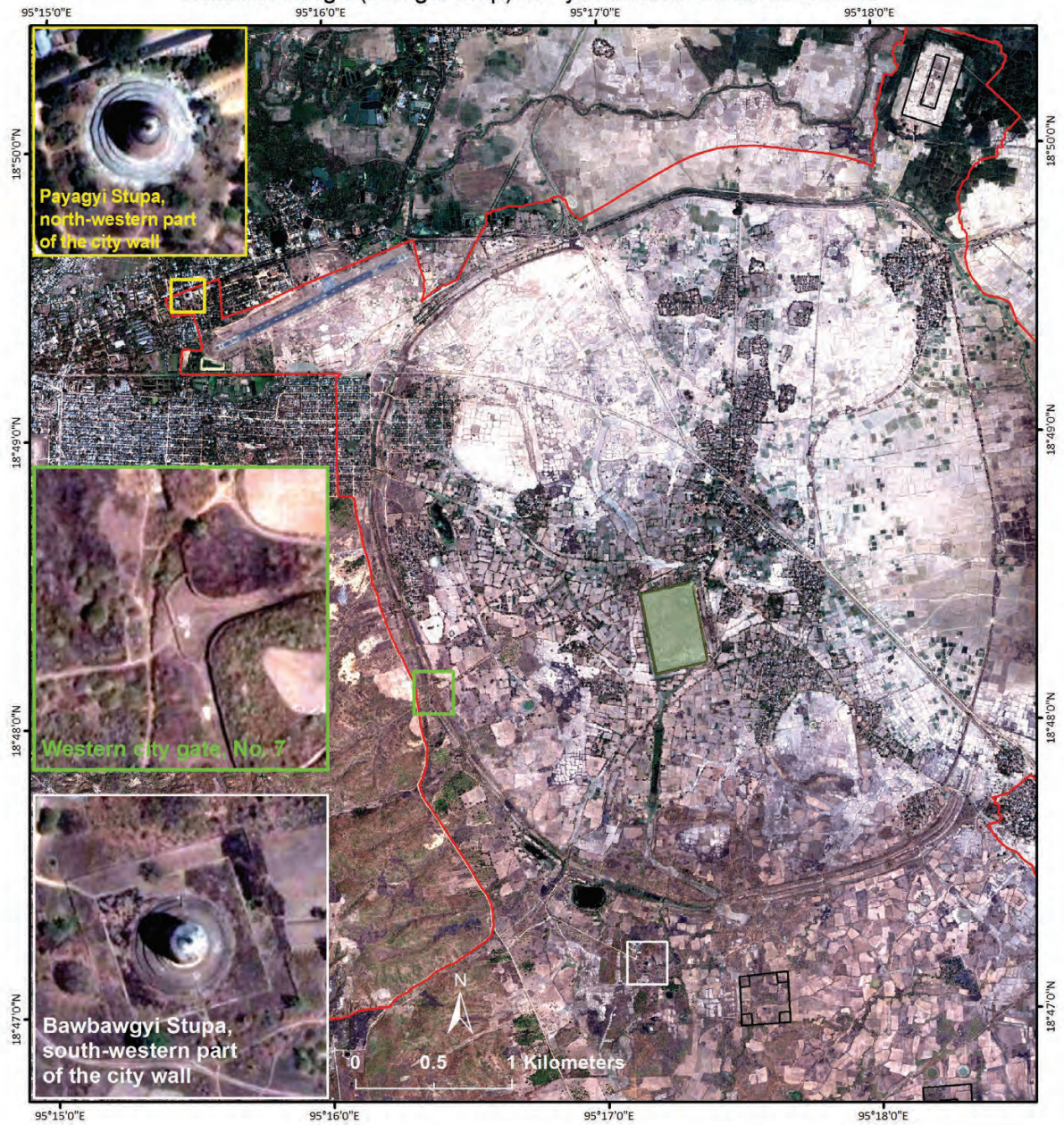


Legend


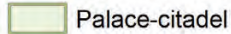
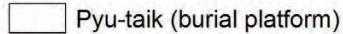
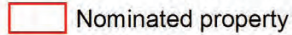
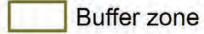
-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property (3,378 ha)
-  Buffer zone (1,713 ha)



Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu-taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



1.e (ii) Location of the property within the State Party

Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities:
Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



1.e (iii) List of maps and plans showing individual features (see digital and paper annex)

No.	Map Title	Chapter	File Name (jpg)
1	Location of Myanmar	ES*	Executive_sum_01.jpg
2	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	ES	Executive_sum_02.jpg
3	Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	ES	Executive_sum_03.jpg
4	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	1	HLch1_01.jpg
5	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	1	BKch1_01.jpg
6	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	1	SKch1_01.jpg
7	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	1	HLch1_02.jpg
8	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	1	BKch1_02.jpg
9	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	1	SKch1_02.jpg
10	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2	BKch2_01.jpg
11	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2	HLch2_01.jpg
12	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_01.jpg
13	Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin	2	HLch2_02.jpg
14	Payama Pyu-taik, Northeast of City Wall: Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_02.jpg
15	City Walls and Gates: Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_03.jpg
16	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	3	BKch3_01.jpg
17	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	3	HLch3_01.jpg
18	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	3	SKch3_01.jpg
19	Payama Pyu-taik or Southern Pyu-taik with Round Pond	3	SKch3_02.jpg
20	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	4.a	BKch4a_01.jpg
21	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	4.a	HLch4a_01.jpg
22	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.a	SKch4a_01.jpg
23	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient City: Beikthano	4.a	BKch4a_02.jpg
24	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient City: Halin	4.a	HLch4a_02.jpg
25	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.a	SKch4a_02.jpg
26	Development Pressures in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_01.jpg
27	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	4.b	BKch4b_02.jpg
28	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	4.b	HLch4b_02.jpg
29	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_02.jpg
30	Urban Encroachment near City Wall: Sri Ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_03.jpg
31	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	5	BKch5_01.jpg
32	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	5	HLch5_01.jpg
33	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	5	SKch5_01.jpg
34	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	5	BKch5_02.jpg
35	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	5	HLch5_02.jpg
36	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	5	SKch5_02.jpg
37	Legal Boundaries: Halin	5, MP**	HL_Legal_bnd.jpg
38	Legal Boundaries: Beikthano	5, MP	BK_Legal_bnd.jpg
39	Legal Boundaries: Sri Ksetra	5, MP	SK_Legal_bnd.jpg

40	Land Use: Halin	MP	HL_LU.jpg
41	Land Use: Beikthano	MP	BK_LU.jpg
42	Land Use: Sri Ksetra	MP	SK_LU.jpg
43	Zoning Plan: Beikthano	MP	BK_zoning_plan.jpg
44	Zoning Plan: Halin	MP	HL_zoning_plan.jpg
45	Zoning Plan: Sri Ksetra	MP	SK_zoning_plan.jpg
46	Settlement Zone(Innywagyi Village) in Nominated Property: Beikthano	MP	BK_Innywagyi_vil.jpg
47	Settlement Zone (Gyo Bin Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Gyobin_vil.jpg
48	Settlement Zone (Hmawzaywarma Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Hmawzaywarma_vil.jpg
49	Settlement Zone (Kalakan Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kalakan_vil.jpg
50	Settlement Zone (Kanbaungzu and Kinmungyon Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kanbaungzu_Kinmungyon_vil.jpg
51	Settlement Zone (Konyo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Konyo_vil.jpg
52	Settlement Zone (Kwaythegon Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kwaythegon_vil.jpg
53	Settlement Zone (Kyaunggon and Gwagan Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kyaunggon_Gwagan_vil.jpg
54	Settlement Zone (Linywar group Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Linywar_group_vil.jpg
55	Settlement Zone (Mokshe Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Mokshe_vil.jpg
56	Settlement Zone (PyayMyoThit Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_PyayMyoThit_vil.jpg
57	Settlement Zone (Myozo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Myozo_vil.jpg
58	Settlement Zone (Shwegyobin Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Shwegyobin_vil.jpg
59	Settlement Zone (Sinbyugan Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Sinbyugan_vil.jpg
60	Settlement Zone (Taunglongnyo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK-Taunglongnyo_vil.jpg
61	Settlement Zone (Twinbye Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Twinbye_vil.jpg
62	Settlement Zone (Zayyet Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Zayyet_vil.jpg

* Executive Summary

** Management Plan

1.f Area of nominated property components and proposed buffer zones

No.	Name of the component	Region & District	Coordinates of the Central Point	Area of Nominated component of the property (ha)	Area of the Buffer Zone (ha)	Total area (ha)	Map No. (.jpg)
1	Halin	Sagaing Region, Shwebo District	E 95° 49' 7" N 22° 28' 12"	1,243	2,198	3,441	HLch1_01
2	Beikthano	Magwe Region, Taungdwingyi District	E 95° 22' 46" N 20° 0' 14"	1,188	2,879	4,067	BKch1_01
3	Sri Ksetra	Bago Region, Pyay District	E 95° 17' 24" N 18° 47' 54"	3,378	1,713	5,091	SKch1_01
Total area (in heactares)				ha 5,809	ha 6,790	ha 12,599	

CHAPTER 2
DESCRIPTION

page 021 - 070

2 DESCRIPTION

2a. Description of Property

The Pyu Ancient Cities had ancient, prehistoric origins; sequentially north to south, they crystallized out of the clusters of irrigated villages along the Ayeyarwady river valley, developing original forms and methods to expand agricultural and commodity production. Interchange with South Asia (including Sri Lanka) stimulated the adoption of Buddhist and literate culture by the and the construction at their three main cities – Halin, Beikthano, Sri Ksetra – of hundreds of religious structures built from locally-produced brick, sometimes with wooden superstructures and terracotta roof tiles. The new knowledge and skills integral to this interchange with South Asia were rapidly adopted and adapted into the enduring Pyu native traditions. The synergy between Pyu royal, elite and lay populations enabled not only the construction of immense urban enclaves, but the royal and religious righteousness of the *Cakravartin* king in his central palace-citadel, combined with the organization of labour and resources to maintain, rebuild and enlarge these urban cities over many centuries. The Pyu Ancient Cities were not created at once, but Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are themselves the product of dynamic and integrated religious, social and economic processes spanning the period from *ca.* 190 BCE to 890 CE.

At the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, canal-diggers, brick masons, iron-forgers, bead-makers, and farmers worked together with monks, elite, and kings to build and maintain the ritual structure, rice fields, irrigation works, and massive walls of urban areas for over one thousand years. The results of this social cooperation and ecological understanding are tangibly demonstrated in these cities: by their religious sculpture and architecture; innovative Brahma-



LANDSCAPE TYPICAL OF MYANMAR'S DRY ZONE

derived Pyu scripts; and the range of ritual structures supported by the local communities within and around the Pyu cities. These cities, encompassing huge territories within massive brick walls were, constructed in a novel extended urban format which was to become the prototype for subsequent urban development in the region. New monastic communities, organized and supported by the local population, disseminated the texts of Buddhism in Pali through the local vernacular. Through everyday practice and participation, they embedded the moral and social principles of these teachings within the life of the city – from the kings and queens of the court to the rice farmers, potters, bead-makers, and blacksmiths whose combined efforts transformed the dry open terrain of the side valleys of the middle Ayeyarwady basin into a center of intellectual creativity, artistic beauty, industrial productivity, and agricultural prosperity. As the first and largest Buddhist cities of Southeast Asia, the three Pyu Ancient Cities set an example for a new form of urban life which was rapidly adopted across much of mainland and parts of island Southeast Asia.

Extraordinary quantities of brick were used to construct the early Buddhist architecture and urban infrastructure of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, marking the first time brick was used as a construction material east of the Indian sub-continent. Massive brick walls and gates surround each Pyu Ancient City, and the remains of hundreds of brick *stupas*, *stupa*-like structures, memorial halls, burial terraces and other ritual structures punctuate the historic landscape. Upon entering the Pyu Ancient Cities today, these massive and lofty brick structures are clearly visible, but it is the immensity of the ancient sites that first strikes the eye: a mixture of brown and green rice fields, thorny shrubs and the occasional line of trees stretch far across the landscape. The horizon meets the sky in the distance where the dark shadows of the remaining brick walls and ramparts mark out the ancient urban perimeter. Brick structures are omnipresent within this landscape: a small *stupa* on a low spot near a seasonal pond, a rectangular memorial hall on a hill and other bell-shaped *stupas* silhouetted on the ridge of the distant hills within the buffer zone of each of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



THE AYEYARWADY RIVER AT PYAY, 5.6 KILOMETERS WEST OF SRI KSETRA

Always in the farther distance is the vast conduit of the Ayeyarwady river stretching north to south across the length of the country from China to the Andaman sea. The area enclosed by the walls of three Pyu Ancient Cities grew successively larger from north to south, while their location also moved closer and closer to the massive Ayeyarwady: Halin is located 12.6 kilometers west of the river, Beikthano 40.16 kilometers to the east and Sri Ksetra only 5.6 kilometers to the east. These short distances allowed goods to easily be taken to the river for transportation north to China and south to the Andaman sea. At Sri Ksetra, Pyu period structures have been documented along a west to east ridge extending from the northwest side of the ancient city to the immense golden Shwesandaw *stupa* in the center of the modern city of Pyay, which probably originated as the river port for Sri Ksetra.

Given the importance of the local terrain and ecology, the Pyu Ancient Cities are different in the particular adaptations and utilization of the places where they are located, but similar in their extended urban format, the types of religious and monastic architecture, dating, use of the Brahmi-derived script and the sculpture. Similar methods of landscape and hydrological engineering were used to expand areas of irrigated rice and to grow garden crops during the dry season at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. While there are differences in some of the commodities produced in relation to localized natural resources such as salt, iron and other ores, many products such as brick types, pottery, and gemstone beads are found throughout the three Pyu Ancient Cities. These commodities were traded far and wide across Southeast Asia but the bulk of the production was used for significant cyclic processes of celebration. Patronage and pilgrimage were essential in the making and sustaining of the three Pyu Ancient Cities with their many monasteries and *stupas*. These celebratory processes of Buddhist donation and practice continue today.

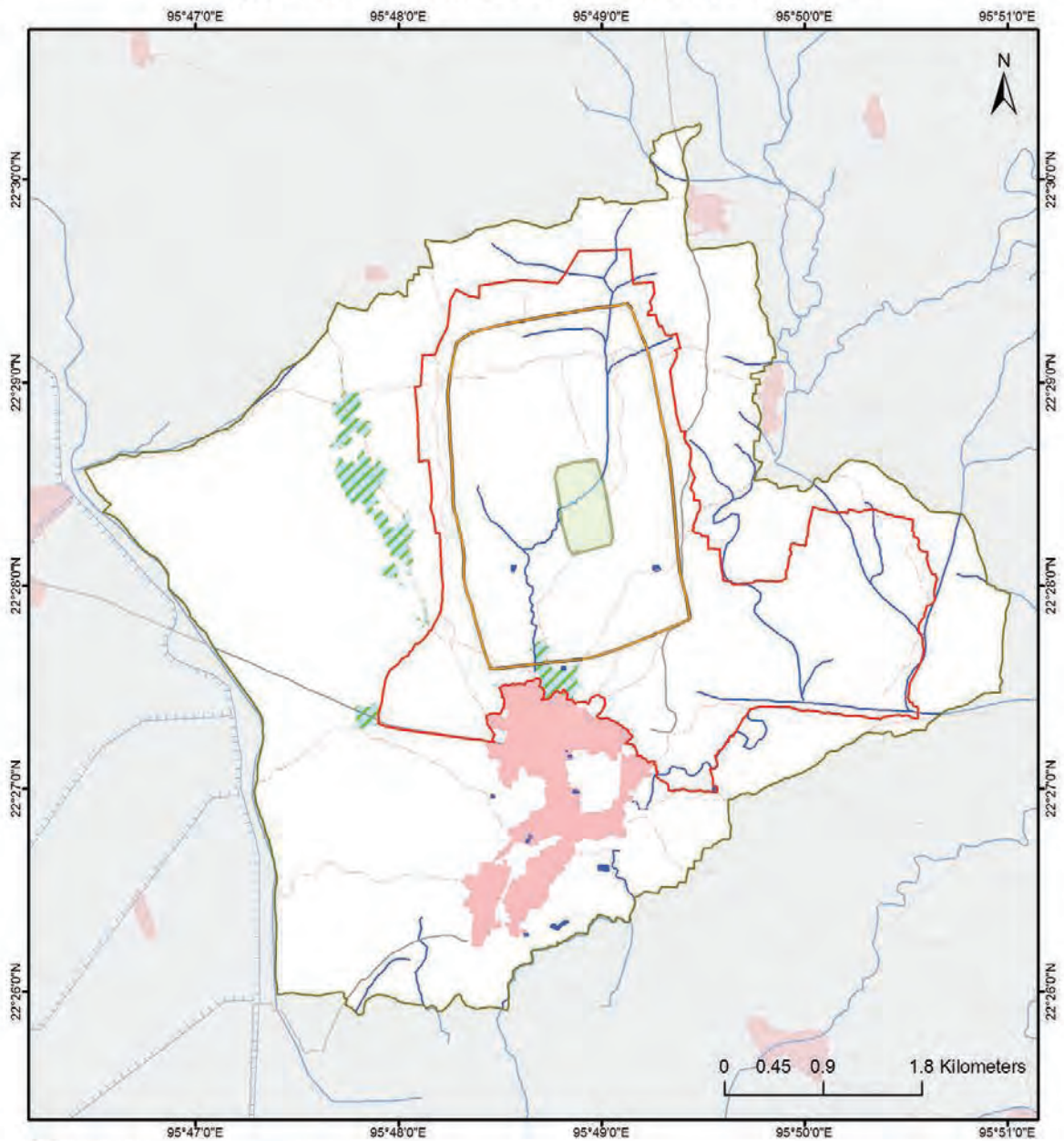


*MONKS DELIVERING BLESSINGS BEFORE EXCAVATION BY
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY, SRI KSETRA*

Location and setting

The Pyu Ancient Cities are located within the 'Dry Zone' of the Ayeyarwady basin stretching some 650 kilometers from Shwebo in the north near Halin to Pyay in the south near Sri Ksetra. This region receives only 750-1,000 millimeters rainfall per annum but the precipitation falls upon wide and fertile alluvial plains. The broad basin is flanked by upland areas with the West Yoma, Northern Highlands, and the Shan plateau in the east and Ayeyarwady delta region in the south. The three Pyu Ancient

Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Water body |
| Irrigation canal | Wetland |
| Stream | Settlement area |
| Palace-citadel | Nominated property |
| | Buffer zone |

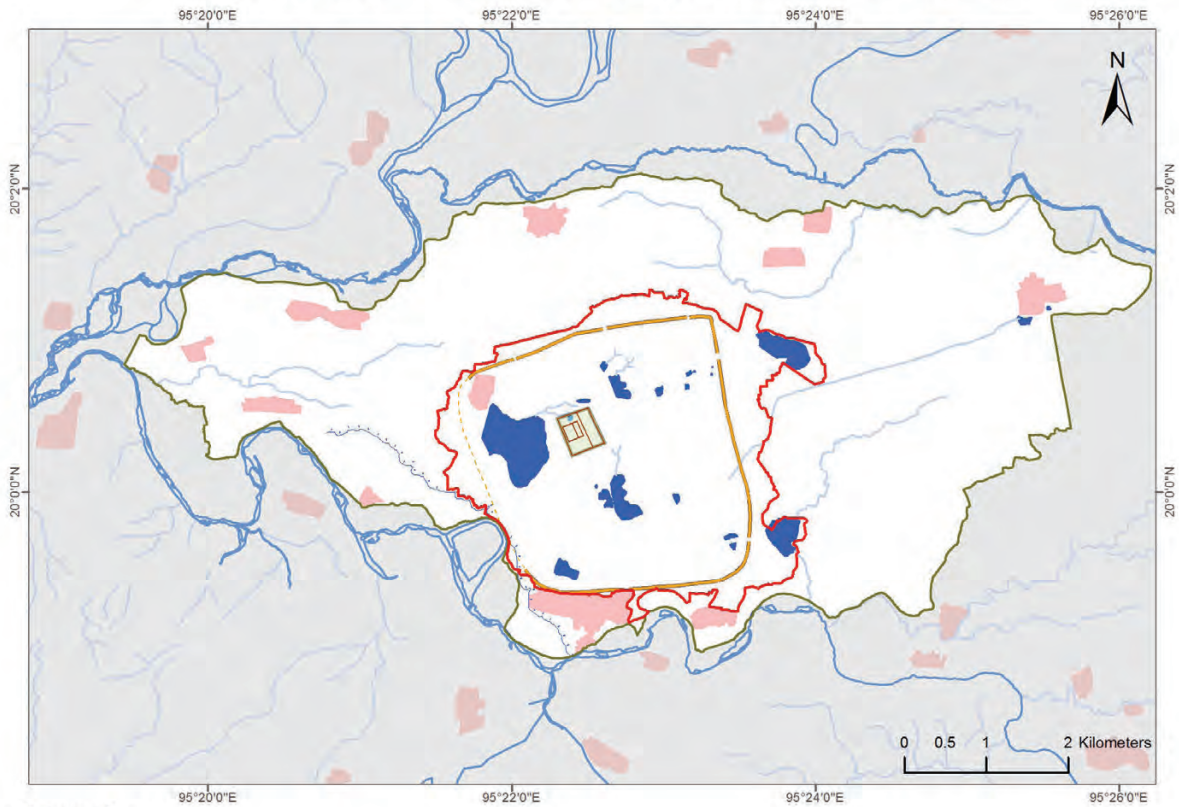
Cities were linked to each other by overland and river routes facilitated by the flat alluvial floodplain and the Ayeyarwady and its many tributaries, together forming a significant passageway from the land routes of the north to the maritime access on the southern delta. Halin is located in the northern portion of the Dry Zone, with Beikthano in its south central sector and Sri Ksetra on its southern fringe.

Halin (95° 49' 7" E 22° 28' 12" N), 540 hectares, lies 13 kilometers southeast of the modern town of Shwebo within the 1,000 kilometer square basin of the Mu River Valley. The walled site is located between the Ayeyarwady and Mu rivers with its moats and canals aligned with the prevailing land slope from northeast to southwest. There is a depression to the south now occupied by the Halin-*in* or lake. Rice yields were probably augmented by irrigation waters from the Nagayon tank which lies to the southeast of the city. To the south of Halin is hot springs associated with rich salt fields, while to the northeast there is access to the largest silver mine in the region. The palace is located near the middle of the site. A total of 33 mounds have been excavated. Additional unexcavated mounds are present throughout the walled city, while traces of the ancient city moat seen on the north, east and west. The ancient Pyu walled city is located on higher ground above the present Halin village on the south.

Beikthano (95° 22' 46" E 20° 0' 14" N), 900 hectares, is approximately 18 kilometers west of Taungdwingyi township. The ancient walled site lies immediately north of the village of Kokkogwa, with the village of Innywagyi on the northwest and the Shweyaungdaw *stupa* on the northeast just outside the city wall. Both the village and the *stupa* date from the Pyu period and are included in the nominated property. The ancient city commands that part of the fertile rice and garden cropping lands of the Yin Valley, an area of approximately 2,294 square kilometers, where four perennial streams converge. Its water resources were therefore greater than any other part of this river valley. Moreover the area is rich in river-borne sediments for cultivation and suitable clays to produce terracotta goods ranging from simple pots to elaborate drum-shaped urns. The walls of Beikthano form a three-sided squarish area with rounded corners surrounding the site on the north, south and west, which aligns neatly with the watershed of the Yin and Sadoun River on the north and the Yanpe Rivers and its many feeder streams on the south. In some sections the walls are still almost two meters high; in others they have been eroded through continued cultivation. The numerous canals within this watershed additionally draw from and drain into the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lakes, such as the Innywagyi on the west, *In-gyi*, *Gyogya-kan* and *Kokkogwa-in* lakes and ponds and two additional lakes known as *atwin thauktawkan* (inside lakes for drinking water) and *apyin thauktawkan* (outside lake for drinking water) thought to have been part of the original water supply of the city.

Sri Ksetra (95° 17' 24" E 18° 47' 54" N) 1,840 hectares, is approximately 5.8 kilometers east of the city of Pyay (Prome) Township. This area has long been known as *mye-lat* or middle land between the Dry Zone of Upper Myanmar and the wetter land to the south. The development of cultivation at all the three Pyu Ancient cities demanded the multiplication of weirs, tanks, dams, but this was particularly so at Sri Ksetra which received the highest annual precipitation and the local topography involves sharp drops from higher to lower terrain. The annual rush of water from the Myinbahu hills down to the flat habitation and cultivation areas of the city demanded repeated constructions of moats, ponds or tanks and canals along the vulnerable south western, and northern sections of the city walls. These were successively conjugated into a series of arcs, each less than half the eventual total enclosed area

Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Water body |
| City wall (un-excavated) | Settlement area |
| Seasonal stream | Nominated property |
| Irrigation canal | Buffer zone |
| Palace-citadel | |

but forming a visible concentric circular ring around the site. The great east tank formed a storage area of water in the lowest point of the site.

As these details indicate, the geospatial location played a significant role in determining the form of each Pyu city. Although constructions may have been made quickly in times of need, this does not mean that the Pyu cities were crudely designed. On the contrary, with a strong understanding of the challenging environment combined with a highly organized labour force, the continual reworking of walls, ramparts, moats, canals and tanks typified Pyu urban-planning. The building and maintenance of the urban morphology was inseparable from the royally-driven social hierarchy. The cities were sustained by participation of all classes in the in cyclic processes of maintenance, patronage and pilgrimage which lay at the heart of the longevity of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

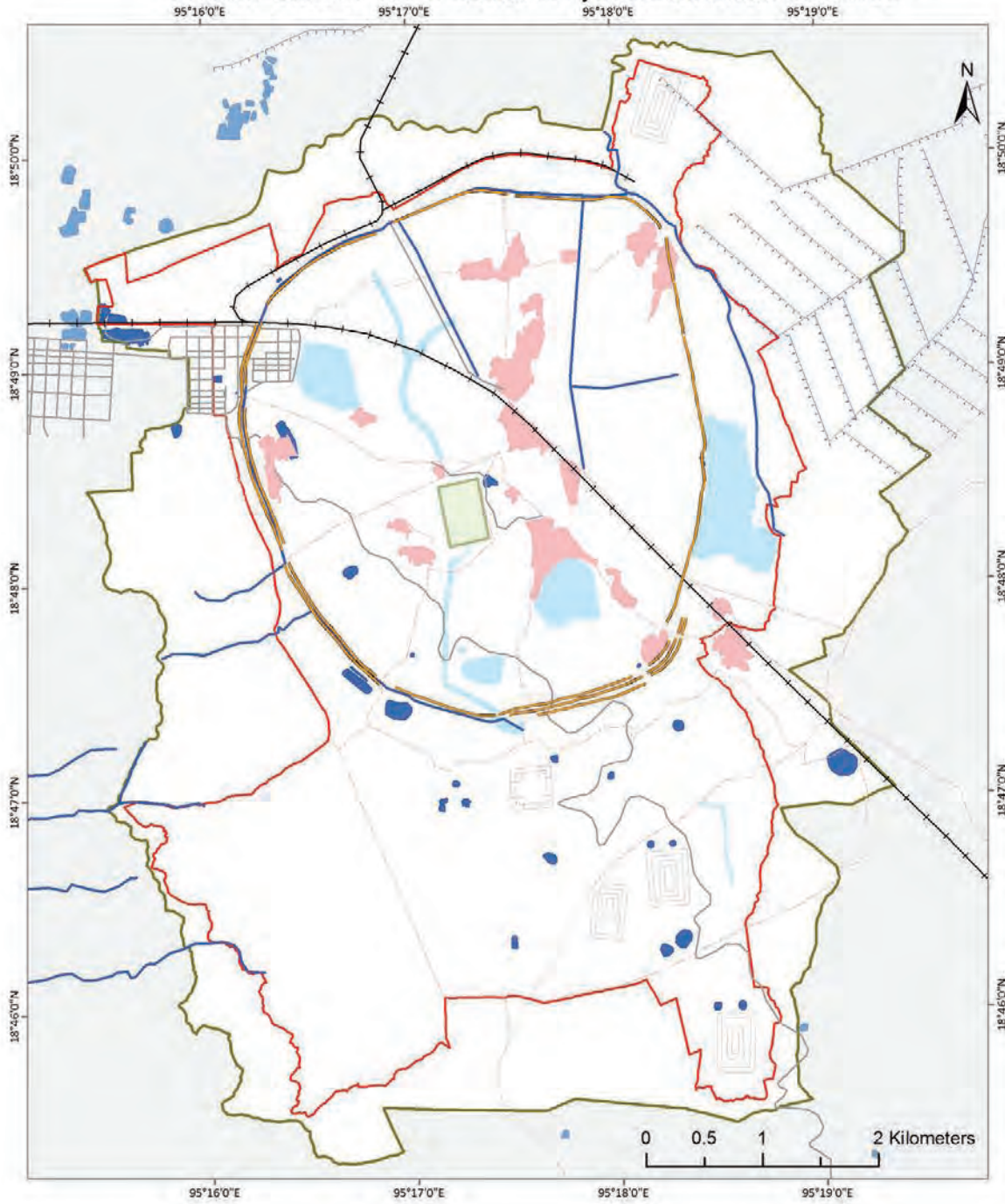
Landscape engineering and the development of the Pyu Ancient Cities

The most significant factor in the ancient reconfiguration of Pyu rice and garden crop cultivation was the sensitive understanding of the seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi and in-aing*) typical of the massive Ayeyarwady basin. They were integrated into the walled landscapes of all three Pyu Ancient Cities. Numerous small rivers and streams flowing into the main river facilitated not only trade and agriculture but also the exploitation of natural ores, stone and clays.

Land within and immediately around the walls of all three Pyu Ancient Cities, in addition to the habitation and ritual areas, was devoted to rice cultivation, animal husbandry for agriculture and transport and trees and garden for fuel such as the tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*) commonly on the edges of paddy land, the sugar, toddy or palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). Other plants were (and continue) to be used to make weirs, such as Acacia and Euphorbia among others. Seasonal rainfall cycles together with deforestation and regrowth prompted repeated repair and construction of sections of moats and water channels which collectively supplied significant volumes of water to all three Pyu ancient cities. Archaeological and historical sources suggest that a number of crops were once cultivated in addition to rice, including sesame, millet, pulses and cotton.

As the hydrology, terrain and precipitation vary at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, the detailed landscape engineering was adapted to suit these conditions. While the middle Ayeyarwady basin is arid, the extremely heavy rains of July to October could be equally stressful on cultivation. This is particularly notable at Sri Ksetra where the Myinbahu hills close to the southwest and western walls of the city descend steeply into the flat land of rice cultivation inside and outside the city walls. Multiple retaining walls flank both the western and southern moats, and some ponds and canals of Sri Ksetra. They were a direct result of the need to divert waters in circular directions to reduce erosion. On the east there was a great buffer tank where run-off water from the whole site was seasonally stored before being released into irrigation canals on the east and southern areas of the site. At the same time, the Myinbahu mountain range provided a rich source of high quality stone (illustrated by a large number of Late Palaeolithic stone tools recorded in the transition zone between the Bawbawgyi *stupa* and the Myinbahu range) and a number of burials urns were interred on these hills. The range was also the source for the massive royal stone urns, “megalithic” thrones and carved stone slabs bearing

Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Present water body |
| Irrigation canal | Ancient Water body |
| Seasonal stream | Settlement area |
| Palace-citadel | Nominated property |
| Pyu-taik (burial platform) | Buffer zone |

images of the Buddha set up in rows within the city walls or installed in extramural temples such as the Bebe and Laymyethna.

Small-scale irrigation works played a crucial role in the origins of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Modest canals to trap and divert flood water initiated their economic growth, increased population and social stratification in the Pyu Ancient Cities. Villages had larger and more reliable harvests, giving at least some inhabitants enhanced economic power and social influence within the widening economy of the first millennium CE. The increasingly elaborate irrigation works and fields on which the Pyu communities relied were centered on the royal enclave of the palace-citadel. Over time, walls of varying heights, number and shape were used to engineer the landscape and adeptly manage the seasonal fluctuations of the annual water cycle. The walls enclosing Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra were built and repaired, added to and rebuilt. The result was a successful marriage between the ecology and agricultural expansion in the side valleys of the mighty Ayeyarwady river. C14 dates of damage to the outer gates at Halin provide evidence of how early such massive outer fortifications occurred there. They probably developed at similar dates at the other two Pyu cities.

Beikthano, for example, is located in the fertile plain of the Yin valley and its numerous tributaries as they descended from Bago Yoma mountain range. The walled site Beikthano lay at the center of an extensive hydraulic system serving not only those within the city walls but also villages radiating out into the extensive alluvial soils around the sites. The largest economic undertakings of which evidence survives today at the three Ancient Pyu cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are the many canals, moats and tanks which were integrated into the development of the urban sites and were an indispensable feature of the irrigated rice lands and economic prosperity. With increasing production came, storage facilities for rice, and commodity specialization. Manufacturing included salt-making particularly at Halin and Beikthano and abundant iron production at Sri Ksetra. Many other commodities such as terracotta votive tablets, terracotta urns, domestic pottery, beads, and especially silver coins in full, half and quarter sizes were produced. Many of these were used in cyclic processes of celebration with others traded over the whole of mainland Southeast Asia in exchange for exotic goods from other regions.

Extended urban format

Urban morphology

The Pyu Ancient Cities urban design is distinctive and original: high walls with defensive embanked ramparts and massive curved gateways set with heavy iron fixtures to mount wooden doors. At the center of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is a central palace-citadel with extended ritual, residential and community zones inside and outside the walls. The royal inner city, the outer walls and some of the individual elite structures at all three Pyu Ancient Cities are surrounded by at least one moat which served multiple functions: defence, transport and irrigation. Within the walled areas and beyond was an extensive network of canals utilizing gravity flow during times of flood and drought. These walls had multiple functions: physical protection, water management and a mixture of Indic cosmology and



PANORAMIC VIEW MYINBAHU HILL RANGE



VIEW FROM TOP OF BAWBAWGYI STUPA

localized animistic and fertility beliefs. Their dimensions are impressive, meriting note for example by Chinese emissaries that these walls in combination with the enclosures areas easily ensured that royal troops could withstand an extended siege. These immense walls may have been quickly raised, but new sections were added as needed, additions being made to accommodate seasonal flood and the growing population and economic prosperity.

The Pyu Ancient Cities combined an understanding of the environment, organization of agricultural and commodity production with institutional processes augmenting the social and religious hierarchy. Given the differences in hydrology, natural resources and strategic locations along the Ayeyarwady river, the urban morphology of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra differs in the shape and size of each city but they have in common the massive walls, gateways, citadel-palaces, extended urban zones and irrigated terrains that typify all three Pyu ancient cities.

Brick construction

The use of brick as a construction material signalled the beginning of durable evidence of the development of the Pyu Ancient Cities, which were to endure for a period of approximately one thousand years. Aspects of continuity with still earlier phases of Pyu culture are to be seen in the wooden elements in their great brick-and-timber memorial halls and their massive city gateways built in brick and wood, in conjunction with iron. By the first century BCE at the very latest, as shown in the radiocarbon dates of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the Pyu had adopted bricks for the production of



FINGER-MARKING ON BRICK AT BEIKTHANO

strong, imposing and durable fortifications. They were backed by earthen ramparts to surround the federated villages of the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra.

The bricks used in Pyu buildings have lines on one broad face, the designs being either on the ends or diagonal. The patterns are generally made using one or three fingers of the hand. Some are marked a second time with stamps bearing Pyu numbers or letters. As the use of finger-marked bricks gradually dies out at Bagan (9th to 13th century CE), they have been used by archaeologists and historians as reliable general indicator of antiquity. The many variations in the finger-marking are thought to indicate contributions by different villages to a new construction, and if so, provide a tangible demonstration of the widening social organization which underpinned the longevity and prosperity of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Among the different Pyu structures, their outer walls required the largest number of bricks but their central palace-citadel areas were also sizeable. The largest and most massive is at Sri Ksetra (575 x 375 meters). The Beikthano palace-citadel is also very large at 450 x 360 meters with a 2.17 meter thick wall. The outer walls of the Pyu ancient cities were commonly 2.5 meters wide and further reinforced with earthen embankments. Farming and the reuse of bricks for roads and railways has reduced the height of Pyu walls in places, but the remains of outer walls today still stand to between 1.8 and 4.5 meters in height. Not only outer walls were made of brick, but walls within the city surrounded the many royal, monastic and ritual buildings.

Halin

The ancient brick-walled city at Halin is remarkably large: nearly 3.2 kilometers from north to south and 1.6 kilometers from east to west, encompassing a total area of more than 500 hectares. The walls have crumbled down and the debris strewn about almost at ground level. Traces of a moat are seen on all sides except the south. In excavations at Halin, some parts of the southern fortification were exposed and it was found that the wall has a breadth of 9.02 meters with 35 courses of bricks in situ in its northern face and 21 courses in its southern face. The bricks were laid in mud mortar. The adjacent stratifications show that the wall is supported by a thick deposit of filling from the interior as a rampart, a construction technique used again in the much later Mandalay palace fort wall built in the middle of the 19th century CE. The alignment of the southern wall was found to have a curve at the south-eastern corner. Here the breadth of the fortification is only 14.9 meters with 8 courses of bricks intact. The inner face of the curve has a guard room measuring 4.6 x 4.5 meters. It may be generalized from the available evidence that the fortifications assume a rectangular with inside corners rounded and guard room attached inside the curves.

Beikthano

The ancient brick-walled city of Beikthano, credited as the earliest city in Myanmar traditional cultural chronologies, is shaped more nearly like a square. Its north-south length is nearly 3 kilometers and its east-west length is 2.8 kilometers long. The whole walled area of Beikthano city is some 900 hectares in area. The brick fortification walls encompass the city area on the north, east and south sides, and presumably also on the west although the western wall has not yet been confirmed by archaeological excavation and may never have been constructed as this side of the city is bounded by two large lakes.

The eastern side is 3 kilometers long while north and south side are 5.7 kilometers long. The whole western wall (if it ever existed) and a small portion of south-west corner had probably been eroded by the floods of the Yanpe stream and the two lakes, the Ingyi and Gyogyarkan, situated close to the low-lying western edge of the city area. The city wall is shaped more or less like a rhombus with its extent eastern side declined 13 degrees westward. The southern corners have very smooth bends whereas at the north-eastern corner the wall takes a sharp turn due west. The northern wall does not run straight from east to west but dips slightly southward at the midpoint of its length. The eastern side had suffered some damage due to the quarrying of bricks, several decades ago, for the construction of the motor road from Taungdwingyi to Magwe and the railway embankment for a projected line, later abandoned. Remaining of east wall is a low ridge. The north and south walls have eroded by natural decay but still stand to an average height of about 1.8 meters above the ground level.

Sri Ksetra

Sri Ksetra, the largest and most elaborately constructed city of the Pyu, lies in the Nawin River valley in the Pyay Township, Pyay District, Bago Region. It is roughly circular in shape, with a north-south diameter of 4.44 kilometers and an east-west diameter of 3.96 kilometers. Its walled area embraced a vast area of 1880 hectares. It is encompassed by a high fortification wall constructed of large, fired bricks, the circumference being 13.68 kilometers long, with triple walls on the southeast side. The walls of Sri Ksetra are well-preserved; some sections of the massive wall still stand to a height of 4.6 meters. Sri Ksetra is located just on the south-western rim of the wide Nawin Valley with its rich soils derived from alluvial deposits providing an area of some 3000 square kilometers of continuous farmland. The walled site of Sri Ksetra is immediately adjacent to the Myinbahu mountain range. From Sri Ksetra it was possible to trek along the ridge to the south to the satellite town of Thegon, where brick walls and artifacts testify to the use of this route during the Pyu times.

Gateways

The gateway design of the Pyu cities was a distinctive innovation where long curved and at times angled brick arms funnelled traffic into a narrow opening within the enclosing wall. The funnel-shaped opening, in many cases had rectangular or square guardhouses on the inner curve allowed rapid closure of the massive gates set with iron fixtures in the openings in the walls.



GATEWAY HL-31 (HALIN)

Halin

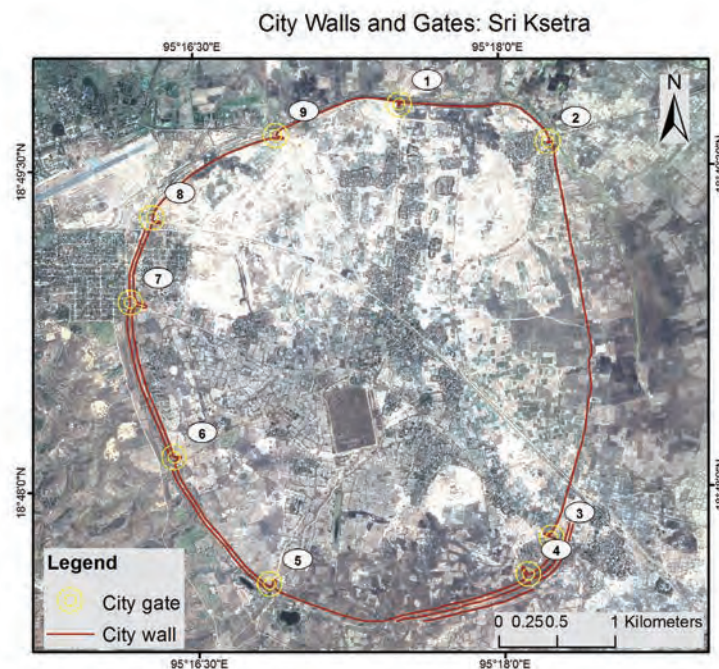
Systematic excavations at Halin from 1962 to 1967 CE shed further light on the urban morphology of the ancient site. As at Beikthano and the palace-citadel at Sri Ksetra, the north-south axis is inclined slightly to the west. Contemporary Chinese annals mention a Pyu city, presumably Halin, with twelve gates, three of which have been excavated to date. The gates are massive, with walls curving inwards to form two parallel arms flanking the long funnel-like passage leading to the interior of the city.

Beikthano

The gateways at Beikthano also curve gradually inwards with the arms or ramparts on either side of the entrance passage extending to approximately 7 meters. The charred remains of a wooden gate in each of the passages flanked by the arms were found together with rusted iron sockets used to suspend the large wooden doors. Iron fittings also include long strips and round bosses which would have been used to strengthen the massive doors.

Sri Ksetra

As at Halin and Beikthano, the Sri Ksetra gates have rounded corners where the fort wall turns inwards to form long barricades on their either side of the entrance passage. Nine gates have been identified to date, their size illustrated by the northwest Shwedaga gate where the arms are a full 68 meters long, each being 4.5 meters wide with a 5.18 meter-wide passageway. Each of the excavated Sri Ksetra gates has a distinctive and evocative traditional name such as Naga-tount (Wiggly Dragon Gate), Shwedaga (Golden Gate), Hmoat-she (Long Gate), Lulin-kyaw (Young Man Pass), Yahanda (Gate of the Enlightened One), and Nat-pauk (Spirit Gate).



*CITY GATES: 1.NAT-PAUK, 2.TWIN-BYE, 3.HMOAT-HTAW,
4.THARAWADDY, 5.YAHANDA 6.LULIN-KYAW 7.HMOAT-SHE,
8.SHWEDAGA 9.NAGA-TOUNT (SRI KSETRA)*

In the south and west side, the slope of the land has brought deposition of thick layers of sand and gravel over the urban structures. The Yahanda and Lulin-kyaw gates on the southwest side of Sri Ksetra, for example, have been filled with overflow silt from drains. These have now been excavated and show evidence of the systematic rebuilding and repair of the gates in ancient times with new features built across the originals on the top of the silt. Another example is the Hmoat-she gateway and its causeway or bridge, which crossed a drainage channel on the western side. This filled on its upstream side, finally silting up the main canal which supplied the water to the moats surrounding the palace-citadel. As these few examples show, repair and change of moats and canals were an on-going part of both the landscape engineering to enhance agricultural productivity and enhancement of the urban infrastructure.

Palace complexes and Pyu-taik

Halin

Since 1905 CE, the rectangular shape of the eroded brick walled palace-citadel of Halin has been identified and recorded through archaeological excavation. Its interior includes the walls of platforms, earthen ramparts of a reservoir, and a well. Close to the western palace wall there is a now-dry stream, which once passed across the middle portion of the city. One of the excavations in the palace area unearthed a huge memorial-type hall, or *Pyu-taik*, with a high brick platform and 84 wooden pillars, with artifacts such as pottery, terracotta beads, semi-precious stone beads, silver coins, iron implements, flat terracotta disks. Bones of humans and animals were recorded. *Pyu-taik* which translates roughly as “brick enclosures of the Pyu” are a unique, distinctive and characteristic features of Pyu ancient settlements.

Beikthano

The Beikthano palace-citadel was surrounded by ritual monuments as well as residential and storage buildings. The slightly rhomboid Beikthano palace-citadel (450 x 360 meters) is enclosed with a 2.17 meter thick wall. When the eastern wall was excavated at its midpoint, a square gate was unearthed with sentry recesses constructed in each of arms of the outer gateway. Two huge sandstone blocks each bearing in high relief a pair of human feet were found just outside this gate and although only the feet remain, their size and location suggest that these were door-guardians or *dvarapala*, originally larger than life-size.

Sri Ksetra

At Sri Ksetra the palace-citadel measures (575 x 375 meters). A clearly marked enclosing moat linked to many radiating and concentric canals demonstrates the sacred role of the palace-citadel at the center of the microcosm common to Buddhist and Brahmanic cosmology. The high brick-walled palace construction is slightly inclined in a northwest to southeast direction. Some twenty locations within the palace site have being excavated since 1908-09 CE, yielding tangible evidence of the palace walls and gates. The



PALACE-CITADEL PLANS (LEFT: BEIKTHANO RIGHT: SRI KSETRA)

most recent excavations demonstrated the numerous levels layers of successive structures within the palace-citadel as well as a corner watch tower. As at Beikthano, excavation of the palace gateway unearthed large sandstone statues of *dvarapala* or guardian figures. The location of all three Pyu palaces near the center of the city provides a prototype for subsequent urban centers from Bagan (9th to 13th century CE) to the last royal city, the 19th century CE Mandalay.

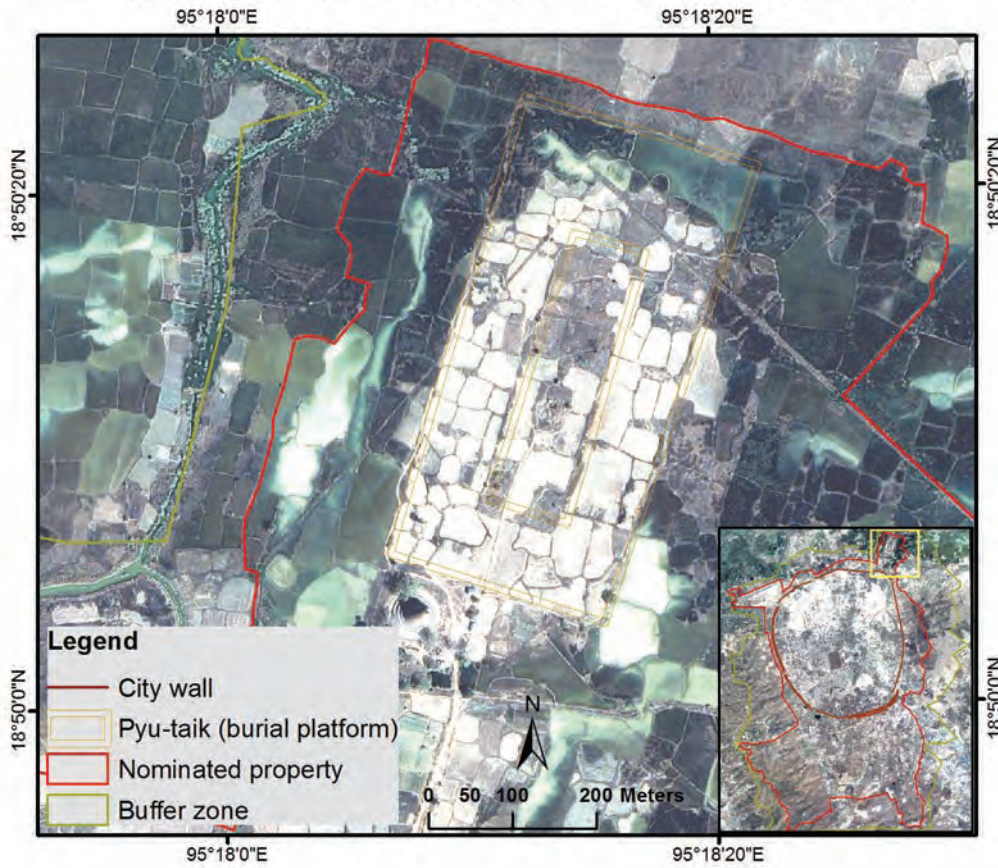
Other elite walled zones similar in size to the palace-citadels are found on the northeast, northwest and south outside the Sri Ksetra city walls. These are *Pyu-taik* community memorial halls, analogous to those found at Beikthano, but larger and more elaborated. The Sri Ksetra *Pyu-taik* contain corner and central structures forming a quincunx likened, as with the palace-citadels, to the sacred Mt. Meru and the four surrounding islands. While this cosmological concept is South Asian in inspiration, the expansion of the urban zones such as seen at Sri Ksetra in its *Pyu-taik*, associated with massed urn burials and sometimes with great *stupas*, represents an innovative development of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Excavation at the Payama *Pyu-taik*, to the northeast of the Sri Ksetra city wall, yielded close to forty burial urns, a number of bronze images of the Buddha and one of a Bodhisattva, a finely made bronze bell (28 centimeters in diameter), and a unique set of five bronze figures (dancers and musicians) recalling a Pyu diplomatic mission to the Tang Court in 802 CE, when, according to Chinese records, the Pyu mission was accompanied by a troupe of dancers and musicians. The Chinese Chronicles described in great detail the (22) instruments played by the musicians, their chants, the costumes and jewellery worn and the dances. This is the first recorded instance of Myanmar music and dance. Other evidence is provided by a set of small bronze figurines of a traverse flute player, a drummer, a cymbalist, a dancer and a smaller figure of a clown.



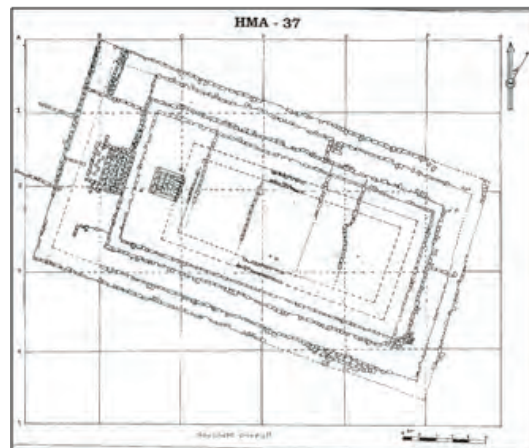
BRONZE MUSICAL TROUPE (SRI KSETRA)

The numerous *Pyu-taik* outside the south wall of Sri Ksetra are flanked on their north end by two distinctive circular sacred ponds and thousands of cremated burials in urns were excavated here in the 1920s CE. The *Pyu-taik* may have been zones of possibly elite ritual, but were certainly also loci of residential and community use, as well as burial. The practice of cremation, the deposition of the ashes, bones and earth in urns, which were in turn placed in groups inside or near monumental structures, was to remain a major feature common to all three cities throughout the one thousand years of archaeological evidence of the Pyu Ancient Cities. The *Pyu-taik* highlight the way the Pyu Ancient Cities assimilated and expanded concepts from South Asia to garner populist support across all sectors of the population of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Payama Pyu-taik, Northeast of City Wall: Sri Ksetra



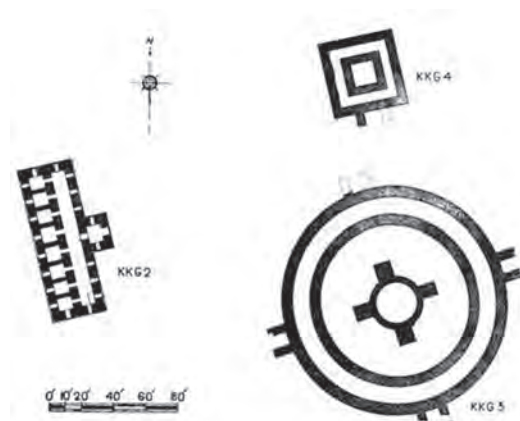
PYU-TAIK NORTHEAST OF SRI KSETRA; PAYAMAGYI STUPA AT SOUTHWEST CORNER



PYU-TAIK MEMORIAL HALL HMA-37 NORTHEAST SIDE SRI KSETRA

Monumental religious and monastic architecture

The religious and monastic architecture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is distributed in clusters of ancient remains of buildings across the area enclosed by the outer brick city walls. In addition at each city, there are significant additional clusters of ancient religious monuments and monastic structures outside the city walls. At Beikthano, for example, there are noteworthy groupings of buildings: a significant Buddhist cluster contains a large circular *stupa*, a brick monastery, and a brick shrine all dated to the 2nd to 3rd century CE. Another building cluster is located along the southern partition wall, a long wall extending south from the central palace-citadel where carbonized wood samples yielded dates of 180 BCE- 260 CE and 100 BCE-390 CE. These monumental clusters may have been supported by, and are often located within, the many small villages and hamlets enclosed by the massive city wall. A similar pattern of village-monumental clusters is seen at the later capital of Bagan (9th to 13th century CE) where the city is said to have arisen from a federation of '19 Pyu villages'.

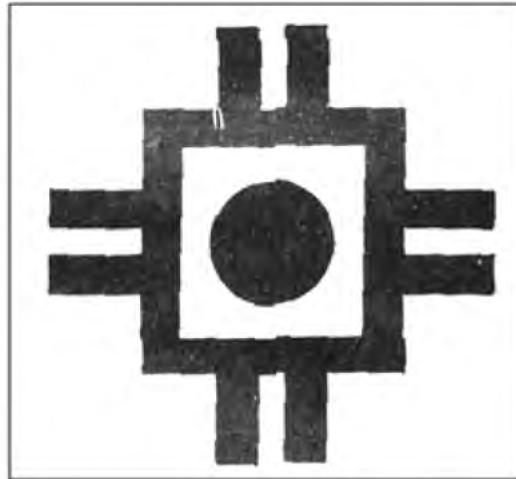


GREAT STUPA KKG-3, MONASTERY KKG-2 AND
SHRINE KKG-4 (BEIKTHANO)

Stupa and stupa-like structures

The stupas and stupa-like structures of the Pyu Ancient Cities demonstrate multiple routes of interchange with the *stupa* traditions of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the northwest India *stupas* of Taxila, probably reaching the Pyu via the south India stupas of Amaravati Nagarjunakonda and the Andhra coast. The largest *stupa* is located in the northern sector of Beikthano adjacent to a massive monastery and shrine. These three monuments form a unique cluster with the monastery and shrine orientated to face the *stupa*.

The stupa-like buildings of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are rectangular structures with a circular core similar to the great stupa at Nalanda and to 2nd - 4th century CE Mora Moradu, Sikrap, and others from Taxila. An example of this type, excavated in 1907 CE and called Gwebindet after a local fruit, is now known as Ma-thi-gya-gon. The early 20th century excavation of this structure revealed numerous large terracotta plaques with celebratory figures of men on horses and brick extensions illustrated in the plan above. There are numerous other examples of the *stupa*-like structures at all three Pyu Ancient Cities.



MA-THI-GYA-GON, AS FOUND 1907 CE NOT TERRA COTTA PLAQUES IN SITU (SRI KSETRA)



PAYAMA STUPA

PYU
TERRACOTTA
VOTIVE TABLET
WITH BUDDHA
IMAGE
FLANKED BY
BULBOUS
STUPAS



Free-standing huge, brick-built stupas characterizes the mature phase of Buddhist architecture especially well-represented at Sri Ksetra, by the Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama stupas marking the south, northwest and northeast sides of the Sri Ksetra city wall. The Bawbawgyi located about 250 meters south of the city wall stands 46 meters high. The circular form of the five terraces forming the base supports an early dating for their construction. The notched bricks of its surface testify to the ancient plastering of the surface.

Scholars suggest that these three tall structures at Sri Ksetra may have been enlarged from earlier *stupas* resembling the cylindrical or bulbous relic caskets seen on many of the Pyu terracotta votive tablets (c. 6th to 8th century CE). Many structures at the Pyu Ancient Cities were renovated with *stupas* often being encased with each new patron and so growing larger and taller over the centuries. Nonetheless, both at Beikthano and at Sri Ksetra, early influences from the Andhra styles of Buddhist architecture are visible, e.g. in the cylindrical *stupas*, *ayaka* platforms, shrines or image halls and the ground plan of the monastery.

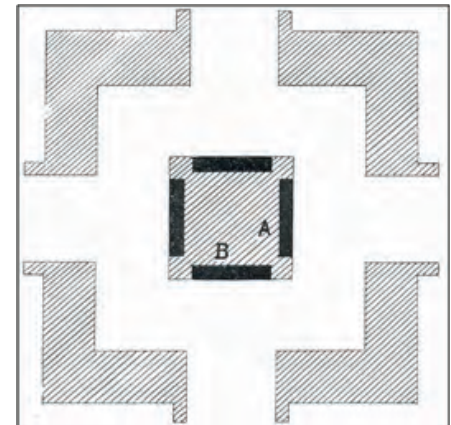


BAWBAWGYI STUPA

By the end of the first millennium CE, the Pyu late-phase stupas became smaller with the almost bell-shaped dome surmounted by three series of chattavali (umbrella) and a lotus finial on the summit. The base of these, consisting of the three circular tiers is seen locally as an adaptation from the earlier larger *stupas* while the bell-shaped dome and finial presage the form of early Bagan stupas such as the Inn-Payagyi *stupa* at the 9th to 13th century CE capital of Bagan.

Other ritual structures

There are other architectural links to Bagan in the late Pyu architecture at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. The examples at Sri Ksetra include several rectangular structures such as the Bebe and Lemyethna where the brick construction methods are similar to those seen in 13th century CE architecture at Bagan. Both the Bebe and Lemyethna, however, also contain massive stone slabs with images of the Buddha carved in relief. The style and certain attributes of these pieces suggest that each may have originated in an earlier structure constructed during the Pyu period which was renovated in the Bagan period.



PLAN OF BEBE AND
LEMYETHNA, SRI KSETRA

Chronology and dating

The chronology of the Pyu Ancient Cities is exceptionally early, long and important in the context of the Southeast Asian region as a whole. The cities have been conclusively dated using a major series of absolute methods. The table below shows contemporaneous occupation at



Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra from the early first millennium CE. A cluster of earlier dates demonstrate the nascent stages of urbanism from ca. the 2nd century BCE. C-14 dates at Sri Ksetra span 800 years of its history. These absolute dates provide a solid framework for the on-going stylistic analyses which also demonstrate the long sequence of repairs, expansions and changes typical of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

BEBE RITUAL STRUCTURE, SRI KSETRA

Carbon 14 Dates from the Pyu Ancient Cities

City	Excavated site	Sample	Calibrated date	Laboratory
Beikthano	KKG-9 ¹	1434	190 BCE- 260 CE	Isotope Ins., New Jersey, USA
Beikthano	KKG-9	NZ 452	100 BCE- 390 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 451	80-550 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 453	210-600 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	BTO-32 ²	OZM355	60-220 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Halin	HL-9 ³	NZ894	540- 780 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL-10	NZ895	60-390 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL-17	NZ896	120-430 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL-17	NZ898	680-890 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL-31	OZN912	70- 250 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Halin	HL 32	OZN914	80- 320 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Sri Ksetra	Tabet-ywa Iron Slag Mound	OZN909	50-220 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Sri Ksetra	HMA-47 ⁴	OZN358	420- 570 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Sri Ksetra	Habitation Site	OZN590	680- 890 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering

1 The early series of excavations at Beikthano are labelled KKG after Kokkogwa, a village on the southern part of the walled site.

2 The later series of excavations at Beikthano are labelled BTO after the site name.

3 The excavations at Halin are labelled HL after the site name.

4 The excavations at Sri Ksetra are labelled HMA after Hmawza, the village in the center of the walled site.

Halin

Radiocarbon dates from an earthenware site located in the salt-rich area southwest of Halin city wall demonstrates that this area was settled by at least some 4,500 years before present. Occupation continued in this part of the later urban zone with excavations of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age burials. With the advent of Buddhism in the era of the Pyu Ancient Cities, however, brick began to be used, seen in the construction of massive gateways, walls and the numerous types of ritual buildings described above. At Halin, radiocarbon dates have been obtained from four gates, with the dates ranging from the early 2nd to 3rd century CE. By the 2nd to 3rd century CE, the movement of carts and goods in and out of the city can be traced in repeated repairs to maintain the walls and entry ways.

Beikthano

At Beikthano, the earliest date comes from a large rectangular brick –and-timber memorial hall (KKG-9), dating to 190 BCE to 390 CE. A second memorialhall, KKG-11, yielded dates of between 80 and 600 CE. A more recent date obtained from a complex outside the city wall yielded a time span of 60 to 220 CE. Stylistic analyses of brick types and architectural forms provide a much longer chronology for Beikthano, extending up to the end of the Pyu period in the 9th century. A later re-occupation of the site can be traced to the Bagan period, again on stylistic evidence of brick and pottery types.

Sri Ksetra

While stylistic analysis points to a 1st to 3rd date for some sculptures from Sri Ksetra, a radiocarbon date calibrated to 50-200 CE was [verb missing] obtained from charcoal gathered from a large mound of iron slag north of the palace-citadel. Another recently obtained date of the 5th century CE derives from a cemetery site (HMA-47) south of Yahanda Gate outside the southwest sector of the city wall. The dated sample is a piece of charcoal from a burnt timber post, located in the later stratigraphy of excavated mound.

When one examines these absolute dates, it becomes clear why the three Pyu Ancient Cities need to be considered together, as a serial property, for the data for each complements and completes the chronological sequence, which is not easy to understand if only one site is considered. The outer fortifications existed at Halin prior to the 2nd century CE while the Beikthano date suggests that brick-and-timber built monuments may go back there to the 2nd or possibly even the 3rd century BCE. The iron-working date from Sri Ksetra throws valuable light on the emergence of social and economic complexity there, while the date from the cemetery site and its stratigraphic context reveal long, successive phases of reuse.

Inscriptions

By the 3rd to 4th century CE, the Pyu were using a sophisticated Brahmi-derived script known as the Pyu script for transcribing Buddhist texts and some words in their own language. Epigraphic evidence of the several Pyu scripts, ultimately derived from Brahmi scripts such as Ikshvaku, is known from the discovery of seals and sealings, inscribed stone slabs and urns, inscribed solid gold plates shaped like palm-leaf manuscripts, inscribed silver ritual objects

such as a gilded silver reliquary casket and from Pyu numbers and letters on bricks and on the rim of some pottery.

The longer Pyu Pali texts demonstrate that monks were not only well-versed in Pali but also acquainted with the rules of Sanskrit orthography. This tradition of being able to recite by heart the Pali texts by the Buddhist monks of Myanmar has been sustained since the Pyu period to the present day in annual recitation competitions held by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. This longevity is well supported by the existence of extensive libraries of ancient manuscripts and continues today with the rigorous observance of recitation and propagation of the Pali canon by the sangha communities. As demonstrated by the following brief summaries of artifacts inscribed with the Pyu script, however, it also had a central role in the institutionalization of Buddhism and the legitimization of royal lineages embodied in the central citadel-palace of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Halin

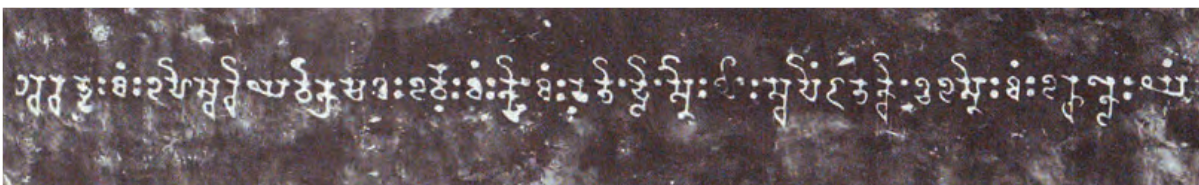
There are several Pyu inscriptions from Halin that include royal names. These are found on stone slabs, not stone urns as at Sri Ksetra described above, although there are some links in the use of motifs such as the depiction of the sun and moon. All the Halin inscriptions are written in an elongated script also seen on one of the Sri Ksetra stone urns rather than the more rounded script used for Pali on the Sri Ksetra gold plates shaped like a palm-leaf manuscript. A stone slab found by Taw Sein Ko in 1904 CE records the burial of King Ruba's bone and that he was the son of Lord Davi-ni-mli and grandson of Nga Kno. This precious royal genealogy has been dated to the 4th century CE and possibly earlier. Two additional Pyu inscriptions were found at Halin in 1904, one stone dated to fourth century CE was discovered by Dr C.O. Blagden and another dated to the 2nd to 7th - 8th century CE by U Mya. Both refer to the founding of a city, and while more evidence is needed to clarify the texts, they demonstrate the continual renewal of urban centers as the power of different royal lineages rose and fell.

Beikthano

The earliest paleographic record from the Pyu Ancient Cities is an inscribed sealing fragment of a terracotta lamp reading 'samgha siri' found in a Beikthano monastery compound. The letters of this short inscription are in an early Brahmi style dated to the 2nd-3rd century CE. A number of bricks found at Beikthano bear the imprints of stamps, seals or free hand lettering.

Sri Ksetra

The largest corpus of objects inscribed with the Pyu script comes from Sri Ksetra, with its inscribed stone urns and precious metal artifacts epitomizing the close inter-relationship between Buddhism and kingship in the Pyu culture. The rich royal and religious legacy is illustrated by at least five massive



PYU INSCRIPTION FROM SRI KSETRA

royal stone urns and a treasure in silver and gold found in Theonly undisturbed relic chamber of Sri Ksetra. It was situated in a ruined stupa platform excavated from a mound ('gon') in the field of a farmer named U Khin Ba. Hence it is known as the Khin Ba Gon. There were two cover slabs, one being a later copy of the above, showing the four Buddhas of the present *kalpa*(era)in niches along the base of the *stupa*, plus the fifth or future Buddha, MaitreyaThe relic chamber contained the gold,palm-leaf shaped, manuscript plates mentioned above. When the relic chamber was discovered, it was covered with a massive stone slab (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with a sun and crescent moon carved in relief on the top above a cylindrical *stupa* in a style dated to the late 5th century CE. The *stupa* has a rectangular *harmika*



KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER

(symbolising a box for storing manuscripts) and five-tiered *chattravalli* (umbrella) with streamers on each side. Two donor figures hold smaller umbrellas.

The highly developed nature of Pyu Buddhist knowledge and literacy is most fully revealed by inscriptions on precious metals found at Sri Ksetra. Over twenty-three inscribed, solid gold plates shaped like palm-leaf manuscripts have been found in and near Sri Ksetra, all inscribed with extracts from the Pali canon. The first two were found in 1897 CE at Maungan-gon 11 kilometers south of the outer city wall; each was inscribed with three lines of Pali including the emblematic Ye dhamma stanzas associated with conversion of one of the principal disciples of the Buddha and other sacred verses. A single gold plate was found in 1928 CE at the village of Kyundawzu, within the wall of Sri Ksetra inscribed with two lines of Pali text from one of the Discourses of the Buddha. It is virtually the same as one of the eight excerpts found on the 20 plates of the solid gold , palm-leaf shaped manuscript found in the Khin Ba mound hoard in 1926-27 CE. Further fragmentary silver and gold leaves with inscriptions were reported in the 1920s and 1930s CE from Sri Ksetra. The inscribed texts of the Khin Ba gold plates include eight excerpts from all three main canonical texts, including the chain of causation, the attributes of the Buddha, and qualities of Enlightenment.



INSCRIBED SOLID GOLD PLATES, FROM THE KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA)

In addition to the gold plates, at the center of the one metre square Khin Ba Gon relic chamber, a gilded silver reliquary casket over 70 centimeters in height was found. The casket, with a flat cover supporting the trunk of

a bodhi tree, bore images in high relief of the four Buddhas of this era (Konagamana, Kakusandha, Kassapa, Gotama) flanked by smaller figures of His disciples. The names of the Buddhas are inscribed in Pyu and Pali on the upper rim of the casket, while at the bottom are the names of the disciples and a dedicatory inscription in Pyu with the Sanskrit names of the donors. This casket dates from 4th-5th century CE and ranks among the earliest Pali inscriptions in the world as well as being one of the earliest depictions of the Buddha in Southeast Asia. As with the gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript



GILDED SILVER CASKET AND BODHISATTVA IMAGE FROM KHIN BA GON, (SRI KSETRA)

plates, the gold, silver and other objects of the Khin Ba Gon relic chamber were a direct result of interchange with the Buddhist centers of South Asia that transformed the culture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Another valuable example in the palaeographic dating of the Pyu script are five royal stone urns found at Sri Ksetra. Four were found in the early 20th century from the area around the tall Payagyi stupa on the northwest side of Sri Ksetra and the fifth was recovered in 1992 from a chamber inside a stupa set within the Hpayataung monastic compound adjacent to Sri Ksetra's central palace-citadel. The most significant aspect of the inscribed stone urns of Sri Ksetra is the sequence of names which creates the first extensive royal genealogy for Sri Ksetra in ca. 4th-6th century CE and possibly throws some light on their rules of succession.

As the above exposition of the inscriptions found at the Pyu Ancient Cities shows, it is necessary to consider the corpus of inscriptions from all three sites as a whole to understand the phenomenon of the adoption of literacy and the invention by the Pyu of the first known script used to write a Southeast Asian vernacular language. This highly significant contribution of the Pyu could not be understood if the evidence from



HPAYATAUNG STONE URN FROM STUPA AT SITE HMA-31)(SRI KSETRA)

only one of the three sites were to be considered, and is another justification for their consideration jointly as a serial property.

Monumental sculpture

Theravada, Mahayana and Brahmanic sculpture

Sculptures from Halin and Beikthano confirm the complexity of the shared religious traditions among the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



HERO STONE (OBVERSE) WITH THRONE (REVERSE) (SRI KSETRA)

At present the earliest - dated to possibly the 1st to 3rd century CE - sculpture from the three Pyu Ancient Cities depicts local heroic figures on one face of a stone stele, over 1.5 meters high, recovered at Sri Ksetra near Settaing monastery in an area known as Kyaukkar-thein or 'stone ordination hall' north of the palace-citadel. The reverse side of the stele showing an empty throne and two devotees may have been influenced by the aniconic phases of the Amaravati School of Buddhism in *ca. the* 2nd century CE. This possibility is strengthened by what appears to be the Buddha's footprints under the throne. All these stylistic elements originated in the Andhra School of Buddhist art but have already acquired a new, Pyu style. Andhra influences are also visible in the stocky turbaned figure on the middle of the obverse, who carries a massive club. This figure is flanked by two turbaned attendants bearing, respectively, the *cakra* and *garuda* (wheel and mythical bird) emblems.



BUDDHA IMAGE BTO-13
(BEIKTHANO)



SLAB FROM HALIN WITH BODHISATTVA
OR FUTURE BUDDHA AND DEVOTEES

At Beikthano, where for many years an imageless cult was thought to have existed, excavation of a bronze Buddha image (12.5 centimeters high) from BTO-13 inside the Beikthano



KAN-WET-GAUNG-GON BUDDHA IMAGE,
SRI KSETRA , C. 5TH/6TH CENTURY, PEDESTAL
INSCRIBED IN SANSKRIT AND PYU

wall has shown that at least in its later phases, images of the Buddha were part of ritual usage. The BTO-13 image depicts the Buddha seated in *Pralambanasana* or ‘European style’ with both legs hanging, the right hand raised in *Vitarka mudra* and the left hand resting on the knee. Of the sculptures from Halin, one which particularly highlights the combination of royal patronage and populist support typical of the Pyu culture is seen by a massive slab, now broken but with the lower portion of a Bodhisattva or the future Buddha and three rows of 53 devotees at the bottom of the slab seated as if for a ceremony, hands in a posture of veneration.

The largest number of sculptures have been found at Sri Ksetra, and of these the great majority are of seated Buddha figures depicted on stone, metal and terra cotta. The finely carved headless Buddha depicted above was found in 1927-28 CE at Kan-wet-gaung-gon south of Bawbawgyi stupa at Sri Ksetra. The base of this image is expertly inscribed with a 5th or 6th century CE Pyu and Sanskrit inscription including a Buddhist verse or sutra and is thought to refer to negotiation by a ‘Wise Master’ for a peace agreement between two rulers.



PHO KHAUNG KAN BUDDHIST RELIEF, AND
RELIEF OF VISHNU AND LAKSHMI (SRI
KSETRA)

Other reliefs reflect Theravada, Mahayana and Brahmanic elements, thus revealing that various religious sects existed in the Pyu Ancient Cities. The Pho Khaung Kan relief depicts a seated image of the Buddha in the Pyu style of *Bhumisparsa mudra* with the throne backed by a *makara* reredos and flanked by Bodhisattvas, Brahma and Indra and flying attendant figures. The image can be compared with Post-Gupta schools of Western India, at Aurangabad, Ellora, and Kanheri. There are additional Brahmanic figures from Sri Ksetra such as a rectangular stone slab dated to the early 8th century CE depicting Vishnu standing on a mythical garuda bird with his consort Lakshmi on his left on a double-petalled lotus.



TARADEVI IMAGE AND IMAGE OF THE BUDDHA,
LEMYETHNA, (BOTH SRI KSETRA)

Another stone image dated to c. the 9th century CE shows Vishnu reclining with a lotus emerging from his navel on which Brahma, Shiva and Indra are seated. Other images have been found of the Hindu god Vishnu and the Mahayana female deity Taradevi a piece dated to approximately the 7th century CE. As these examples show, many cults were active at all of the Pyu cities with

sculptures documenting both Brahmanic and Buddhist cults particularly in the late Pyu period, from the 7th to 9th century CE. The great majority of sculpture from Sri Ksetra is, however, Buddhist.

As these examples demonstrate, Sri Ksetra is characterised by a large number of massive stone



STONE BUDDHA RELIEF SCULPTURE ON SLABS KYAUKKAR THEIN (SRI KSETRA)

sculptures in relief and in the round, many dating to ca. 4th or 5th-7th century CE. Additional examples include sculptures from Lemyethna, Bebe, East Zegu and the megalithic slabs of Kyaukkar-thein and Tupayon, where pieces include two rows of three slabs each carved with images of the Buddha and attendants.

Patronage and pilgrimage: processes of celebration associated with building

The many structures of the Pyu Ancient Cities were built through royal and populist patronage. The use of brick meant structures could be erected quickly, with their completion marked by joyful celebrations and abundant donations, a custom which continues today in the annual cycle of Buddhist celebrations. Donations included many of the religious artifacts noted above, from sculptures of the Buddha to the gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates and gilded silver relic casket donated to celebrate the consecration of the *stupa* at Khin Ba Gon. These artifacts were an essential and inseparable part of the tradition of building construction and consecration of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Integrated with Buddhist celebrations was a range of earlier spirit veneration traditions encompassed within the word *nat* but referring to a range of animistic traditions which continue as part of Myanmar culture today. *Nats* include unseen tree spirits, Brahmanic deities long absorbed within the *nat* pantheon, troublesome 'green spirits' of those who may have posed a threat to the throne and met untimely deaths, fertility figures and a host of tutelary guardians.

At all the Pyu Ancient Cities, many gates in the outer walls were marked with nat shrines while others contained ancient terracotta burial urns. At Shwedaga gate on the northwest side of Sri Ksetra, the gate was guarded by a stone stele inscribed with *Paritta*, Buddhist verses to expel evil spirits and massive iron spikes pounded into the ground. Every locality has a particular repertoire of popular spirits to

ensure fertility and wealth and guard against danger but some *nats* are venerated in all parts of Myanmar.

Terracotta Urns

Another aspect of the Pyu cyclic processes of celebration at the completion of structures was the internment of numerous terracotta burial urns in the foundation layer of monumental structures. Within the many settlement clusters of the Pyu Ancient Cities, respected deceased religious figures and venerated lay persons were cremated and stored within terracotta urns (15-35 centimeters in height). These ranged from simple bowls to elaborately decorated vessels with knobbed lids. It is possible that, after a suitable number of urns had been amassed and a donor came forward, the construction or renovation of stupas, stupa-like structures and memorial buildings took place with appropriate religious rituals and social celebration. The practice of placing multiple cremation burials in terra cotta urns in the foundation layer of brick structures was widespread not only within the walls of the three Pyu cities but also in association with the many brick monuments in the extended urban zones around them.

The finely crafted terra cotta burial urns, such as those from Beikthano are one of the defining features of the Pyu Ancient Cities, and establish an incontrovertible link between them.. Though urn burials occur in Thailand that are contemporary with the later-phases of Pyu culture, they lack the highly specialised attributes of Pyu urn manufacture. Indeed, the very highest standards in pottery making were reached by the Pyu, and in the case of urns, by the Beikthano craftsmen. Their burial urns were unglazed and unslipped red wares, with thin-walled heavy based forms resembling metallic shapes. The space under the upper rim of the most elaborate burial urns was decorated with figures of flying birds in high relief, indicating the potters' expertise in creating striking decorations.

Votive tablets

The Pyu made votive tablets to donate to therelic chamber in constructing a new structure. The votive tablets were equally made as an offering to an image venerated by a monk during a pilgrimage, or could be a valued souvenir of a solitary journey to a sacred temple or stupa. Some originated through participation in a large village, or even a royal, consecration ceremony. As portable objects, carried by all travellers as talismans for a safe journey, as well as a memento



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS
(LEFT: HALIN RIGHT: SRI KSETRA)



TERRACOTTA URN
(BEIKTHANO)



VOTIVE TABLETS
(SRI KSETRA)

of their visit to one of the great religious monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities, votive tablets were the much sought after and form the most ubiquitous part of the assemblage of Pyu material cultural commodities which moved along the trade routes of Southeast Asia.

Beads

Beads were another aspect of Pyu ritual and ornamental culture produced in great quantities at all of the Pyu cities from a range of local precious and semi-precious materials: talc, terracotta, green chalcedony, many colours of carnelian, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx. The Pyu made gold, silver, bronze and glass beads as well, and from the abundant fossilized wood of the middle Ayeyarwady basin. Many beads of fossil wood and of red-orange carnelian were ornamented with line designs including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, and various zoomorphic shapes. Decorated spheres ranged from small beads (4 millimeters in diameter) to large 20 millimetre pieces and in a few cases of undecorated spheres as large as 30 millimeters in diameter. The barrel-shaped beads were also often large, ranging in length from 18 to 65 millimeters in plain or decorated with line-designs. Beads may have been arranged in strings and worn for adornment and ritual purposes. The most precious beads were included in offerings made at the time of the construction of a stupa or other important structure and placed within the building or in its foundations where they have been found by archaeologists.

Coins

Pyu silver coins were an important object of donation and of inter-regional trade. Large quantities of coins have been recovered all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, especially in and around Halin, as there are nearby silver mines which provided the raw material for the Pyu coinage. The Pyu coins appear to



CARNELIAN BEADS (SRI KSTETRA)

have united major royal and cosmological symbols, probably reflecting the character of Pyu kingship. Most were made of silver with a high level of purity (ca. 96.5%). While there is a range of coin types, most were circular. The most common motifs are the Srivatsa or 'shrine of Sri' with the two curved sides of the motif forming a naga-like shield; the Rising Sun; the Bhaddapitha a throne or altar; and the Sangkha or conch. Other motifs included groups of three, six or nine raised dots, curving lines depicting water, the sun and moon, a vajra and swastika and other designs seen as well on stamped pottery from all three Pyu ancient cities.



RISING SUN AND SRIVASTA MOTIFS ON PYU SILVER COINS (HALIN)



SRIVASTA AND BHADDAPITHA SILVER COIN (SRI KSETRA)

The use of the Pyu silver coins as currency is supported by the presence of standardised sizes, metal purity and weights. In some coin types and periods, there were full-, half-, and quarter-unit coins, and sometimes much smaller fractional units such as one-tenth and even one-twentieth. Like Pyu polished stone beads, Pyu coins are widespread at first millennium CE Dvaravati sites to the east in central Thailand, to the southeast in Funan at Oc Eo in Viet Nam, and to the west in Rakhine at the walled site of Vesali. However, outside the Pyu area, only full-unit coins and clippings are found, thus proving that their place of origin lay in the Pyu cities. These coins were sufficiently valued in the Dvaravati cities to generate a local industry in counterfeiting Pyu coins. They are readily distinguishable from the authentic coins in terms of design, and metal purity. Although the authentic Pyu coins may sometimes have been traded outside the Pyu area as bullion, it seems that royal validation ensured a consistency of metal quality and weight, so that these coins were used for long periods for patronage and exchange. Their use helped to assure the Pyu Ancient Cities a central role in the region's commerce.

Understanding Pyu Ancient Cities as a serial nomination

From the discussion above it can be understood that the phenomenon of three Pyu Ancient Cities and their outstanding contribution to the understanding of universal processes associated with early urban development can be understood only if evidence from all three cities is examined jointly.

Together the Pyu Ancient Cities provide testimony of the introduction of Buddhism into Southeast Asia two thousand years ago and the attendant economic, socio-political and cultural transformations which resulted in the rise of the first, largest, and longest-lived urbanized settlements of the region up until the 9th century. They created a special form of urbanization, the city of extended urban format, which subsequently influenced urbanization in most of mainland Southeast Asia. These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in the sub-region where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

Each of the three cities tells a different part of this compelling story. Halin, the northernmost of the cities, and apparently the earliest of the three to be inhabited, demonstrates the Pyu resilience in a highly arid ecology supplemented by production of salt and silver. Beikthano, located further south along the Ayeyarwady, was next and shows the development of a sophisticated hydrological system of lakes supplemented by manmade reservoirs, tanks, and canals. It also has the earliest dated monasteries memorial halls, combining brick and wooden architecture along with the most elaborately decorated terracotta burial urns. Sri Ksetra is the latest, largest, and richest city with the most abundant evidence of the sophistication of Pyu Buddhism in the architecture, monumental sculpture and inscriptions. It also hosted the most diverse types of community production. The irrigated landscape of the Pyu era is still impacting on the rural livelihoods of the population of all three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra together as a series testify to the uniquely early chronology of the Pyu Ancient Cities in the Southeast Asian region and show how the cities developed over the period of the entire first millennium CE. They share themes common to all three Pyu cities: an innovative extended urban format, huge brick outer fortifications with characteristic funnel-shaped gates, a walled palace-citadel, irrigated urban landscape within the city wall, lofty reliquary stupa, numerous Buddhist

monasteries, and a and pervasive funerary culture.

Taking the evidence of all three Pyu Ancient Cities together, major themes emerge shedding light on the dynamics of early urban state formation and urban development. Although the Pyu were inspired by influences emanating from the dynamic cultures of Southeast India and Sri Lanka, the three Pyu Ancient Cities also preserved and developed on a flourishing level the Pali-based schools of Buddhism which, in the course of the following centuries, would be adopted by all the societies of mainland Southeast Asia (excepting Viet Nam) and continues to be practiced up to the present. They were not passive recipients. Whether in the full realization of their extended urban formats, in the construction of individual monuments, in the religious rituals they served, and in their Buddhist learning, the Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate, and swiftly to move into a significant degree of re-invention. In the process they created a special form of urbanization: the Southeast Asian city of extended urban format and transmitted it to most of mainland Southeast Asia.

Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the early, mature and late stages of the Pyu civilization, characterized by the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages, the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities, distinctive mortuary practices which reinforced both community and status, skilful water management which enhanced agricultural productivity and ensured food security, sophisticated commodity production of durable goods in metal and stone, and long-distance trade in both agricultural products and manufactured goods. Stable conditions brought about by prolonged economic prosperity and enduring social order fostered innovative developments in construction technologies, city planning, agriculture and industrial production, which stimulated and enabled sustainable growth. The model of urban culture established by the Pyu Ancient Cities in the first millennium continued to influence subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years.

2.b History and development

In 1881 CE, the British colonial government appointed Emile Forchammer, a professor of Pali at Rangoon College, as the government Epigraphic Officer, the first government officially formally responsible for study of the Pyu archaeology. In 1902 CE the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) was established and direct administrative protection of the Pyu Ancient Cities was established. However, prior to the advent of European archaeological investigation, the history of the Pyu Ancient Cities was known through local chronicles, on-site inscriptions and Chinese records.

Pyu Ancient Cities in Chinese accounts

There are references to trade routes across Myanmar in Chinese texts from at least the 3rd century CE, and Chinese Buddhist pilgrims of the 7th century CE refer to a large, well-governed Pyu kingdom, but the most commonly mentioned accounts of the Pyu – called the “P’iao” – are those of the Tang Dynasty¹ (618-907 CE). A memorial presented to the Chinese imperial court describes the performance of a troupe of 35 musicians and dancers sent by King K’un-mo-ch’ang (the transliterated name of Kumara Sandra of Sri Ksetra) via Nanzhao to the Tang capital at Changan in 802 CE. The 9th century CE *Man-shu (Book of the Southern Barbarians)* and other Tang histories give accounts of the Pyu kingdom (probably in reference to the city of Sri Ksetra). Additional Chinese accounts refer to the conquest of the Pyu by the Yunnan kingdom of Nanzhao who forcibly took 3,000 Pyu to Yunnan in 832 CE. As these examples demonstrate, the Chinese records present the Pyu Ancient Cities in relation to Chinese political priorities and suzerainty.

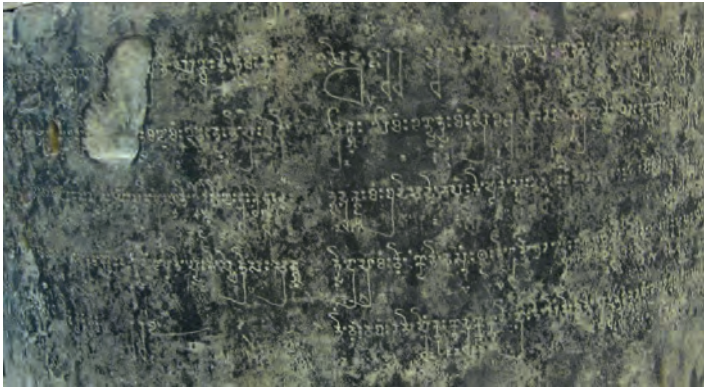
Pyu kings and queens in inscriptions

A number of inscriptions dated to the 4th to 7th century CE with the names of Pyu kings and women with royal titles are found on a gilded silver casket, stone steles, and stone burial urns found on-site at all three of the Pyu Ancient Cities. These sources provide the name of King *Ruba* from Halin with two other Sanskritic royal names; the name of King *Sri Prabhvarman* and his sister or daughter *Sri Prabhu Devi*, from Sri Ksetra; royal names with dates inscribed on five massive stone urns from Sri Ksetra record a royal lineage with seven names five of which end in the suffix – *vikrama* – indicating a royal ruler: *Hri* [or *Hari*], *Sin[g]ha*, *Suuriya*, *Grimhtuu* and [*Aa*]*ditya*; the names of *Jayacandravarman* and his ‘brother prince’ *Harivikrama* occur on the base of a stone statue of a statue of the Buddha found at Sri Ksetra.

The inscription of royal names on permanent materials, in some cases with dates, marks the beginning of written records at the Pyu Ancient Cities in *ca.* the 4th century CE. The preservation of many of these royal names in later Myanmar chronicles, demonstrates the iconic place of the Pyu Ancient Cities in the country’s history. This is confirmed by a continuous tradition of donations to maintain the monumental *stupa* (reliquaries) of the kings of the Pyu Ancient Cities over a thousand years after royal power shifted to the capital at Bagan around the 9th to 10th century CE. At Halin, for example, an

¹ The term *Pyu* is an Anglicization of a Chinese character reading *P’iao (Biao)*; the Mon and Javanese peoples are thought to have called these peoples the *Tircul*.

inscription of 1340 CE records the donation of two slaves, three bullocks, and plots of land to a *stupa* there; while an inscription of 1798 CE on a brass bell records that it was donated by an attendant of the future King Bagyidaw of the ruling Kongbaung Dynasty and refers to amicable relations with surrounding countries.



HPAYATAUNG INSCRIPTION GIVING ROYAL GENEALOGY
(SRI SKETRA)



RUBBING OF KING RUBA PYU INSCRIPTION
(HALIN)

Pyu Ancient Cities in the chronicle tradition of Myanmar

The history of the Pyu Ancient Cities is also found in chronicles, accounts recorded on palm-leaf manuscripts by monks, kings, and laymen. The best-known chronicle, *The Glass Palace Chronicle (Hmannan Yazawin)*, was compiled on the orders of King Bagyidaw (reigned 1819-1837 CE) of the Konbaung Dynasty in 1829 CE. The partiality of chronicles depended on who had commissioned the compilation with events often described using colourful allusions. These characteristics led European historians to discount the chronicles until recent years when their value in recording the social memory of the ever-changing political environment of the time has been more closely analyzed and appreciated.



THE GLASS PALACE CHRONICLE – CONTEMPORARY EDITION

The earliest chronicle reference to the Pyu Ancient Cities in *The Glass Palace Chronicle* relates to the Pyu city of Tagaung in northern Myanmar and concerns the story of a hermit who travels to Sri Ksetra and nurtures the first king of Sri Ksetra, Duttabaung.² (See *Appendix: Sri Ksetra and Beikthano Chronicle*, at the end of this section.) This story is also contained in a chronicle named after a town near Beikthano, called the *Taungdwingyi Thamaing*, with additional episodes linking the Queen of Beikthano and King Duttabaung. In contrast to Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, Halin is not mentioned in the *Maha Yazawin* (the “*Great Chronicle*”) compiled by U Kala in ca. 1712-1720 CE or in *The Glass Palace Chronicle*. The name “Han-lin” and reference to its irrigation works are, however, recorded in stone inscriptions of the Bagan and post-Bagan periods of the 14th century CE, for example in the *Nga Htain* stone inscription found near the ancient city of Phak-hangyi located on the west bank of the Ayeyarwady across from Bagan. Halin was also described by U Aung Pho (ca. 1788-1808 CE), a scholar in the reign of King Bodawpaya of the 18th to 19th century CE Konbaung Dynasty.

Archaeological discovery of the Pyu Ancient Cities

The first archaeological study in Myanmar is credited to King Bodawpaya (1740-1819 CE) who gathered the stone inscriptions recording land donations in order to make a record of monastic lands that were thus exempt from taxation. As noted in the *Records of the Archaeological Survey of India* of 1909 CE, the stones were collected from all parts of the country, including Sri Ksetra, and brought to the capital at Amarapura.

After the British annexation of Myanmar (which occurred in three stages – 1826 CE, 1853 CE, and 1885 CE), European scholars began to carry out research on the country’s ancient culture, principally through the study of epigraphic evidence, and to compile an inventory of ancient monuments.

2.b.1 Pyu Ancient Cities and their development over time

Ecological setting

Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are located in the present administrative boundaries of Sagaing, Magwe, and Bago Divisions respectively, all part of the central ‘Dry Zone’ of Myanmar. This broad flat plain of the Ayeyarwady and its tributaries is a complex zone of river terraces which have yielded a rich assemblage of Palaeolithic implements known as the Anyathian Culture (after “*Anya*” a Burmese term which refers to Upper Myanmar), dated to ca. 650,000 BP. As this suggests the Ayeyarwady basin has played a significant role in the formation of hominid and *homo sapiens* cultures throughout successive eras. Approximately two-thirds of Myanmar’s land surface drains into the Ayeyarwady network, carrying water from the annual local precipitations and snow-melt in the Himalayas which together govern the seasonal cycle of flooding and drought of the Ayeyarwady River and its tributaries. The resultant environmental challenges of cyclical flood and drought were an important stimulant for the development of ancient Pyu skills in water management to enhance wet rice cultivation and other agricultural crops, thus providing the economic base for their rise,

² Early archaeological excavation at Tagaung yielded only Bagan artifacts of ca. the 10th century CE but excavations in 2004 CE unearthed distinctive Tagaung-style Pyu artifacts such as votive tablets and terracotta burial urns, thus confirming the chronicle tradition.

development, longevity, and prosperity of the Pyu Ancient Cities at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, and their respective populations.

Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities has a distinct hydrology that has significantly influenced their development over time.

Halin is located in the watershed between the Mu and Ayeyarwady Rivers, 18 kilometers southeast of Shwebo and 24 kilometers east of the present course of the Mu River. Small, seasonal streams flow down from nearby tertiary uplands into the 'rain trap' area that was later enclosed by the Halin Ancient City wall. Fertile alluvial tracts extend along both banks of the Mu River in addition to the 1,000 square kilometers of alluvium adjacent to Halin. Vital buffer stocks of water were stored in the Nagayon tank on the southeast and Halin Lake on the west of city.

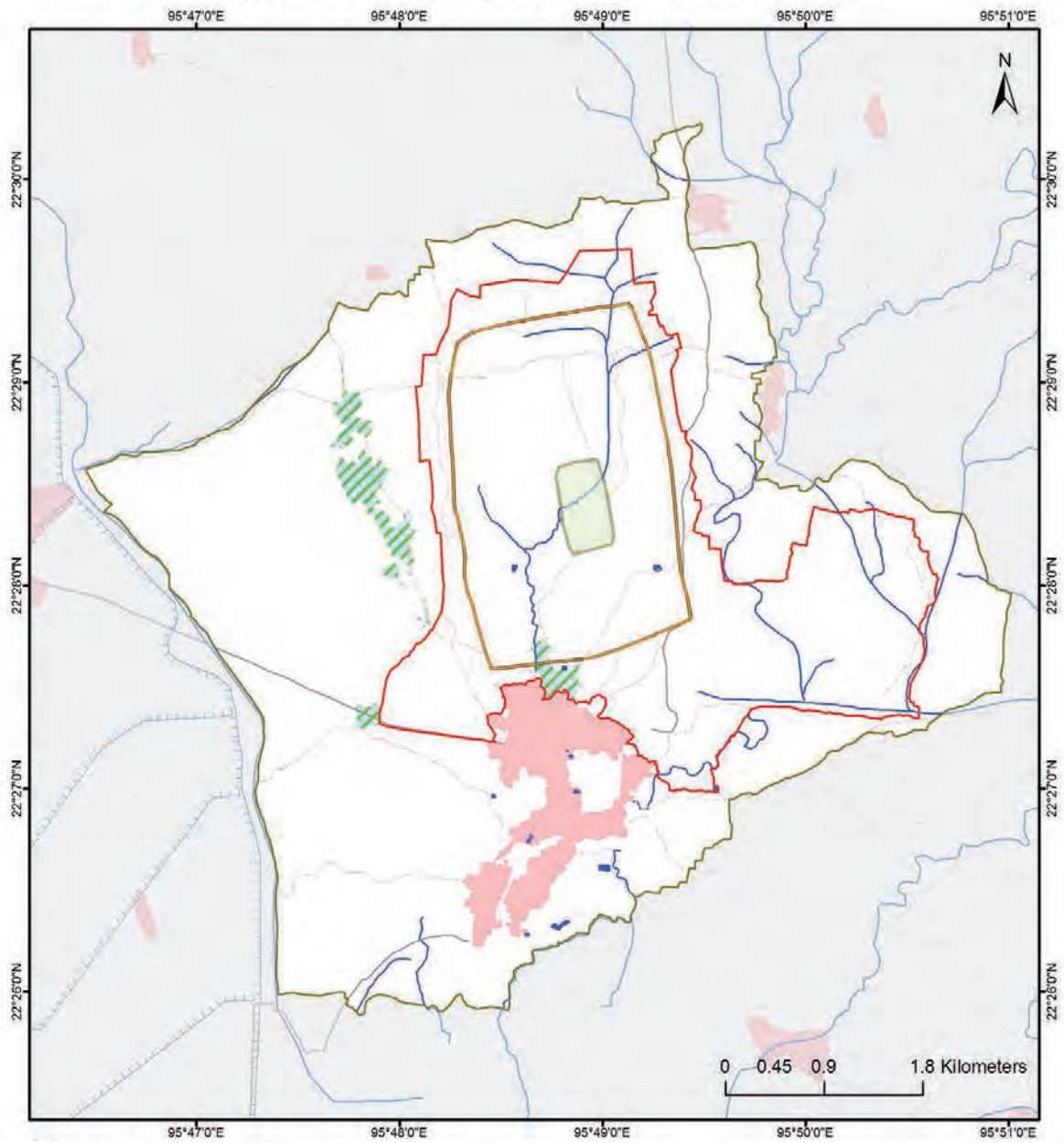
Beikthano is in the midst of alluvial land formed by the Yin River and its numerous tributaries such as the Sadoun, Ngamin, Yanpe, and Taungu rivers as they descend from the Pegu Yoma mountain range. The most extensive alluvium of Yin River Valley, with an area of some 2,294 square kilometres, lies at its eastern end, around the existing town of Taungdwingyi, which probably has Pyu origins. Immediately to the west of Beikthano, these tributaries converge and the valley narrows with a general slope from the northeast to the southwest and an additional cross-slope coming down from the southeast. Parts of the ancient Beikthano irrigation system still operate today.

Sri Ksetra lies in the Nawin River Valley, benefitting from its numerous tributaries draining from the Pegu Yoma mountain range to the east and also from the fact that the local rainfall – although still too low to support rain-fed rice at approximately 1,250 millimeters per annum – is higher than that of Halin (750 millimeters per annum) and Beikthano (870 millimeters per annum). Its ancient inhabitants had to master the most complex slope factors and hydrology of the three ancient Pyu cities. Their success can be measured by the size and affluence of the city and the fact that parts of its ancient irrigation system still function today above and below the surface.



PREHISTORIC PALEOLITHIC TOOLS (SRI KSETRA)

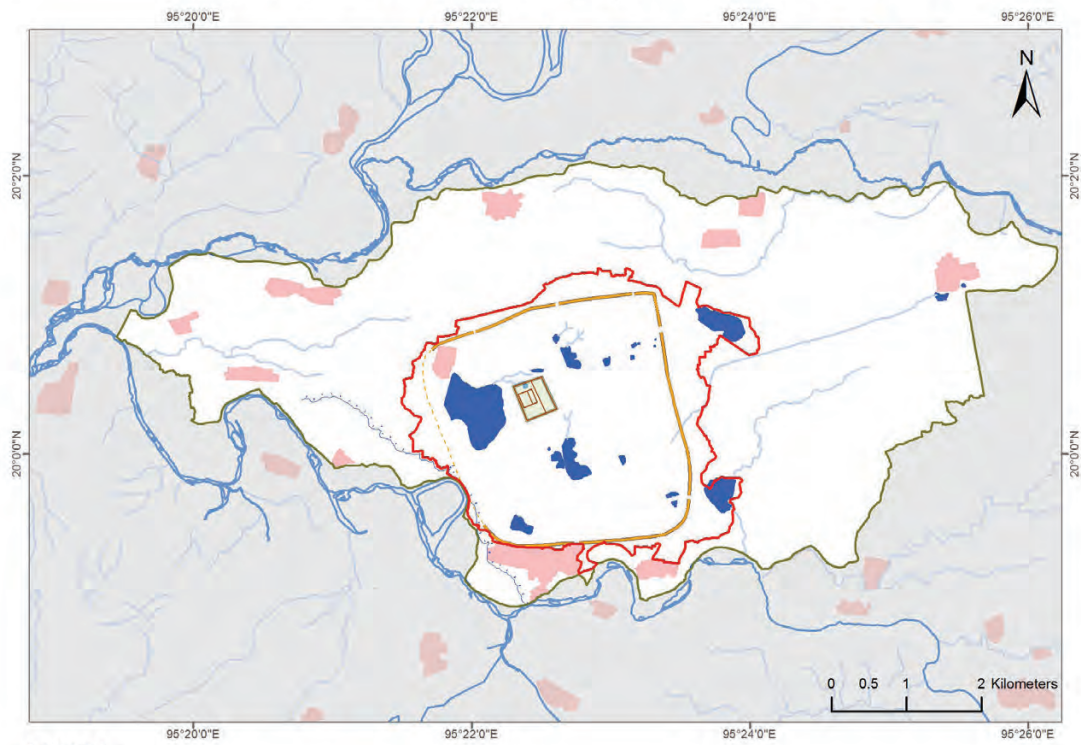
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | |
|--|--|
|  City wall |  Water body |
|  Irrigation canal |  Wetland |
|  Stream |  Settlement area |
|  Palace-citadel |  Nominated property |
| |  Buffer zone |

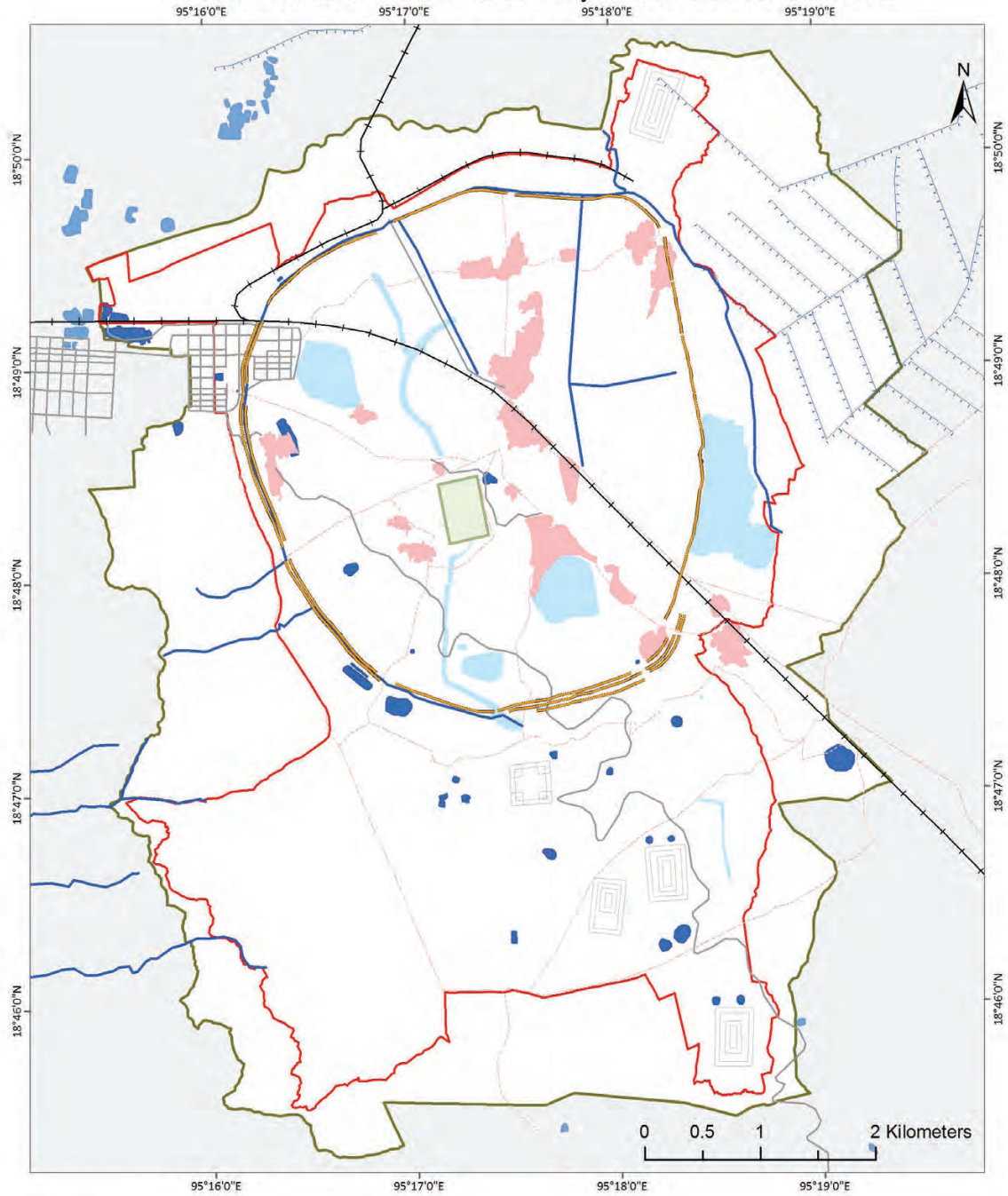
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Water body |
| City wall (un-excavated) | Settlement area |
| Seasonal stream | Nominated property |
| Irrigation canal | Buffer zone |
| Palace-citadel | |

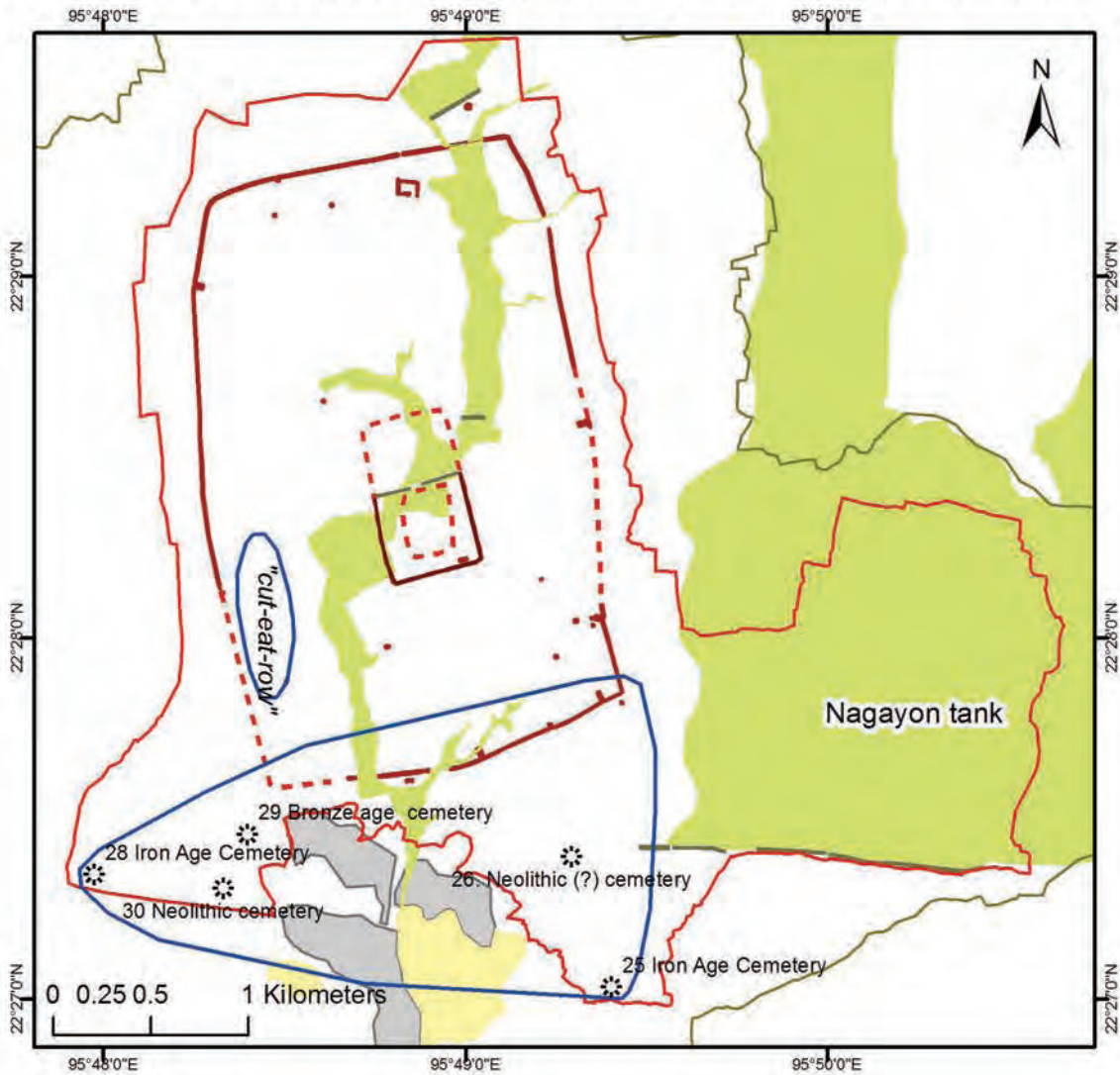
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Present water body |
| Irrigation canal | Ancient Water body |
| Seasonal stream | Settlement area |
| Palace-citadel | Nominated property |
| Pyu-taik (burial platform) | Buffer zone |

Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin



Legend

- ✱ Recent excavations
- Pre-urban finds
- Path of wall
- ▭ Nominated property
- ▭ Buffer zone
- ▭ Traceable wall
- ▭ Embankments
- ▭ Drainage basins
- ▭ Villages
- ▭ Salt fields

Pre-urban archaeology of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra

Evidence of pre-urban prehistoric habitation has been found at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, most abundantly at Halin where recent excavations by the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library in the salt-rich area south of the city wall have yielded a number of prehistoric Bronze-Iron Age inhumation sites with mortuary goods of the Samon Valley type of bronze-iron culture. These assemblages contain a mixture of bronze objects comparable to those of the early centuries CE Dian cultures of Yunnan as well as other unique high-copper artifacts. Recent excavation of an earthenware production mound in this same southwest area outside the city wall has yielded radiocarbon dates of 2890-2470 BCE. Similarly, excavations at Letpanywa, 30 kilometres south of Beikthano, have uncovered Iron Age artifacts such as iron swords and spears and bronze bands bearing large-nosed human faces. At Sri Ksetra, late Palaeolithic tools have been found within the southern sector of the site, in a transitional zone between the flat ricelands and the Myinbahu hills. A number of polished stone tools have also been recovered from surface survey, but excavation of the prehistoric phases of Sri Ksetra remains in the planning stage. The similarity of the prehistoric finds at the three sites suggests that the inhabitants of these areas were linked by a shared prehistoric culture.

Neolithic to Iron Age and the transition to Pyu cultures

As the above examples demonstrate, there was pre-urban habitation at each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. In the case of Halin, it is confirmed by radiocarbon dates revealing activities several thousand years BCE. The ancient Pyu at all three sites developed common skills in landscape and hydraulic engineering which they utilized to maximize the benefits of seasonal precipitation and the spontaneous fluctuations of rivers and lakes for agricultural expansion and, eventually, product specialization. The same skills also delineated and defended their fortified cities and palaces. This expertise drew upon long observations of and experiments with the challenging ecology of the Dry Zone. With the rise of urban and the establishment of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the early use of brick and expansion of local iron production transformed the resource base of these earlier settlements. The source of the populations of the Pyu Ancient Cities was to be found in loose alliances of numerous village clusters linked by shared irrigation works. The crystallization of the city into a new and more complex society took place with the emergence of royal lineages and other newly empowered elites, who controlled the production of iron and other goods, and whose status was formalized by rituals and literacy. Patronage of the new Buddhist monastic communities may have initially been a marker of royal status, but seems rapidly to have embraced popular levels of the urban communities in the three Pyu Ancient Cities. This is indicated by the huge numbers of cremated urn burials associated with the three great cities of the Pyu.

2.b.2 Post-9th century CE habitation of the Pyu Ancient Cities

After the move of political power to Bagan in *ca.* 9th century CE, the Pyu Ancient Cities were not abandoned but continued to receive royal, elite, and popular patronage throughout successive historical phases up to the present. The renown of the Pyu continued, as demonstrated by the inclusion of a Pyu script face alongside Pali, Mon, and Myanmar (Burmese) on the quadric-lingual Kubyaukgyi [Myazeyidi] inscription of 1112 CE at Bagan. The continuity of the Pyu Ancient Cities can also be seen in

a Bagan period monastery at Beikthano, the 18th century CE inscriptions from Halin cited above, and to early 20th century CE brick monasteries such as Latterayakan established at Sri Ksetra and flourishing contemporary monasteries at all three ancient city sites. While some areas of these huge cities fell into disuse and gradually came to be the buried archaeological mounds discovered by early 20th century CE archaeologists, other areas continued to be utilized by monastic communities, pilgrims, and donors. Knowledge of historic Pyu civilization was also perpetuated through the Myanmar chronicle traditions described above.

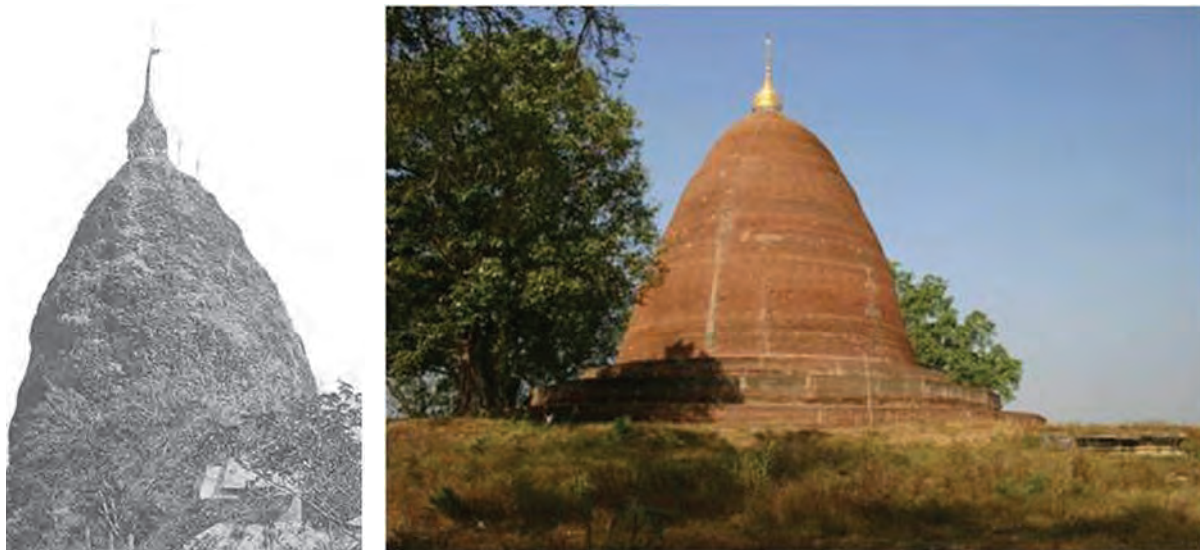
2.b.3 The Pyu Ancient Cities during the colonial period

With the establishment of British control following three Anglo-Burmese wars of 1824-1826 CE, 1852-1853 CE and 1885 CE, Burma was administered as a Circle of the Empire of India. The growing antiquarian enthusiasm of European colonial officers and civil servants resulted in looting of the Pyu Ancient Cities, with numerous artifacts sent to museums in Calcutta, London, and private collections. Under the leadership of the influential Archaeological Survey of India, established in 1861 CE, British and other European interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities followed the prevailing fashion set in India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka), and focused on ancient Buddhist remains. In 1868 CE instructions were sent from Calcutta to list and photograph all antique monuments worthy of being preserved. These background events greatly affected the development of art history and archaeology as self-conscious disciplines in Myanmar, where the context was profoundly different from India as a result of Myanmar's unbroken, millennial Buddhist tradition, which the Pyu Ancient Cities had initiated. Local donations continued the unbroken historical tradition with the repair of old buildings and the construction of new buildings at the active Buddhist monasteries at all three ancient city sites.

During the colonial era, the earliest evidence of the culture of the Pyu Ancient Cities came through chance finds and surface survey, demonstrated for example by the finding of two gold plates, shaped



PAYAMA STUPA (SRI KSETRA) AS SKETCHED BY BEYLIE



PAYAMA STUPA (SRI KSETRA) CONDITION IN EARLY 20TH CENTURY AND TODAY

like a palm-leaf manuscript, inscribed with Pali texts in Pyu scripts. They were discovered at Maunggun village near Sri Ksetra in 1897 CE. After the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) in 1902 CE, exploration of the three Pyu Ancient Cities started with Sri Ksetra in 1903 CE, quickly followed by Halin and Beikthano in 1905 CE. At this time, the superintendent archaeologist, Taw Sein Ko, surveyed the old mounds of Halin and made a sketch map of the city to show its long rectangular shape with a moat on the north, east and west, as well as the palace-administrative complex (citadel) in the middle. Many additional ancient mounds in the east, north and south areas of the city were recorded as well as the habitation area of Halin Village to the south of the city wall.

In 1905 CE the Epigraphic Office of Burma made two test pits outside of the Beikthano city wall and recorded the findings of potsherds as well as burial urns with ash and bone fragments. In 1906 CE, the French general, Leon de Beylie, undertook test excavations at Sri Ksetra and recorded his findings in his publication *Prome et Samara* (published in 1907 CE). Thereafter, Taw Sein Ko and his successors regularly entered reports of their findings into the *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India* and subsequently in dedicated publications recording the numerous discoveries made annually at the ancient city sites.



THE 1926 EXCAVATION OF KHIN BA KON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA) SHOWING GILDED SILVER RELIC CASKET IN- SITU IN THE BRICK-LINED CHAMBER



KHIN BA KON BEFORE EXCAVATION

In 1910 CE, a British administrator and scholar, J.S. Furnivall, founded the Burma Research Society, which published the *Journal of Burma Research Society* (JBRS). This continues today as the *Myanmar Historical Research Journal* (MHRJ) published by the Ministry of Culture. The documentation of the three Pyu Ancient Cities improved steadily in these years. Many significant discoveries were made, the most spectacular of which was the excavation at Sri Ksetra of the undisturbed relic Khin Ba Kon relic chamber by Charles Duroiselle in December 1926-January 1927.

In 1937 CE, the name of the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) was changed to the Archaeological Survey of Burma, a name which it kept after independence in 1948 CE until 1954 CE when the name was changed to the Department of Archaeology to reflect its new mandate as a government department with responsibility to implement legislation for the protection of the nation’s archaeological and monumental heritage. The name of the Department of Archaeology was again changed in 2007 CE, to its current name – Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) – reflecting reorganization within the Ministry of Culture.

From the very first days of the establishment of government-led archaeological research in the late 19th century CE, periodic surveys and reports of the Pyu Ancient City sites were made, but it was not until after Independence that a strategic plan of work was undertaken to establish the Pre-Bagan chronology of the country, through systematic excavations conducted at the three principal Pyu Ancient City sites – Beikthano, Halin and Sri Ksetra – during the 1960s and 1970s CE. Please refer to *Appendix: Record of Excavations*, at the end of this section below.

Although a few ancient structures were looted by colonial period treasure hunters, Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra continued as religious and village habitation sites throughout the colonial and into the post-colonial periods. Construction of infrastructure such as roads and a railway during the colonial period caused some collateral damage to the sites but did not destroy the integrity of the Buddhist and other ritual structures, nor the general layout of the ancient cities, for instance the remains of the city walls with their massive brick gates and other structures, nor that of the extended areas of cultivation and product specialization associated with each ancient city site.

2.b.4 Current practices of formal and non-formal property development

There are at present DANML field offices at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, with staffing levels respectively of Halin 41, Beikthano 31, and Sri Ksetra 70. In 2005, DANML established a national Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site. The courses offered at the Field School, compulsory for all staff of DANML and open to others concerned, include instruction in the consolidation of excavated archaeology and the conservation of monuments. Facilities at the Field School include a conservation laboratory. Today the DANML field offices at all three sites of the Pyu Ancient Cities are staffed by professionals trained in both archaeological research as well as in monument and site conservation who are responsible for the protection, maintenance, conservation, and overall management of the sites. Professionally-staffed site museums have been established at both Beikthano and Sri Ksetra Ancient Cities, and a museum at Halin Ancient City site is planned and resourced under the current budget allotted to DANML.

DANML maintains the integrity of identified but unexcavated archaeological sites and standing ancient earthworks through maintenance of existing vegetation cover in order to prevent erosion and to discourage sections of the ancient brick walls to use for house foundations. DANML staff regularly visit the villages occupying the Pyu Ancient Cities to liaise with village leaders on preservation of the ancient structures and discourage the removal of bricks and other antiquities which is illegal under the provisions of national legislation, discussed further in sections 4 and 5 below.



LARGE STUPA COVERED AND READY FOR REPAIR

As is seen in Buddhist monuments throughout Southeast Asia, renovation of *stupas* and other religious structures is an act of merit. This tradition has been particularly sustained in Myanmar given the unbroken tradition of Buddhism for *ca.* two thousand years. All *stupas* contain relics and are understood traditionally as the living presence of the Buddha and therefore require upkeep and renovation. Thus the key Buddhist *stupas* of the Pyu Ancient Cities were repaired and rebuilt several times during the one thousand years when the cities flourished.

In the active Buddhist monasteries associated with all three Pyu Ancient Cities, *stupas*, other religious structures, and monastic quarters are supported by the community through Temple Trustee committees appointed from among the respected elders of the community. The Temple Trustee committees vary in their interest in antiquity, so in some cases – such as the Nyaung Kobin Monastery at Halin – the chief monk has amassed and safeguarded a valuable collection of surface

finds. Under the guidance of a charismatic chief monk, the Myinbahu *stupa* in the buffer zone of Sri Ksetra is regularly re-gilded. The active monasteries of the Pyu Ancient Cities operate under the authority of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, but as they are within the officially-designated Archaeological Zone under the protection of the DANML, DANML gives guidance on renovations and is regularly informed by the Temple Trustee committees of any antiquities found. As part of its mandate, DANML is actively engaged in an expanded programme of community and monastic education to raise local appreciation of the heritage of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Appendix: Sri Ksetra and Beikthano Chronicle

The chronicle of Sri Ksetra and Beikthano begins with the story of two blind princes, Mahathambawa Sulathambawa from Tagaung, born to their mother by a *naga* or serpent. They were exiled by the king so placed on a raft by their mother to drift down the Ayeyarwady with an ogre nymph curing their blindness along the journey. Eventually, the princes reached Yathemyo ('hermit city', Sri Ksetra). There the elder brother married Bedayi, the foster daughter of the Sri Ksetra hermit who was also related to the Tagaung court. On the death of Mahathambawa after six years of Duttabaung's reign, Sulathambawa succeeded to the throne and married the same queen, Bedayi, then in an early stage of pregnancy. The son born to them was named Duttabaung. In course of time Duttabaung succeeded Sulathambawa and founded the city of Sri Ksetra. In the meantime the ogress who cured the brothers' blindness bore a human baby girl miraculously conceived by her association with Mahathambawa and Sulathambawa who became Queen Panhtwar at Beikthano. A hermit residing west of the village of Taungdwinggyi (near the ancient city of Beikthano) saw the ogress carrying the child, and thinking she had stolen the baby drove her away, adopted the girl and nurtured her until she attained puberty. The god Vishnu who had been girl's brother in one of his former existences, helped her by creating a city of 'splendor' and presented to Panhtwar. She ruled over the kingdom taking the name of Beikthano-myo (Vishnu city) and Panhtwar-Myo. Thanks to a magical drum given to the Queen by Sakkra (Indra), king of the *nats*, the Queen sounded the drum to make the waters of the Yanpe ('repelling enemies') River to rise rapidly and flood the surrounding plain. Eventually, however, Duttabaung sent spies into the city to replace the cowhide of the drum with dog hide and take away the magical powers of the drum. In due course, Duttabaung captured Queen Panhtwar and took her back to Sri Ksetra, where the 'Beikthano Queen's Cemetery and Beikthano-myo or city on the south of the city wall commemorate this colorful legend.

Appendix: Record of Excavations**Excavation at Halin: 1963-2012**

No.	Site Name	Year	Feature	Attribute	Excavator
1	HL-1	1963	Palace wall	Palace complexes	U Sein Maung Oo
2	HL-2	1963	Palace wall	Palace complexes	U Sein Maung Oo
3	HL-3	1963-64	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo
4	HL-4	1963-64	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo
5	HL-5	1963-64	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
6	HL-6	1963-64	Palace wall	Palace complexes	U Sein Maung Oo
7	HL-7	1963-64	Palace wall	Palace complexes	U Sein Maung Oo
8	HL-8	1965	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
9	HL-9	1965	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
10	HL-10	1965	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo
11	HL-11	1965-66	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo
12	HL-12	1965-66	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
13	HL-13	1965-66	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
14	HL-14	1965-66	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
15	HL-15	1965-66	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
16	HL-16	1966-67	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
17	HL-17	1966-67	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
18	HL-18	1966-67	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
19	HL-19	1966-67	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
20	HL-20	1995	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
21	HL-21	1998	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Paing Soe
22	HL-22	1998	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe
23	HL-23	1998	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe
24	HL-24	1998	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe
25	HL-25	2005	Burial site	Burial site	U Kyaw Kyaw
26	HL-26	2005	Burial site	Burial site	U Kyaw Kyaw
27	HL-27	2008	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myat Swe
28	HL-28	2008	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe
29	HL-29	2009	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe
30	HL-30	2009	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe
31	HL-31	2010	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin
32	HL-32	2010	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin
33	HL_33	2011	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Soe Aung

Excavation at Beikthano: 1958-2012

No.	Site Name	Year	Feature	Attribute	Excavator
1	KKG-1	1958-59	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw
2	KKG-2	1958-59	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw
3	KKG-3	1960	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw
4	KKG-4	1960	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw
5	KKG-5	1960	Granary	Storage complex	U Myint Aung & Bo Kay
6	KKG-6	1960	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung & Bo Kay

Description

7	KKG-7	1960	Granary	Storage complexes	U Myint Aung & Bo Kay
8	KKG-8	1960	Palace gate	Royal architecture	U Myint Aung & Bo Kay
9	KKG-9	1961	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
10	KKG-10	1962	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
11	KKG-11	1962	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
12	KKG-12	1962	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
13	KKG-13	1962	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
14	KKG-14	1963	<i>Stupa</i> -like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
15	KKG-15	1963	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
16	KKG-16	1963	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
17	KKG-17	1963	Guard house	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
18	KKG-18	1963	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
19	KKG-19	1963	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Myint Aung
20	KKG-20	1963	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Myint Aung
21	KKG-21	1963	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
22	KKG-22	1963	Pond	Landscape engineering	U Myint Aung
23	KKG-23	1963	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
24	KKG-24	1963	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung
25	KKG-25	1963	Palace wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung
26	BTO-1	1995	Palace wall	Palaces complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
27	BTO-2	1995	Palace wall	Palaces complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
28	BTO-3	1995	Palace wall	Palaces complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
29	BTO-4	1995	Palace wall	Palaces complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
30	BTO-5	1997	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
31	BTO-6	1997	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
32	BTO-7	1997	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
33	BTO-8	1998	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
34	BTO-9	1998	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
35	BTO-10	1998	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw
36	BTO-11	2002	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin
37	BTO-12	2003	Palace Wall	Palaces complexes	U Thein Lwin
38	BTO-13	2003	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
39	BTO-14	2003	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Thein Lwin
40	BTO-15	2003	Watch tower	City walls and embankments	U Thein Lwin
41	BTO-16	2003	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
42	BTO-17	2003	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Thein Lwin
43	BTO-18	2003	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
44	BTO-19	2003	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
45	BTO-20	2003	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
46	BTO-21	2003	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
47	BTO-22	2007	City gate	City walls and embankments	Daw Aye Mi Sein
48	BTO-23	2007	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein
49	BTO-24	2007	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein
50	BTO-25	2007	Embankment	City walls and embankments	Daw Aye Mi Sein

51	BTO-26	2007	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein
52	BTO-27	2008	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win
53	BTO-28	2008	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Naing Win
54	BTO-29	2008	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win
55	BTO-30	2009	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
56	BTO-31	2009	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
57	BTO-32	2009	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
58	BTO-33	2009	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
59	BTO-34	2009	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin
60	BTO-35	2011-12	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Kyaw Myo Win
61	BTO-36	2011-12	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Kyaw Myo Win
62	BTO-37	2011-12	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Myo Win
63	BTO-38	2011-12	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Myo Win

Excavation at Sri Ksetra: 1963-2012

No	Site Name	Year	Feature	Attribute	Excavator
1	HMA-1	1963-64	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Myint Aung
2	HMA-2	1963-64	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Myint Aung
3	HMA-3	1963-64	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Myint Aung
4	HMA-4	1963-64	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Myint Aung
5	HMA-5	1964-65	Memorial hall	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
6	HMA-6	1965-66	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
7	HMA-7	1965-66	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
8	HMA-8	1966-67	Architecture	Palaces and storage complexes	U Sein Maung Oo
9	HMA-9	1966-67	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo
10	HMA-10	1967-68	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
11	HMA-11	1967-68	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
12	HMA-12	1968-69	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
13	HMA-13	1968-70	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
14	HMA-14	1968-70	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
15	HMA-15	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
16	HMA-16	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
17	HMA-17	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
18	HMA-18	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
19	HMA-19	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
20	HMA-20	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
21	HMA-21	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
22	HMA-22	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
23	HMA-23	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
24	HMA-24	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
25	HMA-25	1970-71	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Swe
26	HMA-26	1990-91	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Theik Tun
27	HMA-27	1990-91	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Theik Tun
28	HMA-28	1991-92	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin

Description

29	HMA-29	1991-92	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
30	HMA-30	1992-93	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
31	HMA-31	1992-93	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
32	HMA-31B	1997-98	<i>Stupa</i>	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
33	HMA-31C	1997-98	<i>Stupa-like</i>	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
34	HMA-31D	1997-98			U Kyaw Oo Lwin
35	HMA-32	1997-98	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
36	HMA-33	1997-98	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
37	HMA-34	1998-99	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	Daw Wundo Baung
38	HMA-35	1999-2000	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Zaw Oo
39	HMA-36	2004-05	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Naing Win
40	HMA-37	2005-06	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Thein Lwin
41	HMA-38	2006-07	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Thein Lwin
42	HMA-39	2007-08	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	Daw Baby
43	HMA-40	2007-08	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	Daw Baby
44	HMA-41	2007-08	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	Daw Baby
45	HMA-42	2007-08	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	Daw Baby
46	HMA-43A	2008-09	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Thein Lwin
47	HMA-43B	2009-10	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Zaw Oo
48	HMA-44	2009-10	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Thein Lwin
49	HMA-45	2009-10	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Zaw Oo
50	HMA-46	2009-10	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Zaw Oo
51	HMA-47	2009-10	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Than Zaw Oo
52	HMA-48	2010-11	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Win Kyaing
53	HMA-49	2010-11	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Win Kyaing

CHAPTER 3
JUSTIFICATION FOR INSCRIPTION

page 071 - 180

3.1.a Brief Synthesis

The nominated property comprises the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra which developed and flourished over a period of more than 1,000 years between *ca.* 200 BCE and 900 CE in the Dry Zone of the middle Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. Together, they cover a combined area of over 5,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 7,000 hectares.

The three Pyu Ancient Cities were linked to each other by overland and river routes facilitated by the flat alluvial floodplain and the Ayeyarwady and its many tributaries, together forming a significant passageway from the land routes of the north to the maritime access on the southern delta. Halin is located in the northern portion of the Dry Zone, with Beikthano in its south central sector and Sri Ksetra on its southern fringe in the transition zone to the wetter south.

The sites are highly-intact moated-and-walled urban settlements, set within a vast irrigated landscape. Each city contains the remains of monumental brick edifices, burial grounds, extensive water management features and early industrial production sites.

The Pyu Ancient Cities provide exceptional testimony of the introduction of Buddhism into Southeast Asia from Indic societies to the west two thousand years ago and the attendant economic, socio-political and cultural transformations which resulted in the rise of the first, largest, and longest-lived urbanized settlements of the region up until the 9th century. These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in mainland Southeast Asia where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

The Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate the Indic influences and swiftly move into a significant degree of re-invention. They created a special form of urbanization, the city of extended urban format. Growing out of older clusters of irrigated villages along the Ayeyarwady River Valley, these cities were characterized by massive moated city walls with unique long curved brick gates, a central palace-citadel, and intra- and extra-mural clustering of ritual structures, residential villages and monastic complexes. The extra-mural extended urban zones enlarged the spatial dimensions of the Pyu city. The crystallization of the city into a new and more complex society took place with the emergence of royal lineages and other newly empowered elites, whose status was formalized by rituals and literacy, and the abundant manufacture of iron as seen in the remains of excavated iron furnaces and the extensive use of iron in architectural fittings associated with the city wall gates and other structures.

Expanded agriculture production of the Pyu cities was predicated on water control techniques adapted from pre-existing locally-managed systems. Irrigation canals, dykes and sluice gates operated in relation to surrounding streams, seasonal lakes and ponds as well as walls which were adeptly sited with the land slope in order to effectively safeguard the city from flooding while ensuring a year-long water supply for agricultural and domestic purposes. Many of these water features are still intact and a surprising number still continue to perform their seasonal functions to support contemporary agricultural activities.

The success of Pyu irrigation skills gave rise to an enduring period of affluence which made possible the development of monumental fortifications, royal and religious architecture, elaborate populist mortuary customs, and the production of sculpture, ritual and ornamental artifacts in bronze, iron, gold, silver, terracotta, and stone, which collectively demonstrate the magnificence of the Pyu ancient cities.

For the first time in the sub-region, brick construction technology adapted from India was used in combination with pre-existing wooden architectural traditions. These sites provide striking evidence of the earliest and most enduring brick-built cities and monuments in the whole of Southeast Asia. Some structures closely followed Indian exemplars while others were innovative designs fusing local with external influences. Along with the massive walls and palace-citadels, *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures, ordination halls, and memorial halls which housed cremation burial urns were built in great numbers. The most numerous and spectacular of the edifices are the Buddhist *stupas*, cylindrical or conical towers resting on circular or square terraces that contain small chambers in the upper section where relics were once enshrined. Drawing on possible Indian sources of inspiration, the originality of Pyu forms culminated in the towering *stupas* at Sri Ksetra, notably the massive cylindrical Bawbawgyi (46 metres high) and the similarly sized conical Payagyi and Payama, dating to the 6th-7th century CE.

The construction, consecration and veneration at these Buddhist religious structures and monastic establishments relied on patronage and donation from many levels of society. The sheer size and on-going use of a number of the structures over the course of centuries, as well as the abundant excavated remains of goods such as terracotta votive tablets, urns, pottery, beads, coins and other objects which were enshrined within the brick structures, provide evidence of the exceptionally long-lasting and broad-based adoption of Buddhism in Southeast Asia from its earliest days.

Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra together as a serial property jointly testify to the several stages of the development of this new model of urban settlement for the Southeast Asian region. Only if taken together can one perceive the entire sequence and range of Pyu urban transformation from ca. 2nd century BCE to the 9th century CE.

Halin represents the simplest urban format of the three, but demonstrates the accuracy with which Pyu architects located their cities to take advantage of limited water resources within a very arid environment. Halin has also provided the earliest C14 dates for major Pyu fortifications.

Excavations at Beikthano have revealed a remarkably complete sequence of massive brick, or brick-and-timber, memorial halls with multiple burials in elaborately fashioned terra cotta urns – a brilliant local variant of the pervasive Pyu funerary cults present at all three ancient cities.

Sri Ksetra, spatially the largest of the Pyu cities, with the most massive fortifications and largest individual monuments, represents yet another variation – in terms of scale and magnificence – on the themes common to all three Pyu cities: extended urban format, huge brick outer fortifications, walled palace area, irrigated urban landscape and pervasive Buddhist and funerary culture. Sri

Ksetra has its own variant of the Pyu funerary or memorial hall found at Halin and Beikthano: the extensive stepped burial terraces – *Pyu-taiks* – found outside the city walls on the southeast, south, northwest and northeast sides. Some of these sheltered thousands of tightly packed cremated burials in small, unadorned terra cotta urns. These were the populist counterparts of the large stone burial urns of the kings of Sri Ksetra.

Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the Pyu civilization in its entirety. This is characterized by the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based *Pyu script* to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages as seen in stone inscriptions and votive tablets unearthed on-site, the establishment of *Buddhist monastic communities* as evidenced by archaeological remains of monastic complexes, *distinctive mortuary practices* found at the memorial halls and burial terraces, skilful *water management* which enhanced agricultural productivity and ensured food security, *sophisticated metal- and stone-working* as shown in the evidence of the goods themselves as well as their production facilities, and *long-distance trade* in manufactured goods with Pyu items such as beads and silver coins found throughout mainland Southeast Asia. Stable conditions brought about by prolonged economic prosperity and enduring social order fostered innovative developments in construction technologies, city planning, agriculture and industrial production. The model of Buddhist urban culture established by the Pyu Ancient Cities in the first millennium continued to influence subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years.

3.1.b Criteria under which inscription is proposed and justification for inscription under these criteria

Prologue

The three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, developed over an uninterrupted period of more than 1,000 years between *ca.* 200 BCE and 900 CE in the middle reaches Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) river basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. These three sites provide striking evidence of the earliest and most enduring brick-built cities and monuments in the whole of Southeast Asia. In these cities the populations of earlier Iron-Age hamlets were clustered and gradually transformed from subsistence farmers to urban residents with specialized skills. Underpinning this transformation was the earliest conversions in Southeast Asia of the local population to Buddhism, evidenced by the ubiquitous presence of monasteries, reliquary *stupas*, religious statuary, votive tablets, ritual offerings, and religious inscriptions on stone, gold and silver tablets, accompanied by a transformation of mortuary practices from inhumation to cremation. The archaeological remains and standing monuments of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, when considered together as series, constitute a unique and exceptional testimony to the manner in which Buddhist kingdoms arose, developed, and prospered across Southeast Asia during the 1st millennium CE.

Furthermore, these three cities provided the staging ground for the earliest introduction of localized Buddhist teaching and monastic practice from the India sub-continent into all of mainland Southeast Asia where it has continued to flourish for the past two millennia. The cities’ development is characterized by an increasingly complex social hierarchy, as seen in the construction of palace-citadels in the center of each city, and the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities,

accompanied by the construction of *stupas* and other ritual structures erected within the cities' walls and in extramural areas of settlement. The urban population was supported by long-distance trade in manufactured goods, and skillful water management adapted to varied ecological niches to enhance agricultural productivity and ensure food security. The development of royal lineages and their patronage of the monastic communities invigorated a major expansion and restructuring of heretofore small-scale irrigated farming systems. The assimilation, patronage and propagation of Buddhist teachings stimulated the local invention of Brahmi-based Pyu scripts and sparked a profound socio-political transformation of the Iron Age village-based chiefdoms in this region giving rise to a distinctive tangible and intangible Buddhist cultural heritage the influence of which has endured until the present day.

Interchange with South Asian beliefs instigated the development of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the earliest, largest and most long-lived urban sites marking the dissemination of Buddhism across Southeast Asia. The three Pyu Ancient Cities as a series narrate the development in time and space of an innovative extended urban format which included monumental fortifications, royal and religious architecture, elaborate populist mortuary and memorial structures, and specialized production areas in which were manufactured the bricks and iron fittings needed in the construction of these massive cities unprecedented in scale for their time.

Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities shared in the tradition common to the Pyu but each contributed special features to the story of the rise of urban civilization in the 400 kilometers extent of the Ayeyarwady river basin's Dry Zone: extending from Halin at the northern edge, Beikthano in the middle reaches, and Sri Ksetra near the southern fringe. Traces of irrigation systems, palace areas within the cities, and areas to accommodate mass participation in the rituals, as shown by the massed urn burials that characterise all three cities, are present and typify all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The achievement of food security for the growing urban population was challenging as not only was precipitation scarce (750 millimeters per annum at Halin, 870 millimeters at Beikthano, and 1,250 millimeters at Sri Ksetra), apart from the rainy season during May to September, there was often no precipitation at all in the intervening period, so water storage facilities were essential.

The overwhelmingly successful response of Pyu hydrological technology to these natural resource and environmental uncertainties made possible the development of the three great Pyu Ancient Cities. The cities, long abandoned, are characterized archaeologically by still-standing monumental fortifications, royal and religious architecture, elaborate populist mortuary customs, as well as an abundance of sculpture and other ritual objects such as inscriptions and incantations, ornamental artifacts in bronze, iron, gold, silver, terracotta, and stone, as well as the exotic goods circulating through the medium of locally-minted silver coins.

Congruently, the extended urban morphology demonstrates their innovative concepts of urban space which contributed to the long-lived prosperity of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Pyu sophistication included an innovative writing system for transcribing canonical texts, recording local vernaculars, royal names, and Pyu calendrical dates on exceptional artifacts such as gold plates

shaped like palm-leaf shaped manuscripts, massive cylindrical stone urns, and numerous terracotta votive tablets revealing the elite and populist character of Buddhism practised at the Pyu Ancient Cities.

The shared archaeological evidence of the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, as well as each city's unique attributes, testifies to the larger economic and social-political transformations taking place in the Ayeyarwady basin during the long period of more than one thousand years. This justifies the inscription of the Pyu Ancient Cities as a serial property on the World Heritage List, under criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv).

Criterion (ii)

Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society – ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The consequences of the socio-political transformations prompted by the adoption of Buddhism were profound and pervasive, characterized by the concentration of the population in and around walled cities, increasingly complex social hierarchies underpinned by the Cakravartin principles of just rule by the monarch and broad-based populist religious establishments which functioned both as educational and social-welfare institutions. Marked by imposing memorial stupa and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures, the Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence of the emergence of these innovative architectural forms in the sub-region, some of which have no known prototypes. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact throughout Southeast Asia, providing stimulus for a suite of inter-related developments in architecture, technology, monumental arts, town planning, and landscape engineering. The transformations of the Pyu cities established a prototype for later state formation following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

Transformations associated with prolonged contact with Indic cultures

As a result of a prolonged period of interaction with Indic cultures (principally those of Andhra and the Orissan coast but also including Sri Lanka), starting in the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia at the three Pyu Ancient Cities, where it was enthusiastically embraced by all classes of society – ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The archaeological evidence for this includes the adoption of bricks of Asokan dimensions, followed by the construction of numerous monasteries, reliquary stupas and other Buddhist ritual architecture and the adoption of Buddhist sculpture and scripture, localized through the ground-breaking innovations in writing systems, and the mass production of ritual objects intended for votive offerings made in association with the construction and veneration of the monument of the new, populist religion.

The populist, participatory form of Buddhism was interwoven among the Pyu with indigenous community-based practices venerating *nat* nature spirits, historical kings, queens, and culture heroes. It was led by royal example but rapidly assimilated into all levels of society and became the pre-dominant cultural expression and a defining cultural characteristic of the Pyu throughout their

long history. Missionary-educators brought Buddhist texts and both religious and political concepts stimulating the invention of the Brahmi-derived Pyu script. The Pyu were the first people in Southeast Asia to create a written form for their vernacular language, ca. 4th-5th century CE. This was a particularly difficult task as Pyu was a non-Indic, tonal language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of Sinitic languages. To achieve this, the ancient Pyu drew eclectically on Brahmi, plus several Brahmi-derived Indic scripts of the Andhra region and added original elements.

The emergence of Pyu kingship led to the royally sanctioned growth of literate monastic communities. Mass popular support was given to the monasteries by the merchant and farming sectors of society at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. A defining characteristics of Pyu society is that it was inseparable from the dissemination and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha, as evidenced at all three Pyu Ancient Cities by the archaeologically affinities of their brick *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures. These Pyu architectural forms accompanied the onward transmission to the rest of Southeast Asia of Pali-based Buddhist teaching and monastic practices which the Pyu had creatively adopted and adapted from the examples of the Andhra coast of India and Sri Lanka.

Ideas and emblematic artifacts moved across the communication and trade networks between the middle Ayeyarwady basin and South Asia. Traders and teachers travelling along overland and maritime routes brought objects bearing Indic texts stimulating the unprecedented local invention of a Brahmi-derived script utilized by monastic and royal sectors of the Pyu cities by the 4th century CE. The innovative Pyu script had its roots in South Asian writing systems and epigraphic traditions in use along the Andhra coast but was not identical with any of them. The acquisition of formal literacy, at first among the religious community, but later adopted by the population at large, inspired the birth of new populist traditions at the Pyu cities with transcription of religious texts and royal lineages on precious metals, stone and terracotta objects and sculptures placed in and around the equally new development of brick ritual, royal and monumental structures in all three Pyu Ancient Cities. The Buddhist texts, recited by monks during consecration and ceremonial celebrations, resonated at the very heart of Pyu culture, with transmission and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha and the evolving social hierarchies epitomized in the formation and validation of kingship and the co-dependent emergence of cities with public utilities and social amenities.

For the first time in Southeast Asia, permanent religious structures for a world religion were built in great number at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, combining the pre-existing local wooden architectural traditions with vast quantities of brick used to erect the new monuments. For the first time in Southeast Asia, large quantities of iron architectural fittings were also produced set into massive wooden doors. Clusters of *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures, ordination halls, and memorial halls honouring the massed burials of deceased venerables were set within monastic compounds supported alike by lay, elite, and royal sectors of the population. Architectural ensembles varied, with some structures erected for the Pyu Buddhist rituals closely following Indian models while others were innovative designs fusing pre-existing Pyu funerary customs with ritual structures of bricks based on Indian norms.

Royal and elite structures were simultaneously constructed, with an imposing palace-citadel marking

the center of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with elite and populist ritual, community, and residential zones physically extending the urban domain beyond the royal city wall. Royal and elite patronage stimulated the construction of extensive compounds with monastic housing and ordination halls for the new religious communities, which were then supported on a daily basis by all ranks of Pyu society.

Royal example led the Pyu patronage of diverse anthropomorphic images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Brahmanic figures, nature spirits, royal and culture heroes, becoming the predominant sculptural expression of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, and then of other Buddhist cultures of Southeast Asia. Sculptures included reliefs on stone slabs as well as silver and gold ritual objects with numerous depictions of the four previous Buddhas of this era and Maitreya, the future and final Buddha of our five-Buddha era *Bhadrakalpa*.¹ The majority of sculptures found at the Pyu Ancient Cities were images of the historical Buddha Gotama seated and standing in a range of *mudra* or hand positions. The variety of two- and three-dimensional images and other ritual objects demonstrates that the Pyu were not isolated from the new waves of religious thought sweeping the India and Sri Lanka at the time, which reached them through the practices propagated by eminent monks of the new monastic communities who travelled far and wide during this period.

Facilitated by the use of Indic texts and the development of the innovative Pyu script, indigenous preferences were able to merge with new Indic-derived norms. This can be seen in artifacts and inscriptions of ritual and royal and monastic structures clustered within and around the massive walls at all three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. Marked by imposing memorial *stupas* and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures enshrining Buddhist relics and other objects of veneration, the three Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence, not only of the adoption of brick built *stupas* and monasteries but of the development of innovative, recognizably Pyu styles.

Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Some of the remains of brick religious and royal structures at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra were closely modelled on Indian prototypes. Others were associated with pre-existing ancestral, fertility and spirit cult shrines made of wood and bamboo. Thus while contact with South Asian cultures stimulated a plethora of ground-breaking architectural innovations in the Pyu Ancient Cities, most Pyu buildings were not solely derivative of Indian architecture but were either a fusion of the two traditions, or an endogenous development. Examples are the brick-and-timber halls of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, or the site at Letpanywa, 30 kilometers south of Beikthano, where Iron Age artifacts such as iron swords and spears and bronze bands bearing large-nosed human faces were excavated from two rectangular buildings constructed with the large bricks typical of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

¹ According to Myanmar Buddhist teachings, we are living in a Bhadrakalpa with 5 Buddhas, 4 have been born and one is yet to be born. Many of the wishes on votive tablets are to be reborn when the future Buddha is living as this ensures Enlightenment.

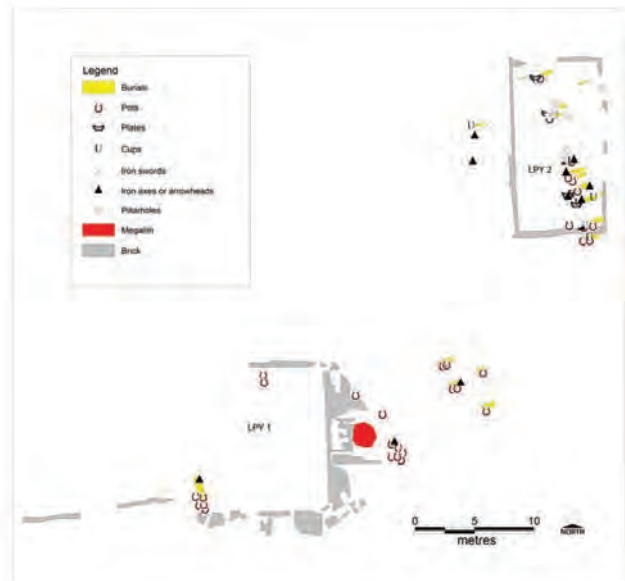


Figure 93 Letpanywa, excavation plan (after Nyein Lwin 2002, 2003).

LETPANYWA EXCAVATION PLAN (BEIKTHANO)

(Source: “An outlier of Myanmar’s early urban system: newarchaeological discoveries at Letpanywa,” Nyein Lwin. paper presented in absentia at the International Burma Studies Conference, 2004)

In the examples depicted above, a massive *stupa* (KKG-3) located to the northeast of the Beikthano palace-citadel, has visible affinities with the southern Indian architecture of Andhra, especially Nagajunakonda. The *stupa* has two concentric outer rings of low brick walls defining a circumambulatory pathway with partly ruined projections (probably stairways); between this pathway and the innermost circle of *stupa* structure there was a low terrace of compacted earth. The *stupa* itself has four large square brick platforms extending in the four cardinal directions, somewhat similar to the *ayaka* platforms of the Andhra tradition. In spite of its visible sources of inspiration, however, there are major differences in terms of construction which separate this Pyu monument from the *stupas* of Andhra. They are: the terrace of stamped earth, the large proportions of the four platforms relative to the body of the *stupa*, the complete absence of inscriptions or other decorations on the platforms or elsewhere on the *stupa*, and the fact that the *stupa* cylinder is constructed from a facing of brick around a core of compacted earth. The Andhra-style grouping at Beikthano combines the *stupa* faced by a monastery (KKG-2) with eight small monastic cells and a square ritual structure (KKG-4) comprising an inner shrine surrounded by a circumambulatory path between the outer and inner wall. Again, details of construction of these two monuments reveal Andhra affinities combined with local aesthetic, ritual preferences and local building techniques.



MATHIGYAGON STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURE (SRI KSETRA)

The most frequent type of religious architecture at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, are ‘*stupa-like*’ buildings, so-called because as while they are square structures with a circular core similar to ones from Taxila such as the 2nd-4th centuries CE at Mora Moradu, Sirkap, they are typified by the presence of numerous terracotta burial urns in the foundations. One of the earliest documented Pyu structures of this type, Mathigyagon (also known as Gwebindet), located on one of the walls on the southeast side of Sri Ksetra, has a square platform with staircases in each of the cardinal directions. It has at its center a tall cylindrical *stupa* similar in shape to a relic casket depicted on Pyu terracotta votive tablets. The four sides of the Mathigyagon platform were decorated with terracotta plaques bearing the celebratory figure of a man with his right arm raised aloft grasping upright a massive sword. These plaques have been explained in an Indic context as a future reincarnation of Vishnu. Their celebratory character is also consonant with the cyclic process of celebration illustrated on stamp-design pottery from the Pyu Ancient Cities which will be further discussed below.

In addition to *stupas*, *stupa-like* structures and monastic cells, a large number of rectangular buildings with brick platforms and wooden pillars known as community memorial halls have been excavated. Known as *Pyu-taik* (“brick enclosures of the Pyu” – many of these incorporated large finger-marked bricks and semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks discussed below. Examples are seen at Beikthano (KKG-9, 11, 12, 14, 18, BTO-5, 8, 9, 10, 16, and 37), Halin (HL-5, 15) and Sri Ksetra (HMA-5, 8, 43, and 52). At BTO-37 excavated in 2011, the 12.6 meter x 7.9 meter structure facing to the northwest contained a large (4.4 meter x 3.6 meter) brick platform with three terracotta urns excavated from the platform and fourteen from the forecourt area between the platform and the other wall. As this highlights, a significant characteristic of the *Pyu-taik* memorial halls and indeed all Pyu architecture is the installation of terracotta urns with cremation burials and sometimes skeletons in the foundations of ritual and royal structures as well as at city gates. The urns, ranging from simple bowls to elaborately decorated designs suggest kinship groupings, and were evidently gathered prior to the building’s consecration.



*PYU-TAIK MEMORIAL HALL HL-9, EXCAVATED STRUCTURE WITH POST-HOLES FOR
TIMBER PILLARS EVIDENT (HALIN)*

The mature, late phase of Pyu *stupa* architecture is seen in the massive cylindrical Bawbawgyi (46 meters high) and the similarly sized conical Payagyi and Payama, located outside the perimeter of the south, northwest and northeast walls of Sri Ksetra, but well within the boundaries of the nominated property. These large and prominent structures date in this form to *ca.* the 6th-7th century CE with their form reminiscent of Sarnath *stupa* depicted on relic-caskets found at that site and in the cylindrical *stupa* type of Andhra. The Bawbawgyi *stupa* about 250 meters south of the city wall, rests on five circular terraces. The notched bricks of its surface indicate a former plaster coating. The *stupa* is hollow up to a height of some 24 meters, with small chambers in the upper section where relics were once enshrined but now removed, most famously in the 11th century when

King Anawrahta took the relics from the Bawbawgyi *stupa* to his capital at Bagan. He commemorated his suzerainty over Sri Ksetra with deposits of votive tablets bearing his name on the inscription on the obverse side of the tablets using norms copied from Indic practices to appropriate Pyu royal territories. The Bawbawgyi *stupa* has continued to hold an emblematic place among Buddhists as illustrated by the present day offering of yellow monastic robes wrapped around the base of the *stupa*.



BAWBAWGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)



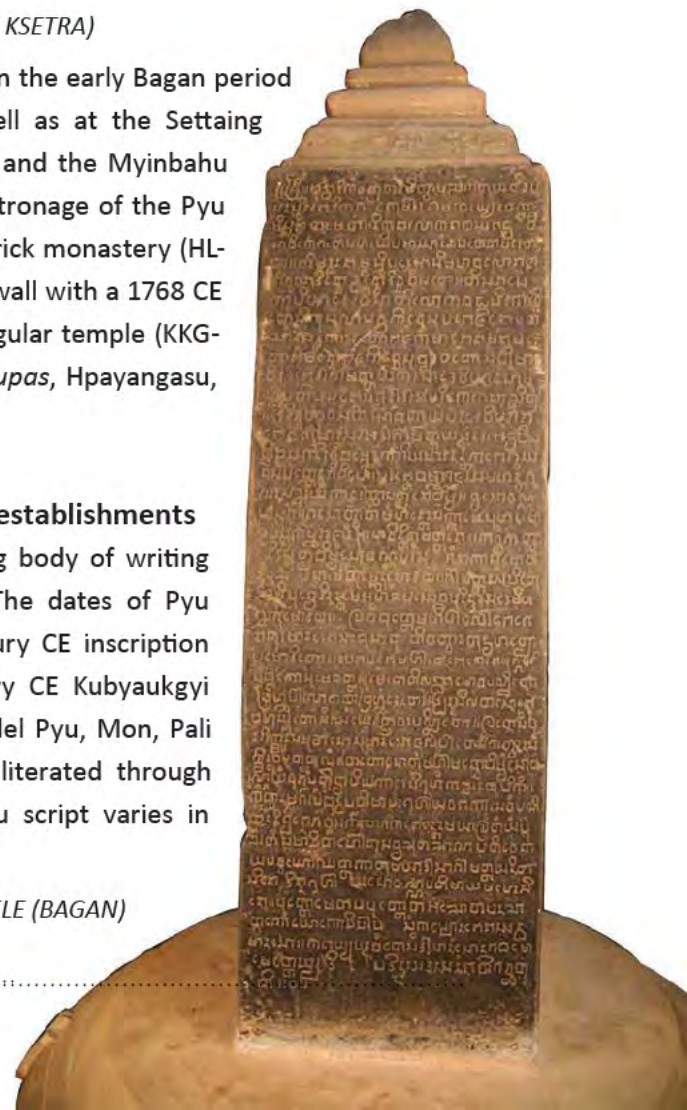
PAYAGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

Other later patronage of temples at Sri Ksetra is seen in the early Bagan period temples of Lemyethna, Bebe, and Yahandaku, as well as at the Settaing *stupa* of the 18th – 19th century CE Konbaung period, and the Myinbahu *stupa* of the present day. Similar evidence of later patronage of the Pyu Ancient Cities is seen at Halin where a Bagan period brick monastery (HL-19) is located outside the southeast corner of the city wall with a 1768 CE inscription. At Beikthano, the foundations of a rectangular temple (KKG-24) date to the Bagan period, while a group of five *stupas*, Hpayangasu, date to the 19th century CE Konbaung period.

Inscriptions in Pyu script associated with religious establishments

The corpus of Pyu inscriptions is the largest surviving body of writing from Southeast Asia from the 1st millennium CE. The dates of Pyu inscriptions span at least 800 years, from a 4th century CE inscription from Halin to the Pyu face of the early 12th century CE Kubyaukgyi stele in Bagan with its four faces inscribed with parallel Pyu, Mon, Pali and Burmese scripts. The Pyu face has been transliterated through comparison of the four texts. The form of the Pyu script varies in

MYAZEIDI STELE (BAGAN)



different inscriptions, illustrating the diversity and intellectual creativity of ancient Pyu pundits, drawing upon exchange with Indian scholars, to create new ways of transmitting Indic texts. It is not that the later Pyu inscriptions are more complex than the earlier Indic ones, they are substantively different. This can be seen in the elegant writing on a massive slab at Halin dated to ca. the 4th century CE recording the burial of the bones of King Ruba, son of Lord Davi-ni-mli and grandson of Nga Kno. Another Halin inscription dated to the 8th-9th century CE, found near the large Nagayon tank to the southeast of the city wall, names Queen Chandradevi and King Sri Trivikrama, as the donor.

Monumental, inscribed stone burial urns

The same elongated style of writing is seen on five massive stone urns excavated from Sri Ksetra and on other unexcavated stone urns *in situ* just south of the Sri Ksetra city wall at the so-called Beikthano Queen’s Cemetery. Four of the urns were found at the imposing Payagyi *stupa* on the northwest of the city wall in the early 20th century (see Section 2.a). The longest of the Pyu royal inscriptions is that on the massive stone urn found in 1993 at Hpaya-taung (HMA-31), a walled compound northeast of the palace-citadel. The urn was discovered in an interior compartment of a brick structure. Measuring 105 cm high and 260 cm in circumference, the urn was inscribed with five lines of writing recording the same vikrama rulers and additional names.

Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments

Khin Ba Gon relic chamber

Inscribed solid gold plates

The local names and lineage of the Halin King Ruba inscription and the *vikrama* lineage of the Hpaya-taung stone urn differ in content and the style of the script from what is perhaps the single most significant artifact from the Pyu cities, a packet of twenty solid gold plates from Sri Ksetra shaped like a palm-leaf manuscript. They are inscribed in lines of Brahmi-derived script, presenting texts drawn from all three books (*Tripitaka*) of the Buddhist Pali canon. These precious plates are rectangular leaves (16.5 cm x 3.1 cm each) which when found were contained within two gold covers fastened with gold wires, sealing wax and small glass beads. The covers and leaves each have two holes, through which a thick gold wire passed to bind up the manuscript in the manner of palm leaf manuscripts which were commonly in use at the time and continue to be made until today by tradition techniques. Each plate was inscribed with three lines of Pali except one which bore four lines and the last, which carried only two. In all there were eight excerpts of varying length from the three main canonical texts of Buddhism. This text was found in the relic chamber of the Khin



GOLD PLATE (SRI KSETRA)

Ba mound at Kalangangon village, Sri Ksetra. It, together with the inscribed silver relic casket found with it, preserves the oldest surviving examples of Pali in the world. Adopting South Asian traditions of using palm leaf manuscripts to preserve the Buddhist texts, the Pyu transferred them onto the more enduring, royal material of pure gold, thereby offering a striking illustration of the affluence of the Pyu cities with their deeply Buddhist culture, and preserving intact the Pali-based tradition of Buddhism.

The golden Pali plates were found in the only undisturbed relic chamber at Sri Ksetra, excavated during the 1920s from a mound (*gon*) of the farmer U Khin Ba, so known as Khin Ba Gon just outside the east gate of Sri Ksetra. The relic chamber was covered with two massive stone slabs (190 cm x 137.5 cm x 15 cm) with a sun and crescent moon carved in relief on the top above a cylindrical *stupa* in a style dateable to the 5th century CE. The *stupa*, with a rectangular *harmika* (relic chamber) and five-tiered *chattravali* (umbrella) and streamers on each side and at the bottom, had niches along the base with images of the four Buddhas of the current era (*Bhadrakalpa*) and Maitreya, the future Buddha, a concept developed in South Asia which took on a new importance in the distinctive Buddhism of the Pyu cities.



KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER
(SRI KSETRA)

Gilded silver casket

In addition to the gold plates, at the center of the one meter square Khin Ba Gon relic chamber, a gilded silver reliquary casket over 70 centimeters high was found. The casket, with a flat cover supporting the trunk of a bodhi tree, bore images in high relief of the four Buddhas of this era flanked by smaller figures of his disciples. The names of the Buddhas are inscribed in Pyu and Pali on the upper rim of the casket, while at the bottom are the names of the disciples and a later dedicatory inscription in Pyu with the Sanskrit names of the donors, *Sri Prabhu Varman*, and *Sri Prabhu Devi*. Among the many other offerings in the relic chamber were silver lotuses with inscribed petals, the four Buddhas of the current era on a hollow cubic silver *stupa* and images of the seated Buddha in gold and in silver, an image of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (20 cm) standing in a lightly flexed posture, and embossed silver plates (18.65 cm) bearing guardian figures, their faces



GILDED SILVER CASSET IN FORM OF A STUPA EXCAVATED FROM KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER
(SRI KSETRA)

reminiscent of Pallava style. As with the gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates, the extraordinary concentration of precious objects of the Khin Ba Gon relic chamber were a direct result of creative exchanges with the Buddhist centers of South Asia, especially Nagarjunakonda and other Andhra sites, but transformed in a multitude of new ways within the culture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



SEATED IMAGES OF THE BUDDHA FROM KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA)

Free-standing monumental stone sculpture

The largest numbers of sculptural images have been recorded from Sri Ksetra but there are significant examples from Halin and Beikthano testifying to the complexity of a shared religious tradition between the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

What at present appears to be the earliest sculpture from the three Pyu Ancient Cities – dated to possibly the 1st to 3rd century CE – is a monumental stone over 1.5 meters high which appears to commemorate a local heroic figure on one face and an empty throne on the reverse. It was recovered north of the palace-citadel at Sri Ksetra, near Settaing pagoda in an area known as the *kyaukkar thein* or ‘stone ordination hall’. The stocky figure in the middle of the obverse side, carries a massive club that has been likened to local chronicles recording the gift of an invincible weapon by the Hindu god Indra to Duttabaung, the Pyu king said to have founded Sri Ksetra, who is flanked by two attendants bearing standards topped by *cakra* and *garuda* (wheel and mythical bird) emblems. The reverse side of the stele bears an empty throne, with possible Chinese influence in the textile above the throne, and two bare-breasted female attendants. Clear influences from aniconic art of Andhra have been noted in this stele, both in the modelling of the three male faces, the form of the turbans and the torque necklaces, but above all, in the aniconic representation of the Buddha through the empty throne flanked by two worshippers. This is reminiscent of the aniconic art of Amaravati early phase, but reworked by the Pyu. Where the Buddha’s footprints should have been displayed under the empty throne, here that place is occupied by a decorative emblem. The stance of the two worshippers is awkward and the distribution of the scene over the space of the reverse side is less successful than on the obverse side.



HERO STONE (OBVERSE) WITH THRONE (REVERSE) (SRI KSETRA)



The remarkable hero stele was recovered inside the urban precinct at Sri Ksetra, not far from a number of other megalith steles, at the locality known as *Kyaukkar thein*. They consist of two rows of three slabs each facing each other, each bearing an image of the seated Buddha in meditation of earth-touching position, sometimes with one or more attendants. Such stone slabs with Buddha images in relief represent the middle period of Pyu Buddhist art and occur both at Sri Ksetra in considerable number and at Halin in one fragmentary example.



At Halin, royal patronage and populist support is illustrated by a massive slab, bearing the feet and right hand, but due to breakage, not the torso or head of a figure of a Bodhisattva or the future Buddha. An eroded Pyu inscription in the center portion mentions a royal figure, Sri Jatrajiku, perhaps the name of a queen. Three rows of 53 devotees at the bottom of the slab are seated as if for a ceremony, hands in a posture of veneration, some with head turned upwards, others facing forward. Some devotees have long ears, others wear earrings and necklaces with the top-knot of a few recalling a figure identified as a king of the Yunnan polity of Nanzhao on a 10th century CE hand-scroll of the dedication of an image of Avalokitesvara.

MONUMENTAL STONES SCULPTED WITH RELIEF IMAGES OF THE BUDDHA IN SITU AT KYAUKKAR THEIN BEFORE EXCAVATION (SRI KSETRA)

Three-dimensional stone images of the Buddha, some also with Pyu inscriptions, include the a finely caved headless image found at Kan-wet-gaung-gon south of the Bawbawgyi *stupa* at Sri Ksetra, with a 7th century CE Pyu and Sanskrit inscription on the base including a Buddhist verse or *sutra* (Pali: *sutta*) as well as recording the donation of the Buddha image and negotiation by a 'Wise Master' for a peace agreement between two rulers. Places mentioned in the inscription include of the town of Hmawza in the center of Sri Ksetra and Myathitin, possibly derived from an earlier Pyu vernacular name recording the enshrinement of relics in the Shwesandaw, a prominent stupa in the nearby city of Pyay (ancient name: Prome) on the banks of the Ayeyarwady river.

There are late-phase Brahmanic figures from Sri Ksetra such as a rectangular stone slab depicting two standing figures, Vishnu standing on a mythical garuda bird with his consort Lakshmi on his left on a double-petalled lotus and dateable to the early 8th century CE, a stone image dateable to the 9th century CE showing Vishnu reclining with a lotus emerging from his navel on which Brahma, Shiva and Indra are seated other images of the Hindu god Vishnu and the Mahayana female deity Tara

Devi. As these examples show, a range of religious cults were active in a minority role at Sri Ksetra particularly from the 7th to 9th century CE.



Other megalithic evidence comes from HL-22 in the northern sector of Halin, where within a square brick structure almost 8 meters in length, twenty-six 1.5 meter tall megaliths aligned in three rows have been recorded.

STONE MEGALITHS (HALIN)

The most abundant use of stone was at Sri Ksetra, reflecting the rich deposits of the Myinbahu mountain range on the south of the site, and included in the boundary of the nominated property. Stone artifacts include a number of massive curved stone thrones, with one *in situ* at Layhtatbyin monastery located between Sri Ksetra and the modern city of Pyay. Other massive reliefs are housed within the Lemyethna, Bebe, and East Zegu temples in Sri Ksetra where the structures are often dated to the early Bagan period (when they were repaired by pious donors of the period), but the sculptures found within the temples are evidence that the buildings date originally from the Pyu era. At the 4.8 meter x 5 meter square Bebe, for example, a large (245 centimeters tall) stone slab depicting a seated image of the Buddha flanked by two disciples dateable to the 7th century CE was found on the interior resting against the west wall. The image is unusual, with the right hand in the lap and the left hand touching the earth, the opposite of the usual *Bhumisparsa mudra* where the right hand is touching the earth to mark witness of the previous merit accumulated by the Buddha. Another late phase massive stele from just outside the southern wall of Sri Ksetra is the Pho Khaung Kan relief, a seated Buddha in *Bhumisparsa mudra* with the surround or reredos in the form of the mythical aquatic-derived makara and flanked by Bodhisattvas, Brahma and Indra.



PHO KHAUNG KAN RELIEF (SRI KSETRA)

Criterion (iii)

The Pyu Ancient Cities marked the emergence of the first historically-documented Buddhist urban civilization in Southeast Asia. The establishment of literate Buddhist monastic communities arose in tandem with the re-organization of agricultural production, based on adept management of seasonally-scarce water resources using moats, canals and tanks, and the specialized production of manufactured goods in terracotta, iron, gold, silver and semi-precious stones both for veneration and for trade. The adoption of Buddhism underpinned the construction of religious monuments in brick through royal and common patronage, marking the shift to permanent materials from earlier timber building techniques, and the development of unique mortuary practices using buried urns to store cremated remains in funerary structures.

Buttressed by this affluence, the Pyu exchanged resources, agricultural products and manufactured goods across trading networks linking the Pyu Ancient Cities with commercial centres in Southeast Asia, China and India. Through this network Buddhist missionaries carried their oral and text-based Buddhist teaching deep into other areas of mainland Southeast Asia prompting the widespread diffusion of Buddhism, the adaptation of Indic scripts to write local vernacular languages, and fundamental social transformations along the lines that were already established in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

The socio-political transformation consequent upon the synergy of royal and populist patronage and expanding Buddhist communities was accompanied by re-organization of agricultural production, based on management of the monsoonal water changes characteristic of the arid Ayeyarwady basin. This ensured food security for the population and enabled the eventual production of surplus. The most significant factor in the reconfiguration of Pyu rice and garden crop cultivation was the sensitive understanding of the seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*) typical of the Ayeyarwady basin (discussed further in relation to Criterion iv.) The *in-aing* and *in-gyi* were used for fishing by putting up weirs, seasonally dammed and bailed using small-scale and intentionally temporary devices still in use today. Numerous small rivers and streams flowing into the main river facilitated not only trade and agriculture but also exploitation of natural ores, stone and clays.

Land within and immediately around the walls, in addition to the habitation and ritual areas, was devoted to rice cultivation, animal husbandry for agricultural and transportation, trees for fuel such as the tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*) commonly on the edges of paddy land, and garden crops such as vegetables, the sugar, toddy or palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). Other plants were (and continued) to be used to make physical barriers, such as Acacia and Euphorbia among others. Cycles of deforestation and regrowth prompted repeated repair and construction of sections of moats and water channels. Archaeological and historical sources suggest that a number of crops were once cultivated in addition to rice, including sesame, millet, pulses and cotton. Careful management of diverse crops was an important aspect of secure sustenance and in time production specializations and exports. A reliable agricultural surplus enabled occupational specialization, the manufacture of durable goods in iron, bronze, silver, gold, earthenware, semi-precious and precious stones, and the

establishment of extensive trading networks. Goods moving along these trading networks included many items in addition to Pyu manufactures, such as Indian and Chinese fabrics, which were in high demand in local markets, elephants and other work animals, and forest products such as teak.



RICE FIELDS AROUND EXCAVATED STRUCTURE HMA-37 (SRI KSETRA)

The expanded agriculture production of the Pyu cities based on water control included repeated construction and maintenance of on-the-ground features, such as irrigation canals, dykes and sluice gates in relation to surrounding streams, seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*).

As the hydrology, terrain and precipitation differ at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, the landscape was adapted to suit these conditions. Some of the ancient water bodies survive such as the Shan-le-byin (old Nanda Lake) and Tin daik kwin inside the southern part of Sri Ksetra which are still visibly surrounded by large earthen banks. The multiplication of walls along vulnerable sectors of the city perimeter at each of the three Pyu cities was on-going, tangibly recording the continuity of hydrological change and cycles of deforestation and expansion of Pyu agriculture.



IN-GYI SEASONAL POND (BEIKTHANO)

A number of ancient granaries such as (BTO-1 to 3) and (KKG-5 and KKG-7) have been excavated at the Beikthano palace-citadel, tangible evidence of the prosperity of the cities and the role which trade in surplus agricultural production played to sustain the cities' elites. The granaries at (BTO-1) and (BTO-2) are eroded brick walls originally measuring approximately 1.08 meters on the south and north side of an east-west dividing line of the citadel while



GRANARIES KKG-5 ADJACENT TO PALACE (BEIKTHANO)

(BTO-3) and (BTO-4) are eroded brick walls originally 2.17 meter on the south and north side of an eastern enclosure wall of the citadel. Meanwhile, (KKG-7) was a rectangular structure abutting the innermost wall of the palace area, containing five small and one medium-sized chambers and is also thought to be storage facilities for rice and possibly other commodities.

Manufacturing areas and commodity production

In addition to agricultural products, the wide acceptance by the Pyu populace of the new religious and political forms and social practices (discussed in relation to Criterion ii) was also reflected in technologies capitalizing on rich natural resources of the Ayeyarwady basin to produce a wide-range of ritual objects that transformed daily and ceremonial life for farmers, merchants and monks as well as the kings and queens of the royal court. Many ritual objects and coins were made of silver, sourced from mines near Halin, a metal not seen among Iron Age artifacts, with Chinese records noting the Pyu as silver traders. Gold was also popular, and although a few examples such as clay beads covered with gold foil have been recorded in Iron Age assemblages, the Pyu used gold mainly for ritual and ornamental objects, as seen in the offering contained in the Khin Ba Gon relic chamber (discussed in relation to Criterion ii), in objects from the exceptional solid gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates (also discussed in relation to Criterion ii) to golden butterflies, rings and elaborately faceted beads. Other products, such as iron and salt, at first sight less precious, equally demonstrate the rapid expansion of product specialization stimulated by, and responding to, expanding agricultural surpluses.

Salt, an inexpensive commodity today, was highly valued from the mid- to late-first millennium CE, especially in the trade to southwest China. Its value is also archaeologically well-documented elsewhere in mainland Southeast Asia. Iron goods included a range of architectural fittings and nails, protective iron spikes and defensive caltrops set in moats at Halin where they would pierce the soles of unwelcome elephants whether wild creatures in musk or bearing troops from rival centers. Other sectors of the Pyu population excelled in the manufacture of terracotta goods, from votive tablets offered and taken as souvenirs during pilgrimage, to burial urns and a range of utilitarian and ritual pottery such as water storage jars, libation jarlets, and the unique graceful long-necked lota jars designed to grasp and fit snugly to the body for safe transportation of water and other liquids. Other artifacts such as coins, beads and intaglio cut stones, equally illustrate the socio-economic complexity in every Pyu city made possible by the effective landscape engineering and water management underpinning abundant rice and garden-crop production.

The production of these various commodities and the role played by the trade in these commodities contributing to the prosperity, development, and longevity of the Pyu Ancient Cities will be discussed below in relation to each of the key commodities produced.

Salt

Salt, a rare commodity during the time of the rise of the Pyu cities, was an essential nutrient for the simple diet of the Pyu farming communities and used as well to process and preserve surplus foods. Its continued importance is seen in inscriptions of 1042 CE and 1248 CE from the later capital of

Bagan specifying fields able to produce salt and the collection of impure salt beside donated fields. Given this significance, both for local consumption and local and probably wider sale, it is no surprise to find archaeological evidence for salt production facilities at two of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. At Beikthano, salt occurs as fluorescence on the soil surface of depressions during the dry season. It is possible to filter and boil the soil in these depressions to produce useable quantities of salt for local consumption. During the late 1980s when farmers in this area had falling production and little income, they were able to gather both salt and a substance to make soap along the edges of the *Kokkogwa in-gyi* on the south of the site. At Halin, salt production continues on a regular basis not only for local consumption but also for commercial production from areas around the hot springs in villages to the south of the city wall.



TRADITIONAL SALT MAKING TODAY (HALIN)

Iron

At Sri Ksetra, the Myinbahu mountain range on the south and west of the site was a source of iron ore. Iron furnaces have been documented along the Myinbahu mountain ridge. The most significant evidence ancient Pyu iron production at Sri Ksetra comes from Tabet-ywa, a locality 120 meters north of the northwest corner of the palace-citadel. A radiocarbon date calibrated to 50-200 CE was obtained from the lower layers of a mound of iron slag more than two meters in depth in an area covering some 140 hectares. Additional finds from this area include widespread ruins of brick structures three metres below the modern surface which were briefly exposed by treasure hunters in 2006. While production sites for iron have yet to be identified and excavated at Beikthano, large quantities of iron architectural fittings and other artifacts have been recovered from excavations at the site, including nearly 250 kg of iron objects, many from two gates along the north wall. These were used to erect massive wooden doors to close the city gates in times of need (discussed in relation to Criterion iv).

Traditional Pyu belief in the potency of iron as a protective talisman is illustrated at Sri Ksetra in the pounding of massive iron spikes into the earth adjacent to a stele inscribed with the *paritta* (protective Buddhist verses) at the Shwedagar gate on the northwest of the city wall. At other gates as well, metre-long nails were driven between the bricks of the walls. In areas with numerous burial urns on the Myinbahu hills of Sri Ksetra,



MASSIVE IRON SPIKES (SRI KSETRA)

iron objects include nails, pins and a spiked plate with forty-three nails ranging from 17.5 – 29 centimeters in length.

Stone beads

The production of finely polished stone beads in the middle Ayeyarwady basin pre-dates the rise of the Pyu cities, offering one of the only links with the material culture of the earlier Iron Age villages. However, the range of materials widened and the technology of bead production grew more complex in the Pyu cities. Beads were produced at all of three Pyu Ancient Cities, a significant testimony to the use of a range of locally available raw materials such as talc, green chalcedony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white carnelians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx, gold, silver, bronze, and fossilized wood. Many beads of fossil wood and of red-orange carnelian were decorated with line designs with shapes including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, and many zoomorphic shapes. Decorated spheres range from small beads 4 millimeters in diameter to large examples 20 millimeters in diameter with undecorated spheres as large as 30 millimeters in diameter. The barrel-shaped beads were also often large, ranging in length from 18 to 65 millimeters in plain or decorated with line-designs. Among the most striking of the zoomorphic beads are carnelian tiger beads and green chalcedony elephants, beautifully polished zoomorphic beads included finely carved orange and red carnelian tigers with baby cubs carried in the mouth as well as green and red elephants ranging from 5 millimeters to 10 centimeters in length.



BEADS EXCAVATED IN ASSOCIATED WITH RITUAL STRUCTURES (HALIN)

Today the production of the smooth semi-precious stone beads has disappeared, but the manufacture of fossil wood beads continues around some of the Pyu centers in the middle Ayeyarwady where fossil wood is abundant, and where the beads are imbued with potency said to be derived from ancient alchemic traditions. While chemical analysis of the ancient beads has yet to be undertaken, in the tradition of Myanmar alchemy dating to the 1st millennium BCE, different substances and properties are associated with planets such as Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mercury. To produce black and white line-design beads, the dye, a solar or 'hot' property, and the bleach, a lunar or 'cool' one, were thought to complement each other particularly in the production of line-designs on the abundant fossil wood of the middle Ayeyarwady. Following traditional alchemic manuals, mixtures of powdered borax, slake lime, soap, sand and gum were mixed into a paste and applied. When dry, an alkaline solution was applied to blacken the surface. Some bead producers preferred to use human milk, in a mixture of sodium arsenic tri-sulphate, copper sulphate, sulphur power and arsenic. Pyu beads, both ancient and of recent manufacture, continue to be in high demand across Southeast Asia, as talismans.

Pottery

The manufacture of terracotta pottery production was abundant at all of the three Pyu cities. There were many plain vessels, but also from Halin and Sri Ksetra there were numerous with stamp-decorated pots decorated with panels containing human figures and the auspicious symbols such as *Srivastsa* and *Bhaddapitha*. At Beikthano, locally made vessels were impressed with hatching, punch-marks or rouletting, but there was also a considerable body of imported pottery with similar motifs. The total excavated pottery from the Pyu cities has been grouped into the following categories: funerary urns, storage jars, cooking pots, eating bowls, and drinking cups. The funerary urns (which will be discussed below) include alms bowls, water pots, cylindrical vessels and gourd-shaped pots as well as specialized vessels. Evidence of weaving may be seen in 588 terracotta loom weights excavated in the late 1950s from (KKG-17) north of the Beikthano gate (KKG-15) where a number of pottery specializations and architectural clusters may predate the construction of the wall. The largest concentrations of pot shards and waster vessels, however, come from Rakhine-zu, a village southwest of the Beikthano city wall and Otein-gon, or place of potters, located southeast of the Sri Ksetra city wall. Potsherds indicate that compacted and the less compacted vessels were made, most of a medium-grained red-orange clay used for storage jars, cooking vessels, shallow bowls and spouted vessels. Finely levigated clay was used for miniature pots, sprinkler vessels and bowls, some being coated with a red slip with some shards showing evidence of yellow ochre and black-on-red painted designs. Lamps and



STAMPED POTTERY (BEIKTHANO)

shallow bowls appear to have been made by hand but the parallel ridges and concentric striations on the outside of many vessels indicate use of a wheel in the majority of pots. Once the vessel was shaped and partially dried, the inner surface was beaten using a paddle and cloth-wrapped anvil. The outer surfaces bear stamps such as a holy man holding pointed staffs and tridents, a human figure, a fish, and flowers while sections were incised with other decorative patterns. Vessels are thought to have been open-fired although there is some indication in the colouration of efforts to control the firing atmosphere and temperature.

Pyu pottery production was staggering in its variety and quantity, forming a large body of evidence testifying to the small and specialized production carried out in countless households at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Vessels were regularly used in ceremonies and offered to monks, with fine vessels found both in ritual and royal contexts. This same widespread production and use in daily and ritual life, for offering and ceremonial use, is typical also of the semi-precious polished stone beads and silver coins of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



LIBATION JAR USED IN OFFERING (BEIKTHANO)

Terracotta burial urns

One specialized form of pottery production, distinctive and characteristic of the Pyu Ancient Cities was the manufacture of terracotta burial urns, the common man's equivalent to the massive stone urns already discussed in relation to Criterion ii. These terracotta burinal urns were manufactured, apparently to order, bear witness to the strong Pyu cultural tradition motivating the production of many types of objects in diverse materials for the purpose of honouring their dead, whether royalty, family members, venerable religious figures, or individual monks. The peoples of the Pyu Ancient Cities carefully guarded the memory embodied in the material remains of the deceased through a combination of inhumation and cremation burials. Inhumations were a minority practice but significant at all three Pyu Ancient Cities in their clear association with the ritual and urban architecture: nameless corpses were at times present in the foundation layers of monuments along with many small terracotta urns. As conversion to Buddhism accelerated, cremation became the more common with the ashes and bone fragments of the deceased placed in small terracotta urns sometimes set in rows on terraced area of brick or rammed earth referred to *Pyu-taik* sometimes covered by a wooden structure, as evidenced by the remains of post holes (refer to discussion and photo in relation to Criterion ii). For the most part, however, the terracotta urns were gathered and placed in the foundations of brick and wood buildings inside and around the walls of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

At all three Pyu Ancient Cities, terracotta urns have been found in extraordinary quantities, most

particularly at *Pyu-taik stupa*-like structures and rectangular memorial halls with platforms of brick or rammed earth and post-holes for rows of timber pillars enclosing a ritual platform (as discussed in relation to Criterion ii above). There were 73 urn burials unearthed at (BTO-5) in the southern part of the Beikthano, and 80 urns and one skeleton from (KKG-12) near Beikthano's northern wall. At Sri Ksetra, a further 78 urns were recovered from (HMA-10), along with 9 clay lamps, 563 pottery lids and over 3,000 potsherds from nine types of pots, an iron spearhead and 344 iron pieces, 10 lead rolls, and a chunk of lime plaster with a floral design. Urns were also found adjacent to and within the palace-citadel structures of Halin and Beikthano. At KKG-5, a rectangular structure in the west court of the Beikthano palace area with multiple chambers, 73 urns were recorded and at (BTO-19) a rectangular structure (17.7 meters x 12.20 meters) in a cluster of buildings outside the northern sector of the city wall, 40 urns were excavated. The correlation between urns and ritual and royal structures is also seen at Halin, for instance at a *stupa*-like structure (HL-12) and a burial site (HL-29),



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS (HALIN)



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS IN SITU (BEIKTHANO)

where both urns and inhumation burials were found in the buildings' foundations. In memorial halls at all three cities, urns are found both on the exterior and the interior, where they may be grouped around post holes made for wooden pillars. At the *stupa*-like structures, one or two skeletons or a pile of bones at times often accompanied the cluster of urns. Urns were also placed in the city gate areas. At Halin, urns and skeletons were found in the lowest stratum under the road of the southeast gate (HL-10) and at Sri Ksetra, two urns were unearthed during 1997-1998 excavations at Lulinkyaw gate (HMA-34) on the southwest, both placed against the outside curve of the gate. Other types of urns include a gold-plated bronze urn (36 centimeters high) from the southern *Pyu-taik* of Sri Ksetra, tallying with fine goods such as the bronze bell and bronze figures of a musical troupe excavated from structures of the *Pyayama Pyu-taik* on the northeast of the Sri Ksetra wall. The numbers and types of urns, their placement in the foundations of several types of structures, and the associated artifacts all underline their significance within Pyu cyclic processes of donation to establish new ritual and community centers.

Terracotta votive tablets

Another specialized form of terracotta objects produced for ritual purposes at the Pyu Ancient Cities are the well-known and widely-distributed Pyu votive tablets. The Pyu name for votive tablets is not yet known but an 11th century CE inscription of a Bagan queen refers to them as *patiman*, the Pali word for an image or statue of the Buddha, probably resulting from the fact that votive tablets usually bore an image of the Buddha on the obverse side. Clay votive tablets provided the occasion of merit acquired in their making and donation to the foundation of a new structure, in offering an image to a venerated monk during a pilgrimage, or serving as a valued souvenir of a

solitary journey to a sacred temple or *stupa*, or participation in a large village or even a royal consecration ceremony. The function of votive tablets as objects of donation within an elaborate construction ceremony is illustrated by the find of six tablets from a 22 meter x 12 meter memorial hall (HMA-53) at Sri Ksetra. Recent excavations there revealed the remains of an inner and outer row of pillar bases surrounding a rectangular raised ritual platform. Other goods found included 290 terracotta urn burials, iron nails, knives and blades, 13 small bronze bells, 22 copper rings and a terracotta spindle-whorl.



EARLY STYLE OF PYU VOTIVE TABLET

The innovative Pyu script (discussed under Criterion ii) was used on the front and back of the numerous small and easily-transportable terracotta votive tablets

found at all Pyu sites. Because of their popularity as a means of devotion and merit-making, for ceremonial occasions, and as a pilgrimage memento, votive tablets were made in unprecedented numbers and forms at the Pyu Ancient Cities. Significantly, the powerful early king of Bagan, Aniruddha, broke open the Bawbawgyi *stupa* at Sri Ksetra and installed a collection of his own terra cotta votive tablets there, while carrying off a large number of Pyu votive tablets to be installed in the first great *stupa* of Bagan, the Shwezigon. By these actions, he confirmed the symbolic power exercised by clay votive tablets on many levels, including establishing a sacral, ceremonial continuity between Sri Ksetra and Bagan.

The Pyu votive tablets, often Bodhi-leaf shaped recalling the Enlightenment of the Buddha under a Bodhi tree, were also made in oval, square, circular, rounded and pointed arch shapes ranging from 3.75 to 19 centimeters in height. The most commonly used hand position was the earth-touching *Bhumisparsa mudra* although the *Dharmacakra mudra* or wheel-turning and other *mudras* were also used with tablets depicting the Buddha in *Dharmacakra mudra* flanked by two *stupas* or relic caskets. Others show the Buddha in *Abhaya mudra* or peace-giving gesture, the *Vitarka mudra* or teaching *mudra*, and the *Dhayana mudra* or meditation *mudra*. The tablets were inscribed with Pyu and Pali languages on the obverse and reverse sides of the tablets. Some depict a single figure of the Buddha, while others depict a triad formed by the Buddha flanked by two *stupas* or the Buddha and the future Buddha, Maitreya. The design is further elaborated at times by the presence of two, four or more flanking reliquary-shaped caskets or bulbous *stupas* recalling the Bawbawgyi at Sri Ksetra. On some votive tablets, a beaded halo surrounds the head of the Buddha, while in others, the Buddhas have haloes and the throne backs terminate in *Makara* heads.

In memory of the Enlightenment of the Buddha, the reverse of the votive tablets was at times impressed with a Bodhi-leaf pattern. Others were inscribed on the reverse, often with aspirations, such as ‘May I attain noble enlightenment’ where the last five words and particularly the term *ba:* transcribed as *ba: u hi u ba:* are thought to be vernacular Pyu honorifics or invocations. Another tablet, from Myinbahu pagoda at Sri Ksetra, depicts the Buddha on a double lotus throne and with a beaded halo around the head, and on the reverse two lines of Pyu writing again show use of the local *ba:* to designate venerables such as Lord Ra:. Some tablets refer to previous Buddhas, such as a 7th to 8th century CE oval tablet also from the Myinbahu pagoda with an image of the Buddha seated on double lotus pedestal flanked on either side by five small knobs vertically arranged thought to indicate the ‘ten strengths’ of Kassapa, the first Buddha of our current era. Other votive tablet forms, including those with the Buddha seated in European style with legs pendant, travelled widely. Many similar examples have been found on the southern peninsula of Myanmar and on the peninsula of Thailand where they were carried by the faithful returning from the Pyu Ancient Cities.



PYU LANGUAGE INSCRIPTION ON REVERSE OF TERRACOTTA VOTIVE TABLET

Commerce and trade routes

The material prosperity which these aspects of cultivation, production specialization, religious patronage, and royal wealth illustrate all contributed to the creation of substantial economic surpluses and enabled active participation by the three Pyu Ancient Cities in the widening regional trade routes of the 1st millennium CE. Along these networks, traders carried goods while Buddhist missionaries carried religion. The Pyu writing system (discussed in relation to Criterion ii) which still has not been comprehensively deciphered, used Brahmi-derived scripts to transcribe Sanskrit and Pali texts, names of local dignitaries, and other information of a practical nature. The comprehensibility of both scripts and languages facilitated such wider connections. Merchant patronage of Buddhism is documented in local names inscribed on terracotta votive tablets, with texts beginning with the emblematic Buddhist phrase *Ye dharmā* inscribed on the tablets. The small votive tablets fitted conveniently in the pockets of travelling soldiers, merchants and monks and were an important instrument for the transmission of Buddhist text-based teaching across the fluid political boundaries of this era into remote areas of Southeast Asia, influencing the development of subsequent vernacular writing systems throughout the region. Across Southeast Asia Pyu manufactured goods, agricultural produce, rare minerals and forest products reached deep into hitherto untapped markets in East and South Asia. Trading partners within the territory of Myanmar include Tagaung to the north of Halin, Pinle (Maingmaw) to the east, Wadi located midway between Halin and Beikthano and Beinnaka and Badi-gon south of Pinle. In the southern and western reaches of the country, other early Buddhist walled sites traded to and fro with the Pyu cities, including Dhanyawadi and Vesali in Rakhine (Arakan), Kyaikkatha, Zothoke and Thaton in the lateritic areas of the current Mon State, and the walled site of Thagara far to the south in the present Tanintharyi Division. Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, early Buddhist cultures such as the Dvaravati walled sites in Central and Northeast Thailand and maritime areas such as Sri Vijaya on the southern part of Sumatra and Funan (Oc Eo) on the south coast of Cambodia and Viet Nam were stimulated by trade and religious contacts with the Pyu cities.

Coinage

Pyu silver coins were an important object of donation and of inter-regional trade. Large quantities of coins have been recovered all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, especially in and around Halin. Circular in shape, Pyu coins often have a row of raised dots on the obverse side separated from the central field by a raised circular line. The reverse side almost always bore the *srivatsa* symbol. While the Halin coin tradition featured the rising sun on the obverse side, Sri Ksetra coins bore the *bhadrapitha* symbol on the obverse. The use of the Pyu silver coins as currency is supported by the presence of standardised sizes, metal purity and weights. In some coin types and periods, there were full-, half-, and quarter-unit coins, and sometimes much smaller fractional units such as one-tenth and even one-twentieth. Like Pyu polished stone beads, Pyu coins are widespread at 1st millennium CE Dvaravati sites to the east in central Thailand, to the southeast in Funan at Oc Eo in Viet Nam, and to the west in Rakhine at the walled site of Vesali. However, outside the Pyu area, only full-unit coins and clippings are found, thus proving that their place of origin lay in the Pyu cities. These coins were sufficiently valued in the Dvaravati cities to generate a local industry in counterfeiting Pyu coins. They are readily distinguishable from the authentic coins in terms of design, and metal purity. Although the authentic Pyu coins may sometimes have been traded outside the Pyu area as bullion,

it seems that royal validation ensured a consistency of metal quality and weight, so that these coins were used for long periods for patronage and exchange. Their use help to assure the Pyu Ancient Cities a central role in the region's commerce.



SILVER COINS WITH SRIVASTA AND BHADDAPITHA MOTIFS (SRI KSETRA)

Patronage and pilgrimage

The rapid growth and sustenance of the Pyu cities relied on patronage from all sectors of society, including importantly the contribution made by middle-class businessmen, traders, and visiting pilgrims, attracted by the splendour and renown of the cities' religious monuments.

Celebrations, following the combined solar and lunar cycles of the Pyu era, which are sustained in the Buddhist culture of Myanmar up to the present, were regular occasions for elite and populist patronage and pilgrimage before and during festivals that might last a day or a month, and much longer in the case of major new construction projects. For example those undertaken by merchant and elite coterie seeking royal favour by associating themselves with patronage of favoured venerables. These were occasions for celebration, the merriment of which is tangibly recorded on the small stamp-design pottery such as a young man dancing with a mast held aloft, young men tossing lances and poised with bows as if for hunting, and other dancers with musical instruments.

Processes of patronage and pilgrimage at the three Pyu Ancient Cities built a foundation upon which the establishment and sustenance of the Buddhist communities of the three Pyu cities relied. Patronage ranged from the creation of temples, reliquary and memorial *stupas*, and monasteries, to everyday offerings by the laity – elite and popular – of food and daily necessities for monks. At the Pyu Ancient Cities, consecration of religious establishments and cyclic celebrations associated

with these establishments drew crowds from across a vast territory, no doubt contiguous with Py trade routes, and so created religious, social and artisanal routes that resulted in the diffusion across Southeast Asia of religious and social merit-making traditions such as patronage of monasteries and temples and donation of goods such as terracotta votive tablets, urns, pottery, beads, coins to be enshrined within religious structures.

The cultural continuity of such traditions is seen at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, most visibly at the Bawbawgyi *stupa*, at Sri Ksetra, where devotees still gather for celebration, prayer and to donate offerings such as the yellow robes wrapped around the base of the massive stupa. Pyu artifacts from gold to simple terracotta objects and beads demonstrate the continuing way of life across the geo-cultural region of the Pyu Ancient Cities, a long-lasting and widespread socially engaged tradition.



*MODERN PATRONAGE AND PILGRIMAGE CEREMONY AT THE BAWBAWGYI STUPA
(SRI KSETRA)*

Criteria (iv)

Technological innovations in resource management, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in urban planning and building construction. These innovations resulted in the rise of the three earliest, largest, and most long-lived Buddhist urban settlements in all of Southeast Asia. They were the prototypes of the extended urban format later to prove critically influential for city formation in the later classical monumental states of Southeast Asia.

The Pyu cities' urban morphology set a new template characterized by massive gated walls surrounded by moats; a network of roads and canals linking urban space within the walls with extensive areas of extramural development; warehouses for agricultural produce and manufactured goods prior to shipment via overland and riverine routes; areas of specialized production; public utilities and food storage facilities; civic amenities; and monumental religious structures defined by towering stupas and sacred water bodies. At or near the centre of the Pyu city was the palace-citadel marking the cosmic hub of the political and social universe.

Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

The location of all three Pyu Ancient Cities – Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra – in the fertile, but water-scarce Dry Zone habitat of the Ayeyarwady river basin was a determining feature in their development. The Ayeyarwady and its tributaries embrace two-thirds of the country’s arable land with a combination of upland and alluvial land for rice cultivation and garden crops, and areas for resource extraction of ores, stone and clay. The moment the first brick was laid a truly new epoch for the subsistence farmers living in and itinerant travellers passing through the carefully chosen sites of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Halin, with its rich salt fields and hot springs to the south, offered broad flat tracts of rice land with low lying areas forming lakes such as the Halin-*in* and depressions where the Nagayon tank was later built with the site as a whole being within easy access of both the Mu and Ayeyarwady river watersheds. Beikthano is also strategically sited, nestled between the Yin and Yanpe rivers and a host of tributary streams flowing west to the Ayeyarwady at the city of Magwe creating abundant clay sources utilized by the ancient potters of the city. The walled city lay of Halin at the central of an extensive natural hydraulic system, serving not only the areas within the city walls but radiating out into the extensive surrounding alluvial tracts.

The main Beikthano canals bringing water from the Yin and Yanpe rivers and many feeder streams enabled growth from the small village clusters barricaded by *in-gyi* into an integrated urban zone centered on the palace-citadel. While additions have continued over the centuries, given the contours of the terrain, the principal elements of the canals approaching the palace-citadel from the east and southeast were probably in place prior to the erection of the thick walls of the palace structure. This is evidenced by the existence of an earlier structure underlying the present remains of the Pyu-era palace. The elevation of the site slowly falls on the west side, and while the marshy lands on the west flank presented inhospitable terrain for habitation the waters offered a defensive perimeter and were a source of small fish and water-grown plants. The simple slope conditions also facilitated the flow of water from east to west into tanks and prompted the construction of the bulk of the irrigation channels between the outer walls on the north and south. Construction followed the highs and lows of the water sources, with *in-gyi* flanking significant portions of the Beikthano wall.

Sri Ksetra also has a strategic location, sheltering up against the Myinbahu mountain range along which it was possible to trek far along the ridge to the south to the satellite town of Thegon where the brick walls and artifacts testify to the use of this route during the Pyu times. The development of cultivation at Sri Ksetra demanded a water management technology that could cope with seasonal excesses as well as shortages of water. This led to the most elaborate scale of irrigated urban landscape of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Its outer walls are particularly massive, duplicated and triplicated in places and also marked by the multiplication of canals, moats, weirs, tanks and dams. Jointly, these water features formed the circumference of the city: a religious and political center. The slope factors at Sri Ksetra are the most complex of the three Pyu Ancient Cities: there is a general slope from the Myinbahu mountain range in the west and southwest towards the northeast, but there is another slope running from the northeast towards the west just to the north of the city’s

outer walls. This conducts the Nawin stream towards its confluence with the Ayeyarwady at Pyay. Yet a third slope factor skirts the urban precinct on the east, at its lowest point, helping to fill the great east tank in the past (and still doing so under the surface), and then leading irrigation water to flow away to the southeast. The fact that the ancient Pyu managed to construct a highly successful irrigated urban landscape within such environmental constraints proves their mastery of the linked technologies of water management and urban construction.

Control, retention, and distribution of the seasonally scarce water resources of their environment were the motivation for and the explanation of the innovative and unique urban morphology pioneered at the Pyu Ancient Cities. Examples of Pyu water technology abound: when the soil in adjacent to the planned ramparts of a city was dug up, the new depression provided additional seasonally flooded zones that could be used as a seedling nursery for rice cultivation. Initial and probably continuing construction of moats and channels, as with walls, was probably undertaken incrementally, repeatedly extended and repaired as needed. In areas already in use such as south of Halin where *in-gyi* and salt were exploited, no moat was built. At Sri Ksetra some 25 meters south of the city wall on the west and south where the elevation falls quickly, a channel runs parallel with the wall along 8 kilometers of the wall, with four wells surveyed in the bed of the channel. One wells contains brick debris suggesting that this was originally a brick foundation layer in an ancient moat, and with the sides of the channel made of brick baulks. These surviving features of ancient Pyu water technology tally well with Chinese records of a Pyu capital whose moat was lined with brick. The channel widens considerably on the southwest sector from 20 to 40 meters near water control features flanking the Kyagon lake just outside the south gate. Water features such as this required continual upkeep in the past as well as the present. It was not only the perimeter of the city wall that required water management but a system of canals and channels were used to control the water flow. At Sri Ksetra, for example channels have been surveyed adjacent to the Wetchimane-in on the northwest of the interior portion of the city where long channels extend on either side of the palace-citadel serving at minimum to effectively fill the moat around the place area. The palace moat not only protected the royal enclave but reinforced its role as the center of the cosmos (as discussed in relation to Criterion ii above). This sensitivity to, and adaptation of, the landscape is a significant element of the Pyu planning of the city with extended urban format. It was inseparable from a hierarchical society supported by populist participation in enacting cyclic processes of patronage and pilgrimage inside and just outside this special urban forum (see discussion of Criterion iii). The three Pyu Ancient Cities testify to the skill with which the Pyu were able to create and maintain the built elements in harmony with the fluctuating levels and magnitude of the local hydrology.

Features such as this required continual upkeep, with recent excavations suggesting that at the end of the Pyu period, the Sri Ksetra channel had eroded to a width of 50 meters and was shallow and filled with sand. It was not only the perimeter of the city wall that required water management but a number of canals and channels were used to control the flow within the city. At Sri Ksetra, for example channels have been surveyed adjacent to the Wetchimane-in on the northwest of the interior portion of the city where long channels extend on either side of the palace-citadel serving at minimum to effectively fill the moat around the place area. The palace moat not only protected the royal enclave but reinforced its role as the symbolic center of the cosmos and the seat of the

Cakravartin ruler. This sensitivity and adaptation of the landscape is a significant element of the Pyu urban-planning in its inseparability from a complex social hierarchy supported by populist participation in cyclic processes of patronage and pilgrimage able to create and maintain the built elements to manage the fluctuating levels and magnitude of the local hydrology.

Management of the moats adjacent to walls and within the city involved a technology that still survives and is in use by local farmers. It includes water moats (*ye kyone*), dry moats (*chawk kyone*), and mud moats (*nyun kyone*) in relation to the changing hydrology of the water sources at different times of the year. The ecological cycle also affected the optimum production times for the manufacture of the essential bricks and iron used to construct the outer and inner fortifications, monuments and urban infrastructure.



FULL WATER CANAL USED FOR YE KYONE WET MOAT AGRICULTURE (SRI KSETRA)



DRY WATER CANAL USED FOR NUN KONE (MUD MOAT)



CHAUK KNONE (DRY MOAT) AGRICULTURE (BEIKTHANO)



ON GOING ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF ANCIENT CITY WALL BY LOCAL FARMERS (BEIKTHANO)

The subsequent capitals of Upper Myanmar did not abandon this environment: Bagan – almost equidistant from Halin and Beikthano – is also located in the Dry Zone, near the confluence of the Mu and Chindwin Rivers with the Ayeyarwady. Bagan was dependent for its rice on the Kyaukse area, irrigated by tanks and canals – some of them created in the Bagan period, but some of them originating as Pyu works and renewed under the kings of Bagan. Irrigated land around Halin is also listed in inscriptions of the Bagan period as important sources of rice to support the Bagan court and its numerous monks. Bagan’s successors as royal capitals, Inwa, Ava, and Amarapura relocated further to the east, still clung to the Ayeyarwady Basin and its Dry Zone habitat, but moved closer to the strategic rice-production area of Kyaukse. Finally, the last royal capital of Myanmar, Mandalay, moved only a short distance away from this heartland of Myanmar civilisation, first exploited by the Pyu, to command yet better communications with the Kyaukse rice lands. It is surely significant that in the tax records of the Mandalay period, the greatest resources in rice extracted by the court came from ancient Pyu areas: Shwebo (near Halin), Kyaukse, and Taungdwingyi (on the eastern fringe of the Beikthano irrigation system).

Extended urban format

The Pyu Ancient Cities are the earliest, largest, and longest-lived examples of urban settlements in all of mainland and insular Southeast Asia. The cities’ characteristic morphology consisting of massive, sometimes multiple brick-built walls with defensive ramparts, strongly defended gateways, a central palace-citadel, extended ritual, residential and community zones, at least one surrounding moat, and an extensive internal network of canals, integrated into the natural landscape. The Pyu created a new typology in urban design for the region, establishing the template for subsequent localized urbanization elsewhere in Myanmar, in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, which endured in the Southeast Asian region for the next two thousand years.

The rise of the first truly planned, urbanized sites of the Southeast Asian region is linked with Pyu interaction with Buddhism, as has been discussed in relation to Criterion ii. This was a time when new political forms and populist social practices were locally adapted to Pyu cultural foundations, producing transformative developments in the organization and planning of human settlements. Small villages were physically and politically drawn into loose federations, consolidated by the synergy of royal and religious developments like the palace-citadels, Buddhist monasteries and the walled urban terrain. These involved the large-scale use of brick and iron for ritual, royal and urban constructions.

To consider Pyu urbanization in relation to an agricultural re-organization by means of irrigation, gives only a partial insight into the environmental knowledge, monitoring, and man power needed to elicit food surpluses from the multiple ecological niches in and around each Pyu city walls. The brilliant solutions found for the creation of man-made urban landscapes at the three Pyu Ancient Cities cannot be over-stated: outer walls expertly located in relation to natural slope factors; canals, moats and storage tanks to mediate in the seasonally expanding and contracting *in-gyi* and *in-aing*, (lakes and ponds) as well as changes in the volumes and forces of rivers, streams and seasonal watercourses. All these solutions not only safeguarded each city from flood, but the construction of the canals, monumental brick walls, flanking moats and storage tanks that formed central features

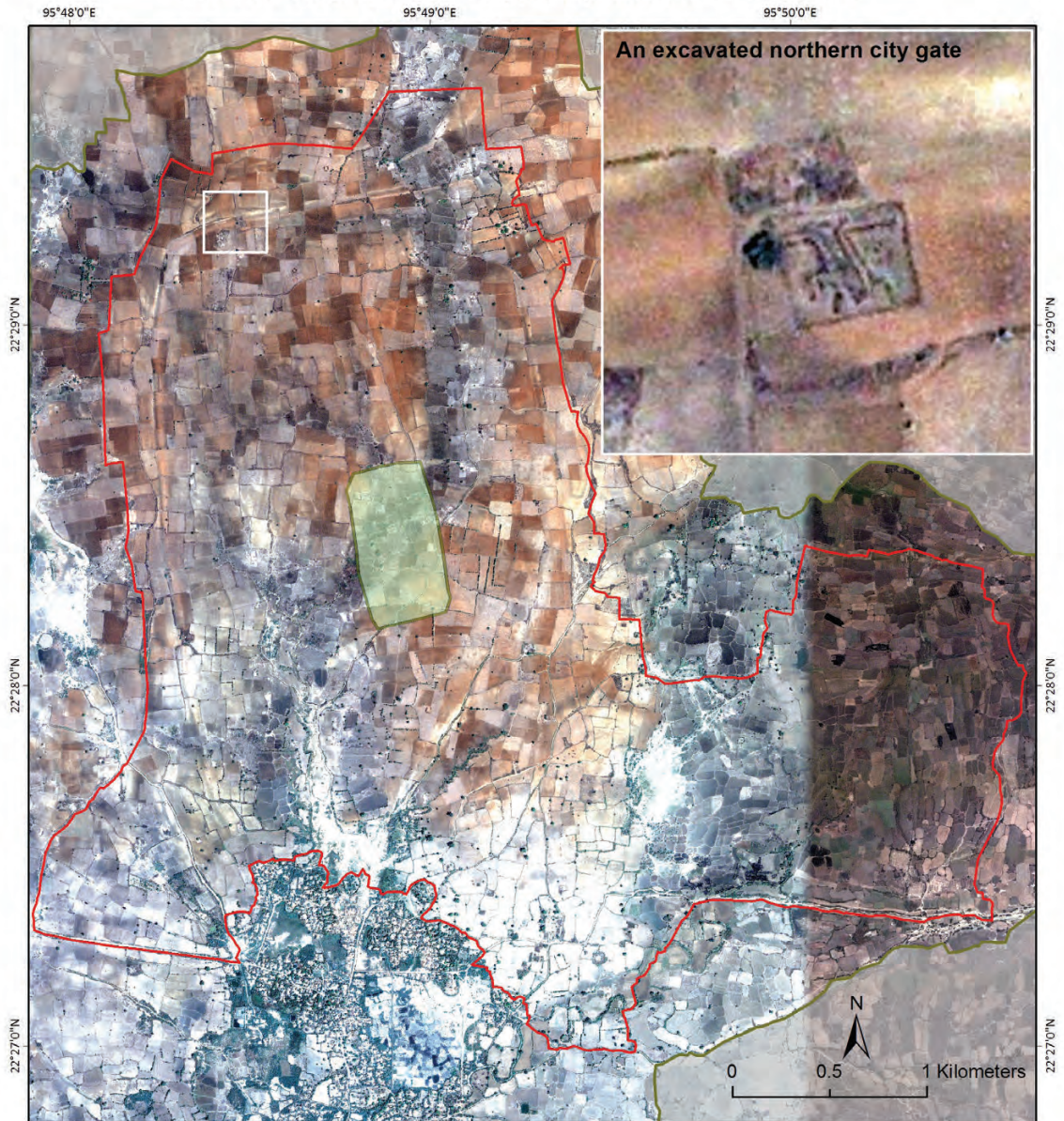
of each Pyu city permanently altered the natural face of the land and created a special urban landscape: the extended urban format.

The essential features of the extended urban format were: the urban precinct covered a large terrain in which irrigation works (canals, moats and tanks) and the fields which they served, were integral parts of the city morphology together with great and small monuments and habitation areas. As part of this special format, the intensity of human exploitation per hectare varied strikingly between different sectors of each urban precinct. Each Pyu city manifested these features. Halin was the smallest example but still encompassed 540 hectares within its walls. The most intensely exploited areas of its terrain were the palace-citadel and the southern sectors both within and just outside the city walls, while the northern sector was under irrigated agriculture and horticulture, together with scattered settlements and monuments. At Beikthano, the extended urban format was almost doubled in size at 900 hectares, and internal wall-building was more elaborate than at Halin. Substantial areas of its southern and eastern terrain were under irrigated agriculture and horticulture, with clusters of habitations – a pattern that resumes along its western edge with its lakes and canals still functioning more than two thousand years after their creation. By contrast, the most intensely exploited sectors of the Beithano terrain were the palace-citadel and the northern areas both within and just outside the outer walls. Sri Ksetra, with its area of 1,840 hectares, was the high point of Pyu creation of the extended urban format. The most intensely exploited areas of its terrain were the southern sectors, both outside and inside the walls up to and including the palace-citadel. Although brick-built monuments were distributed along the banks of its canals in the northeast sectors up to the great Payama *stupa* just outside the northeast walls, this was also an area largely given over to irrigated agriculture and horticulture.





The initial construction of the first walls at each Pyu city were undoubtedly undertaken under very mundane circumstances, perhaps during times of environmental stress that demanded instant responses. They then developed incrementally, showing signs of maintenance and repair over the course of the millennium of occupation that each Pyu city endured. Each was dependent on the successful re-configuration of its field- water management systems and this in turn relied upon *both* the increased social hierarchy of the emergent Pyu kingdoms and the effective cooperation of its farming communities, residing inside and outside each city's walls. Chinese emissaries to the *Piao* [Pyu] during the Tang Dynasty (9th century CE) noted that the farmers lived inside the city walls.

The construction of moats took place in tandem with the building of the massive brick walls of the Pyu cities, as the earth from the moat was used to make a brick and earthen rampart and also to buttress the finished brick walls. These combined processes meant that the construction of the wall altered the natural terrain, a modification which remains highly visible today particularly in aerial and satellite images of all three Pyu Ancient Cities. The process began with excavation of the soil adjacent to areas marked out for the walls and natural depressions were deepened to create moats and tanks providing water storage. The enormous circumference of the all three Pyu Ancient cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra and the longevity of their occupation have formed permanent scars whose contrast to the natural features make recognizable shapes and patterns on aerial photographs.

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

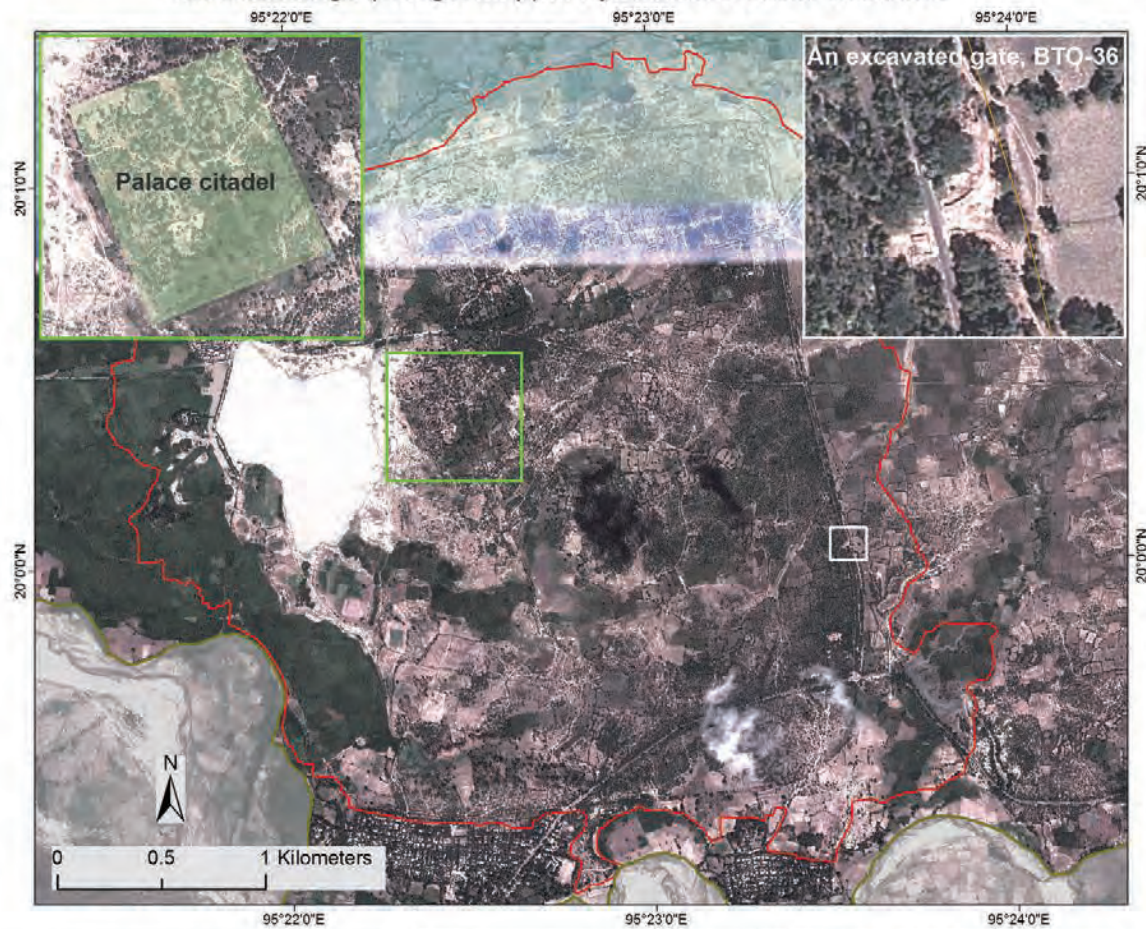


Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



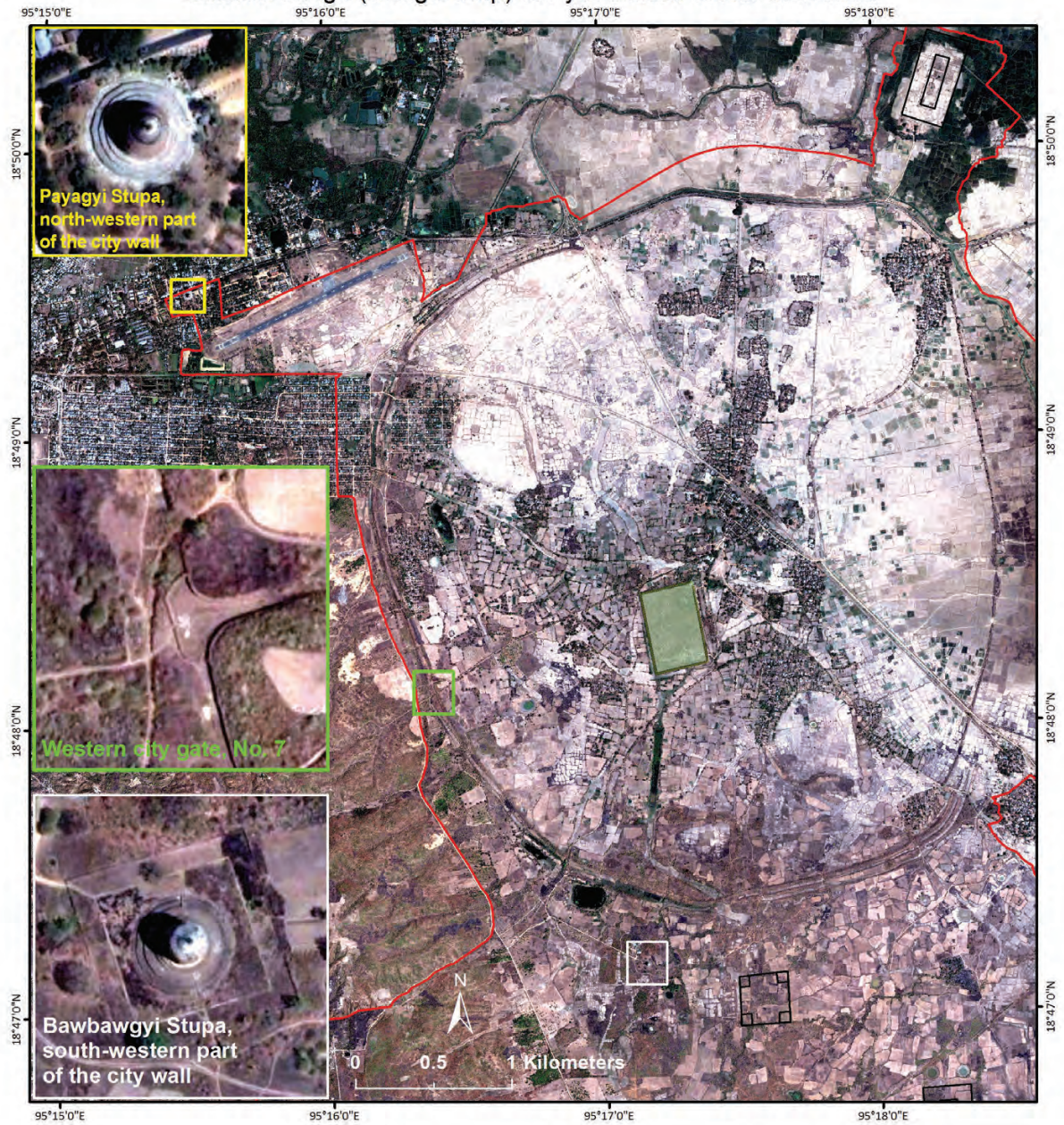
Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano








Legend

- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu-taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Urban morphology

City walls and embankments

The three Pyu Ancient Cities are each enclosed by a massive city wall, at Halin rectangular, at Beikthano squarish, and at Sri Ksetra almost round. Rounded corners were common with sections, such as on the southeast of Sri Ksetra, where there were three thick walls with intermediary moats. As noted above, the area within the walls of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is great and the circumferences of the walls are accordingly long: 9.2 kilometers at Halin, 12 kilometers at Beikthano, 27 kilometers at Sri Ksetra. These outer city walls had multiple functions: physical protection, water management, and a mixture ritual uses in accordance with Indic cosmology and localized animistic and fertility beliefs. Their dimensions are impressive, meriting note for example by Chinese emissaries that these walls in combination with the enclosed areas of irrigated fields and gardens easily ensured that royal troops could withstand an extended siege.

The outer walls of Pyu walled sites were commonly 2 to 5 meters wide and reinforced with earthen embankments with remains on the west and south of Sri Ksetra being 3 meters wide and up to 10 meters high in places. While Beikthano was long thought to have had only three walls with the tank on the west forming a natural defence, survey and excavation in recent years has enabled detection of remnant sections of what was once perhaps a western wall. Farming, the use of bricks for roads and railways and processes of erosion and sedimentation have reduced the height of walls so that today they vary between 1.8 to 4.5 meters in height. The sections on lower areas have often been more severely eroded from flood and cultivation seen at Halin where the land drops *ca.* 30 meters from the northwest to southeast corners and at Sri Ksetra, where there is a sharp 60 meter drop coming off the crest of the Myinbahu hills on the southwest side of the site to the contour lines bordering the west moat and walls of the site. Sri Ksetra slopes along another line along the northern side of the site, seen in a canal edging the north wall and in the changing drainage of canals feeding into the Nawin River that flows west to the city of Pyay and the Ayeyarwady River.



ANCIENT CITY WALLS (HALIN)



SECTION OF PALACE-CITADEL WALL (SRI KSETRA)

Gateways

All three Pyu Ancient Cities are characterized by the massive gateways punctuating the city walls. The gateways at Halin are the longest and widest. For instance, the southern wall gateway (HL-10) is 5.18 meters wide. In comparison, (KKG-13), the north gate at Beikthano is 4.5 meters at its widest point, each of its two long arms is 2 meters wide, the west arm stretches 26 meters into the interior of the city while the east arm stretches 24 meters into the interior of the city. At (HL-10) the two arms of the gateway were 5 meters thick, the western arm extending 82 meters into the interior of the city while the eastern arm extended 77 meters inwards. At Sri Ksetra, the northwest Shwedaga gateway arms were *approximately* 68 meters long, each being 4.5 meters wide with a 5.18 meter-wide passageway. At Beikthano, the 2011 excavations of (BTO-36) on the east side of the city revealed the arms of the long gateway entry extending inwards for 33.6 meters, with a 75 centimeter long iron spear laid flat in the compacted 5 meter-wide entry way. Brick rubble was used to fill the space between the inner and outer brick coursework of each gateway arm.



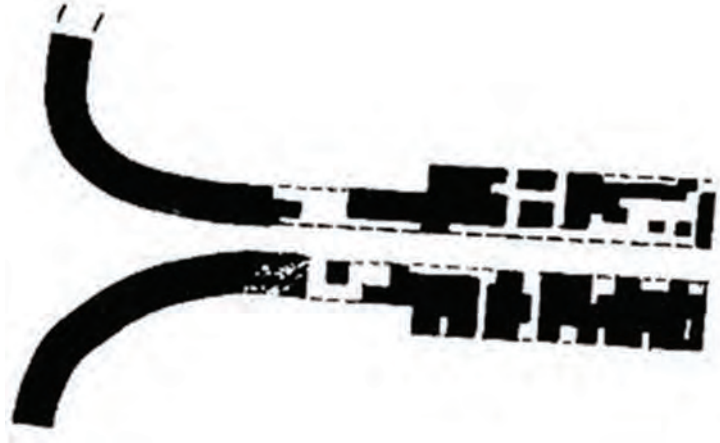
GATE HMA-4 (SRI KSETRA)

As these examples illustrate, the gateway design of the Pyu cities was a distinctive and sophisticated innovation where long curved and at times angled brick arms funnelled traffic into a narrow opening within the enclosing wall. The funnel-shaped opening, in many with rectangular or square guardhouses on the inner curved allowed rapid closure of the openings in the walls. Scholars have long suggested that the long curve was to facilitate and also control swift entry of horses and carts as well as of armed foot soldiers. This hypothesis was corroborated not only by oral history and tradition but by the 2010 excavation of the east gate at the Pyu walled city of Pinle located midway between Halin and Beikthano. Examination of the roadbed during excavation of the east gate detected parallel curved ruts in compacted depressions in the roadbed, with the measurements used to calculate a 150 centimeter width for the Pyu bullock carts with bulky 12.5 and 17.5 centimeter wide wheels, larger than those used today in rural areas of Myanmar. Not only were the track marks a clear fit for an ancient cart but the notion of speeding into the city clearly seen in slight cuts made into the inner face of gate walls recording the repeated friction of careening cart wheels as they swung into the city. While this vision belies the absence of abundant weaponry from earlier excavations at the three Pyu cities, it tallies well with a long spear found at (BTO-37) and with the effort and design skill underlying the elaborate Pyu entryways set with massive wooden doors and iron sockets for gateposts about two thirds of the way into the long gates of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. The abundant artifacts supporting the presence of wooden doors and iron fittings further suggest that when the occasion demanded, the gates of the Pyu Ancient Cities were firmly closed. Numerous sub-structures and habitation areas and zones of specialized production clustered inside and outside the gateways further underlining their significance. While at one time the areas outside the city walls were discounted in interpretations of the Pyu urban character, research in recent years suggests that the gateways were purposely buffered and extended on both sides of the curved entry points.

There is strong evidence at all three Pyu Ancient Cities to show that the gateways functioned as the focus of major rituals as well as practical entries and exits. At Halin, a group of inhumation burials with grave goods was found under the southeast gateway of the city. At Beikthano more than thirty-five mounds flanking the inside and outside the north wall of the site have been excavated over the last decade by the Department of Archaeology. Finds included elaborate terracotta burial urns at three buildings (BTO-19, BTO-20 and BTO-33) and multiple rooms around a central chamber with urns in all but the central room at another nearby structure (KKG-1). At Sri Ksetra, urn burials, a huge iron spike and a protective Buddhist inscription to expel evil spirits were associated with the northwest gateway. Close by a group of royal burials in inscribed stone urns were excavated in 1921 CE. On the south side of Sri Ksetra, where *Pyu-taik* burial terraces (discussed below) are especially numerous, iron caltrops, and protective iron figures were installed close to the gateways.

The precise number of gates at each site has yet to be fully explored but DANML has unearthed nine gates at Sri Ksetra while contemporary Chinese annals mention a city of the Pyu with twelve gates. Each of the excavated Sri Ksetra gates has a distinctive and evocative traditional name such as Nagatount (Wiggly Dragon Gate), Shwedaga (Golden Gate), Hmok she (Long Cup Gate), Lulinkyaw (Young Man Pass), Yahanda (Gate of the *Arahat* or “Enlightened One”) and Natbauk (Spirit Gate). Four gates at Halin including the recently excavated (HL-31) and (HL-32) have been dated to 120 CE to 250 CE, possibly reinforced in the 9th century CE during a time of political consolidation, threat or

alliance with the Nanzhao kingdom in Yunnan to the north, whose royal family may have been linked to that of the Halin rulers.



SHWEDAGA GATE (SRI KSETRA)

Palaces-citadels

One of the distinctive characteristics of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is the presence of a sizeable central palace-citadel. At Sri Ksetra the citadel-palace measures (575 x 375 meters) with a clearly marked enclosing inner moat signifying the sacred role of the palace-citadel at the center of the cosmological universe common to Brahmanic and Buddhist belief. Over twenty excavations have been undertaken within the palace site with the most recent (HMA-44, 45 and HMA-48, 49) unearthing palace yards, platforms, a corner watch tower and brick structures of residential buildings within the walls and gates of the palace area. A pair of massive *dvarapala* or guardian figures was found outside one of the palace gateways similar to those at Beikthano described below.



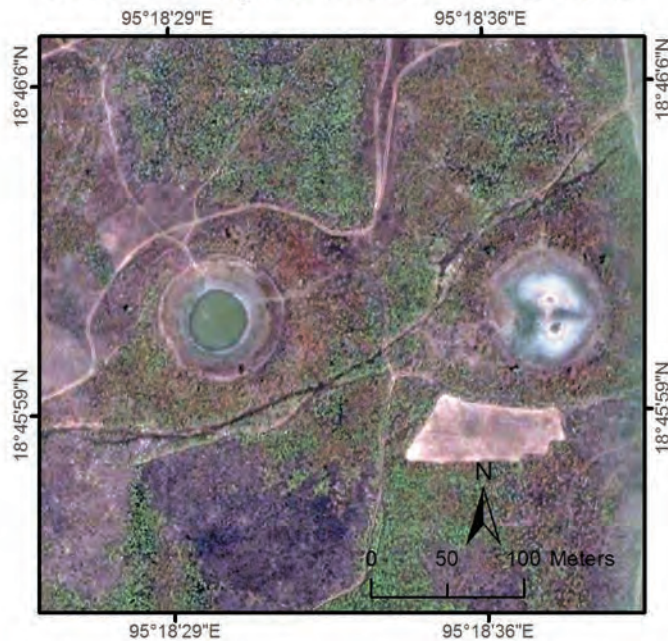
SRI KSETRA PALACE INNER STRUCTURES HMA-44, 45
(SRI KSETRA)

The Beikthano palace-citadel is slightly smaller (450 meters x 360 meters) and rhomboid in shape, oriented north to south with a 2.17 meters thick wall, duplicated on the west side. Excavation showed that it was sub-divided by a wall running the length of the enclosure to make a western court with five internal sections including the excavated structure foundations of (KKG-5) and (KKG-7). The outer gateways to the palace each had a square structure on the inside for a sentry with two huge sandstone blocks. The feet of two larger than life door-guardians or *dvarapala* were found outside one of the gateways. The east gateway (KKG-8) aligns with the south wall of the palace-citadel and the partition wall running from the south wall towards the southern outer wall of the city with the excavations suggesting that the original south wall of the palace-citadel was older than the partition wall. From this it was concluded that the palace-citadel was built over what may be a layer of habitation debris from a pre-urban village. The pre-eminence of the palace-citadel location is also suggested by the network of canals coming into this area and the large *in-gyi* (lake) west of the palace-citadel. This body of evidence from Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra confirms the sacred as well as practical significance of the Pyu gateways, both in the outer walls and the inner walls around the palace areas. They are an important feature of the special urban landscape pioneered by the Pyu.

Pyu-taiks

Other elite walled zones with dimensions similar to those of the palace-citadels existed outside the city wall, such as a large rectangular doubled-walled expanse abutting the northeast edge of Payama *stupa* at Sri Ksetra. This and similar areas south of the Sri Ksetra city wall known as *Pyu-taik* (brick enclosures of the Pyu) contain corner and central structures forming a quincunx likened, as with the palace-citadel, to the sacred Mt. Meru and the four surrounding islands. Excavation undertaken at the Payama *Pyu-taik*, at (HMA-52) and (HMA-8) at the center of the walled area yielded burial urns, a number of a bronze image of the Buddha and one of Bodhisattva, a finely made bronze bell (28 centimeters), and a unique set of five figures of musicians and a dancer. They recall a Pyu diplomatic mission to the Tang court in 802 CE (further discussed in relation to Criterion iii). The *Pyu-taik* outside the south wall of the city are flanked on the north end by two distinctive circular sacred ponds, highlighting the multiple roles of the *Pyu-taik* as zones of ritual, residential and community use that highlight the manner in which the Pyu Ancient Cities drew upon and expanded royal norms and religious concepts from South Asia to garner populist support across all sectors of the Pyu cities. These too form part of the unique blend of irrigated urban landscape produced by the Pyu at these three ancient cities, which attained its highest degree of elaboration at Sri Ksetra.

Payama Pyu-taik or Southern Pyu-taik with Round Pond



PAYAMA PYU-TAIK WITH ROUND POND
(SRI KSETRA)

Implications of the brick construction industry

One of most significant outcomes of Pyu early contact with South Asia, in terms of technology transfer, was the acquisition of brick-making technology. The use of brick as the preferred building material at the Pyu Ancient Cities began in the 2nd century BCE and continued over the course of the cities' development. The complexity and scale of Pyu urban morphology required enormous quantities of brick for its realization. The constantly expanding brick industry imposed tremendous and increasing demands on the resources available, and on the local environment, over an exceeding long period of 1,000 years during which time brick production accelerated and widened the scale of landscape intervention.

The outer walls of Pyu walled sites were massive – commonly 2 to 5 meters wide and reinforced with earthen embankments with remains on the west and south of Sri Ksetra being 3 meters wide and up to 10 meters high in places. While Beikthano was long thought to have had only three walls with the tank on the west forming a natural defence, survey and excavation in recent years has enabled detection of remnant sections of what was once perhaps a western wall. Farming, the use of bricks for roads and railways and processes of erosion and sedimentation have reduced the height of walls so that today they vary between 1.8 to 4.5 meters in height. These massive outer walls and gateways made extreme demands on Pyu brick production. This can be seen for example in the volume of bricks needed to build a one kilometer section of wall of average Pyu dimensions: about 95,744 cubic meters calculated using an average size brick of the early Pyu period (*ca.* 50 cm x 26 cm x 7 cm) or *ca.* 44 cm x 20 cm x 6 cm of the mature period, 4th-6th century CE. This was roughly equal to the volume of bricks needed to build ten large memorial halls, (*ca.* 25 x 15 meters each) such as KKG-9 at Beikthano where the walls were 1.25 meters thick.

In addition, not only the outer city walls were made of brick, but walls within the city, as well as the many monastic and ritual buildings were partly or entirely constructed of brick. Some, like the Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama at Sri Ksetra were very large individual monuments. The demands on the brick industry at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, but especially at Sri Ksetra must have been staggering. The finger-markings made across the broad face of the large bricks probably identified the places of production and contributions from the many settlements within and around the walls of the Pyu cities. Another aspect of this industry was the need for large quantities of fuel. Both bricks and other terracotta goods were mainly fired by wood which was also needed for many other products of the Pyu cities, as well as for domestic needs, such as house construction and cooking. It is estimated that to produce of one cubic metre of bricks at least the same volume of wood was required, but possibly twice that volume, depending on the type of tree felled. Thus the Pyu brick production had major implications for the deforestation of the environment.



BRICK PRODUCTION TODAY AT THE PYU CITIES

Pyu bricks varied in size with some of the largest recorded from Beikthano (50.8 cm x 26.6 cm x 7.6 cm) following the standard associated with constructions of the King Asoka of India where bricks were equally large (50 cm x 26.5 cm x 8.75 cm). The largest bricks from Beikthano have been recorded from the palace-citadel and may come from the early phases of building at this site. Somewhat smaller bricks (47.5 cm x 23.75 cm x 7.5 cm) came into use at Beikthano around the 6th-7th century CE and are similar to those used at Sri Ksetra. Finally, the smallest Pyu bricks were shorter and thinner (43.5 cm x 21.25 cm x 6.25 cm). What is significant here is the fact that throughout a thousand year history of brick manufacture and construction, the Pyu bricks at all three ancient cities preserved the same relative proportions of length:breadth:thickness as the Asokan bricks. This reveals a great deal about the stability and continuity of Pyu society and their standards of administration.

A range of materials was used as binder for the clay with plant remains added to clay during mixing to improve cohesion and reduce shrinkage during firing and temper such as straw, rice husks and small twigs. Some 10 to 15 % of Pyu bricks were over-fired, as can be seen in an uneven internal colouration, from purple to black, and irregular twisted and cracked bricks illustrating the difficulties caused by the large size of the bricks, variations in brick-making skills and difficulties with fuel management for the firing of the bricks.

Brick production was highly specialised, with large volumes of standardized and decorative architectural bricks produced. The decorative bricks were used to produce intricate profiles in the plinths of brick structures with shapes such as pointed, mango-sprout, curved, and in some cases stamped with floral motifs on the broad face. In survey and excavation of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, it was discovered that a reasonable percentage of bricks bore lines on one broad face either on the ends or diagonally across the brick with straight, curved, diagonal and wavy lines inscribed using one to four fingers of the hand. This was probably an indication that brick production was contracted out to multiple specialized manufacturers who so-marked their wares for purposes of accounting. A few bricks such as ones from Sri Ksetra were stamped a second time with Pyu numbers or letters. Similar bricks are seen in South Asia and, though little noted in the archaeological literature, are often kept today as relics at Buddhist sites where they are thought to have protective power. They also occur at Dvaravati sites in Thailand. At the Pyu cities, the finger-markings offer a rough evidence for the dating of the monuments constructed of such bricks to 1st millennium CE since, by the early Bagan period, finger-markings were largely replaced by stamps and the sizes of bricks were much smaller.



FINGER-MARKING ON BRICK (BEIKTHANO)



WALL BTO-5 WITH LARGE BRICKS AND SPECIALIZED BRICK MASONRY (BEIKTHANO)

Synthesis

The socio-political transformation of the Pyu Ancient Cities was consequent upon the syncretic assimilation of Buddhism and development of new norms of architecture, monumental sculpture, and epigraphy stimulated by South Asian interchange. This was coupled with a socio-economic transformation based on the control and distribution of water resources to meet the needs of the developing urban centers and for expanding agriculture. Complex and comprehensive use of natural local resources is also demonstrated by the presence of areas of specialized and production, which in the case of brick and iron reached unprecedented scale. Characterized by the hierarchical re-organization of labour and occupational specialization, these advancements led to an extended period of economic prosperity based on commerce and trade as well as to a long-lasting cultural efflorescence eloquently testified in the tangible remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

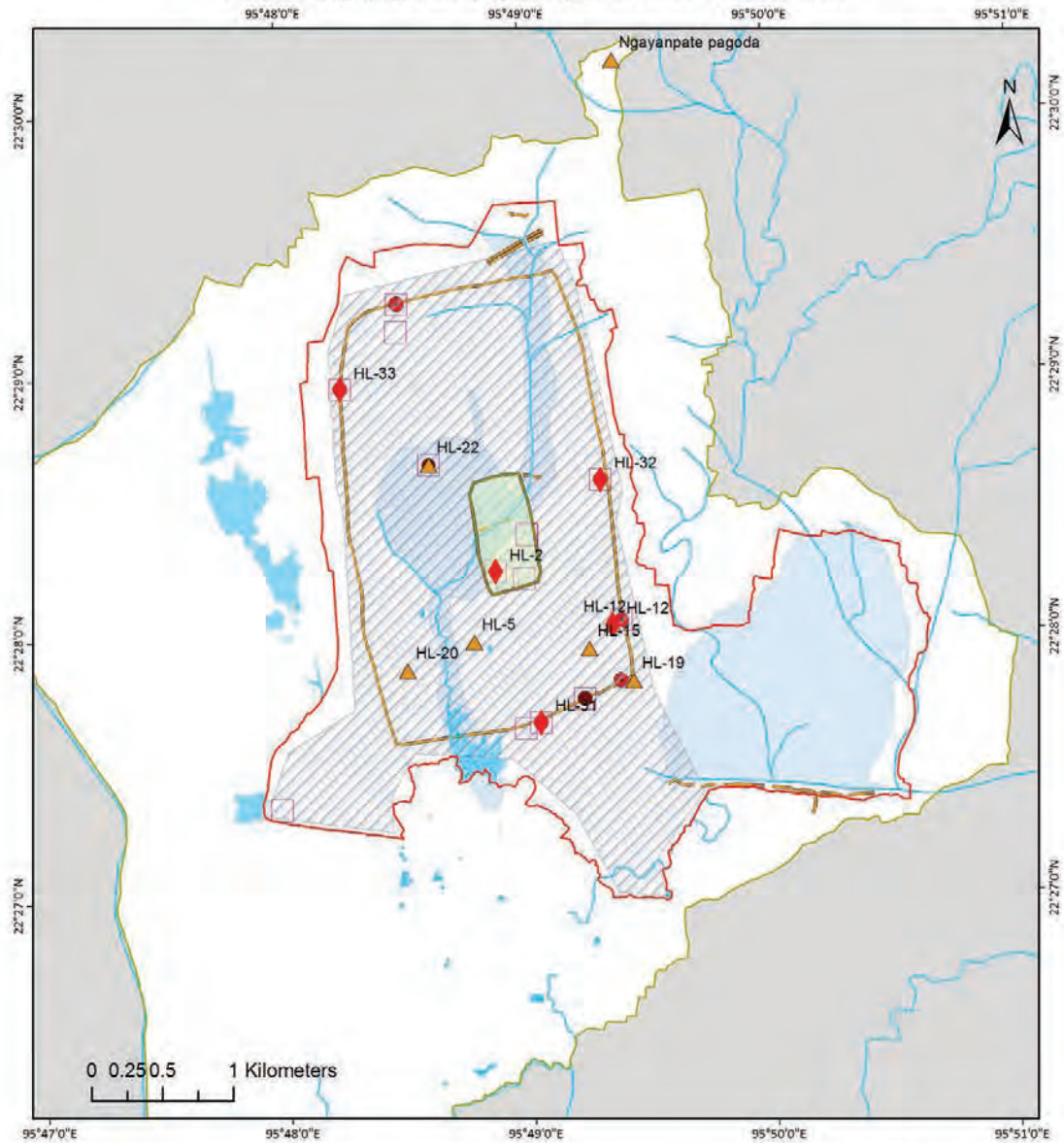
Sophisticated methods of brick architecture were developed to construct ritual and royal buildings, city walls and ingeniously-designed massive curved brick gateways leading into the city. Innovation ranged across the arts and political and religious spheres as demonstrated by monumental sculpture, and numerous polished semi-precious stones carved into decorative and ritual beads, and in the use of silver and gold to manufacture goods ranging from coinage to solid gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates inscribed with the earliest surviving transcription of Pali canonical texts.

The result was the invention of a new extended urban format, with a complex urban morphology underpinned by a sophisticated hydrology, and characterized by the construction of massive infrastructure and monuments in brick. The construction of the Pyu Ancient Cities resulted in a fundamental transformation of the natural, built, and social landscape of the Ayeyarwady river basin and far beyond. This transformation was characterized by the coalescence of scattered settlements into urban communities, the establishment of numerous walled settlements supported by extensive irrigated farmland. This transformative system was made possible because of the widespread adoption of Buddhism, which encouraged the mobilization of large segments of the population for

participation in community-based public construction works. Indic prototypes provided stimulus for innovative developments in spatial planning, monumental architecture and art, as exhibited in the cities but the forms, materials and integration with the natural terrain were the result of endogenous innovation and development made possible by the cultural creativity, social stability, and economic prosperity of the indigenous Pyu populations over a long period of more than 1,000 years. These achievements, first manifest in the three Pyu Ancient Cities, were to have profound influence on other urbanizing societies throughout Myanmar and across mainland Southeast Asia over the course of the subsequent millennium.

Because the innovations which took place at the three Pyu Ancient Cities were developed within a particularly challenging ecological zone, they placed particular emphasis on the conservation of seasonally scarce water resources in a context of population growth and densification. These innovations, pioneered at the Pyu Ancient Cities, proved of great relevance elsewhere in the region where similar challenges were being faced in other river valley systems. The Pyu heritage, seen in later chronicle accounts of the federation of 19 upstream Pyu villages into the royal city of Bagan (Pagan) by the 9th century CE, slowly shifted the center of power to another sector of the important trade conduit offered by the broad Ayeyarwady river. In spite of the transfer of the center of political power and economic activity, the Pyu extended urban format endured in the widening sophistication of brick architecture and Buddhist syncretism of Bagan and later capitals of Pinya, Inwa, Amarapura, and Mandalay with the model of royal, elite, religious and lay cooperation in adapting, controlling and utilizing local hydrological, and agricultural resources established by example of the Pyu Ancient Cities to set the standard for subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years. This can still be seen today in, for example, the extended urban format and morphology of Bangkok, which was consciously constructed in the early 19th century CE in keeping with the cosmological template of the Pyu Ancient Cities; used hydrology to define the area of its extended urban format; demanded prodigious quantities of brick to construct fortification walls, palaces, and monuments; and legitimized the centralization of political and economic power in the new city by the incorporation of Buddhist ritual establishments at key locations within the urban morphology.

Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

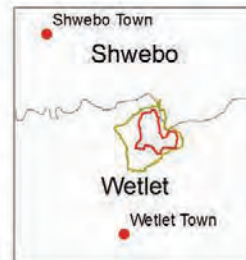
- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

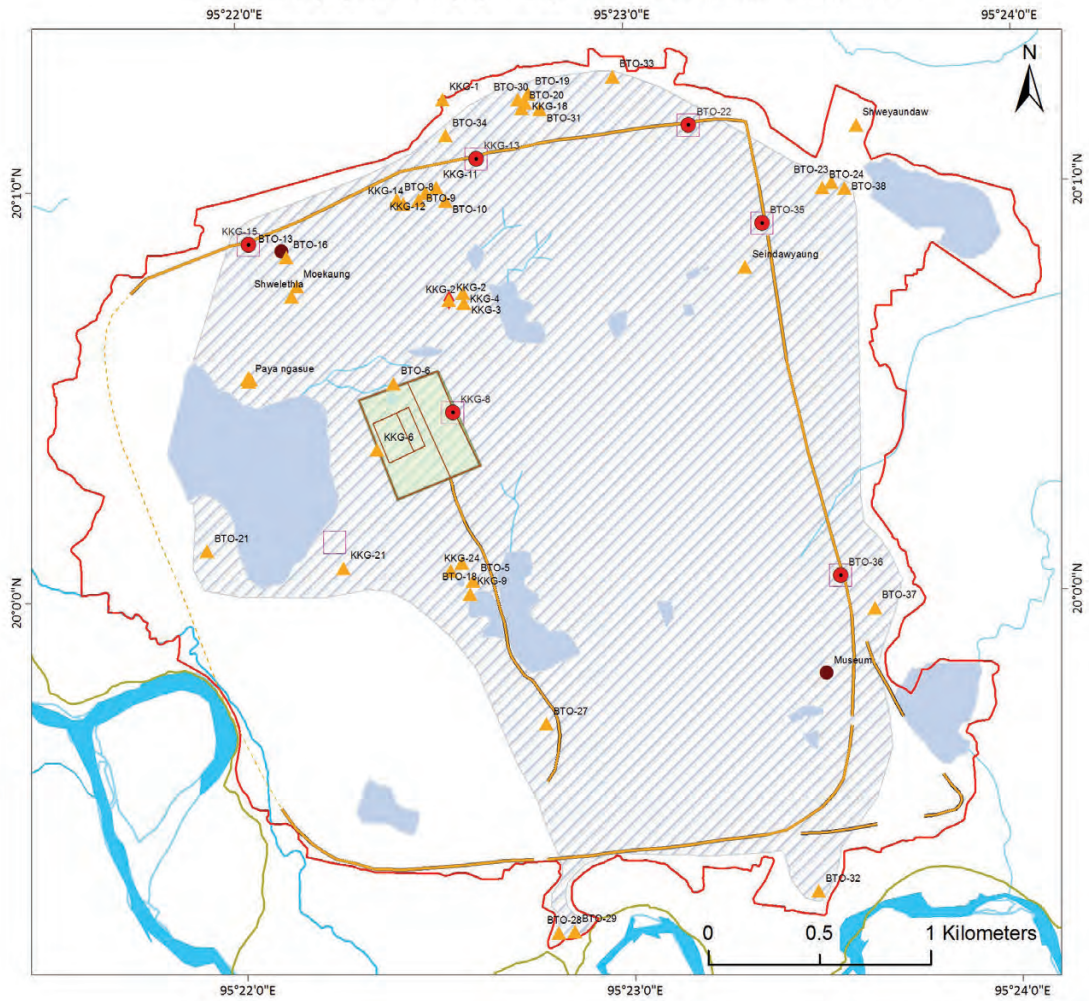
- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gates
- City walls and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering



Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

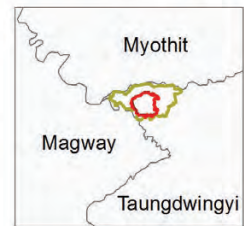
- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

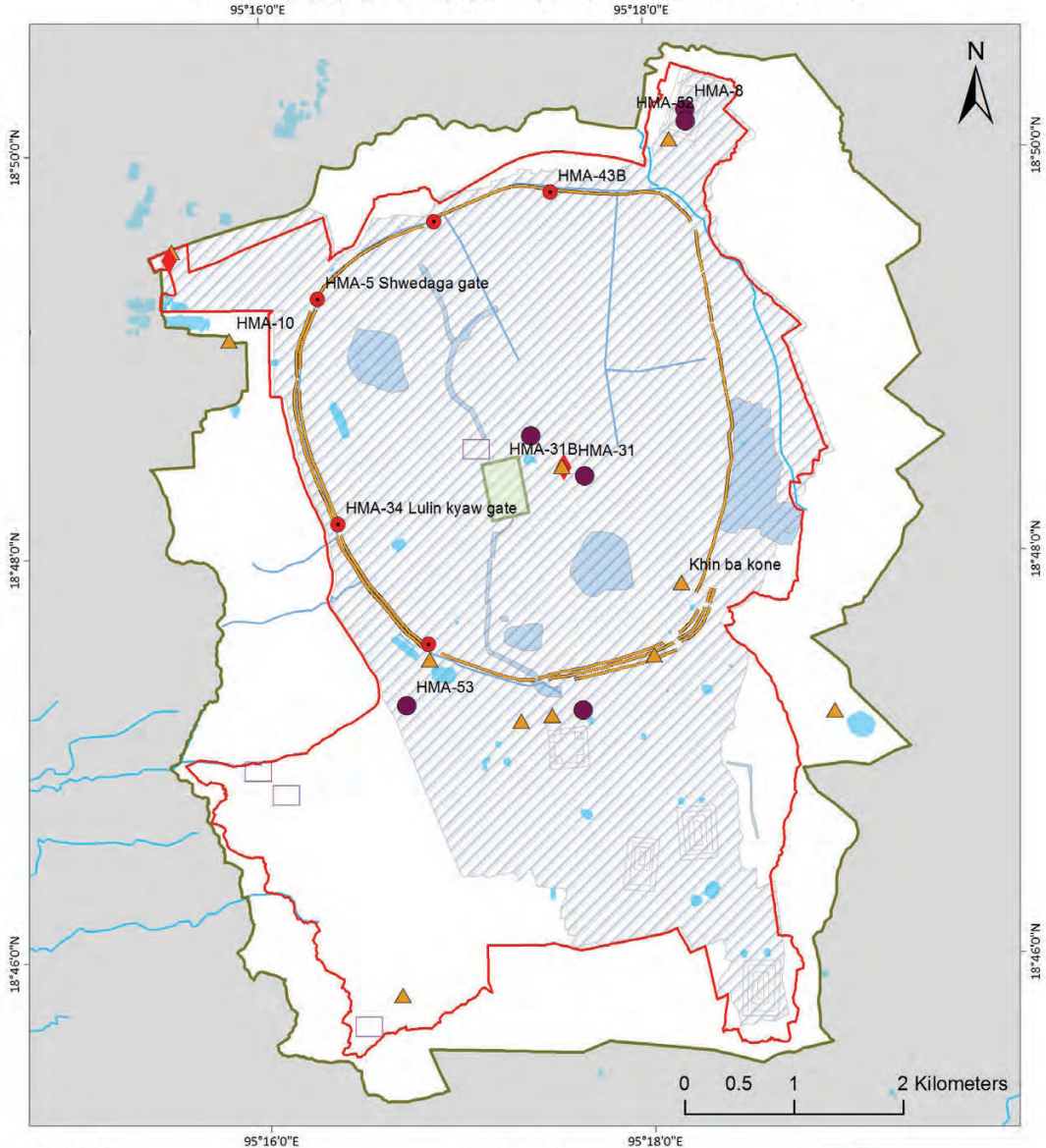
- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering



Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend		
 Nominated property		(criteria iii)
 Buffer zone		 Commodity manufacturing
		 Landscape engineering
		 Patronage and pilgrimage
(criteria ii)		(criteria iv)
◆ Pyu script		● Gate
▲ Religious and monastic architecture		 City wall
● Sculpture and ritual objects		 Palace-citadel
		 Pyu-taik (burial platform)
		 Hydrological engineering



3.1.c Statement of Integrity

The nominated property comprising the Pyu Ancient Cities is composed of three geographically separate components covering a combined area of over 5,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 7,000 hectares. The three components of the nominated property are located north-to-south along a 400 kilometers stretch of the middle reaches of the Ayeyarwady river basin. Ranging in date from 200 BCE to 900 BC, the archaeological remains and standing monuments of these three Pyu Ancient Cities provide a complete representation across space and through time of all attributes of the first settlements in the region with an innovative extended urban format and its associated religious and secular infrastructure and architecture, providing the prototype for future urban development throughout Southeast Asia.

All three component sites of the nominated property – Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra – are archaeologically intact, as seen in the standing monuments, the *in-situ* structural remains, the little-disturbed unexcavated remains, and the still-functioning agrarian terrain. The urban footprint of each city, demarcated by the well-preserved moated city walls, remains highly legible two millennia after their construction. The nominated property contains all the key attributes of the ancient Pyu civilization – the Buddhist architecture, the complex of material culture production, and the innovative urban morphology integrating massive brick constructions within a landscape of upland areas and flat irrigated rice fields.

The completeness and reliability of dated archaeological sequences from the site, dating back to 190 CE with radiocarbon dates derived from intact and *in-situ* architectural features, provide scientific proof of the entire one-thousand year period of occupation of the cities, and reinforce palaeographic dates provided by the analysis of the corpus of inscriptions in Pyu script on artifacts excavated at the property. As a serial property, the three cities together provide sufficient material evidence – in the form of *in-situ* monumental and archaeological features supplemented by associated excavated artifacts – of the complete development trajectory of the Pyu culture from its earliest, prehistoric origins to the decline and abandonment of the cities one thousand years later and the transfer of their populations to new settlements further to the north.

There is some erosion of the exposed brick architecture, particularly at Halin, and some urban encroachment and recent restoration at Sri Ksetra, but these do not present major threats to the integrity of the property. The Pyu-era landscape engineering, in particular the hydrological features, remains intact with manmade structures such as canals and water reservoirs remaining in continued use for on-going agricultural purposes. The significance of the Pyu Ancient Cities as religious sites, with still-standing monumental reliquary *stupas*, excavated remains of numerous Buddhist monasteries, and ritual objects found associated with these structures, is proof of the political importance and sanctity of ritual structures over centuries, sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage which continues until today, testimony to the vitality of these ancient, founding traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

Aspects of integrity demonstrated in the serial property

Each of the three components of the property contains attributes necessary to understand and complete the telling of the story of the rise and flowering of the Pyu cultural template over the course of more than 1,000 years, contributing differentially to this narrative chronologically in time, and spatially through a range of ecological settings. At Halin, the transition from earlier Iron Age cultures is clearly demonstrated allowing an understanding of the endogenous rise of the unique form of Pyu urbanism and the essential link to its environmental setting in the middle Ayeyarwady river basin; at Beikthano can be seen the masterful utilization of seasonal water bodies to meet the needs of a growing urban center, including the construction of numerous and large brick monastic structures and ritual water tanks for a substantial population of Buddhist monks and, in associated burial sites, evidence for the mass adoption of Buddhism by the population; at the immense walled city of Sri Ksetra Pyu culture reached its apex with its lofty *stupas*, extra-mural urban zones, multiple specialized production areas, and innovations essential for a regulated urban population, including the invention of the first written script of a Southeast Asian vernacular language.

The use of brick to construct permanent urban infrastructure as well as ritual and monastic edifices in the development of all three Pyu cities, marking a significant change from the prehistoric use of wooden structures, is a feature which collectively distinguishes the three component sites of the nominated property and links them together. In the architecture the developmental sequence of Pyu urbanism can be read along the north to south conduit of the Ayeyarwady river, starting at Halin the earliest and northernmost Pyu city, then continuing with the additional new structural forms of Beikthano further to the south, and finally at the expansive moated and multiple-walled city of Sri Ksetra further south still, the last of the three cities to be fully developed and the longest lived of the three. The custom of burials embedded in the foundations of ritual structures is also a shared feature of each site and shows a similar chronological development through the three sites north to south as ever larger populations converted to the new religion of Buddhism and adopted its funerary practices characterized by cremation rather than direct inhumation of the body.

Chronological integrity

The significance of each of the Pyu cities in the long chronology of the culture is supported by radiocarbon dates, the earliest of which has yielded a date of 190 BCE-260 CE.

City	Excavated site	Sample	Calibrated date	Laboratory
Beikthano	KKG-9	1434	190 BCE-260 CE	Isotope Institute, New Jersey, USA
Beikthano	KKG-9	NZ 452	100 BCE-390 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 451	80-550 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 453	210-600 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	BTO-32	OZM355	60-220 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Halin	HL-9	NZ894	540-780 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Sri Ksetra	HMA-47	OZN358	420-570 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering

The integrity of this exceptionally long radiocarbon sequence, and thus the chronological integrity of the property demonstrating the entire 1,000 year period of Pyu urban development, confirms the morphological and stylistic consistency of the property’s architecture, ranging over the three sites.

This chronological integrity is further supported by epigraphy. The corpus of religious inscriptions found *in situ* at the three Pyu Ancient Cities provides a continuous record in both vernacular (Pyu) and foreign (Sanskrit, Pali) scripts and languages of the Pyu civilization from ca. 2nd-3rd century CE to the 9th century CE covering most of the time the sites were occupied. This is the largest body of inscriptions of this period in all of mainland and maritime Southeast Asia, and of unique significance to the study of the development of language, writing, and literacy of the region.

Integrity of the urban morphology

Pyu urban settlements are characterized by the sensitive adaptation and development of the extended urban form to the landscape. Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra each utilized the site-specific conditions of the slope and soils to irrigate and expand agricultural production and develop the surplus necessary for urban population expansion, labour specialization, and active participation in the growing regional trade networks of the 1st millennium CE. Because of the different hydrology characteristics of each site, all three Pyu Ancient Cities are needed and included into the property in order to demonstrate the nature, range, and sophistication of Pyu engineering and built adaptations to the landscape, with the north to south slope of land and flow of water at Halin, the east to west slope and flow at Beikthano, and the complex northeast to southwest and then westward flow of water at Sri Ksetra.

Within the boundaries of the nominated property, the original natural and agricultural landscape setting at all sites, including areas of ancient extraction of key natural resources has been retained intact until today. Evidence of Pyu era alterations of the landscape setting of settlements to meet the demands of expanding urbanism remains intact in moats, canals, and tanks associated with each site. These hydraulic features are an innovative characteristic of the Pyu extended urban format. Though they have been repaired and maintained regularly by local farmers, the integrity of the basic forms of the ancient canals and the use of the seasonal lakes or *in-gyi* remain as they were engineered by the ancient Pyu.

As noted above all three Ancient Pyu Cities were skilfully integrated into the constraints of the natural environment. This is a key element in the integrity of their surviving features today. Halin is blessed by salt fields, hot springs, and has access to the largest silver mine in the region. The site is located between the Ayeyarwady and Mu rivers with its moats and canals aligned with north to south flowing rivers and streams exploiting the natural slope of the land. At Beikthano, the walls surrounding the site on the north, south and west align clearly with the watershed bracketed by the Yin and Sadoun River on the north and the Yanpe Rivers and its many feeder streams on the south. The numerous canals within this watershed additionally draw from and drain into the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lakes, such as the Innywagyi, Ingyi, Gyogyakan and Kokkogwa-*in* on the western edge of the site.

The largest of the Pyu cities, Sri Ksetra, lies adjacent to the Myinbahu mountain range with a drop of 60 meters from the hills to the flat fields inside the city walls. Run-off from the range fed the moats, tanks and canals of the city. Use of the iron deposits of the Myinbahu range facilitated the manufacture of varied iron architectural fittings and other implements. A third resource of the Myinbahu range was stone used to carve megalithic thrones, monumental sculpture and royal urns at Sri Ksetra. The mountain locations where these key resources were extracted and processed are included within the boundaries of the nominated property.

Architectural integrity

The most ubiquitous natural resource used by the three Pyu Ancient cities was clay, used to make terracotta artifacts ranging from beads, to votive tablets, burial urns, pottery, and, especially bricks which were produced in vast quantities to meet the demands of the builders of the cities. The Pyu brick construction industry facilitated the making of walls, gates, palace-citadels and a range of religious and monastic structures. The massive Pyu period brick walls and gates, palace-citadels, monumental religious structures, water tanks and canals, *Pyu-taik* community centers associated with clan or lineage cemeteries consisting of cremated human remains buried in elaborate terracotta jars all remain archaeologically intact at all three cities contributing to the overall integrity of the property and shed light on their inter-city linkages.

The walls multiple gates, and sometimes brick-lined moats and canals of all three Pyu Ancient Cities are to a large extent intact thus imparting a degree of integrity to the urban morphology of the property at each component site. The walls of each of the Pyu Ancient Cities enclose a progressively larger area as the location moves farther south: 4.8 square kilometers at Halin, 8.5 square kilometers at Beikthano and 14.2 square kilometers at Sri Ksetra. The intact walls range between 2 to 5 meters wide and while most sections are 1.8 to 4.5 meters high, parts of the Sri Ksetra wall are up to 10 meters in height. The number of walls reflects the increasing precipitation as the urban template expanded in its move southwards along the Ayeyarwady so that there is a single wall on the east side of Halin but triple ramparts on the southeast of Sri Ksetra. Remains of the unique Pyu funnel-shaped city gates with their long, inward-curving arms are seen at all the sites and range from 33.6 meters long at Beikthano, 68 meters long at Sri Ksetra, and 70 meters long at Halin located on the Pyu's northern border with the aggressive Nanzhao Kingdom. This variation between the cities underscores the need to include all three Pyu Ancient Cities as part of the nominated property in order to adequately illustrate the nature of the developmental sequence of these innovative and extensive urban fortifications.

Several gates of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been scientifically excavated with four of these yielding radiocarbon results from wood remains seen in the table below.

City	Excavated site	Sample	Calibrated date	Laboratory
Halin	HL 10	NZ895	60-390 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL 17	NZ896	120-430 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL 17	NZ898	680-890 CE	Institute of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Halin	HL 31	OZN912	70-250 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Halin	HL 32	OZN914	80-320 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering

Another key feature of the Pyu urban temple is the central palace-citadel which remains intact at all the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with excavations demonstrating similarities in the massive wall and presence of an external moat around the palace-citadel, as well as multiple layers and chambers within the walled area. Without the repeated evidence afforded by the presence of palace-citadel at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, the commonality of this central feature of Pyu cities would be incomplete. Missing as well would therefore be distinct local evidence for the character of the king as *Cakravartin*, the just ruler of the human and celestial realms, instigating a model that continued to strengthen in Myanmar up until the end of the Konbaung rule in the 19th century CE and continues today in the royal palaces of Bangkok and Phnom Penh.

Archaeological integrity

The buried remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities were, for the most part, undisturbed since the cities’ abandonment until the time of their rediscover by modern science, therefore the archaeological integrity of the property was and remains extremely high. Because of this, the tangible remains of the Pyu Ancient cities provided the template for the first archaeological explorations of Myanmar’s early history, by Myanmar and European scholars in the early 20th century CE. Since then more than 150 structures have been professionally excavated providing a complete and intact sequence of archaeological evidence of the tandem growth of Buddhism and kingship in the expansion of agriculture and rise of urban centers at key points along the middle Ayeyarwady River during the 1st millennium CE.

The structures excavated have been preserved *in-situ* and artifacts unearthed have either been preserved *in situ* or intact collections in site museums where they are available to the scholars and to the public for educational purposes. The completeness and intactness of the assemblage of excavated artifacts is exceptional while the range and diversity of artifacts recovered from provenanced locations contributes importantly to the archaeological integrity of the property. Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities has yielded major finds of stone sculpture and other artifacts made of gold, silver, bronze, and terracotta, which, when considered together as a single assemblage contributes to the integrity of the property by virtue of the number of artifacts found and their stylistic chronology, and provides evidence of the economic prosperity that enabled specialized production at the Pyu Ancient Cities, a hallmark of the innovate urban format pioneered by the Pyu at their Ancient Cities sites from where it was introduced into and replicated throughout Southeast Asia.

Integrity of maintenance and conservation practices

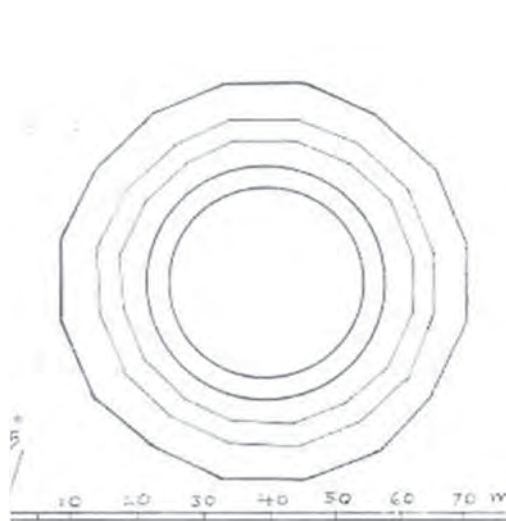
There is an unbroken tradition of practice in care and maintenance by local communities of culturally significant religious monuments from Pyu times until the present, reinforced for the past 100 years by ever-more strict forms of legal protection. The continued integrity of standing monuments is assured by professional conservation work undertaken and/or supervised by DANML and further ensured by absence of major threats due, in part to the sustained use of Pyu-era urban and rural infrastructure, and in part to the unbroken sanctity of the Pyu Ancient Cities and their ritual structures over centuries, sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage which continues until today, testimony to the vitality of these ancient, founding traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

3.1.d Statement of Authenticity

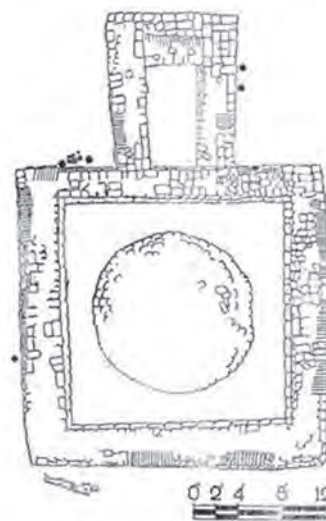
The authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to be found in the architectural *form and design* of unaltered and still-standing monumental structures and urban precincts; a continuous tradition of the *use and function* of the property's sites of Buddhist veneration; enduring *traditions and techniques* of agricultural and production management systems, the origins of which are visible in the historic landscape and which continue to be practiced among the local community; the original *location and setting* of the cities as verified by archaeological research and which remains largely unchanged since the end of historic urbanized settlement 1000 years ago; the *materials and substance* of the excavated artifacts from the sites, sourced locally and manufactured on-site, and the *spirit and feeling* of the three ancient cities which throughout the history of Myanmar and until the present day continues to inspire pilgrimage.

Form and design

The authenticity of the form and design of the attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the unaltered architectural edifices and structures (unexcavated, excavated and still-standing) of the early Buddhist monastic communities and the intact urban morphology.



STUPA (PAYAMA, SRI KSETRA)



STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURE KKG-14
(BEIKTHANO)

Religious architecture

The authenticity of the form and design of the religious monuments is very high. This is particularly the case with the major *stupas*, which remain largely intact. A number of the *stupas* have been enlarged successively through later historic periods which can be considered as part of the historical and social significance of the buildings and their veneration as living religious sites. Since then, subsequent conservation work in the modern era have not substantially altered the form or design of the structures.

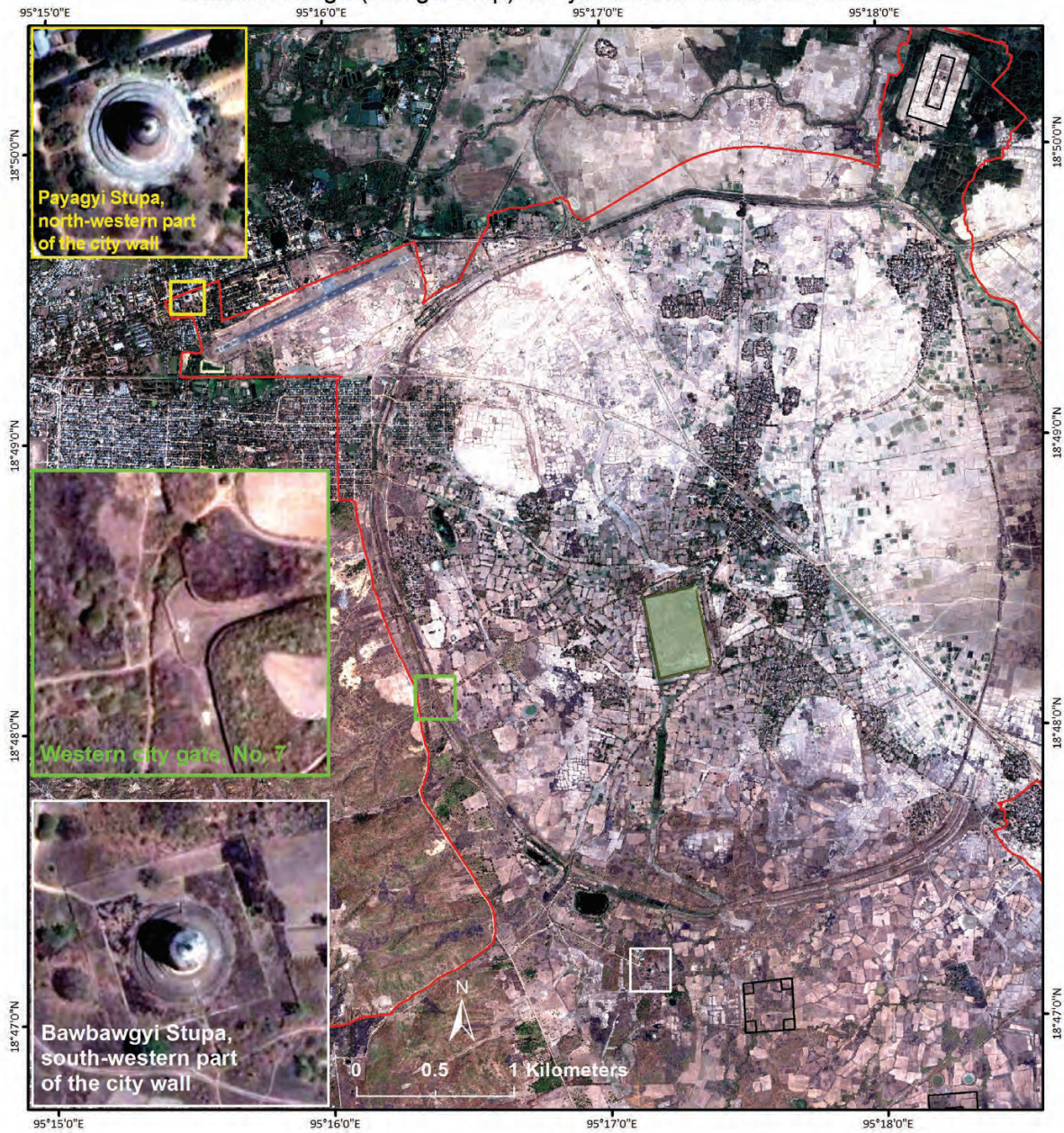


Be Be Stupa (Sri Ksetra)

Urban morphology

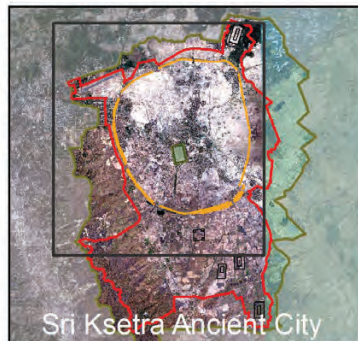
The authenticity of the *form and design* of the urban morphology of the Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the archaeologically-intact nature and earliest-known date, confirmed by C14 (refer to Table of C14 Dates in section 2.a) of the standing and excavated structural remains, which exhibit all features comprising the innovative urban morphology characteristic of Pyu Ancient Cities and subsequently of other, later Southeast Asia cities of the extended urban format pioneered by the Pyu: moats, walls, ramparts, gates, palace/administrative complexes, royal inscriptions indicative of a hierarchical system of city administration, and a range of public and social utilities.

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra

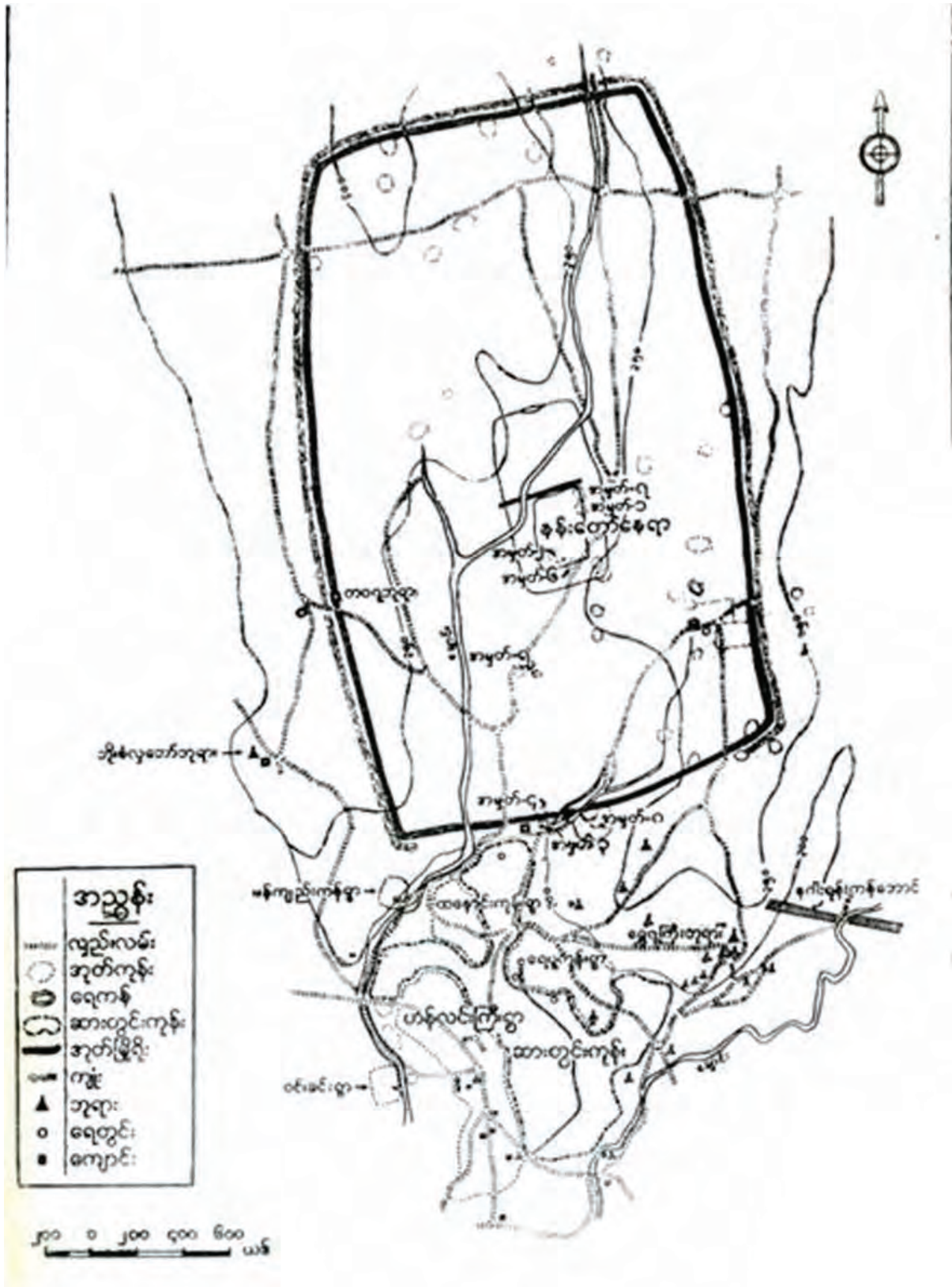


Legend

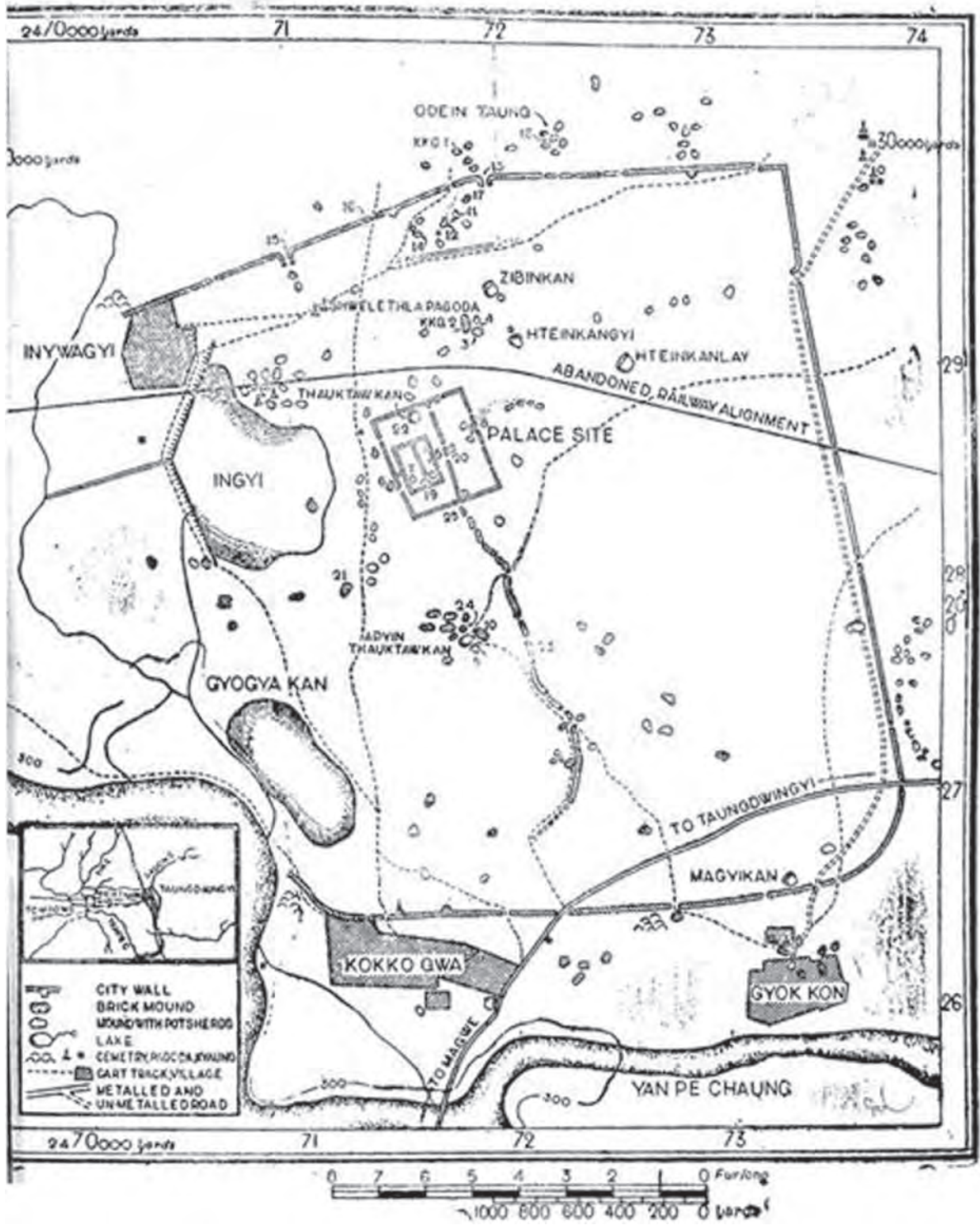
- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Pyu-taik (burial platform)
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone



Aerial imagery shows that the overall urban layouts of the three cities are exceptionally legible. The moats, walls, ramparts and gates in particular are well-preserved and retain a high degree of authenticity in terms of form and design. The characteristic funnel-shaped gate structures in particular retain their design as per evidence provided by historic documentation. The architectural layout, foundations and even architectural components of other key monuments such as the palaces are also undisturbed from their original design. Even though certain areas of the historic cities are overgrown with vegetation which makes them hard to read when on the site, they remain relatively untouched by development activities, and a significant number of mounds remain unexcavated, so the respective architectural and archaeological remains retain their original design and form.



CITY PLAN (HALIN)



CITY PLAN (BEKTHANO)



CITY PLAN (SRI KSETRA)



PALACE-CITADEL WALL (SRI KSETRA)



GATE KKG-15(BEIKTHANO)



MOAT (SRI KSETR)



RAMPART (BEIKTHANO)



RAMPART (BEIKTHANO)

Use and function

The authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the continuity of veneration of Pyu-era *stupas* at the Pyu Ancient Cities, a practice unbroken since Pyu times which keeps alive one of the central functions of these first-ever Buddhist religious complexes in Southeast Asia.



MONKS ROBES TIED AROUND BASE OF BAWBAWGYI STUPA AND PROCESSION OF CONTEMPORARY DEVOTEES, ATTESTING TO THE CONTINUED VENERATION OF PYU-ERA RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS (SRI KSETRA)

Authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued maintenance and repair of religious buildings over time, and in the case of *stupas* often involving enlargement, encasing earlier constructions within new, and larger structures. The visible form of Kyet-gaung-gon *stupa* at Sri Ksetra for example, dates to the Bagan era but encloses a Pyu-era *stupa* as proven by the finding of characteristic Pyu finger-marked bricks.

The authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued use of the agricultural field systems, established by the Pyu, to produce rice and a variety of dry season crops, particularly sesame and legumes which were also staples of Pyu agricultural production. The continued functioning of this agricultural field system is made possible by the upkeep of the dams, reservoirs, tanks, weirs, channels, and canals first constructed by the Pyu to collect and hold water and to channel it to agricultural fields as well as into the inner cities. These hydrological features are still functioning at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, where the present-day local population continues the pattern of agricultural practices established by the Pyu.



SECTION OF OUTER MOAT, EAST OF YAHANDA GATE, COOL SEASON CULTIVATION FLOWERS
KNOWN AS MAYMYO-PAN USED AS A RELIGIOUS OFFERING (SRI KSETRA)

This modern-day continuity sustains the long-lasting use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities throughout their long 1,000 year period of occupation. This is evidenced by the successive phases of construction seen for example at the recently excavated gate on the northeast of Beikthano where two urns were found in the upper but not in the lower layer. At Sri Ksetra, recent excavations within the palace-citadel (HMA-44, HMA-45 and HMA-48, HMA-49) have highlighted the succession of the city's rulers in finds of two urns in the upper layers of the excavation but none in the lower layers, along with multiple strata of chambered structures and the foundations of a watch tower on the southeast of the palace compound.

Traditions and techniques

Commodity and material culture production

The authenticity of the on-going traditions and techniques of Pyu commodity and material culture production as a continuation of their historical antecedents is attested to by archaeological, historical, and ethnographic evidence.

The most specific evidence for the authenticity of local production is fact that the mines and quarries have been identified, located within the nominated property's buffer zone, from which materials were sourced locally for the manufacture of objects characteristic of Pyu material culture, made of gold, silver, and precious and semi-precious stones. Some of these mines and quarries are still in use today. Of particular note in this respect is the continued local production of beads made from the fossil wood, using Pyu-era designs, which are used as talismans by the nearby Chin minority group who traditionally link their ancestry to the Pyu.

The authenticity of local production of the ubiquitous and most distinctive item of Pyu material culture – Buddhist votive tablets – comes from terracotta molds for the making of these tablets excavated near the central citadel-palace of Sri Ksetra. Votive tablets are still produced today, from time to time, by local monasteries for distribution to pilgrims who come to venerate the ancient Pyu sites.

The authenticity of the evidence from the Pyu era for cotton weaving is attested by the quantities of large terracotta loom weights excavated from the sites, particularly from Beikthano. The region today is skill known for the quality of its cotton weaving.

Associated spatially as well as functionally with the continuing agricultural practices discussed above are specific traditions and techniques of specialized production which emerged in the Pyu era and which continue to be practiced until today, completing the evidence for the authenticity in the use and function of the Pyu agrarian landscape. These practices include: the production of salt essential for the preservation of surplus agriculture and for the production of a variety of food products; the making of stamp-designed pottery used to process, package, and store these products; and the construction of the ubiquitous large ox-carts with their heavy-spoke wheels used to transport harvested produce to market.



SALT PRODUCTION AT VILLAGE (HALIN)

The archaeological evidence for the authenticity of Pyu-era salt production is demonstrated by the excavated remains of Pyu-era salt production facilities located with the nominated property at Halin. The continued historical authenticity of this use is testified by 11th to 13th century CE Bagan inscriptions mentioning salt-rich fields at Halin and the possibility of the collection of unrefined salt from fields adjacent to hot springs.

Ethnographically, traditional salt production continues today at Halin, both for local consumption and commercial sale. Salty sand, sourced from hot springs near the ancient city's southern wall, is used to make a traditional soap for bathing and locally-produced salt is commonly used to dry fish and to produce *ngapi*, a fermented fish paste. This popular product, made from Ngayan fish, a local species, is the specialty of a village adjacent to the Ngayan-patoe monastery on the north edge of the Halin buffer zone. The paste is sold in large, locally-made earthenware jars manufactured at a well-known, still-functioning kiln on the banks of the Ayeyarwady River not far from Halin.

Location and setting

Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Today the intact condition of the original setting of the Pyu Ancient Cities is still evident. All three cities continue to be located in agricultural areas, particularly Beikthano and Halin which are relatively isolated and thus undisturbed by modern development. Even Sri Ksetra, which is now adjacent to present-day city of Pyay, the urban developments are concentrated only on the western flank of the ancient city, and are low-rise and low-density in character. The agricultural land and character of the site continues to be largely intact.

Although there have been natural fluctuations in the ecology, the authenticity of this setting can be seen in the continuity of the rural settlement pattern, vegetation and skillful management of seasonal ponds (*in-gyi*) and temporary weirs. The natural constraints and adaptations supported by social cooperation and cultural practices such as village patronage of monasteries have shaped and maintained the relationship of the environment and man-made adaptations which gave rise to the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



IN-GYI OR SEASONAL LAKE (BEIKTHANO)

The agricultural productivity of the Pyu Ancient Cities relied upon the integration of the manmade moats, tanks and other structures with natural hydrological features such as seasonal lakes (*in-gyi*), streams and rivers which enabled year-round agricultural production. At Halin, the north to south flow of the water courses was mirrored in the long rectangular shape of the city wall, diverting flow to cross through the city. At Beikthano the west to east moats and canals tie into the natural hydrology of the Yin, Sadoun and Yanpe streams flowing west to the Ayeyarwady. At Sri Ksetra, the water flow from the Myinbahu range on the southwest to the flat terrain inside the site was channeled into multiple moats to carry off flood excess and bring water to the rice fields within and around the walls of the city. All of these landscape engineering features and their relationship to one another have been identified on-the-ground and confirmed by aerial photography ground survey, and archaeological excavation.

Materials and substance

The authenticity of the materials and substance of Pyu Ancient Cities is mainly linked to the strict use of brick in the maintenance of the built structures. The use of brick as a permanent material, marking a significant transformation from the earlier indigenous wooden architecture tradition, has allowed for the material authenticity of the Pyu monuments to be preserved to a high degree.

The construction of the brick-built Pyu Ancient Cities was supported by the historic industrial-scale production of the huge quantities of standardized bricks, in specialized forms, which was needed to build and maintain the many monumental structures and massive walls of the cities.

The production of bricks, with clays sourced from the sedimentary layering of the middle Ayeyarwady River Basin and utilizing Pyu-era updraft kiln technology, which has continued in the vicinity of the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout history until today has provided the requisite brick material of compatible quality to maintain the authentic architectural fabric of the historic buildings and structures.

The authenticity of the form and design of the bricks used to construct the urban forms is seen in their uniform size (ca. 44-50 cm x 20-26 cm x 6-7 cm manufactured in conformity with the industrial standard proportion set during Ashokan period in the 3rd century BCE. This standard continued to be followed faithfully in all constructions at the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout their one thousand year history during which many structures were built, repaired and rebuilt several times over. Specialized brick shapes were also manufactured to purpose including: semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned shapes. Typically, bricks have a concave dip on their broad faces to allow bonding without excess binder marking the edges of the brick courses. Furthermore, many bricks were marked across the broad face with finger-markings and some were stamped by their makers with Pyu numerals or letters, further testimony to their authenticity as local production of the ancient Pyu.

Spirit and feeling

The authenticity of the spirit and feeling of Pyu Ancient Cities is seen primarily in the on-going support by village laypersons for the monastic communities. Local pilgrims commonly pay homage to a venerated monk in one of the contemporary monasteries and then visit the ancient structures to link present and past traditions.

The authenticity of the spirit and feeling of the Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued veneration of spirit figures (*nats*) whose worship was developed in tandem with Buddhism during the Pyu era. Many small shrines are found in the village pagodas dedicated to spirit figures as well as tutelary or guardian figures of the land.



NAT (SPIRIT) SHRINE AT NORTH (NAT PAUK) GATE (SRI KSETRA)



SHRINE TO THE ANCIENT QUEEN PANHTWA
AT SHWEYAUNGDAW MONASTERY
(BEIKTHANO)

The annual cycle of festivals celebrating each full-moon day of the lunar year draw large numbers to monasteries and meditation courses held at other times. Celebrations often include some of the many *nats* within the rich spirit tradition of the Pyu Ancient Cities with the continuation of local participation drawing from chronicle traditions and local cults. Within the chronicle tradition, particularly in the tales of King Duttabaung and Queen Panhtwa, the spirit and feeling is maintained at the Shweyaungdaw monastery on the northeast of Beikthano where a special shrine is dedicated to a three-dimensional figure of Panhtwa. Offerings such as garlands of plastic flowers, brightly colored net shawls and a bottle spirits are continually refurbished at this shrine. Similar offerings are given to the two tutelary figures within the *nat* shrine north of the Nat-bauk gate on the north side of Sri Ksetra.

Another aspect of this spirit and feeling is seen in popular *nats* such as the female fertility figure Ma-my-a-sein or 'Miss Emerald' associated with Pyay. Her spirit is drawn to ancient structures such as the Payagyi and Bawbawgyi *stupas* at Sri Ksetra where a metal swing has been placed on the outer part of the pagoda - devotees honor the *nat* with plastic flowers and net shawls draped on the swing and in places with *nat-pwe* or spirit festivals where the trance-like dancing of a spirit medium embodies the living presence of Mya-my-a-sein. In this and other ways, the authenticity of the spirit and feeling of both the Buddhist and spirit veneration which sustained the Pyu Ancient Cities continues today.



SWING SHRINE OF MA MYA SEIN AT
BAWBAWGYI (SRI KSETRA)



SWING SHRINE OF MA MYA SEIN AT PAYAGYI
(SRI KSETRA)



MA MYA SEIN FESTIVAL (PYAY TOWNSHIP)

Conclusion

Since the time of the original foundation and construction of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with their numerous religious monuments and associated urban infrastructure constructed of brick, there has been an unbroken tradition of care and maintenance of the most significant features of this civilization, which, although the cities ceased their functions as active urban centers more than one thousand years ago, have retained an important place in the cultural, spiritual, and political life of Myanmar. This tradition of care and maintenance of important brick religious monuments and the brick urban structures of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra has ensured that the spiritual integrity of these features has been retained. Monasteries have retained their central role in the life of the community both at the village and national level. The ancient water control structures which enabled the surplus rice production of the Ancient Pyu Cities has likewise been sustained through maintenance of essential hydrological features created by the Pyu. This has ensured the essential authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout history and into the present.

Since Myanmar’s Independence in 1948 CE when the excavated remains as well as the standing monuments came under the official custodianship of the Myanmar government, the Department of Archaeology (and its successor the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library) has continuously collaborated with the *sangha* (monastic community) and community-based Temple Trustee committees to consolidate, conserve, and restore selected religious monuments, as well as other features of the Pyu Ancient Cities, such as the imposing brick city walls and gates. This programme of on-going conservation undertaken and/or overseen by trained conservation professionals has ensured and continues to ensure the unaltered authenticity of the physical attributes of the property. At the same time, the safeguarding, conservation, exhibition, and publication of the assemblage of excavated artifacts in site museums as well as in the National Museum of Myanmar ensures the authenticity of the knowledge embodied in these artifacts associated with the Pyu Ancient Cities is accessible and communicated to scholars and to the general public within Myanmar and world-wide for purposes of research, education, and veneration.

3.1.e Protection and Management Requirements

Framework for protection and management

In addition to legal protection and official management, the three Pyu Ancient Cities are also protected and managed by custom and traditional practice. This dual system of official and traditional custodianship forms the overall framework for the protection and management of the property.

Legal protection

In 1902 CE the Pyu Ancient Cities were “re-discovered” by modern archaeologists at which time the Pyu Ancient Cities and their constituent monuments came under the formal protection, conservation, supervision, and management of the government. Since then, formal measures for the legal protection and administrative management of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been institutionalized in nested levels of authority at central government, regional, district, and township levels through the administrative services of Myanmar’s successive governments.

Before achieving independence in 1948 CE, Myanmar was part of British-controlled India. Therefore, the sites and their archaeology were protected under the provisions of the laws protecting archaeological sites in British India, principally, the *Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878* and the *Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904*. Under the British colonial administration, the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) was responsible for archaeological excavation and research, while the Public Works Department was responsible for conservation and restoration work. From 1902 CE until the Second World War considerable work was carried out to research and conserve the major structural remains at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, most particularly, the three monumental *stupas* at Sri Ksetra and, after their excavation, the monastery complexes, and the palace/administrative “citadel” at Beikthano.

After Myanmar’s independence in 1948 CE, the Archaeological Survey of Burma, reconstituted in 1954 CE as the Department of Archaeology, became the official government custodian of the sites. In 2007 CE the departments of the Ministry of Culture were reorganized and the re-named Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) assumed responsibility and continue to be responsible for all aspects of protection and management of the nation’s physical cultural heritage, including the three Pyu Ancient Cities comprising the nominated property. During this post World War II era, aerial photography – recently supplemented by satellite imaging – revealed in full the vast spatial extent and archaeologically intact character of the standing and buried remains of the expansive Pyu Ancient Cities. Therefore, to reinforce and supplement their earlier gazetting of the Pyu Ancient Cities sites as protected areas under the laws of British India, in 1957 CE, the Myanmar Government enacted the *Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)* which established the Department of Archaeology and gave national monument protection status to the three Pyu Ancient Cities. In 1998 CE the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)* was promulgated. According to this Law, as of 1999 CE all nationally-declared Cultural Heritage Regions are each to be registered and demarcated into three protection zones: Ancient Monumental Zone (MZ), Ancient Site Zone (AZ), and Protected and Preserved Zone

(PZ). Accordingly, since 1999 CE, altogether forty-two cultural heritage regions throughout the nation have been declared and demarcated. All three Pyu Ancient Cities – Halin, Beithano, Sri Ksetra – were declared as ‘Cultural Heritage Regions’ and demarcated into the three protection zones – MZ, AZ, PZ – under the following notification (zoning orders) issued by the Ministry of Culture: Sri Ksetra (No. 1/2001 dated 30/01/2001), Beikthano (No. 1/2002 dated 29/05/2002), Halin (No. 1/2008 dated 13/06/2008). In January 2013, the zoning order notifications for the three Pyu Ancient Cities were re-issued to ensure that the legally-protected areas of the three sites conforms precisely to the boundaries of the property nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. The new and currently applicable zoning orders are: Halin (No. 3/2013 dated 17/1/2013), Beikthano (No. 2/2013 dated 17/1/2013), Sri Ksetra (No. 1/2013 dated 17/1/2013).¹

To demarcate the protection zones, and to make the zones known to other authorities and to the public, DANML has installed permanent boundary posts at Sri Ksetra in accordance with the regulations for the implementation of the notifications issued by the Ministry (No. 1/2001 dated 30/01/2001). The marking of the protection zones of the other two ancient cities is in process. There are also nationally-promulgated regulations – *Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law* – notified in 2011, applicable for the protection of the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites.

Traditional custodianship

In Myanmar, all Buddhist establishments are subject to constant protection and continuous maintenance by resident monks assisted and supported by members of the local community, organized through a system of temple trusteeship committees. Indeed, there is an understood obligation to protect and maintain religious properties by the faithful, who gain merit in so doing. The most venerated monuments, in particular *stupas* containing relics of the Buddha, are periodically rebuilt – encased and enlarged – in major works projects financed through public contributions or sometimes by a single wealthy donor/patron – often a king or another senior official. The Buddhist *stupas* and other important religious monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities were therefore repaired and rebuilt several times during the one thousand years when the cities flourished and, as monuments of persisting sanctity and veneration, continued to be repaired and maintained throughout all subsequent periods of Myanmar history. During the Bagan Period (*ca.* 8th – 12th centuries CE), the kings of Bagan repaired many of the major religious monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities, as a merit-making activity showing respect to the teachings (*dharma* or law) are represented by these memorial monuments and demonstrating the legitimacy of the king’s links to this legacy. The traditional practice of protection, care, and maintenance of the Buddhist monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities, as the earliest and therefore most venerated Buddhist religious monuments of the nation, persists to this day as an obligation of the local community and a responsibility of the government.

Similarly, even after political power shifted away the Pyu Ancient Cities to locations directly adjacent to the mighty Ayerarwady River, which had become more usable as a trade corridor due to advances in boat construction and navigation techniques, and the populations of the Pyu Ancient Cities gradually gravitated to these new administrative and economic centers, the cities were not ever

¹ Copies of the full texts of the currently applicable legislation, translated into English, are annexed to this dossier.



*BABAWGYI STUPA WITH YELLOW ORDINATION ROBE WRAPPED AROUND BASE
DEMONSTRATING CONTINUING VENERATION AND CARE OF PYU ANCIENT MONUMENTS (SRI KSETRA)*

entirely abandoned and the hydrological system continued, and still continues today, to be used by local farmers living in small settlement within and adjacent to the sites of the formerly great cities, near the water tanks constructed by the Pyu two thousand years ago, to assure year-around supply of water.

Administrative mechanisms

To ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws, a mechanism has been established with different levels and responsibilities of cultural property governance.

At the national level, there is a Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and a Myanmar National Committee for World heritage, both headed by the Minister of Culture. At the site level, to ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property's management vision and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific sub-committees has been established under the authority of and reporting, through the Director-General of DANML to these two national level committees of the Ministry of Culture. PYUCOM is the mechanism established for bringing together and representing the multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities and so includes in its membership: representatives of the local community and of the *sangha* (monk body); representatives of various ministries, government departments, and local government;

Under the existing legislation, implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws takes the form of: (a) **land use zoning** – protection implemented through enforcement of official notifications of zoning orders and associated regulations; (b) **monument conservation** – protection implemented through the consolidation and conservation of ancient structural remains; (c) **site management** – protection implemented through the application of an officially-notified Pyu Ancient Cities Property Management Plan (PMP) integrating heritage protection with local development; and (d) **public education** – protection implemented through eliciting the cooperation and participation of local community stakeholders.

Property Management Plan

Since the purpose of the PMP is to ensure effective protection of the potential Outstanding Universal Value and other heritage values of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value is the basis for the development of the PMP. It will be the overarching strategic document for the Pyu Ancient Cities which provide an agreed framework for both short and long-term decision making on the future interventions to the property.

In order to assure its successful implementation, due regard has been taken to ensure, through the mechanism of the above-mentioned PYUCOM, that the PMP is compatible with other existing and in-process structural plans with the potential to impact, negatively or positively, on the World Heritage property and its outstanding universal value.

Objectives of the Property Management Plan

The over-arching objective of the management vision articulated in the PMP is to safeguard the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of the criteria of outstanding universal value for which the Pyu Ancient Cities has been nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. Within this over-arching objective, there are two equally-important sub-objectives, without which the achievement of the over-arching objective would be meaningless and unsustainable:

- To communicate the heritage values, traditional knowledge, and time-honoured skills embodied in the Pyu Ancient Cities, as revealed by custom and scholarly research, to the general public of Myanmar and of the World.
- To integrate safeguarding of the heritage of the Pyu Ancient Cities with local development plans and their implementation, within a vision which builds upon heritage values to construct a future for the local communities of these Cultural Heritage Regions which is economically, environmentally, and cultural sustainable over the long-term.

The successful integrated achievement of the above objectives will confirm and validate the Outstanding Universal Value of the legacy of the Pyu Ancient Cities.²

² The Property Management Plan is further discussed in Section 5 and annexed in its entirety to this dossier.

Management Vision

The vision guiding the management of Pyu Ancient Cities as articulated in the PMP is one which is based on a stakeholder consensus on the current and future use of the property, grounded in the heritage values of Pyu Ancient Cities:

A Heritage Site with a balance between antiquity and livingness, where its potential Outstanding Universal Value is safeguarded, promoted and communicated to contemporary life and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development, by integrating heritage preservation into environmental conservation and sustainable development through a participatory approach to the property's management, undertaken in cooperation with other stakeholders including the sangha (monk body) and the local community.

The management vision articulated in the PMP is to be achieved through the following key activities:

Safeguard

- Regulation of activities, by whichever agency, group, or person(s), which take place within the boundaries of the property;
- Identification, monitoring and control of factors affecting the property, in particular those which impact negatively on the property's Outstanding Universal Value including integrity and authenticity;
- Implementation of the highest international standards of conservation applied to all attributes related to the Outstanding Universal Value, by all parties undertaking maintenance, conservation, or restoration works;

Promote and Communicate

- Promotion of inclusive, participatory, traditional Buddhist practices and of the Buddhist communities associated with the ancient city sites which comprise the property;
- Support for the celebration of Buddhist cultural practices; and religious pilgrimage to the property;
- Communication of traditional Buddhist practices, and other heritage values – in particular, those which contribute to the Outstanding Universal Value of the property – as an integral part of visitor interpretation and visitor education at the property in corporation of the local community;
- Promotion of the use of the property as a knowledge resource, and as a venue for creative cultural activities inspired by the legacy of Pyu civilization and the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Facilitation of continued scholarly research into the heritage values of the property;

Contribute to Local Community

- Encouragement of the active participation of the resident monk body in the conservation of the property;

- Facilitation of the use of the property as an educational resource by students from local schools, and further afield;
- Encouragement of public engagement with the property supervised participation in conservation works and in archaeological excavations;
- Development of organic agriculture, emphasizing traditional crops, as a modern economic sector for farmers, in keeping with the government’s “organic green” policy for the region’s development
- Supplementation of the economic activities of agriculture of the local communities associated with the sites of the property through the development and promotion of the production of objects of material culture derived from Pyu artifact prototypes;
- Encouragement and facilitation of the use of the property for intangible cultural heritage activities (art installations, music and theatre performances, etc.) and other forms of creative expression inspired by Pyu heritage values;
- Promotion of increased private-sector engagement and support for the property’s conservation

Long-term challenges and responses to ensure protection and management

Vulnerabilities and negative change-agents

While the overall state of conservation of the Pyu Ancient Cities is, at the present time, satisfactory, achievement of the vision articulated in the PMP is not assured unless the particular challenges of the factors negatively affecting the property can be managed. The physical remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities are subject to a range of vulnerabilities, which, which unless addressed and mitigated can negatively affect the long-term stability, integrity, and authenticity of the constituent attributes of the property. Among the vulnerabilities posing the most direct conservation management challenges are: (a) the fragility of the materials remains due to their antiquity, (b) the changes to the cultural landscape due to the change of agricultural practices, introduction of non-traditional cash crops and installation of modern irrigation infrastructure, and (c) expanding population pressure in and nearby the property (Sri Ksetra in particular) will present long-tem challenges for the protection and management of the property.

Management responses to address ascertained vulnerabilities

The property management plan has been prepared to address all these challenges with a partnership approach to ensure effective protection of the potential OUV and other heritage values of the Pyu Ancient Cities and to deliver benefits to the society at large.

Summary Table: Key Management Challenges and Responses

CHALLENGE	RESPONSE
Development Pressures	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of modern agricultural practices • Introduction of non-traditional crops • Transportation infrastructure • Encroachment and non-traditional human settlements • Garbage dumping • Gravel mining • Gold sieving • Service Infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protection and development of Pyu Ancient Cities are coordinated, through PYUCOM with national structure and development plans, especially when they affect Sri Ksetra, the ancient city site most endangered by development pressures due to its proximity to the modern city of Pyay. ○ At Sri Ksetra, unauthorized land use are regulated according to zoning notifications, and strictly enforced.
Natural Disasters and Risk Preparedness	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquake • Fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Standing monuments are maintained in structurally sound condition and implementing a disaster management plan to ensure any earthquake damaged is minimized. ○ Licensed and monitored control of burning of fields for agricultural purposes.
Responsible Visitation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrims • Students • Researchers • Tourists 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Priority completion of site museum at Halin. ○ Provision of the services of trained on-site culture heritage specialists guides, sourced from local communities. ○ Production of multimedia visitor information material, in Myanmar and English languages, explaining the Outstanding Universal Value of the property and its constituent sites.
Inhabitants within the Property and Buffer Zones	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhist monasteries • Traditional villages • Newer settlers (agricultural) • New settlers (commercial) • Operators of tourism infrastructure and support services • Local government employees of various departments • DANML staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moratorium on all new residential and commercial construction within the property boundaries. ○ Information and training imparted to resident monk body and local temple trustees. ○ Site visits organized for local school children. ○ Creating casual employment opportunities such as involving in site security, maintenance, etc., for local communities. ○ Instruction on management given to on site staff through the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay.

Resourcing long-term protection and sustainable management

After independence in 1948 CE, although the responsibility for archaeological excavation and research passed to the Department of Archaeology of the newly-established government, responsibility for the care, maintenance, and repair of the physical structures at all ancient monuments, including the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites, was the responsibility of the Peoples Work Corporation, Ministry of Construction, until 1972 CE when the Department of Archaeology assumed responsibility for both excavation and conservation. As the designated authority responsible for the execution of the provisions of *the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions* and/or the *Antiquities Act*, the Department of Archaeology (re-constituted in 2007 CE as the DANML) is responsible for licensing, regulating, and coordinating all activities within the boundaries of the World Heritage property. In carrying out this function DANML seeks the advice of, acts under the guidance of, and reports to PYUCOM.³

Since 1972 CE, the DANML has continuously carried out conservation work in parallel with archaeological excavation at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, financed through annual budgetary allocations from government sources, and has published the results of this work comprehensively in both Myanmar and English languages. DANML also oversees the repair and restoration work undertaken on structures through the private initiative of the resident monk body and Temple Trustees, supported by non-governmental organizations: Myanmar Engineering Society and Association of Myanmar Architects which represents the community of local and national experts with an interest in the heritage values of the Ancient Pyu Cities.

Human resources

Although the three components of the nominated property Pyu Ancient Cities are located some kilometres apart, to ensure their coordinated protection and management DANML has appointed a single Site Manager to be responsible for the direction of activities at all three sites and for interaction, on behalf of DANML, with the above-mentioned inter-departmental coordinating mechanism, PYUCOM, for which the Site Manager serves a Convening Secretary. The Site Manager also serves as the Principal of the Field School of Archaeology, to ensure that capacity-building efforts correspond to the management needs of the property. Three Assistant Site Managers, one for each of the three component sites comprising the nominated property – Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra – have been appointed to be responsible for implementing protection and management actions at their respective sites, under the supervision of the Site Manager. The four members of the Site Management Team (SMT) function collectively to manage and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management vision for the property. In addition to SMT, staffing needs of each site are identified according to the tasks to be carried out on site, and appropriate personal are appointed by DANML accordingly. There are DANML field offices at all three component sites of the nominated property, with staffing levels of Halin 34, Beikthano 34, Sri Ksetra 75. Professionally-staffed site museums have been established at both Beikthano and Sri Ksetra Ancient Cities, and a museum at Halin Ancient City site is under development.⁴

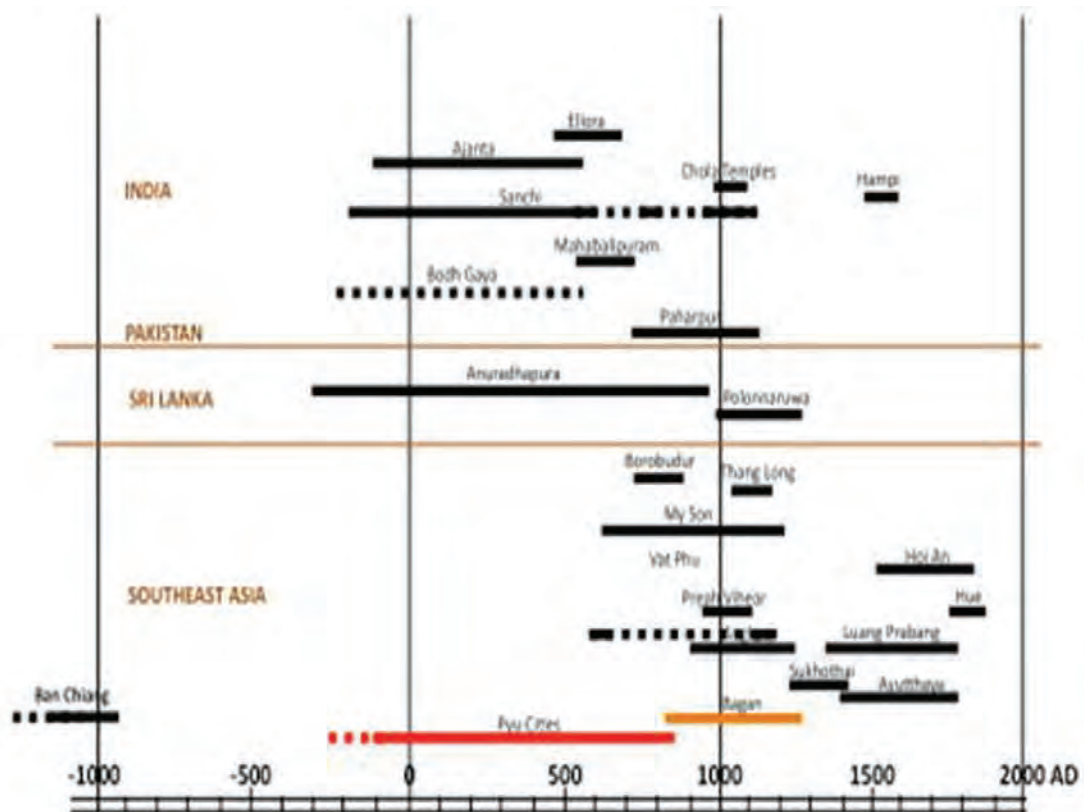
³ A record of the conservation work carried out by the Department of Archaeology and by DANML is annexed to this dossier.

⁴ A complete staffing table is annexed to this dossier.

3.2 Comparative analysis

The Outstanding Universal Value of the three Pyu Ancient Cities under Criteria ii, ii and iv will be explored in a comparative perspective, with the aid of the following tables:

- Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia inscribed on the World Heritage List
- Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and Other Contemporary Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia
- Scale of Walled Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Walled Cities of Europe and North Africa, 2ND Century CE
- Scale of Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Early Historic, 1st Millennium CE



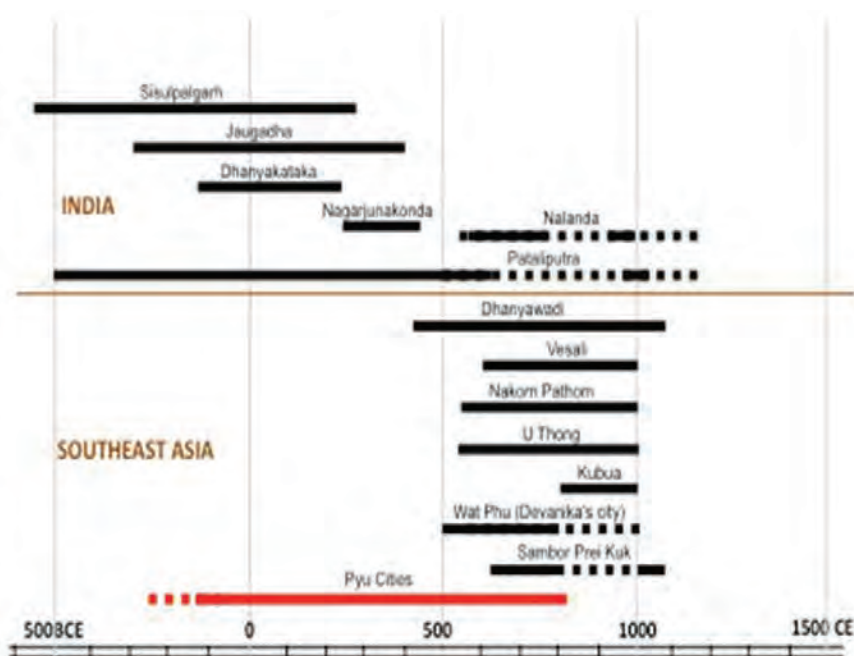
TIMELINE COMPARING PYU ANCIENT CITIES AND HISTORIC CITIES IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA INSCRIBED ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

Urban Chronology in South and Southeast Asia

From the table above (*Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia inscribed on the World Heritage List*), it is apparent that no other World Heritage property in Southeast Asia possesses the antiquity, longevity and continuity of occupation of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. (Bagan [Pagan]⁵ is not an inscribed site but figures on Myanmar’s

⁵ Myanmar, *Bagan Archaeological Area and Monuments*, World Heritage Tentative Lists 04/10/1996

Tentative List and is included here for completeness of the comparison with later Southeast Asian historic city sites). Inscribed properties such as Angkor⁶, Sukhothai⁷ and Ayutthaya⁸ embody the late first millennium/early second millennium mature phase of Southeast Asian imperial or royal cities, characterized by a densely built-up core housing key administrative, religious and ceremonial functions within the city wall, with production, residential, as well as many religious and other ceremonial areas located outside of the city wall in a vastly extended urban format. Bagan also belongs to this later, mature type of urban settlement. The three Pyu Ancient Cities, by contrast, provide the evidence for the origin of this characteristic Southeast Asian extended urban settlement format and demonstrate the development of the earliest phase of urbanism in Southeast Asia. The Pyu Ancient Cities include within their massive and extensive walls large territories encompassing, in addition to administrative, religious and ceremonial areas, areas of agriculture, industrial production, and residence. The extended urban form, characteristic of Southeast Asian cities, first emerged in the last centuries BCE in the Pyu Ancient Cities of the Ayeyarwady River basin and subsequently spread across Southeast Asia where it provided the predominate template for urban development which continued into modern times.



TIMELINE COMPARING PYU ANCIENT CITIES AND OTHER CONTEMPORARY EARLY HISTORIC CITIES IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

The table above (*Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and Other Contemporary Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia*) provides chronological comparison with a selection of early historic cities in South and Southeast Asia contemporary with the Pyu Ancient Cities, most not inscribed on the World Heritage List but close geographically, chronologically and culturally to the Pyu Ancient Cities, sometimes with traceable links to them. To the west, these include the cities of Sisupalgarh in Orissa (6th/5th century BCE to 3rd century CE); Jaugada, also in Orissa (ca. 3rd century

⁶ Cambodia, *Angkor*. Siem Reap. World Heritage List Criteria (i), (ii), (iii), (iv). Ref. 668.

⁷ Thailand, *Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historical Towns*. Criteria (i), (iii). Ref. 574.

⁸ Thailand, *Historical City of Ayutthaya*. Criterion (iii). Ref 576.

BCE to ca. 4th century CE); Dhanyakataka, royal city of the powerful Satavahanas on the Krishna River and containing the remains of the great Amaravati Stupa (2nd/1st century BCE to 2nd/3rd century CE); Nagarjunakonda, royal city of the Ikshvakus on the middle Krishna River (2nd/3rd to 4th/5th centuries CE); Nalanda, the great center of Buddhist learning (originated ca. 5th/6th century CE and lasting into the 12th century); Pataliputra (early 5th century BCE to 12th century CE); and Anuradhapura⁹, the first royal city of Sri Lanka (5th century BCE to 10th century CE).

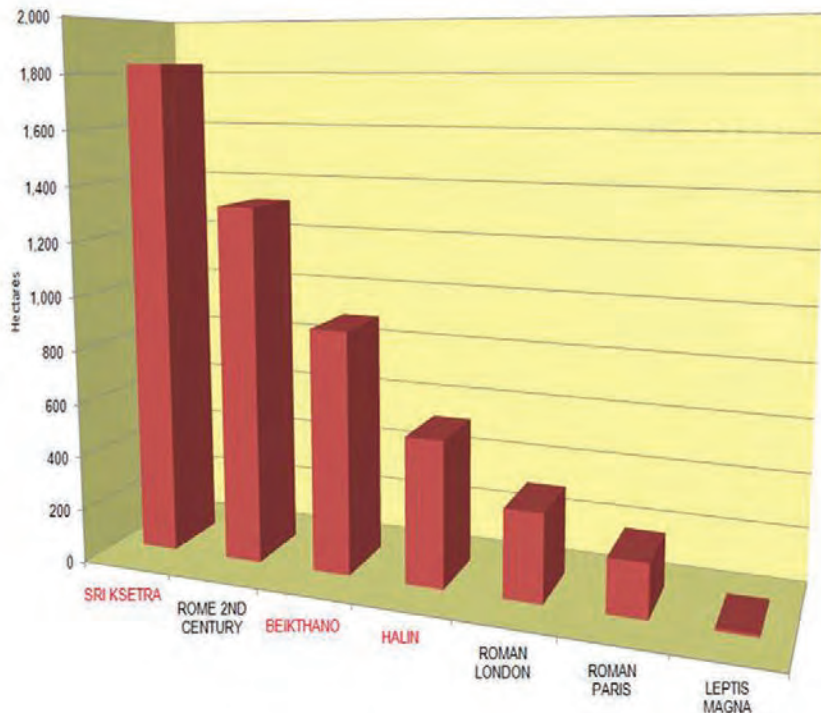
Again, it is apparent from this table that the Pyu Ancient Cities possessed uniquely early chronological origins among the cities of Southeast Asia. They can justly claim Outstanding Universal Value for their pioneering role in urbanization in that region. Discussed below are the urban features the Pyu Ancient Cities bequeathed to those sites in Myanmar, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia that overlapped with the Pyu middle and late periods, and sometimes outlasted them, including:

- To the south of the Pyu Ancient Cities lay Dhanyawadi (4th to 11th century CE) and Vesali (6th to 10th century CE) both in Rakhine State [Arakan] of Myanmar.
- To the east, three representative cities of the Dvaravati culture of central Thailand are included in the table: U Thong (5th/6th century CE to ca. 10th century CE) which was enclosed at some point in its history by stone walls with traces of moats; Nakorn Pathom [Nagara Pathama] (5th/6th to 10th century CE), a walled and moated site which is regarded as the oldest Dvaravati city; and Kubua (8th to 10th century CE) which was an important walled city and port.
- Further to the northeast, in Laos, is Vat Phou [Wat Phu]¹⁰, with its water tanks, linear processional way, terraces, and other monumental features. Included on the World Heritage List, this property's later phase Khmer-period monuments are well-documented. More relevant to this discussion are the faint traces of two phases of fortifications belonging to an ancient city due east of Vat Phou and fronting the west bank of the Mekong River, N 14° 51' 25"/E 105° 51' 28". This unnamed city had independent origins in the 5th century CE but underwent later cultural phases under Khmer influence. In the tables, this ancient city is identified with a provisional name, Devanika's City, called after its founder, King Devanika (5th to 10th? century CE). Like other sites nearby on the middle Mekong River (such as Ban Thalath and Nong Hua Thong), its extent and full chronology are still under excavation and study.

Aspects of the above sites will be further discussed in comparison with the urban format of Pyu Ancient Cities.

⁹ Sri Lanka, Sacred City of Anuradhapura. World Heritage List 1982, Criteria (ii), (iii), (vi).

¹⁰ Laos, Vat Phou 5th-15th century CE and Associated Ancient Settlements within the Champasak Cultural Landscape. World Heritage List, Criteria (ii), (iv) and (vi); see WHD for maps and photographs.



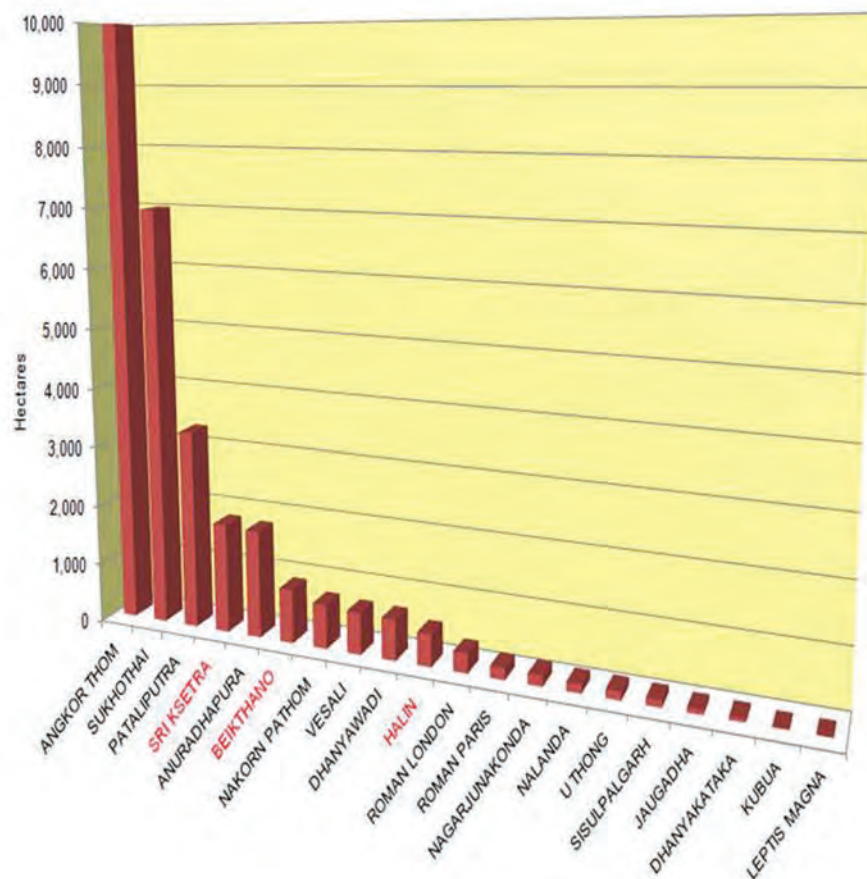
SCALE OF WALLED URBAN AREAS OF PYU ANCIENT CITIES COMPARED WITH SELECT WALLED CITIES OF EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA, 2ND CENTURY CE

Extended Urban Format

The table above (*Scale of Walled Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Walled Cities of Europe and North Africa, 2ND Century CE*) compares the spatial dimensions among select walled cities in Europe and North Africa with the Pyu Ancient Cities in the 2nd century CE. It reveals the large size of the three Pyu Ancient Cities in relation to contemporary cities in other regions. The smallest of the three Pyu cities, Halin, occupied a space of *ca.* 540 hectares. Its outer walls and gateways are dated by C14 to before the 2nd century CE. Its area was just under half as big as the area covered by imperial Rome in the same century, *ca.* 1,325 hectares, within the walls built by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. Like Rome, all the Pyu cities had significant areas of extramural development. Beikthano, at *ca.* 900 hectares within its walls, was only slightly smaller than Rome, while Sri Ksetra enclosed an area within its outer walls – 1,835 hectares – that was significantly greater than that of Aurelian Rome. Other European cities of the 2nd century CE were smaller in area than all the Pyu cities: for instance Roman Paris (Lutetia) at its peak covered *ca.* 200 hectares, while Roman London was one-third larger than Paris at *ca.* 325 hectares. Leptis Magna, one of the great cities of North Africa covered only *ca.* 10 hectares in the 2nd century CE.

The intensity of urban development within the urban spaces shown in this table varied immensely. In all the examples in Europe and North Africa, monumentality was intense and compressed within limited urban space. The Pyu cities also attained an impressive degree of monumentality in the shape of huge outer brick walls around all their sites and each Pyu city also had strong brick walls around its inner city citadel or palace area. These features contribute significantly to the integrity of each Pyu city. The ancient Pyu also constructed major brick monuments both inside and outside their walled precincts. In other respects,

however, the space occupied by the Pyu pattern of urban settlement was of low-density type, and this is a central and distinguishing characteristic of the special kind of urbanization pioneered by the Pyu at all three of their ancient cities. These were cities with an extended urban format, which integrated fields, gardens, irrigation canals and water tanks into the spaces also occupied by monuments, palaces, markets and habitations within the urban space. This led to a large total urban area, but within that area a very uneven ratio of human exploitation per hectare. The Pyu defined their core urban areas by massive outer walls, but the urban areas also expanded well beyond the walls. Some of the biggest monuments and production centers were constructed outside those walls. Together, this table and the

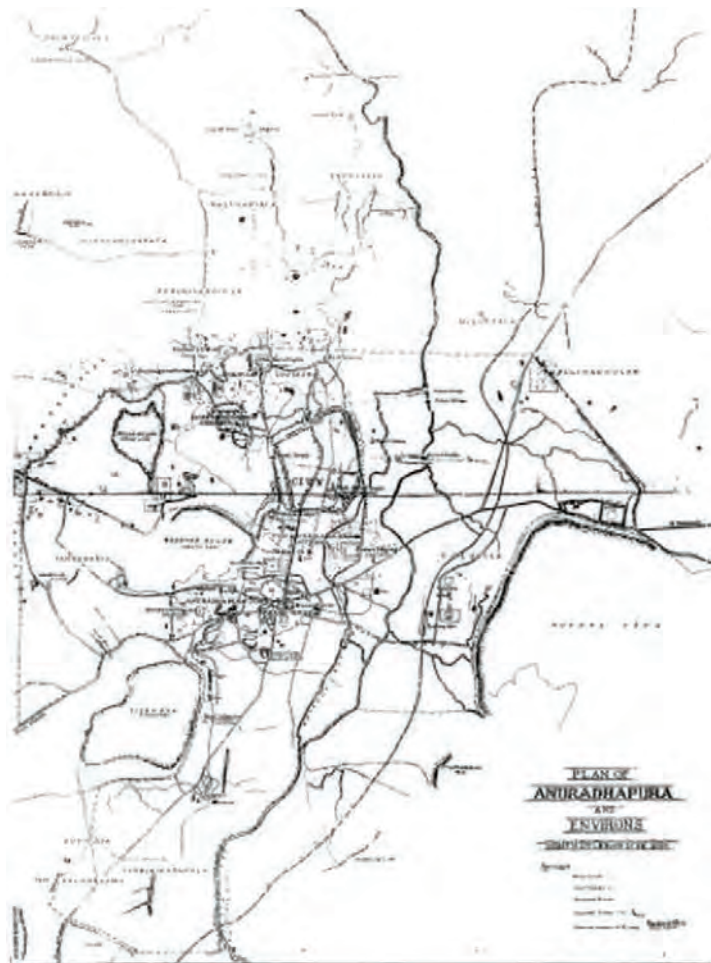


SCALE OF URBAN AREAS OF PYU ANCIENT CITIES COMPARED WITH SELECT EARLY HISTORIC CITIES, 1ST MILLENNIUM CE

preceding table, show how the extended urban format (both walled and unwalled), became a feature of later sites in Southeast Asia in the course of the first and early 2nd millennia CE.

The extended urban format does not seem to have been a feature of the early historic cities of South Asia, although allowances have to be made for destruction or blurring of the outlines of ancient urban areas in India. Two important exceptions may have been, Pataliputra [Patna] and Anuradhapura. It is highly probable that influences radiated from Pataliputra in many directions (including to the Pyu) when it was the famous capital of the Emperor Asoka, but this cannot be sustained by archaeological evidence owing to the disturbed condition of the site. The case of Anuradhapurais different. The integrity of the

property set out in its World Heritage dossier suffices to show that Anuradhapura was a city with an extended format. As the table above (*Scale of Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Early Historic, 1st Millennium CE*) shows, Anuradhapura covered a space similar to that of Sri Ksetra (see map below). Within that extensive urban area, there were clusters of major and minor Buddhist monuments, palace buildings, a heavily fortified inner city near the center, great water tanks on the periphery, smaller lotus ponds and gardens. The overall impression of the site is that here too, as at the Pyu Ancient Cities, a highly uneven ratio of human exploitation per hectare prevailed outside the inner city. It is currently conjectured that ancient irrigation systems may have threaded through the urban area of ancient Anuradhapura, perhaps serving fields inside the extended urban space. However, these aspects of the extended urban format of Anuradhapura remain to be confirmed by further research. Meanwhile, it is certain that protracted Buddhist dialogues between Sri Lanka and the Pyu were launched both from Anuradhapura and from the Sinhalese monasteries of Andhra in the 1st to 3rd century CE, which lasted for most of the millennium. It is likely that these cultural exchanges included concepts of the ideal royal city. On the other hand, there is a striking difference between Anuradhapura and all three Pyu Ancient Cities in that Anuradhapura had no outer walls. Moreover, it has been shown that the irrigation works of the three Pyu Ancient Cities were not only accurately inserted into their specific environments, but also played key roles in making each urban settlement possible.



PLAN OF ANURADHAPURA AND ENVIRONS
(SOURCE: WORLD HERITAGE DOSSIER)

Such considerations reveal the complex relations between the Pyu and the South Asian centers that provided inspirations of many kinds. Although Anuradhapura may be the best example so far of an early historic city in South Asia with an extended urban format, all the features set out above have not yet been verified there, whereas these features have been verified for the Pyu Ancient Cities. In addition, each Pyu Ancient City, being located in the Dry Zone of the Ayeyarwady River Basin, depended on independent invention of a sophisticated water management and retention system for its existence. The three Pyu Ancient Cities comprising the nomination clearly show the origins and development of this original and unique extended urban form, starting with Halin as the earliest site with its underlying prehistoric strata, developing all significant characteristics of the type at Beikthano, and demonstrating the maturity of the form at the largest and longest-lived of the three cities, Sri Ksetra.

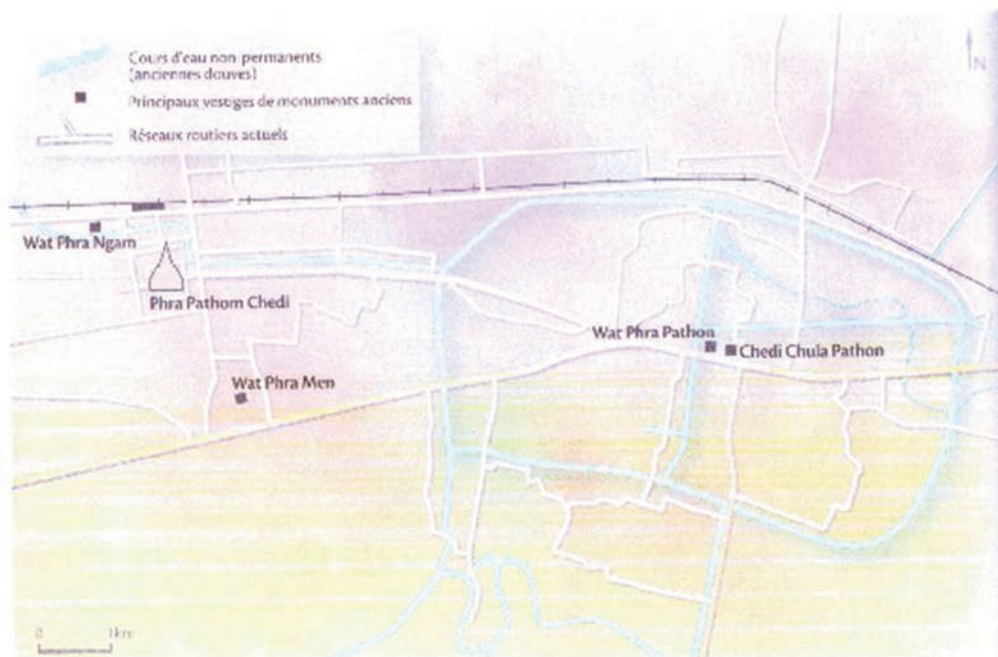
In summary, the three Pyu Ancient Cities were not only the earliest cities in Southeast Asia but they also invented, and jointly developed over a period of one thousand years, a new and specific type of urban morphology – the extended urban format. The Pyu extended urban format was to prove pervasive and enduring in the whole Southeast Asian region. It was exemplified in its earliest and simplest form at Halin, the smallest Pyu city, which nonetheless enfolded the substantial area of 540 hectares within its large brick outer walls. Built upon an earlier prehistoric settlement, Halin’s outer fortifications predate the 2nd century CE (refer to Table of Radiocarbon Dates, Section 2.a). A greater degree of elaboration was incorporated in the urban area of Beikthano, the next of the three Pyu Ancient Cities to be developed. At this site all essential elements and features of the mature expression of the extended urban format were present, including substantial internal brick walls sub-dividing the urban space, evidence of cumulative building and rebuilding of the outer fortifications involving both earthen ramparts and massive brick walls, and a greatly expanded urban area of over 900 hectares. Finally, at Sri Ksetra the greatest expansion of the late phase of the Pyu extended urban format was achieved, not only through its vast space – over 1,840 hectares – but through the duplication and in places triplication of its outer walls, creating a massively built urban landscape. In all three cases, the Pyu urban landscape was complex: incorporating monumental structures of a range of types, a heavily fortified palace area, and production centers within a setting of irrigated fields, gardens, canals and tanks. This distinctive and highly recognizable type of Southeast Asian urban landscape, first manifested in the three Pyu Ancient Cities, proved extremely enduring. The Pyu Ancient Cities were the longest settled urban centers of Southeast Asia and the Pyu extended urban format, adopted across the region, continued to exist in Southeast Asian cities well into the second half of the 20th century in major cities, such as Bangkok, where urban neighborhoods nestled back from the new roads and incorporated fields, tanks, and low-density housing into the monuments and markets.

These Pyu features of urban morphology were bequeathed to many other historic cities in Southeast Asia. As the last table reveals, later royal and imperial cities such as Bagan, Sukhothai, and Angkor Thom carried this tradition to an even greater scale almost a thousand years after it first appeared in the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The last two tables jointly show that key elements of the city with

extended urban format were adopted by other civilizations of mainland Southeast Asia from the mid-first millennium onwards.

In approximate chronological order (refer to the second of the above tables), one can distinguish the influence of the Pyu extended urban format in:

- Devanika's City in southern Laos which enclosed an original area of *ca.* 216 hectares later doubled to *ca.* 437 hectares, as defined in both cases by eroded earthen ramparts.
- Dhanyawadi (*ca.* 560 hectares) and Vesali (*ca.* 620 hectares) in Myanmar's Rakhine State both testify to the influence of the Pyu extended urban format, through the size of their urban areas and also through the shape of their outer walls and Pyu-style gateways.
- In central Thailand the sample of Dvaravati sites includes Nakorn Pathom (740 hectares), U Thong (142 hectares) and Kubua (91 hectares). These three sites form a series in terms of urban space with U Thong intermediate in size between Kubua and Nakorn Pathom, suggesting that the extended urban format attained by Nakorn Pathom resulted from the impact of outside influences rather than from indigenous Dvaravati settlement forms. This is confirmed by the small original size of two other Dvaravati sites in central and northeast Thailand – Si Thep and Muang Fa Daed – and by the clear traces of their subsequent irregularly-shaped urban enlargements. Large quantities of Pyu silver coins have been found at Nakorn Pathom, U Thong, and Kubua. These and links such as finger-marked bricks indicate that the Pyu concepts of extended urban format prompted the moves towards an extended urban format among some of the Dvaravati sites. Other typical characteristics of the extended urban format can be recognized on the map of Nakorn Pathom: the core urban territory was defined by moats, irrigation canals cross the urban space, monuments occur in



PLAN OF NAKHORN PATHOM EXTENDED URBAN FORMAT SHOWING MOATS,
CANALS, AND MAJOR MONUMENTS
(SOURCE: INDRAWOOT 2009)

clusters both inside and outside the urban precinct and a strikingly uneven ratio of human exploitation per hectare within the urban precinct of Nakorn Pathom, similar to that of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

- The early second millennium capital city of Thailand, Sukhothai¹¹ enclosed an area of only 320 hectares within square, Khmer-style walls. This was its walled inner city, but a continuous pattern of clustered monumental development integrated with traces of ancient irrigation works spreads over an immense unwalled area of 7,000 hectares. Similar urban forms characterized still later capital cities in Thailand.
- Traces of extended urban format can also be identified among the successive, unwalled, as yet poorly-defined ancient cities that once occupied the Angkorian plain in the period 8th to 15th century CE, for instance to the east of Angkor Wat and near the southwestern corner of the West Baray. These areas, with their dense associated irrigation networks, are still under research.
- The extended urban format of ancient Southeast Asian cities reached a new level towards the end of the first millennium. In Bagan, whose unwalled monumental area with its myriad water tanks and traces of canals spreads in clusters over a plain of ca. 10,400 hectares.
- In the early second millennium, the extended urban format is attested at Angkor Thom¹², with its vast walled area embracing a defined area of 10,000 hectares of unevenly exploited land, plus the less well-defined urban areas extending outside its walls constituted by monuments and the traces of irrigation works.

To conclude this examination of extended urban format, the tables and the maps and discussions document the transmission and implementation of this recognizable urban type in time and space. It attained its distinctive and highly developed form in the three Pyu Ancient Cities before the 2nd century CE and passed from them in the 4th or 5th century southwards towards Rakhine State, eastwards to Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia, eventually reaching the heartland of Khmer civilization by ca. the 8th and 9th century CE. Three major points deserve recognition: firstly, there is no other city in Southeast Asia with a chronology as early and as long-lasting as those of the three Pyu Ancient Cities; secondly, in the Southeast Asian region, the extended urban format originated in the three Ancient Pyu Cities; and thirdly, although the extended urban format was adopted by the Khmers, there is no evidence of a reciprocal influence from the distinguishing Khmer urban concepts (strict linearity, sharply defined square and rectangular moats, water tanks and walled spaces) passing back from them to western Southeast Asia beyond Thailand. Even in Thailand, only a few sites (e.g. Lopburi, Phimai) testify to the impact of Khmer concepts on their urban format; the majority of Dvaravati sites do not. In this respect, all the ancient cities of Myanmar and most of the Dvaravati cities followed a different morphological path from those sites of Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia that may have had separate urban origins but later experienced an important phase of Khmer influence on their spatial morphology. The three Pyu Ancient Cities played a pioneering role in Southeast Asia in urban origins and morphology.

¹¹ Thailand, *Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historical Towns*. Criteria (i), (iii), Ref. 574.

¹² Cambodia, part of the Angkor, Siem Reap World Heritage Listed Area noted above

Urban Technological Transfers and Adaptations

Although the fame of the great Buddhist cities of India such as Takshashila, Pataliputra, and Sanchi must have radiated in many directions, including to the Pyu, the material evidence found at the three Pyu Ancient Cities indicates that the Andhra coast, from the Krishna River Valley up to southern Orissa, together with Sri Lanka, were the principal agents transmitting Indian influences to the Pyu. If this was ever a one-way process, it did not long remain that way and may best be thought of a creative set of processes on both sides. In two cases, however, Indian innovations can be pinpointed, and their adoption by the Pyu can be dated and discussed. They are the development of iron technology and the standardization of fired bricks. The chronological threshold for the establishment of iron technology in India is actively being researched, and is currently dated to before the 1st millennium BCE, making it by far the earliest iron technology in the whole of Asia. The earliest date for iron smelting in Myanmar stands at present at *ca.* 5th century BCE in the pre-urban site of Taungthaman, near Amarapura. That is unlikely to be the beginning of iron technology itself in Myanmar, but there can be little doubt that the Pyu acquired these skills from India.

Both Halin and Sri Ksetra reveal evidence of large-scale iron-smelting *in situ* from at least the beginning of the 2nd century BCE and possibly earlier. This evidence proves the existence of social and economic complexity accompanying the early stages of urbanization among these Pyu communities, in which iron-smelting was to play a major part, just as it had in India. The earliest monumental structures at Beikthano (C14 dated to *ca.* 2nd/1st century BCE), built of fired-brick and timber, contained a huge volume of well-made iron architectural components. In the 2nd century BCE, the Pyu were the only people in Southeast Asia who were mass-manufacturers of fired bricks, and using them – with iron – in city fortifications and monumental structures. These significant technological skills are evidenced at all three Pyu Ancient Cities and are essential components of the development of full-scale urbanization.

Pyu bricks were made to the dimensions that had become standardized in India around the time of the reign of the Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century BCE: *ca.* 50 cm x 26 cm x 8/9 cm. Many examples of such bricks were found in his capital, Pataliputra, in 3rd century BCE contexts. Such bricks were adopted in early brick-built Buddhist monasteries along the Andhra and Orissa coast, which is probably where the Pyu encountered them. The oldest Pyu bricks found at Beikthano and Halin, dated to before the 1st century BCE, conformed to the Asokan standard. With time, Pyu bricks became slightly smaller, but it is highly significant that throughout a millennium of Pyu history, Pyu bricks retained the relative mathematical proportions of length: breadth: thickness of the Asokan standard. Well-fired bricks of this type became standard in millions of cubic metres of Pyu brick monuments and fortifications, built and rebuilt from the 2nd and 1st century BCE up to the 9th century CE. The continuity of Pyu standards of brick production reveals much about the standardization of production and management of other resources common to the three Pyu kingdoms, iron and salt among them.

A special feature of Pyu bricks – rare in India – is the frequent use of finger marks on the flat surfaces and ends in a range of designs noted in Sections 2.a and 3.1.b above. Finger marking of bricks was

later adopted in the Mon sites of lower Myanmar and also in Mon sites of Thailand: U Thong, Si Mahosot, and Si Thep among others. Together with the external distribution of Pyu silver coins in lower Myanmar and among the Dvaravati sites of Thailand, the use of finger-marked bricks provides specific material evidence of Pyu technological and other influences on neighboring countries.

Brick Gateways

The fortified gateways of Pyu urban architecture may have drawn some inspiration from another part of southeastern India. Sisulpalgarh, located in District Khurda, Orissa, was a small fortified site near Bhubanesvar (refer to the second and fourth tables). It was small in size at *ca.* 125 hectares inside the walls. A related site, Jaugada, also in Orissa, was still smaller at *ca.* 80 hectares inside the walls, but of undeniable importance in antiquity as testified by its Asokan rock edicts. Both these sites originally enclosed a well-defined square by means of walls with two highly developed gateways per wall whose design shows some affinities with the Pyu. At Sisulpalgarh walls and gateways were brick-built upon earlier earthen ramparts; at Jaugada they were mainly earthen. The maps in next pages show the form of their defile gateways and their superficial resemblance to Pyu gateways.



ଶିଶୁପାଳଗଡ଼, ଓଡ଼ିଶା
ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଐତିହାସିକ ଦୁର୍ଗର ଭଗ୍ନାବଶେଷ

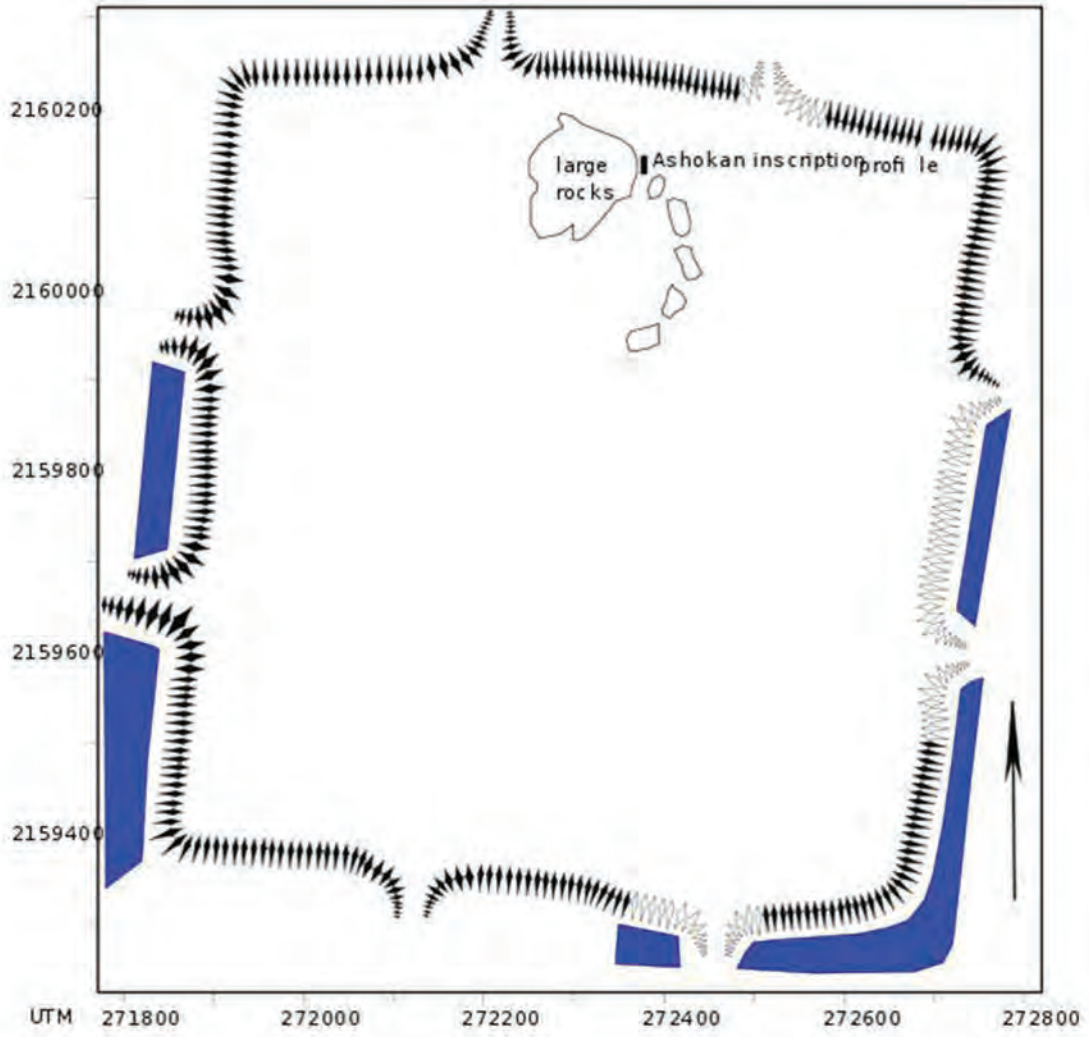
Sisupalgarh, Dist. Khurda
Early Historic Ruined Fortress

Kiel University / Utkal University Expedition
20°13'57"N; 85°50'56.5"E
UTM 45Q 380251; 2236983
GPS data January 2005

-  drawn section
-  geophysical prospection
-  area D monolithic columns
-  section 1947 SP II & SP I habitation area
-  reconstruction of entrance SP IV
-  proven glacis
-  major gap in glacis
-  new housing development
-  village
-  open water, 1947 combined with January 2005
-  rice paddies
-  swamp



SISUPALGARH WALLS AND GATES
(SOURCE: KIEL UNIVERSITY)



J AUGADA WALLS AND GATES
(SOURCE: YULE 2007)

A notable difference, however, distinguishes the Pyu fortifications from the Orissan: the Orissan gateways consisted of two parallel arms extending *outwards* from the city walls for a distance of at least 90 meters. The Pyu city which superficially most resembles these two early historic city sites in Orissa is Beikthano because of its general square form. But Beikthano enclosed an area of 900 hectares within its walls, compared with 120 and 80 hectares, respectively, at the Orissan sites. Though similar in their concept of a defile gateway, the Pyu gateways demonstrated a significant advance over the Orissan, in that they *extended inwards* from the outer walls, so that defenders of the gateways were always sheltered behind the city walls. A small number of people could dominate all movement through the Pyu gateways – from above as well as from within – with a greatly reduced risk of attack. Defenders of the gateways at Sisupalgarh and Jaugada, by contrast, could only operate inside the defiles without being exposed to their enemies. Defile gateways curving inwards are a striking feature of all Pyu cities, and probably contributed much to their remarkable longevity. Five gateways of this type have been excavated so far at Halin, nine at Beikthano and twelve at Sri Ksetra. The burning of the wooden gate in a defile gateway at Halin has been carbon dated to *ca.* 1st-2nd century CE. Set within the narrow defile formed by two strong flanking walls, clearly the damage to this gate did not significantly weaken the city, which flourished for *ca.* seven centuries thereafter.



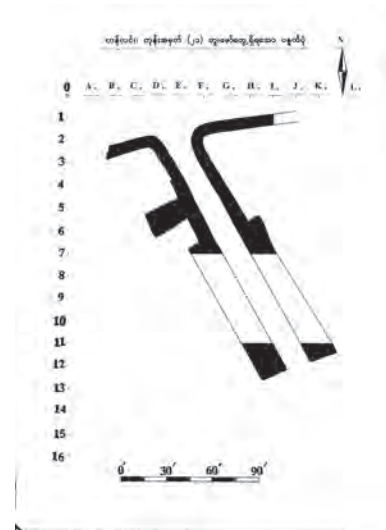
GATEWAY HL-11 (HALIN)



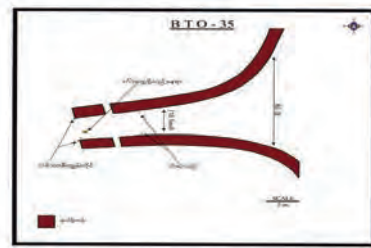
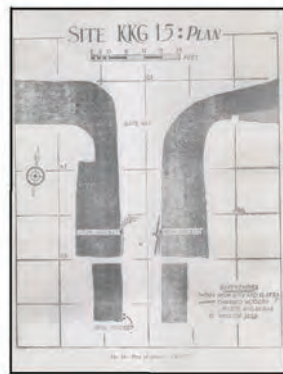
GATEWAY KKG-15 (BEIKTHANO)



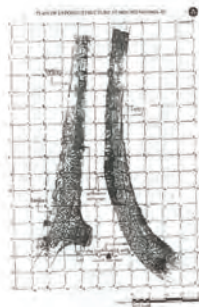
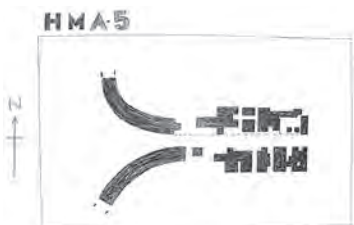
GATEWAY HMA-34(SRI KSETRA)



GATEWAYSHL-10, 11,21 (HALIN)



BEIKTHANO GATEWAYS (KKG-13,15, 35)



SRI KSETRA GATEWAYS (HMA-5, 34,42)

Pali-Based Buddhism



EARLY BUDDHIST FOUNDATIONS IN ANDHRA, 3RD CENTURY BCE – 3RD CENTURY CE
(SOURCE: R.B. PRASAD 2003)

The map above provides a bird’s-eye view of the distribution pattern of the approximately 118 early Buddhist foundations established along the southeast coast of India between the 3rd century BCE and the 3rd century CE. This was to be, together with Sri Lanka, the formative area and period of early Pyu Buddhism. Dhanyakataka and the associated foundations at Amaravati are number 88 on this map, while the cluster around Nagarjunakonda are numbers 82-87. As already noted, monasteries for the monks of Sri Lanka were founded by royal and other elite benefactors like Bodhisiri at Nagarjunakonda, Ghantasala and other early Buddhist sites of the Andhra coast. The twofold force of early Sinhalese Buddhism reached the Pyu from Anuradhapura and from Andhra. In addition, multiple strands of Buddhist teaching reached the Pyu from Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Bavikonda, Ghantasala and Srisailam, to name only some among the many sites along the Andhra coast and

southern Orissa. A glimpse of the cultural complexity and dynamism of this area is provided by the inscriptions of the Ikshvaku at Nagarjunakonda, where Hindu kings carried out the great Vedic sacrifices while their queens, sisters and daughters were munificent patronesses of Buddhism. The same sources illuminate the range of Buddhist sects inhabiting the numerous monasteries at Nagarjunakonda: the main six were the Aparamahavinaseliya, the Bahusrutiya, the Mahisasaka, Mahaviharavasin (from Sri Lanka), the Rajagirika and the Siddharthika. Archaeological excavations at Nagarjunakonda before its immersion under the backwaters of the Krishna River dam showed that the different sectarian allegiances of monastic communities could not be identified by means of the built forms of the Monasteries themselves. Epigraphic evidence is therefore indispensable here and it indicates that more than one sect inhabited the same cloister at the same time.

This evidence from Nagarjunakonda as a particularly influential center in Andhra is crucial to an understanding of both the dynamism and the rich variety of Buddhist knowledge that the Pyu encountered across the Bay of Bengal from ca. the 2nd century CE onwards. From the 4th century, Sanskrit was increasingly being used as the sacred language for the transmission of Buddhist texts in Andhra. Its influence challenged but did not, however, efface that of Pali and Prakrit. No examples of Pali from this period have survived anywhere on the Indian sub-continent, (in spite of the occasional confusing use of 'Pali' in Indian reports to refer to Prakrit sources), but it is known that Pali was still being used. Written sources of the period attribute to the Singhalese monks residing in Andhra an influential part in maintaining the use of Pali in Southeast Indian Buddhist communities and in the propagation of Theravada traditions. The Pyu were to join them in their devotion to a Pali-based Buddhism.



THE GOLDEN PALI TEXT FROM THE KHIN BA RELIC CHAMBER(SRI KSETRA)

The three leaves above are part of a manuscript of twenty leaves of gold, with golden covers and wires, found at Sri Ksetra. It was part of a ritual deposit in the only undisturbed ancient relic chamber found so far in Myanmar. It contained eight excerpts of varying length from the Pali Canon.

Not until 1995 CE was this text brought to the attention of Indologists and immediately recognized as the oldest surviving text in canonical Pali in the world. Detailed palaeographic study assigns it to the mid-5th century CE, thereby making it *ca.* 500 years older than the next surviving written source in Pali, an isolated palm leaf manuscript of unknown provenance, found in Kathmandu.

The world significance of this Pali text is incontestable: for its rarity; for the history of the Pali language and the Buddhist traditions associated with it; for the light it throws on the Buddhist culture of the Pyu; for what it reveals about the reliability of oral, monastic transmissions of the Buddhist canon in Myanmar and elsewhere; and for what it reveals about the further transmission of Pali-based Buddhism to the rest of mainland Southeast Asia. The first reading of this text in 1939 CE mentioned many ‘scribal errors’, but research since 1995 CE has identified them as permissible variants. Most importantly, the versions of canonical Pali texts preserved in this manuscript do not depart significantly from those collected by scholars in Sri Lanka in the 19th century. They thus illuminate the intellectual rigour of the Buddhist monks in transmitting their sacred literature over long periods both by oral and written means. This text was not alone in testifying to early Pyu Buddhist literacy, for three further gold leaves (of varying format) and one stone bearing Pali texts have been found in and near Sri Ksetra. Although script used in the Golden Pali Text reveals strong affinities with the orthographic traditions of Andhra, it is not identical to any, and a small number of new *aksaras* (letters) have been noted in this text, indicating that it was composed locally by monks trained in Andhra, Pali-based traditions.

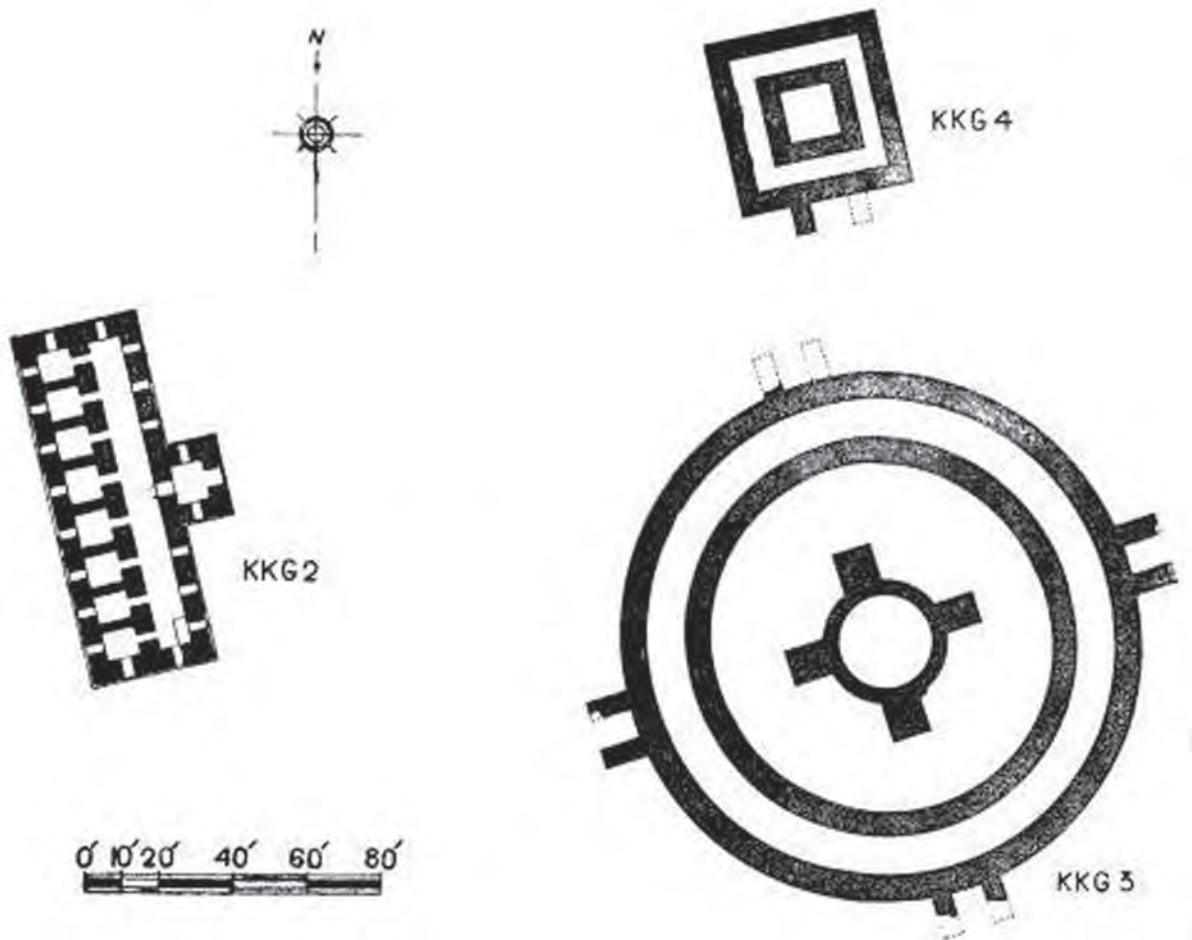
The Pyu devotion to the Pali-based Buddhist canon was an enduring one, which had national and regional significance. The Bagan kingdom adopted the Pali-based traditions of Buddhism, which have resonated in Myanmar up to the present. In the Dvaravati sites of neighboring Thailand, fragments of silver leaves inscribed in Pali have been found dating to *ca.* the 6th century CE and written in a script closely resembling the Pyu script. The Mons of the southern kingdoms of Myanmar and Dvaravati Thailand may have gained some of their Pali-based Buddhist culture from Sri Lanka, but the Pyu must also be recognized as agents in the preservation of Pali, sacred language of the southern schools of Buddhism, in the period from the 6th to 9th century CE when Pali was in retreat in India (and to an extent in Sri Lanka) in the face of the advancing influence of Sanskrit and Mahayana Buddhism. Although Sri Ksetra sculpture reveals the presence of Mahayana and Hindu cults as a minority presence in that period, the great majority of Pyu sculpture reflects Theravada Buddhist practice.

Archaeological evidence reinforces these insights into the inspirations the Pyu drew from the Andhra coast, while also providing details of the creative reworking they subjected them to. To take some concrete examples, Beikthano has a typical Andhra-style group of great stupa, shrine and monastery (labeled on site plans and listed in inventories as KKG 2, 3 and 4). Brick-built, the *stupa anda* has the cylindrical form typically depicted on *stupa*-shaped reliquaries and bas-relief slabs of the Andhra region.

The Beikthano Great *Stupa* is embellished with four *ayaka* platforms, and is surrounded by a circular pathway within low brick walls. There were four entrances opposite the platforms. While the inspirations of the Andhra *stupas* are visible in the following features: cylindrical *anda*, four

ayaka platforms and processional pathway, it is also apparent that the Pyu not only adopted but also adapted the Andhra *stupa* architecture. Their ayaka platforms are much higher and taller in relation to the *anda* than in Andhra; they are unadorned and have no pillars and no inscriptions; the processional pathway has no railings only low brick walls.

In Sri Lanka, at Anuradhapura and Mihintale, Andhra *stupa* traditions also pursued an independent course of development, again different from the Pyu. They too made changes to the *ayaka* platform, the inscribed *ayaka* pillars disappeared and they introduced the *vahalkadas*. All the other *stupas*



GROUND PLANS OF THE GREAT STUPA, MONASTERY AND SHRINE (BEIKTHANO)

excavated at Beikthano and Halin are smaller than the Beikthano Great Stupa, but are of similar cylindrical form. The three huge *stupas* at Sri Ksetra, Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama, may result from cumulative enlargements over the centuries. They take the cylindrical *stupa* type to towering, specifically Pyu-style and dimensions. The huge brick monastery associated with the Great Stupa at Beikthano resembles five specific monastic buildings at Nagarjunakonda, two at Bavikonda and one monastery at Ghantasala, which was endowed by the wealthy *upasika*, Bodhisiri, from Nagarjunakonda for Sinhalese monks. The Beikthano monastery was a much bigger single block

than they, however, and was not part of a group around a courtyard, with or without a *mandapa*. Its identifiable affinities with Nagarjunakonda suggest a 3rd or very early 4th century CE date for these Buddhist monuments at Beikthano. These architectural details suffice to show how recognizable Buddhist influences from Andhra and Sri Lanka were selectively and creatively assimilated by the Pyu, and reworked to form a Pyu-style of Buddhist brick architecture that continued to evolve during the following centuries.

In concluding this Comparative Analysis, it should be emphasized that Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra **together as a series** testify to the uniquely early chronology of the Pyu Ancient Cities in the Southeast Asian region. They jointly testify to the several stages of the development of the extended urban format. Only if taken together, can one perceive the entire sequence and range of Pyu urban architecture, from ca. 2nd century BCE to the 9th century CE. Halin represents the simplest urban format of the three, but demonstrates the accuracy with which Pyu architects located their cities to take advantage of limited water resources within a very arid environment. Halin has also provided the earliest C14 dates for major Pyu fortifications. Excavations at Beikthano have revealed a remarkably complete sequence of massive brick, or brick-and-timber, memorial halls with multiple burials in elaborately fashioned terra cotta urns – a brilliant local variant of the pervasive Pyu funerary cults present at all three ancient cities. Sri Ksetra, spatially the largest of the Pyu cities, with the most massive fortifications and largest individual monuments, represents yet another variation – in terms of scale and magnificence – on the themes common to all three Pyu cities: extended urban format, huge brick outer fortifications, walled palace area, irrigated urban landscape and pervasive Buddhist and funerary culture. Sri Ksetra has its own variant of the Pyu funerary or community memorial hall found at Halin and Beikthano: the extensive stepped burial terraces – *Pyu-taiks* – found outside the city walls on the southeast, south, northwest and northeast sides. Some of these sheltered thousands of tightly packed cremated burials in small, unadorned terra cotta urns. These were the populist counterparts of the large stone burial urns of the kings of Sri Ksetra. From ca. the 3rd century CE onwards, the architectural repertoire included Buddhist monumental architecture, important examples of which have been excavated at all three Pyu cities.

In the broader context of South and Southeast Asia examined here, South Asian sources of inspiration to the Pyu have been recognized and discussed in terms of specific technological inventions like iron-smelting and the molding and firing of bricks, as well as in larger conceptual domains like urban morphology and Buddhist traditions. Major themes emerge: the Pyu were inspired by influences emanating from the dynamic cultures of Southeast India and Sri Lanka. They were not, however, passive recipients. Whether in the full realization of their extended urban formats, in the construction of individual monuments, in the religious rituals they served, and in their Buddhist learning, the Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate, and swiftly to move into a significant degree of re-invention. They created a special form of urbanization: the Southeast Asian city of extended urban format and transmitted it to most of mainland Southeast Asia. The three Pyu Ancient Cities also preserved and developed on a flourishing level the Pali-based schools of Buddhism which, in the course of the following centuries, would be adopted by all the societies of mainland Southeast Asia (excepting Viet Nam) and continues to be practiced up to the present. These achievements suffice to establish the claim of the three Pyu Ancient Cities to possess Outstanding Universal Value.

3.3 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra developed and flourished over a period of more than 1,000 years between circa 200 BCE and 900 CE in the Dry Zone of the middle Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. Covering a combined area of over 4,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 9,000 hectares, the highly-intact moated-and-walled urban settlements, set within a vast irrigated landscape, contain the remains of monumental brick Buddhist *stupas* (reliquaries), other ritual structures, palace-citadels, burial grounds, water management features and early industrial production sites.

The Pyu Ancient Cities provide exceptional testimony of the introduction of Buddhism into Southeast Asia two thousand years ago and the attendant economic, socio-political and cultural transformations which resulted in the rise of the first, largest, and longest-lived urbanized settlements of the region up until the 9th century. The Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate the Indic influences and swiftly move into a significant degree of re-invention. They created a special form of urbanization, the city of extended urban format, which subsequently influenced urbanization in most of mainland Southeast Asia. These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in the sub-region where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the early, mature and late stages of the Pyu civilization, characterized by the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages, the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities, distinctive mortuary practices, skilful water management which enhanced agricultural productivity and ensured food security, sophisticated metal- and stone-working, and long-distance trade in manufactured goods. Stable conditions brought about by prolonged economic prosperity and enduring social order fostered innovative developments in construction technologies, city planning, agriculture and industrial production. The model of urban culture established by the Pyu Ancient Cities in the first millennium continued to influence subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years.

(Criterion ii): Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society -- ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The consequences of the socio-political transformations prompted by the adoption of Buddhism were profound and pervasive, characterized by the concentration of the population in and around walled cities, increasingly complex social hierarchies underpinned by the *Cakravartin* principles of just rule by the monarch and broad-based populist religious establishments which functioned both as educational and social-welfare institutions. Marked by imposing memorial stupa and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures, the Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence of the emergence of these innovative architectural forms in the sub-region, some of which have no known prototypes. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact throughout

Southeast Asia, providing stimulus for a suite of inter-related developments in architecture, technology, monumental arts, town planning, and landscape engineering. The transformations of the Pyu cities established a prototype for later state formation following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

Buttressed by this affluence, the Pyu exchanged resources, agricultural products and manufactured goods across trading networks linking the Pyu Ancient Cities with commercial centres in Southeast Asia, China and India. Through this network Buddhist missionaries carried their oral and text-based Buddhist teaching deep into other areas of mainland Southeast Asia prompting the widespread diffusion of Buddhism, the adaptation of Indic scripts to write local vernacular languages, and fundamental social transformations along the lines that were already established in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

(Criterion iv): Technological innovations in resource management, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in urban planning and building construction. These innovations resulted in the rise of the three earliest, largest, and most long-lived Buddhist urban settlements in all of Southeast Asia. They were the prototypes of the extended urban format later to prove critically influential for city formation in the later classical monumental states of Southeast Asia.

The Pyu cities' urban morphology set a new template characterized by massive gated walls surrounded by moats; a network of roads and canals linking urban space within the walls with extensive areas of extramural development; warehouses for agricultural produce and manufactured goods prior to shipment via overland and riverine routes; areas of specialized production; public utilities and food storage facilities; civic amenities; and monumental religious structures defined by towering *stupas* and sacred water bodies. At or near the centre of the Pyu city was the palace-citadel marking the cosmic hub of the political and social universe.

The three Pyu Ancient cities are largely archaeologically intact, as seen in the standing monuments, the *in-situ* structural remains, the little-disturbed unexcavated remains and the still-functioning agrarian terrain. The urban footprint of each city, demarcated by the well-preserved moated city walls, remains highly legible two millennia later. The proposed property contains all the key attributes of the ancient Pyu civilization – the Buddhist architecture, the complex of material culture production, and the innovative urban morphology integrating massive brick constructions within a landscape of upland areas and flat irrigated rice fields. The completeness and reliability of dated archaeological sequences from the site, with radiocarbon dates derived from intact architectural features dating back to 190 BCE, provide scientific proof of the entire one-thousand year period of occupation of the cities, and reinforces palaeographic dates provided by inscriptions in Pyu script on artifacts excavated at the site. As a serial property, the three cities together provide sufficient material evidence – in the form of *in-situ* monumental and archaeological features and excavated artefacts -- of the complete development trajectory of the Pyu culture.

There is some erosion of the brick architecture, particularly at Halin, and some urban encroachment and recent restoration at Sri Ksetra but these do not present major threats. The landscape engineering remains intact with manmade structures such as canals and water tanks remaining

in continued use for on-going agricultural purposes. The significance of the Pyu Ancient Cities as religious sites, with remains of excavated ritual objects showing centuries of veneration at the ritual structures, is sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage, testimony to the vitality of these ancient traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

The authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to be found in the architectural *form and design* of unaltered and still-standing monumental structures and urban precincts; a continuous tradition of the *use and function* of the property's sites of Buddhist veneration; enduring *traditions* and techniques of agricultural and production management systems, the origins of which are visible in the historic landscape and which continue to be practiced among the local community; the original *location and setting* of the cities as verified by archaeological research and which remains largely unchanged since the end of historic urbanized settlement 1000 years ago; the *materials and substance* of the excavated artifacts from the sites, sourced locally and manufactured on-site, and the *spirit and feeling* of the three ancient cities which throughout the history of Myanmar and until the present day continues to inspire pilgrimage.

In 1902 CE when the Pyu Ancient Cities were “re-discovered” by modern archaeologists, they came under the formal protection, conservation, supervision, and management of the government. Since then, formal measures for the legal protection and administrative management of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been institutionalized in nested levels of authority at central government, regional, district, and township levels. The Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) of the Ministry of Culture has the primary responsibility for all aspects of protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Gazetted as protected areas under the *Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904)* of British India, the Pyu Ancient Cities are further protected by the *Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)*, the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)* and the *Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law 2011*. To ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws at national and local levels, a number of mechanisms have been established. At the national level, there is the Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage. At the site level, to ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites, as well as to integrate the property's conservation into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) has been established under the authority of the two national level committees.

The over-arching objective of the long-term management vision of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to safeguard the property, with two equally-important sub-objectives. The first of these is to communicate the heritage values and traditional knowledge embodied in the Pyu Ancient Cities to the general public of Myanmar and of the world. The second is to integrate safeguarding of the heritage of the Pyu Ancient Cities with local development plans in order to use the heritage as the basis to construct a future for the local communities in a manner which ensures the continuity of traditional customary and agricultural practices and is economically, environmentally, and culturally sustainable over the long-term.

CHAPTER 4
STATE OF CONSERVATION AND *page 181 - 251*
FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

4. State of conservation and factors affecting the Property

4.a Present state of conservation

All Buddhist monuments, and especially the most venerated stupas containing relics of the Buddha, are subject to continuous repair and maintenance and to periodic re-building. The Buddhist stupas of Pyu Ancient Cities were therefore repaired and rebuilt several times during the one thousand years when the cities flourished and, as monuments of persisting sanctity and veneration, continued to be repaired and maintained throughout all subsequent periods of Myanmar history. During the Bagan Period (ca. 8th-12th centuries CE), the kings of Bagan repaired many of the major religious monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities, as a merit-making activity showing respect to the teachings (dharma, or law) represented by these memorial monuments and demonstrating the legitimacy of the king's links to this legacy.

The tradition of care and maintenance of venerated religious monuments continues today under the guidance of the abbots of the active Buddhist monasteries associated with all three Pyu Ancient Cities and supported by the community through the structure of Temple Trustee committees.



TRUSTEE'S DONATION CENTER (SRI KSETRA)

Similarly, even after political power shifted away the Pyu Ancient Cities to locations directly adjacent to the mighty Ayeyarwady River, which had become more usable as a trade corridor due to advances in boat construction and navigation techniques, and the populations of the Pyu Ancient Cities gradually gravitated to these new administrative and economic centers, the cities were not ever entirely abandoned and the hydrological system continued, and still continues today, to be used by local farmers living in small settlement within and adjacent to the sites of the formerly great cities, near the water tanks constructed by the Pyu two thousand years ago, to assure year-around supply of water.



MOUND EXCAVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF STUPA, 1926 (SRI KSETRA)

In 1902 CE the Pyu Ancient Cities were “re-discovered” by modern archaeologists and the monuments came under the care of the British colonial administration. Under the colonial administration, the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) was responsible for archaeological excavation and research, while the Public Works Department was responsible for conservation and restoration work. From 1901 until the Second World War considerable work was carried out to conserve the major monuments and excavated structural remains at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. After independence in 1948 CE, although the responsibility for archaeological excavation and research passed to the Department of Archaeology of the newly-established government, responsibility for the care and maintenance of the physical structures at all ancient monuments, including the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites, was the responsibility of the Peoples Work Corporation, Ministry of Construction, until 1972 CE when the Department of Archaeology assumed responsibility for both excavation and conservation.

The history of the care, maintenance, conservation, and restoration of Pyu Ancient Cities is detailed in section 2.b of this nomination dossier; while the history of administration, including protection and management, of the three ancient sites constituting the nominated property is detailed in section 5.

Since 1972 CE, the Department of Archaeology (later re-constituted as the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library or DANML) has continuously carried out conservation work in parallel with archaeological excavation, and has overseen the repair and restoration work undertaken through the private initiative of the Temple Trustees. Due to limited human and financial resources this work has been relatively modest, but has assured the stabilization and consolidation of both the standing monuments and exposed archaeological features and for emergency and priority repairs (for example, following a particularly heavy monsoon rain).



DANML FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY (SRI KSETRA)

With the recent improvement in the national economy, the budget and staffing of DANML has been substantially increased. There are at present DANML field offices at all three sites, with staffing levels of Halin of 34, Beikthano of 34 and Sri Ksetra having a staff of 75. In 2005 CE, to meet the acknowledged need for more active, and more skilled, conservation of Pyu Ancient Cities, and indeed of all the physical cultural heritage of the nation, DANML established a national Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site. The courses offered at the Field School, compulsory for all staff of DANML and open to others concerned, include instruction in the consolidation of excavated archaeology and the conservation of monuments. Facilities at the Field School include a conservation laboratory. Today the DANML field offices at all three sites of the Pyu Ancient Cities are staffed by professionals trained in both archaeological research as well as in monument and site conservation who are responsible for the protection, maintenance, conservation, and overall management of the sites. Professionally-staffed site museums have been established at both Beikthano and Sri Ksetra Ancient Cities, and a museum at Halin Ancient City site is planned and resourced under the current budget allotted to DANML.

Threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Pyu Ancient Cities

Within the historical, financial, and human resource limitations described above, the overall state of the conservation of Pyu Ancient Cities can be considered as good, and is constantly improving, as is fitting for an archaeological property of national and world significance.

The particular challenges of the conservation of the physical remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities are due to their (a) antiquity (b) by the pressures placed on the religious and ceremonial use of the

still-venerated monuments by local residents and pilgrims. A lesser, but still serious threat to the integrity of the still-buried archaeological remains of the some places nominated property comes from (c) the recent change, by a few of the local farmers, from traditional shallow-draft to modern deep-draft agriculture plowing technology employed in rice farming, while (e) the conversion of traditional wet-rice paddy field to non-traditional cash crops by some farmers is a threat to the continued authenticity of the historic land-use of the property. At the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, located near the modern city of Pyay, (d) expanding population pressure in and nearby the property also presents a management challenge to that site's integrity. Also at Sri Ksetra, the location of the ancient city site on ground slightly elevated above surrounding low-lying and easily-flooded paddy fields has resulted that various government departments have, since the British colonial period, opted (e) to construct public infrastructure such as a road, a railway line, an (unused) airfield, and more recently a gas pipeline, and high-wire electricity pylons, across the site of the ancient city. It can also be anticipated that there may be pressure from public demand and supported by the *sangha* (monk body) for the (i) renovation of the most venerated *stupas*, in keeping with traditional religious practice. These and other factors affecting the nominated property are discussed further in section 4.b.

In light of these above-mentioned threats to the continued integrity and authenticity of the property, as well as to respond to the need to ensure incremental, but ever-increasing, levels of site maintenance and preventive conservation at all ancient archaeological sites, as the ancient structures continue to age and suffer from the negative effects of weathering, the principal needs ensuring the conservation of the character-defining attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities, including the still-venerated religious monuments, the excavated and unexcavated archaeology, and the historic landscape and land use, are three: (i) control of land use within the property; (ii) consolidation and maintenance of the standing and exposed ancient physical remains; and (iii) public education as to the significance of the property and the value of its preservation to all concerned.

Physical conservation measures undertaken at Pyu Ancient Cities

Unexcavated archaeological features

To maintain the integrity of identified but unexcavated archaeological sites and standing ancient earthworks, the principal conservation measure is the maintenance of existing vegetation cover in order to prevent erosion. There is also a need to control the type of vegetation on identified sites since deep-penetrating tree roots, including those from newly introduced tree crops, can cause damage to archaeological deposits.

Excavated archaeological sites and exposed ancient structures

At already excavated sites with exposed ancient brickwork, conservation measures consist of the removal of vegetation growth, which can be dense after the annual rainy season, and the drainage of standing water from the sites. Following these measures, constant and routine maintenance is required at all excavated archaeological sites and exposed structures, to control deterioration caused by the infiltration of rainwater into the exposed brick, absorption of ground

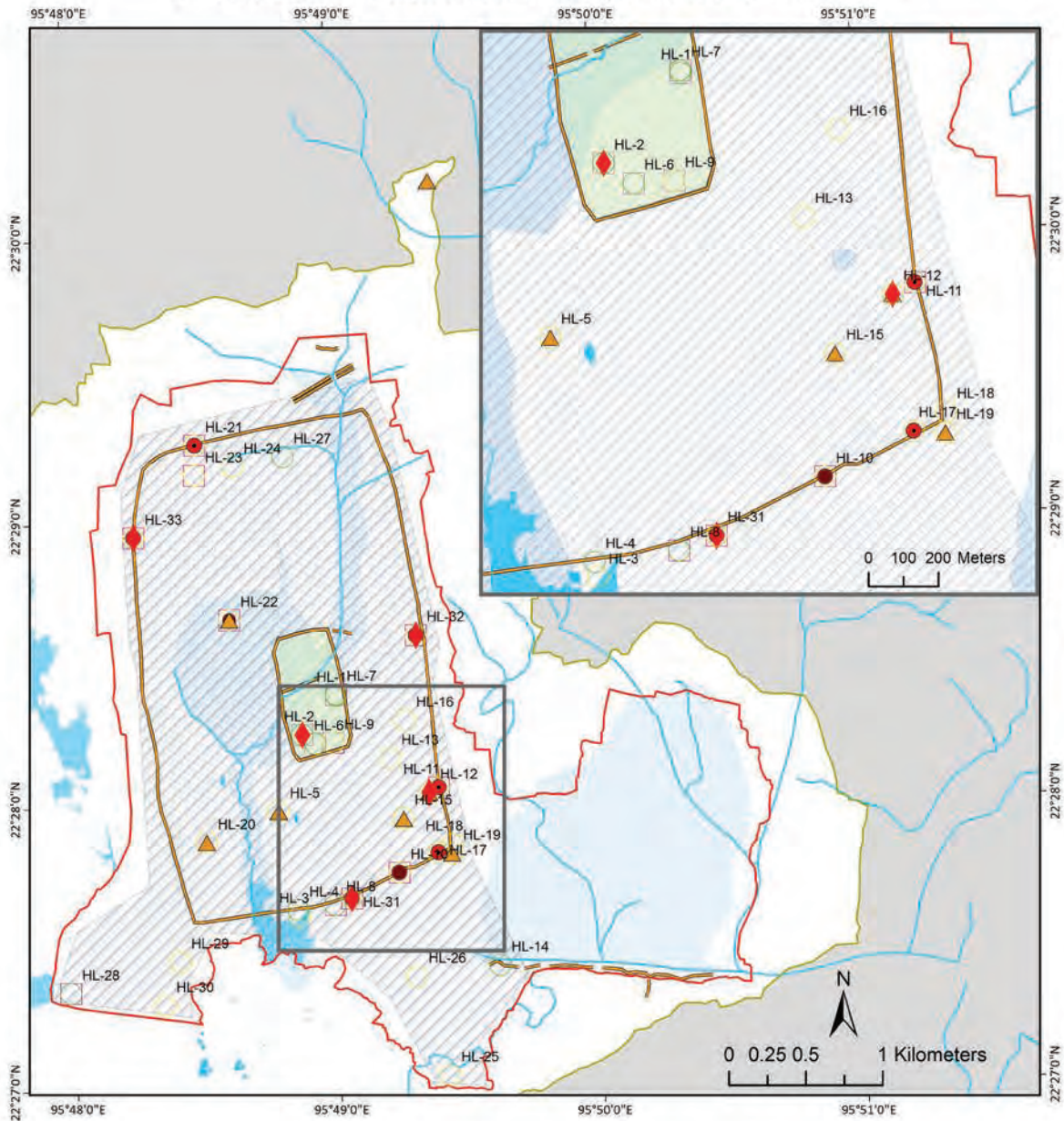
water into the structures' foundations, and the growth of vegetation. At some exposed sites and monuments, these preventive conservation measures are not sufficient to ensure the continued physical integrity of the structures and more aggressive conservation intervention are required, such as the construction of shelters over the exposed features and artifacts, or the removal of some moveable artifacts into on-site museums. With the assistance of international and national experts, the conservation options are under study at the Field School of Archaeology and budgetary appropriations have been increased to meet the increased needs identified.

4.a.1 Halin

Since 1962 CE archaeological excavations at Halin have exposed the remains of parts of the ancient city moat, embankments, walls, and gates plus thirty-three internal features, most of which are the brick foundations of structures. Large areas of the nominated property have yet to be scientifically investigated or archaeologically excavated. There are plans to investigate the unexcavated parts of the site using non-invasive remote sensing techniques, such as ground-penetrating radar and resistivity mapping. The purpose of the introduction and use of these non-invasive techniques is to better manage, protect, and preserve the site for future archaeological research. Courses in the use and interpretation of these new technologies are now underway at the national Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, with expertise and technical assistance provided by Italy's Leric Foundation and UNESCO.

From the excavated areas and from surface remains at Halin many thousands of Pyu-era bricks, some stamped with letters of the ancient Pyu script and an important seal inscribed with Pyu script are preserved in the temporary on-site museum located in a monastery in the property's buffer zone. The numerous standing remains have been consolidated and are in a satisfactory state of conservation, while the most important excavated and exposed ancient features, such as ancient burial sites, are protected with purpose-built shelters.

Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering

Threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Halin Pyu Ancient City site

The major threat to the Outstanding Universal Value of Halin is to be found in short and long-term environmental impacts.

Passive conservation measures at the site involve the maintenance of ground cover to protect against erosion. Active conservation measures at the site have included the construction of shelters over the most important *in-situ* features, and the removal of artifacts to a temporary site museum. A service building of the nearby Nyaung Kobin monastery serves as a temporary site museum and houses a miscellaneous collection of finds from various historical periods: pottery, coins, bronzes, furniture, objects of Buddhist worship, etc. Among this collection the materials dating to the Pyu-era are numerous and important. A purpose-built site museum is presently under construction by DANML. The overall state of conservation of the property at the Halin Ancient City site is satisfactory.

Physical conservation measures applied to specific attributes at Halin Pyu Ancient City site

Attributes of Criterion (ii) conserved at Halin

Physical conservation measures have been applied to *stupas*, *stupa*-like structures, monastic structures, memorial halls, and ritual structures.

Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Stupas and stupa-like structures

Physical conservation measures have been applied to the brick foundations of small Buddhist *stupas* typical of the Halin site. HL-12 is an almost shapeless heap of bricks in its present post-excavated, but unrestored, condition while HL-13, is recognizably the base of the stupa-like structure, and has been left intact and exposed, but unrestored by its excavator. Neither feature has been artificially consolidated or otherwise affected by conservation or restoration measures.



PRESENT CONSERVATION OF STUPA AND STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURES HL-12 AND HL-13 (HALIN)



18TH TO 19TH CENTURY STUPA NEAR HALINGYI VILLAGE (HALIN)

Near the village of Halingyi, within the buffer zone of the nominated property, there are standing remains of numerous other stupas, generally dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. They testify to the continuity of Buddhist practice in the Halin area even after the ancient city was abandoned, and thus contribute to the authenticity of the historic cultural landscape. These *stupas* are, however, abandoned and in a poor state of conservation.

Monastic structures

Other religious structures date to relatively recent times, with one example is located near the excavated site of HL-26. As this is an elevated observation point, it demonstrates the post-Pyu utilization of the ancient features for religious purposes, with several small *stupas* whose foundation date from the Pyu era seen in the surrounding landscape.



RECENT STUPA, PHAYA-YWA MONASTERY NEAR HL-26 AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE (HALIN)

Other monastic features remain in their ancient state and are conserved as such. For example, HL-19 is a well-preserved brick floor. HL-27 may be a similar structure with its identification subject to on-going study. Neither excavated feature has been consolidated or restored post-excavation.



CONSERVATION OF MONASTIC STRUCTURES HL-19 (HALIN)



LATE 19TH CENTURY CE MONASTIC STRUCTURE ON CITY WALL (HALIN)

Some religious buildings at Halin date from the late 19th century CE with several no longer patronized and an advanced state of deterioration. One such example is located on the Pyu-period walls of Halin; while not dating to the 1st millennium CE testifies continued use of the sites and is thus conserved to preserve evidence of the ongoing religious use of the city.

Memorial halls and ritual structures

The memorial halls, rectangular buildings with brick platforms and associated burials are better conserved, seen for example at HL-22 in the northern sector of Halin, where within a square brick structure almost 8 meters in length, twenty-six 1.5 meters stone megaliths arranged in three rows have been recorded and preserved *in situ*.



MEMORIAL HALL HL-22 WITH MEGALITHIC STONES (HALIN)

The same degree of preservation and conservation is seen at ritual structures such as HL-23 and HL-24 which also yielded numerous terracotta burial urns. The excavated structure has been maintained as a distinct feature in the sparsely vegetated landscape.



RITUAL STRUCTURE HL-23 POST-EXCAVATION CONSOLIDATION (HALIN)

Pre-Pyu transitional sites

Several sites excavated by DANML in recent years reflect the transition earlier phases of habitation of Halin in the area south of the city wall, seen for example at four mortuary sites (HL-25, HL-26, HL-29, and HL-30) which are protected by roofed and walled shelters surrounded by a wire-mesh fence constructed by DANML. The human skeletons found in these cemeteries have been left *in situ* as have the associated bronze and stone funerary objects made. At HL-25 skeletal remains have been placed on raised, mobile supports, because of the possibility of flooding during the rainy season.



SHELTER COVERING EXPOSED BURIAL SITE HL-30 (HALIN)



PRE-PYU MORTUARY SITE HL-26 (HALIN)



PRE-PYU MORTUARY SITE HL-25 (HALIN)

Attributes of Criterion (iii) conserved at Halin

Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural protection

The principal land use within and around the Pyu Ancient Cities was irrigated field cultivation, (presumably of rice but this is yet to be scientifically verified). The continued use of the ancient field systems is apparent in the landscape within and around the Halin city walls. The landscape engineering which facilitated the expanded agricultural production of the Pyu Ancient Cities was based on construction, extension, and repeated maintenance of many water control features which are preserved and conserved today through traditional use. These include ponds and tanks, irrigation canals, dykes, and sluice gates built in relation to surrounding streams, seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*).



ANCIENT TANK CONSERVED THROUGH TRADITIONAL USE (HALIN)

Attributes of Criterion (iv) conserved at Halin

Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

The walled area of Halin is located just north of an area rich salt fields and hot springs in easy reach of both the Mu and Ayeyarwady river sheds. This location offered broad flat tracts of easily irrigated, cultivable land with low lying areas forming lakes such as the Halin-*in* and depressions where the Nagayon tank was built during later Pyu periods, in order, it is postulated, to meet the needs of an growing city population. When the soil in adjacent to the planned ramparts was dug up for the construction of the city walls in ancient times, the newly-created depression provided additional seasonally flooded zones that could be used for nursery rice cultivation. All of these features of the hydrological engineering associated with the urban area remain well preserved and intact within the present-day landscape of Halin nominated property and buffer zone and are conserved through their continuing use by the local farming communities.



RICE FIELDS IN AREA BUFFER ZONE OUTSIDE CITY WALL (HALIN)

Just north of the present-day village of Halingyi south of the ancient Halin city wall are hot springs where the 50 degree waters were channeled, traditionally during the Pyu era, into circular basins to form a group of bathing pools still frequented by local inhabitants. The present buildings were built approximately one hundred years ago during the early 20th century CE, but this important production area has been maintained through continuing local of use and site maintenance.



HOT SPRINGS AT HALINGYI VILLAGE (HALIN)

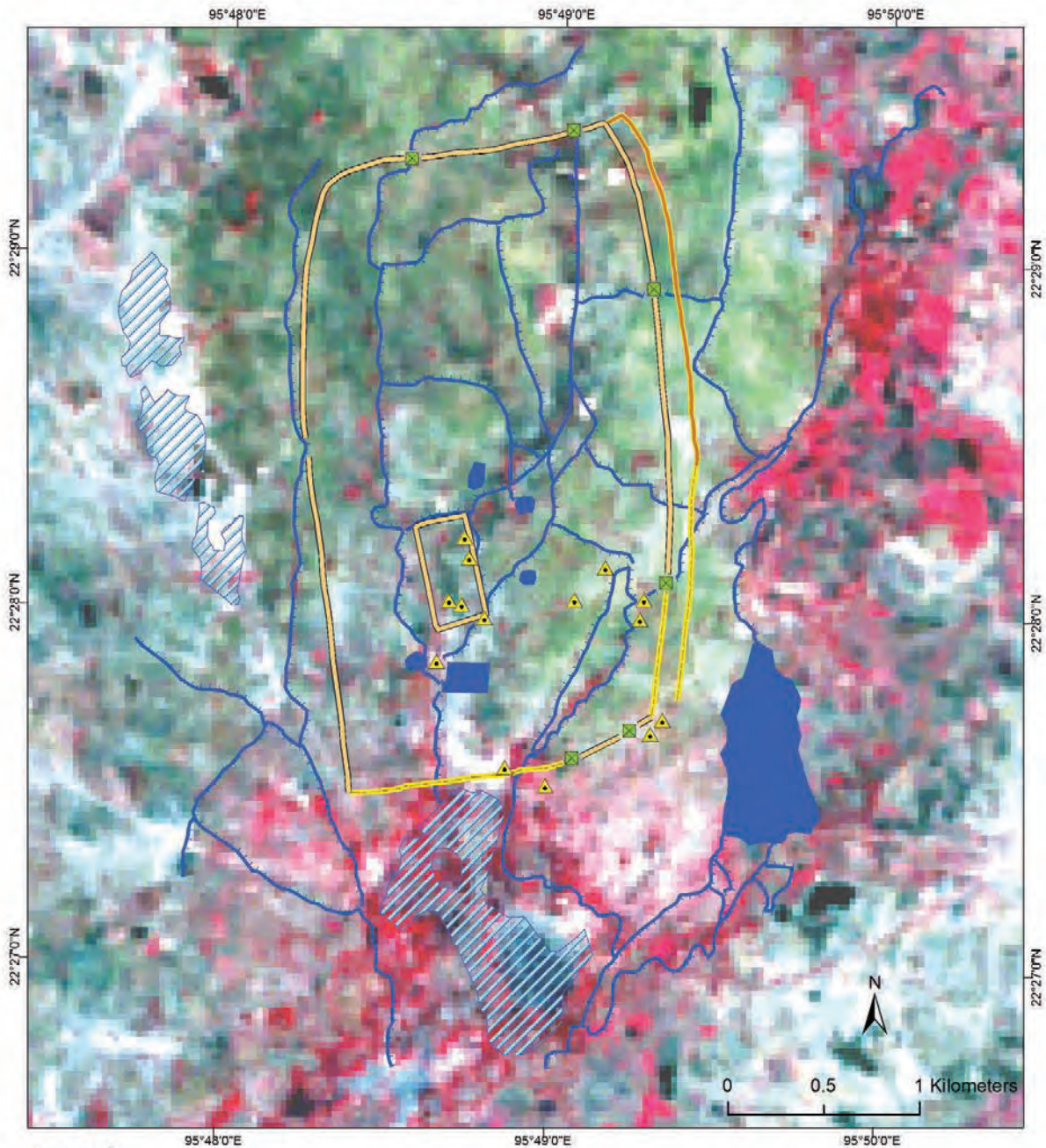
Other water features of the ancient urban site are also preserved through traditional use. An example is seen in a water reservoir near the excavated sites of HL-3 and HL-4 where a staircase, accessed by a doorway flanked by a small shrine of more recent date, leads down to the pond. Attributed to the Pyu era for the collection of rainwater, it remains in use today as the drinking water reserve for the village of Halingyi.



DRINKING WATER STORAGE TANK (HALIN)

The Nagayon tank or reservoir to the southeast of the ancient city wall is intact and well-preserved, although gradually modified over time. As noted, the construction of this feature adeptly exploited the landslope with the tank located in a natural depression or *in*. Many similar hydrological features of a smaller scale were also utilized to provide natural defense and water for the walled city. Water was diverted from these features on a seasonal basis with ephemeral materials such as bamboo and wood to construct small dams and weirs which have not survived in the archaeological record. Thus remains of the ancient management of the *in-gyi* (lake) and *in-aing* (seasonal water body) is seen primarily in the close inter-relationship between the natural hydrology and the manmade features, both the ancient walls and the continued seasonal construction, repair and extension of these in tandem with small-scale mechanisms. These features, a part of the hydrological engineering of all three Pyu Ancient cities, are particularly well-preserved and apparent in the relatively secluded setting at Halin.

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- ▲ Monuments — Brick walls — Ruined walls ■ Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- Gateways — Earthen walls — Canals ▨ Salt pans

Note:

- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

The Halin ancient city wall as well as its centrally-placed palace-citadel complex have been partly excavated and are maintained by DANML. Traces of the walls are still visible on the ground around the entire original perimeter of the ancient city site. Eroded by two thousand years of weathering processes, the brick remains of the ancient city wall are visible in low relief 1-2 meters wide and 0.5-1 meter high.

Some excavated wall features have been left as above-ground evidence of the ancient city with other sites having been excavated and refilled, a conservation practice which is becoming a DANML standard procedure for protecting certain types of structural remains after research has been completed. Other sections of the northern section of the Halin ancient city wall have not been excavated but are still clearly visible from aerial and satellite photographs, and can therefore be studied without the need for destructive excavation.



LOW RELIEF OF CITY WALL HL-3 (HALIN)

Non-invasive techniques of archaeological research such as these are being used increasingly by DANML to ensure the protection and conservation of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



PRESENT STATE OF ANCIENT CITY GATE HL-10 (HALIN)

All three Pyu Ancient Cities are characterized by the massive gates punctuating the city walls. These important features preserve super-imposed chronological evidence of Pyu-era construction, but their excavation and study present conservation challenges requiring decisions made by archaeologists



PRESENT STATE OF ANCIENT CITY GATE HL-31 (HALIN)

concerning what features and from which phase of construction to preserve. This is particularly seen in the gates and walls of the Pyu Ancient cities. The gates are massive at all the three cities, but the longest and widest gates are seen at Halin where for example, the southern wall gate (HL-10) is 5.18 meters wide and the two arms of the gate, each five meters thick, extend 82 meters on the west and 77 meters on the east. All excavated gates at Halin have the Pyu characteristic flared design, the walls of which have been restored and protected by two or three layers of new bricks added for conservation purposes and rising from

ground level to about 1-2 meters. At gate HL-33, traces of a wooden burned structure are recognizable and there is also a large portion of adjoining wall.

In several of the remains of the Halin city gates, holes in the foundation for wooden poles supporting a superstructure have been excavated. In addition, at HL-31 excavations highlighted two different levels of pavement, dating from two stages of construction and reconstruction during ancient Pyu times. To investigate the lower level, DANML almost completely removed the top level for a length of about ten meters, and that only the earliest phase of construction has been conserved *in situ*.



PRESENT STATE OF ANCIENT CITY GATE HL-17 (HALIN)

The conservation status of the city gates is generally good, and the restorations carried out have been discreet. The exposed ancient bricks, large and made with various impurities, often appear fractured, but this is a residual effect of their original firing. The layers of bricks added by site conservators to protect the ancient walls are also made of fragments of old bricks, from the site and with mortar. In British colonial times and until recently cement mortars were used by site conservators. DANML now has mandated the use of a traditional mortar consisting of lime and ground brick dust.

Analysis of the composition of the original Pyu-era bricks and mortar that bound them has not yet been carried out, but is on the research agenda of the Field School of Archaeology's conservation laboratory. A remaining conservation problem concerns those places where excavation has gone below the level of the gate's foundation and has been left unfilled, exposing the gate to erosion during intense monsoon rains. Fortunately, the ancient city site is generally well-drained naturally, and supplemented with strategic drains added by excavators at exposed features, in particular at the excavated city gates.



BACK-FILL OF EXCAVATION SITE OF PALACE-CITADEL HL-2 (HALIN)

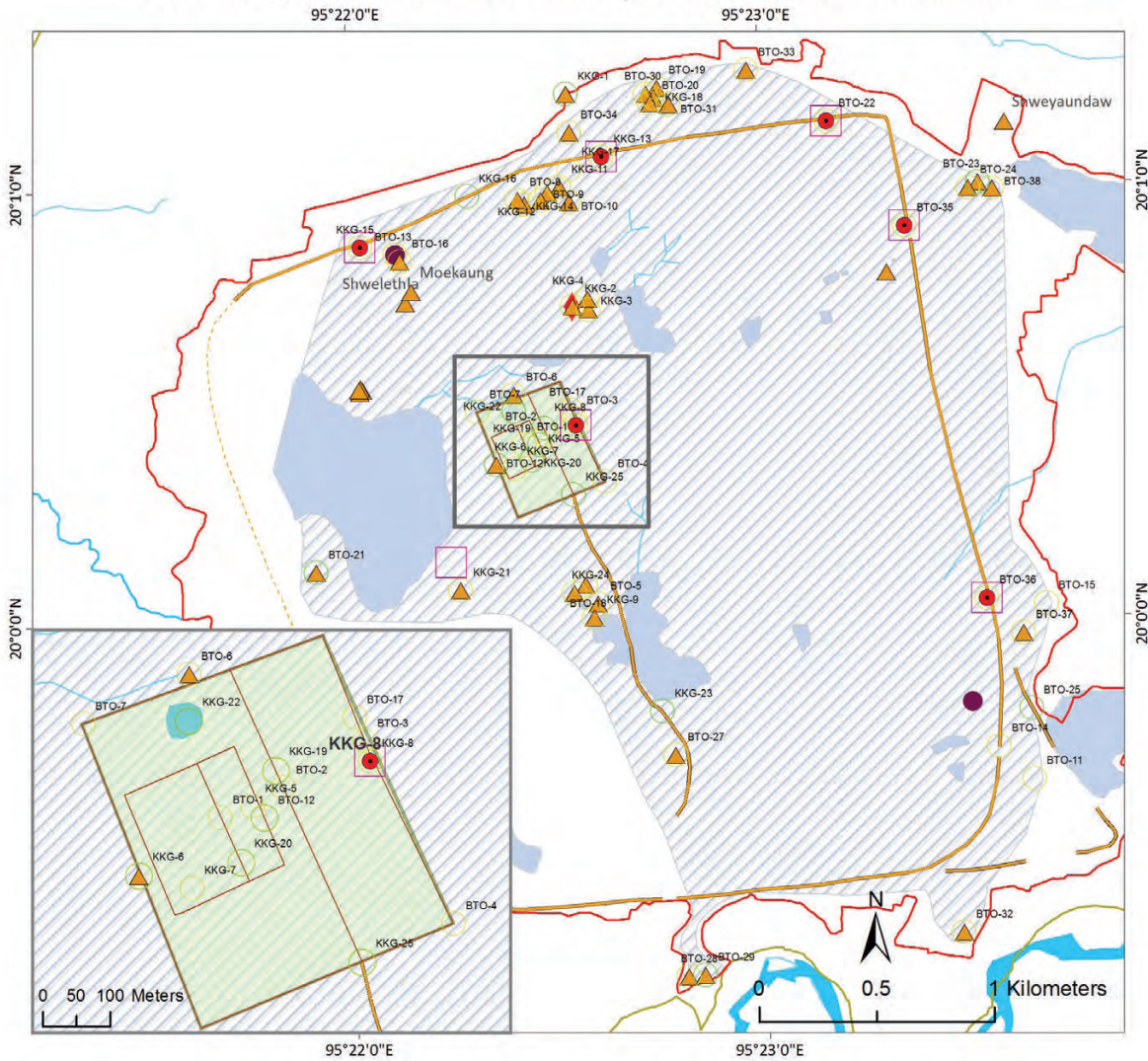
Ancient drainage is also apparent in the area around the central palace-citadel. There are recognizable traces of the foundations of a presumed ancient dam near the excavated sites of HL-1 and HL-2 that protected the palace-citadel complex from potential flooding which have been conserved by refilling of the excavation site.

4.a.2 Beikthano

Most of the area of the vast Beikthano Ancient City site, like Halin, consists of buried, unexcavated archaeology. Nonetheless, the entire ancient city moat and wall and associated hydrological features are visible as above-ground features, and relatively easily readable. Over the past one hundred years, this ancient city has received more attention by archaeologists and hence more, and a greater variety, of structures have been exposed. The exposed religious structures consist of numerous Buddhist *stupas*, monasteries, ritual halls, memorial halls with urn burials of cremated human remains. In relation to agricultural production of the Pyu period, there remains an interior canal network and storage facilities and granaries. The urban morphology remains in city gates and walls, a watch tower and a substantial moated and walled palace-citadel complex located, as at the other two Pyu Ancient Cities sites, in the center of the walled city. These exposed structures have been conserved by successively Departments of Public Works and are continuously maintained by DANML. The property at this site is therefore in a relatively good state of conservation, although continued exposure to weathering, particularly during the intense monsoon rains, affects all of the structures to some degree.

Large areas of the ancient city have not yet been excavated and are well conserved underground awaiting future research whether by excavation or by non-invasive investigation techniques. As access to the property is strictly controlled by DANML, the integrity of its buried archaeology as well as of the exposed structural remains is assured and conserved. In addition the two active monasteries located within the boundaries of the property are active partners in the conservation process of the property through their efforts at public education in the value of the property to the many Buddhist pilgrims who visit the monasteries annually for the purposes of participating in religious meditation retreats and to visit the ancient monuments.

Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering

Threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Beikthano Pyu Ancient City site

The threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Beikthano are mainly due to the residual effects of poor conservation work undertaken in the past.



*INADEQUATE REPAIR WORK USING CEMENT UNDERTAKEN IN THE PAST AT KKG-3 AND KKG-2
(BEIKTHANO)*

Because Beikthano was excavated earlier and then more extensively than the other two Pyu Ancient Cities sites, the conservation work carried out before and immediately after independence, has in some instances, failed, and in other places is no longer considered up to modern international standards expected of archaeological site conservation. In particular, the use of cement mortars to conserve the brick structural remains has, as is now evident, unfortunately resulted in hastening their deterioration, rather than helping. Another problem ensuing and enduring from past attempts at conservation of the excavated structures is the over-loading of the structurally weak ancient brick features with modern brick layers, added with the good intension to protect the ancient features. This has put undue structural stress on the fragile ancient materials leading to collapse of entire sections of the ancient structure, together with the modern additions bonded to the old with cement. In some instances, the resultant loss of ancient material has led to a distorted reading of the original structure. However DANML is now taking measures to correct or undue these past mistakes, and is in the process of removing the earlier added brick as well as the cement mortar used in earlier conservation works and is replacing the cement with a traditional mortar consisting of lime and ground brick dust.

A further threat to the conservation of the historical setting of Beikthano is the 1998 CE railway crossing the northern part of the property and a roadway leading to Magwe city running through the southern part of the property. Along these transportation arteries, there is some minor ribbon development of small service structures.

Attributes of Criterion (ii) conserved at Beikthano

Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Stupas and stupa-like structures

Some of the excavated *stupa* and *stupa*-like structures such as KKG-14, BTO-5 and BTO-16 have been consolidated *in situ*, conserving their form as excavated.



STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURE EXCAVATED BTO-16 (BEIKTHANO)

Some structures, excavated shortly after Independence, are poorly conserved by today's standards. A striking example is seen in the large radial *stupa* at KKG-3 with inadequate preservation, albeit that the form of the structure remains intact. This is one of the features most negatively affected by previous conservation/restoration attempts using incompatible materials, the negative effects of which

are gradually being reversed by DANML conservators trained at the Field School of Archaeology.



STUPA KKG-3 WITH INADEQUATE CONSERVATION WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE PAST (BEIKTHANO)

Monastic structures

The monastic structure of KKG-2, for example, is one of the most important religious structures at the site. Consisting of a wide central corridor flanked by eight small cells clearly, today the monastery reaches 3-4 meters above the ground. In spite of the rather poor quality of the original conservation work, the preservation of the building can be considered to be satisfactory. DANML has



STABILIZATION OF MONASTIC STRUCTURE KKG-2 UNDERTAKEN IN 2009 (BEIKTHANO)



PRESENT STATE OF MONASTIC STRUCTURE BTO-38 (BEIKTHANO)

provided temporary wooden supports to failing parts of the earlier consolidation work and plans to carry out re-consolidation measures using traditional mortar.

In contrast, the much later excavated structure at BTO-38, on the northeast outside the city walls, near the railroad is better preserved.

Memorial halls and ritual structures

The long rectangular memorial halls and other ritual structures of Beikthano are in varied states of preservation and conservation.

KKG-12, excavated in the earlier phases of exploration, remains recognizable with a well-preserved stairway of rounded steps.



RITUAL STRUCTURE WITH STAIRCASE KKG-12 (BEIKTHANO)



MEMORIAL HALL BTO-28 WITH BURIAL URNS WHERE SHELTER HAS PROVIDED ONLY PARTIAL PROTECTION (BEIKTHANO)

The much later excavations at BTO-28, a funerary area and memorial hall south of the village of Gyokkon has been preserved to show the finds of more than a hundred funerary urns distributed around and inside a small multi-platform building. The DANML has protected the entire site with a shed although the shelter has proven ineffective. A new shelter is under construction.

In some of the structures the contrast between old restoration and recent repair are clearly recognizable. In several cases there have been post-excavation structural failures due to poor execution of consolidation works, which have been repaired.



MEMORIAL HALL KKG-4 WITH INADEQUATE CONSERVATION OF BRICKWORK (BEIKTHANO)

This is seen, for example at a ritual structure excavated (KKG-4) which consists of only its foundations consolidated *in situ* by the excavators. Having a rectangular plan, the building was largely rebuilt using inadequate conservation methods for the layers above the original foundation.

Religious communities at Beikthano and conservation program DANML

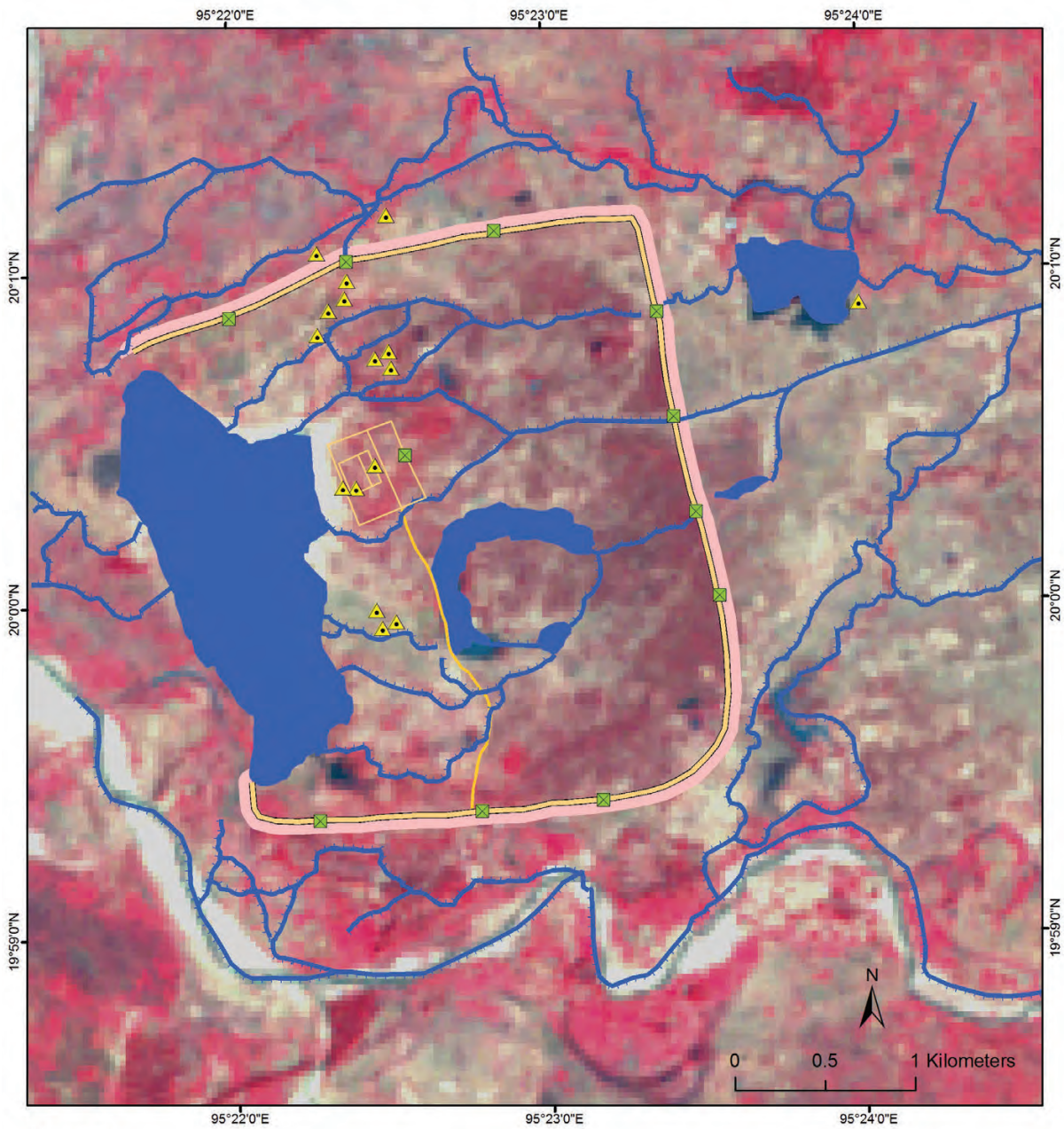
The only significant addition to the ancient religious landscape is one small modern Buddhist monastery with 3 resident monks located in the northeast quadrant of the property within the ancient city walls. This monastery although modern is dedicated to the ancient practice of Buddhist meditation and therefore is a continuing religious use of the property. The second, older and larger monastery, located outside the ancient city walls is an historic pilgrimage site, and is also therefore a continuing traditional use of the property. The location and use of both monasteries is derived from the continued sanctity attributed to Beikthano as one of the most important of the ancient Pyu city sites, a significant recognized and valued in the archaeological conservation and preservation programme of DANML.

Attributes of Criterion (iii) conserved at Beikthano

Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

A number of features at Beikthano testify to the expansion of agriculture, rise of specialized production, storage facilities, and evidence of cyclic processes of patronage and pilgrimage. The principal land use within and around Beikthano was field cultivation with ancient field systems visible in the irregular shape of early bunded rice fields within the southeast quadrant of the ancient city and outside the city wall within the buffer zone. The buffer zone has been demarcated with particular attention to the watershed of the ancient site, with ancient fields systems and old manmade water channels connecting the Sadon stream on the north of the site to upstream areas of paddy fields east of the ancient city wall. Within the property there is 1 farming village and within the buffer zone there are 12 farming villages of traditional vernacular architecture, ethnographically reminiscent of ancient Pyu farming settlements at Beikthano. The ancient location and setting are fully intact, undisturbed and unthreatened by modern development and its associated infrastructure.

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- Monuments
- Canals
- Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- Gateways
- Brick walls
- External burial mounds

Note:

- Archareological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

Traditional agricultural way of life conservation programme

The major settlement within the property is a traditional village, Innywagyi, located northwest of the ancient city area and close to a salty seasonal lake (*Inn-gyi*) converted into a water tank by at least the Pyu era. Within the village there are some constructions built in recent times, including a small *stupa* dating to the 19th century CE, which is in a poor state of repair. Overall, however, this traditional village, continually inhabited since at least the 1st millennium CE retains high ethno-archaeological value. The village lay-out is intact and the architectural form and construction material used in the traditional village houses are exceptionally well sustained, adding to the interpretation of the ancient agricultural way of life at the Pyu city.



TRADITIONAL FARMING VILLAGE OF INNYAWA-GYI (BEIKTHANO)

Manufacturing areas and commodity production

A number of rectangular structures providing storage for rice and other produce such as BTO-1 to BTO-3 and KKG-7 have been excavated adjacent to the Beikthano palace-citadel. These structures demonstrate in spatial terms the close functional links between the royal administrative power at the center of the city and the city's economic prosperity based on surplus agricultural production, including food storage facilities for re-distribution to the local population and traders.

BTO-1 to BTO-3 and BTO-4 are eroded brick walls on the south and north near the eastern wall of the palace-citadel. Of the storage facilities, KKG-7 illustrates the principal features of this type of construction. It is a well-preserved and conserved rectangular structure abutting the innermost wall of the



STORAGE FACILITIES KKG-7(BEIKTHANO)

palace-citadel containing five small and one medium-sized chamber thought to be royal strongrooms and depositories testifying to the ancient storage facilities for rice and other commodities.

Attributes of Criterion (iv) conserved at Beikthano

Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

Beikthano contains numerous geospatial features associated with its urban morphology including the location of the city wall adjacent to large seasonal water features, the city wall and gates and the area of the palace-citadel. All of the significant urban features of illustrating the distinctive Pyu city are protected and conserved to a degree through continuing traditional farming within in the property boundaries at Beikthano. Inside the walls, in addition to the excavated features described below, there are numerous unexcavated mounds located in generally isolated positions which DANML has identifies as being of archaeological interest. The condition of these areas is good, with the archaeological remains well-protected underground.

The internal modern roads within in the property have low-impact on the property’s historic urban landscape and serve to bring visitors to the most important of the excavated sites and to the DANML site museum. The paved road running north from the main highway through the east side of the property leads to the two active monasteries located within the boundaries of the property. Overall, the conservation of the integrity and authenticity of the property’s ancient geospatial setting is assured through the protection of the entire ancient city areas as an archaeological research zone under the authority of the DANML and through the continuing traditional agricultural use within and outside the ancient walls.

City walls and gates



PRESENT STATE OF ANCIENT CITY WALL BTO-14
(BEIKTHANO)

The ancient gates of Beikthano are clearly recognizable because of the flared funnel-shape of the arms shape characteristic if Pyu city gates. There remain a few layers of original bricks, which have been superimposed, for protective purposes by 2-3 new layers of bricks typically using ancient bricks recovered *in situ* as surface finds not associated with an identifiable ancient structure.



FLARING FUNNEL-SHAPE FORM OF ANCIENT CITY GATE
KKG-15 (BEIKTHANO)

Archaeological excavations of one of the eastern gates of Beikthano, site BTO-36, are currently in progress and illustrate a different conservation issue, presenting a problem for both conservation and interpretation. At this site, the ancient gate feature is crossedby a modern paved road that runs along the inner side of the east wall at a level of about one meter higher than the original street plan.

Palace-citadel

There are few traces remaining of the buildings inside the walls of the palace. A single large structure is recognizable which was heavily restored by its original excavators some 50 years ago. The walls of the palace, however, are still visible for long stretches, especially in along the east and west sides. The walls near the gate of the palace have been restored and are protected by one or two courses of recovered bricks. In the remaining parts of the wall are still clearly recognizable by the numerous traces of clay and bricks visible at ground level.

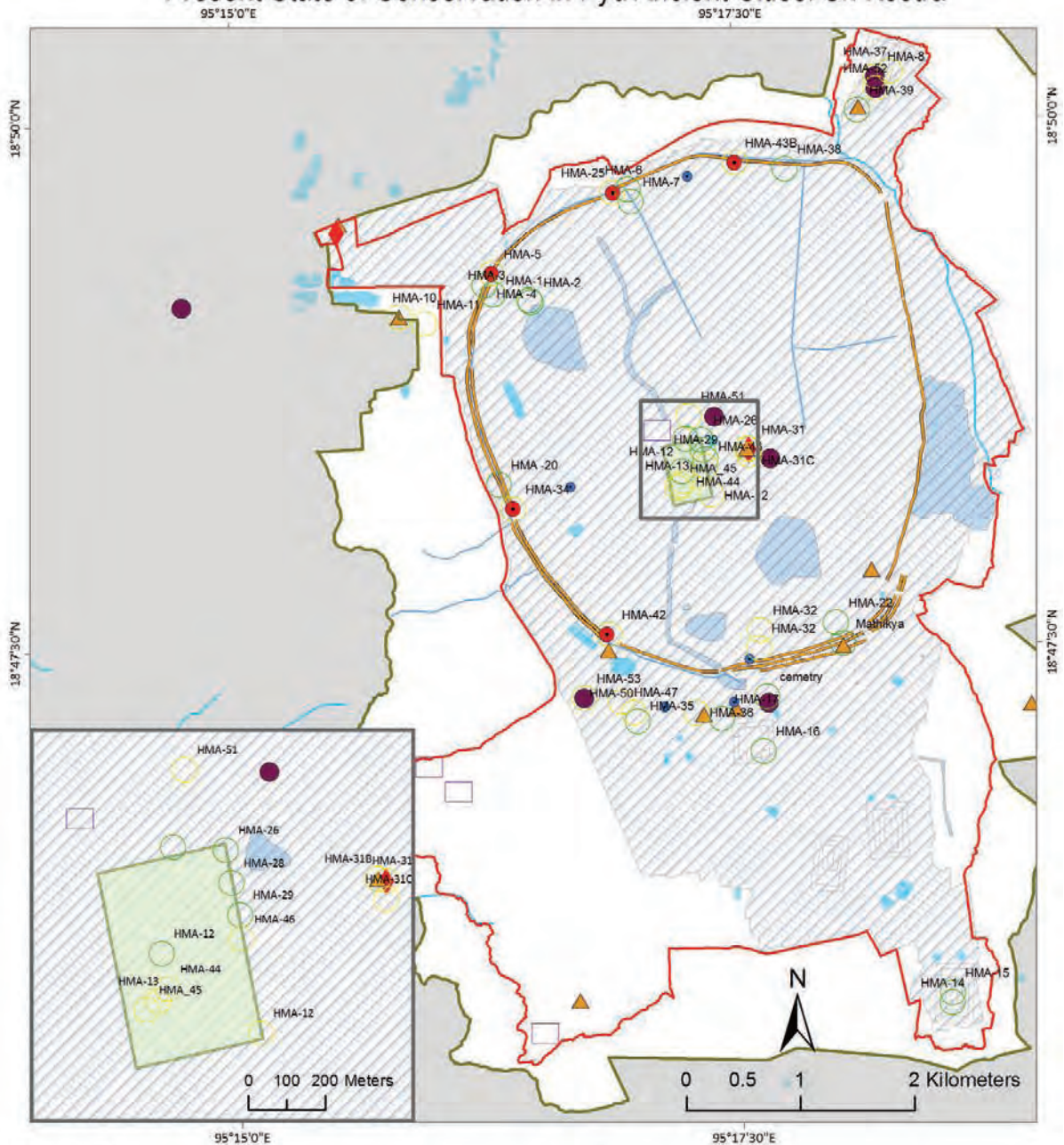


FOUNDATIONS OF PALACE-CITADEL BTO-3 (BEIKTHANO)

4.a.3 Sri Ksetra

Sri Ksetra was the first of the three Ancient Pyu Cities sites to be excavated, and therefore the first to be subject to consolidation, conservation, and limited restoration by its excavators. Archaeological investigations of the site began in 1907 CE and were usually followed by consolidation of the exposed ancient brickwork. Over the past one hundred years, a total of 90 mounds containing ancient structures have been excavated to date: 37 during British colonial period and 53 after independence in 1948 CE. Some of these excavated sites have been refilled; others left exposed but unconsolidated; others have been consolidated; and a few have been more extensively restored where their original features are evident. However, only a few of the excavated structures and other ancient features at Sri Ksetra can be said to be scientifically conserved, due to the lack of expertise, budgetary provision, and, in general, the low priority placed on conservation in contract to the high priority placed on archaeological excavation for research purposes. Since 2005 CE, however, DANML, through its Field School of Archaeology in Pyay, has place a new and high priority on conservation of all features of the Pyu Ancient Cities sites and in correcting the mistakes of past poor or inadequate conservation works.

Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Pyu-taik (burial platform)
- Hydrological engineering

In contrast to the excavated features, the conservation of the standing monuments (such as the three large *stupas* and remains of monasteries) has been comparatively satisfactory. As has been explained above, continued public veneration of these Pyu-era structures has assured their protection, care, and routine maintenance throughout history by the attention given to the conservation of these structures by Buddhist monks resident on site, temple trustees, and lay devotees. Starting in the early 20th century CE, attention paid by the public works departments of both the British colonial and the most-independence Myanmar governments – and then by the Department of Archaeology, and more recently by DANML – have increasingly systematically protected the venerated ancient *stupas* and other culturally still-significant structures from lightning strike, earthquake, storm winds, rainwater penetration, fungus and vegetal growth, and other threats to their integrity and authenticity. This work has included annual removal of all vegetation, pointing of the brickwork where eroded mortars have exposed it to rainwater penetration, replacement of lost brickwork where this loss presented problems of structural integrity, strengthening against possible earthquakes, the addition of quick-evacuation drainage to the superimposed platforms of and around the monuments, installation of lightning rods, and so forth. In addition, in the case of exposed megalithic free-standing sculpture and inscriptions, shelters have been built to protect these important attributes of Pyu civilization; while smaller moveable items have been placed in the site museums for protection and conservation.

Through these processes, the three most important Pyu-era *stupas* at Sri Ksetra – Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama – are well preserved intact and stand to their original lofty heights. Many other structures, constructed during the Pyu period and later restored during the subsequent Bagan historical period (9th-12th centuries CE) are likewise preserved intact and complete. Structurally all of these important monuments are well-conserved, in good condition, and retain their original form and design, although their surface plasterwork has for the most part been lost through more than one thousand years of weathering and exposure to the harsh alternately arid and wet seasonal monsoon climate of the region in which they are located.

The city walls and gates are well preserved, although in places where the railroad and roads pass over/through the walls there has been some loss of original material, notably at the Lulin-kyaw gate. The water tanks and other hydrological features are visible on site and in aerial and satellite images, but the system has not been thoroughly mapped nor investigated archaeologically. Outside the ancient city walls, but still within the property boundaries, the most important ritual structure of HMA-53, with its over three hundred terracotta burial urns, is in a satisfactory state of conservation.

Like Halin and Beikthano, the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site is, for the most part, an unexcavated archaeological research preserve. The underground remains are well protected by DANML on-site management staff and not subject to looting or otherwise unauthorized disturbance. Those structures and archaeological features which have been exposed have been consolidated *in situ*, with the most important movable properties removed to the site museum or protected by purpose-built covered and fenced shelters.

Threats to the Outstanding Universal Value of Sri Ksetra Pyu Ancient City site

With regard to threats arising from development pressures of the expanding city of Pyay these are manifested in several ways. Firstly, local government agencies prefer to follow the practice established in British colonial times to situate public infrastructure on the massive ancient city walls and within the typically higher ground within the ancient city. This has over the past one hundred fifty years results in the placement through the northern part of the property, safe from the possibility of seasonal flooding, of a railway line, a road, a gas pipelines, and pylons to support high-tension electricity wires. Secondly, and for similar reasons, expanding populations from Pyay were encouraged by the government in the 1970s CE to settle in some parts of the property where they were allocated residential plots. Thirdly, local farmers, who have always exploited the land within the ancient walled city for agricultural purposes due to the fact that it is both well-drained and also near to a year-round supply of water available in the Pyu-era artificial water tanks which still serve their original purpose, have been encouraged to adopt modern methods of deep-plough farming and to switch from irrigated rice to non-traditional cash crops, activities which both threaten the underground archaeological remains and distort the traditional landscape of the property. Fourthly, the rapid expansion of cement construction in the vicinity of the property as the city of Pyay expands has increased the demand for sand and gravel, which is conveniently mined from ancient streambeds, a practice which also contributes to the distortion of the historic landscape. Fifthly, a long-established and very popular local pastime is “gold sieving” or the practice of prospecting for small gold ornament or pieces of gold leaf eroded out of the ground after heavy rains. These surface finds find their way into local gold shops and are popular souvenir items.

Physical conservation measures applied to specific attributes at Sri Ksetra Pyu Ancient City site

Attributes of Criterion (ii) conserved at Sri Ksetra

Religious monuments and monastic architectre

Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama are the three largest and most monumental of the still-standing *stupas* at Sri Ksetra. All are located within the boundaries of the nominated property, although one of them Bawbawgyi is located outside the ancient city wall on the south. During the 1st millennium CE Pyu era and in subsequent historical dynastic periods, all three have been repaired and restored numerous times. Due continued care and maintenance by the local community, augmented with the work of the government services over the past one hundred and ten years, they are in a satisfactory state of conservation, although all three have lost most of their original plaster covering which renders the exposed brickwork vulnerable to rain water infiltration. DANML has installed quick-evacuation drains at all three sites, in order to eliminate any standing water which could penetrate into and weaken the foundations of these massive and extremely heavy structures.

Bawbawgyi is located outside the city wall about 420 meters south of the city wall and is the tallest of the three *stupas*. It stands on 5 terraces of diminishing dimension and rises to a height of 46 meters. Traces of a series of restoration works, dating from various historical periods, are evident on the cylindrical *stupa*-body as well as on the terraces.



BAWBAWGYI STUPAIN THE 1940'S AND AT PRESENT (SRI KSETRA)

Payagyi *stupa* is located in the northwest quadrant of the ancient city about 1,500 meters from the city wall. Close to the *stupa* it is a modern Buddhist monastery popular for meditation retreats. Also on this *stupa* traces of various historical restoration works are evident.



PAYAMA STUPA IN THE 1940'S AND AT PRESENT (SRI KSETRA)



PRESENT STATE OF PAYAGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

The Payama *stupa* is located on the northeast side of the walled site, 450 meters from the ancient city wall. It too has traces of restoration work during successive historical periods.

The square-plan religious structure known as *Lemyethna* ('Four Faces'), with the four entrances as the cardinal points, is located 290 meters outside the



LEMETHNA RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE (SRI KSETRA)

ancient city but still within the boundaries of the nominated property. A temporary iron ligature has been added to support the walls pending further conservation work by DANML. It is a square shrine with sides of 11.50 meters and a three-terraced roof. The entrances were blocked with brick by early excavators/conservators in keeping with the practice of the British colonial Public Works Department of that time.



PRESENT STATE OF PAYA-TAUNG (SRI KSETRA)

The Paya-taung structure was excavated in 1967-68 CE. Though intact part of the inner vault of this building's superstructure has collapsed and the north wall is significantly bulged. The roof has sizeable cracks through which large quantities of water enter into the building during the rainy season requiring repeated maintenance attention.

The DANML programme of preservation and conservation has included attention



MONASTERY STRUCTURE NEAR PAYAMA STUPA HMA-8 (SRI KSETRA)

to those structures identified as ancient monasteries. One example, near the Payama *stupa* on the northeast of the sites, has been included in the recent program of works with the present state illustrating the complex structure resulting from monastic refurbishments over successive periods.

Mortuary areas

The well-known and much-studied Beikthano Queen's Cemetery containing a number of stone urns dating to the 1st millennium CE Pyu era is located just outside the ancient city to the south. The large stone burial urns, excavated and then re-filled, are protected by a roof erected by DANML providing a good state of conservation.

The cemetery area of HMA-53 is located inside the ancient city wall in the southern sector of the city, not far from Bawbawgyi. Considering the impressive character of the site with more than 300

terracotta urns found in successive layers, DANML has opted to leave all findings *in situ* protected with a light modern super-structure allowing visitors to see the continued use of the site.



BEIKTHANO QUEEN'S CEMETERY
(SRI KSETRA)



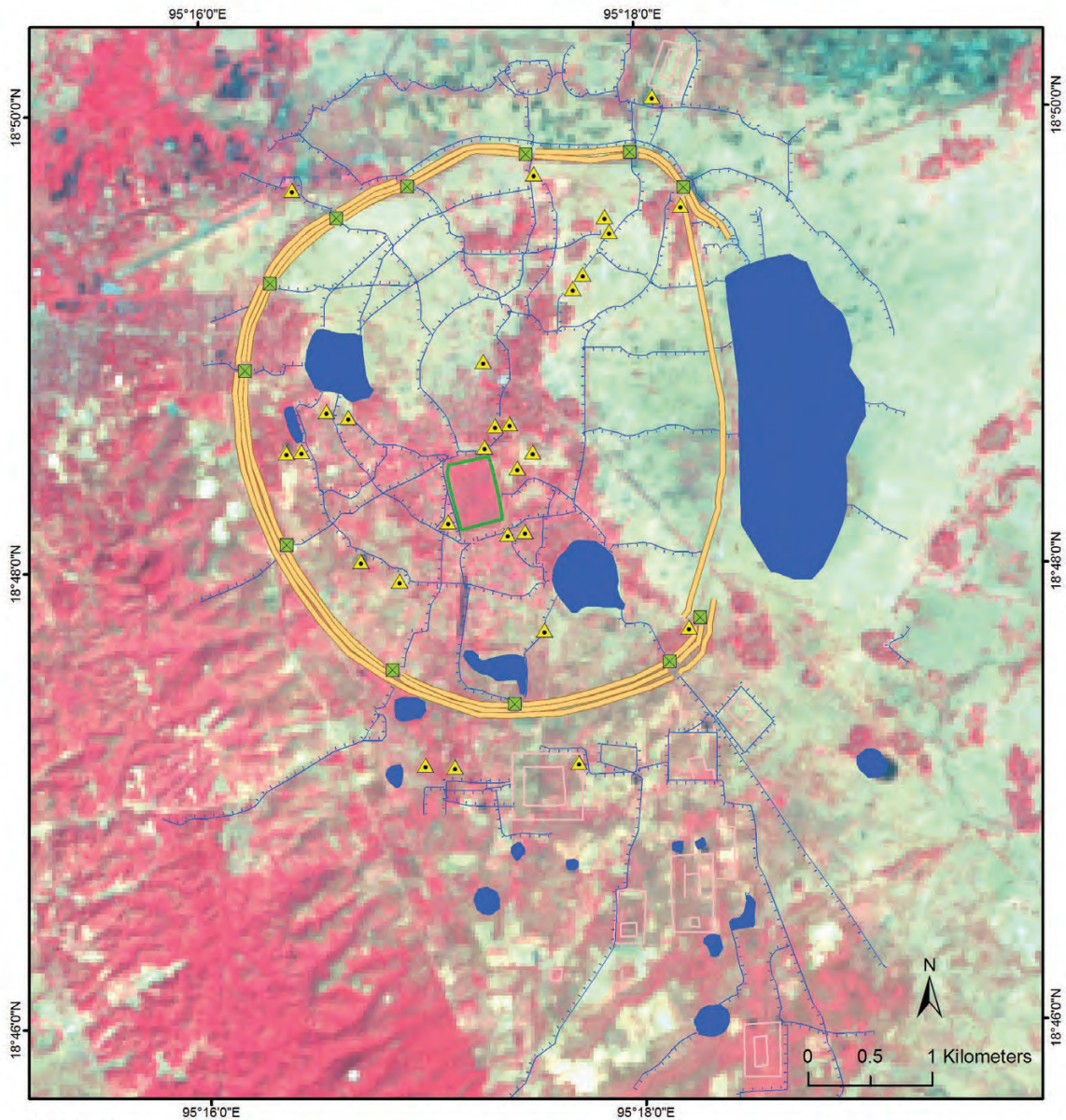
INTERIOR OF SHELTER FOR EXCAVATED HMA-53 (SRI KSETRA)

Attributes of Criterion (iii) conserved at Sri Ksetra

Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

As with the other two Pyu Ancient Cities sites, ancient field systems for irrigated rice agriculture are also visible at the Sri Ksetra site, particularly in the area around the Payama *Pyu-taik* on the northeast of the city wall and at the Paya-taung compound northeast of the palace-citadel complex. However, in some parts of the property the ancient irregular field system has been over-written with the more regular field pattern required by the modern irrigation system introduced during British colonial times.

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- ▲ Monuments - - - Canals - - - Burial terraces ■ Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- ⊗ Gateways — Walls and moats □ Palace-citadel

Note:

- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005



SOUTHERN ARM OF THE MOAT (SRI KSETRA)

Other ancient water bodies also survive, such as the Shanlebyin and Yindaikkwin and additional canals and moats inside the southern part of the Sri Ksetra ancient city site, of which large earthen embankments are still clearly visible. These ancient water features are still functioning and well preserved through continued use by local farmers.

Attributes of Criterion (iv) conserved at Sri Ksetra

Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

Through continuing traditional use, all of the hydrological features which determined the location of the ancient city of Sri Ksetra remain preserved in the landscape within the boundaries of Sri Ksetra and in the property's buffer zone. The principal features of the city including massive brick walls with surrounding moats and entry gates are an active part of the conservation and preservation programme of the DANML.

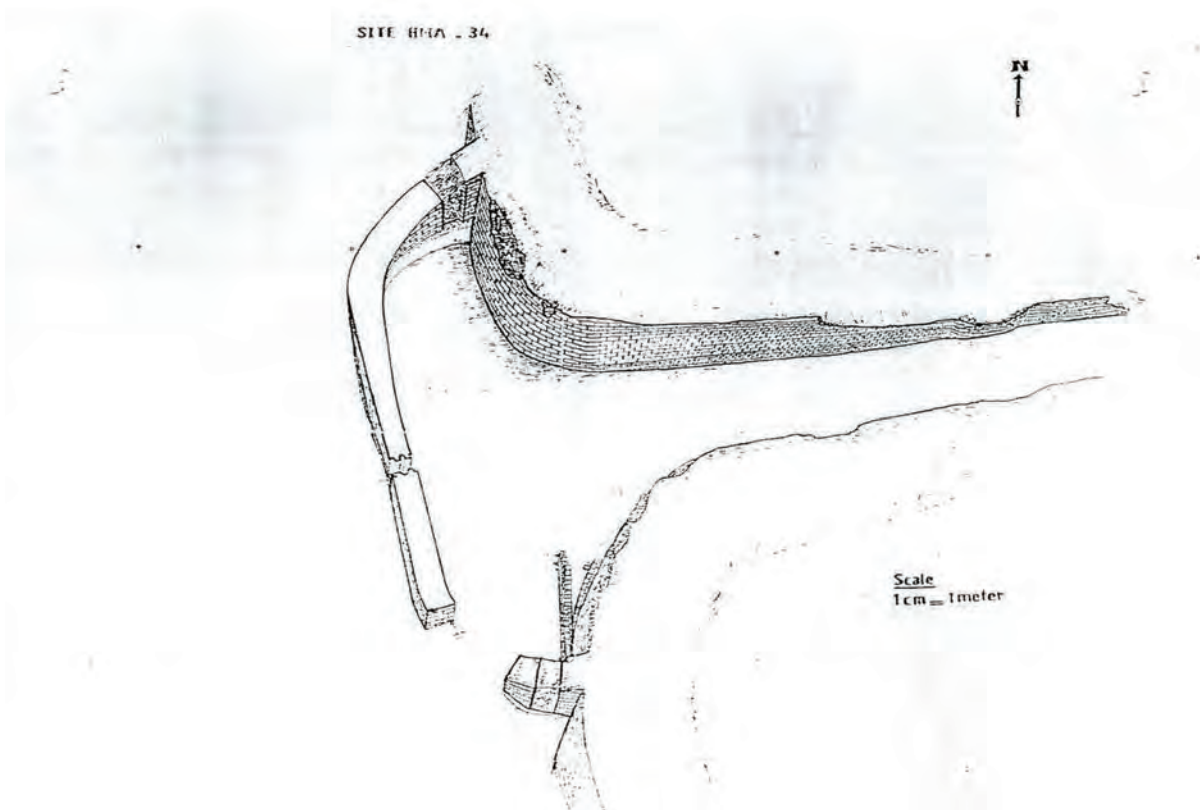


PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MOAT (SRI KSETRA)

The area of the ancient city is clearly defined and well preserved in the landscape in spite of the alterations additions to the landscape as a result of government infrastructure projects and modern farming practices. In some sections (northeast and south) where traces of the ancient walls are more difficult to read, the perimeter of the ancient city is defined by the moats and natural water channels that the city.

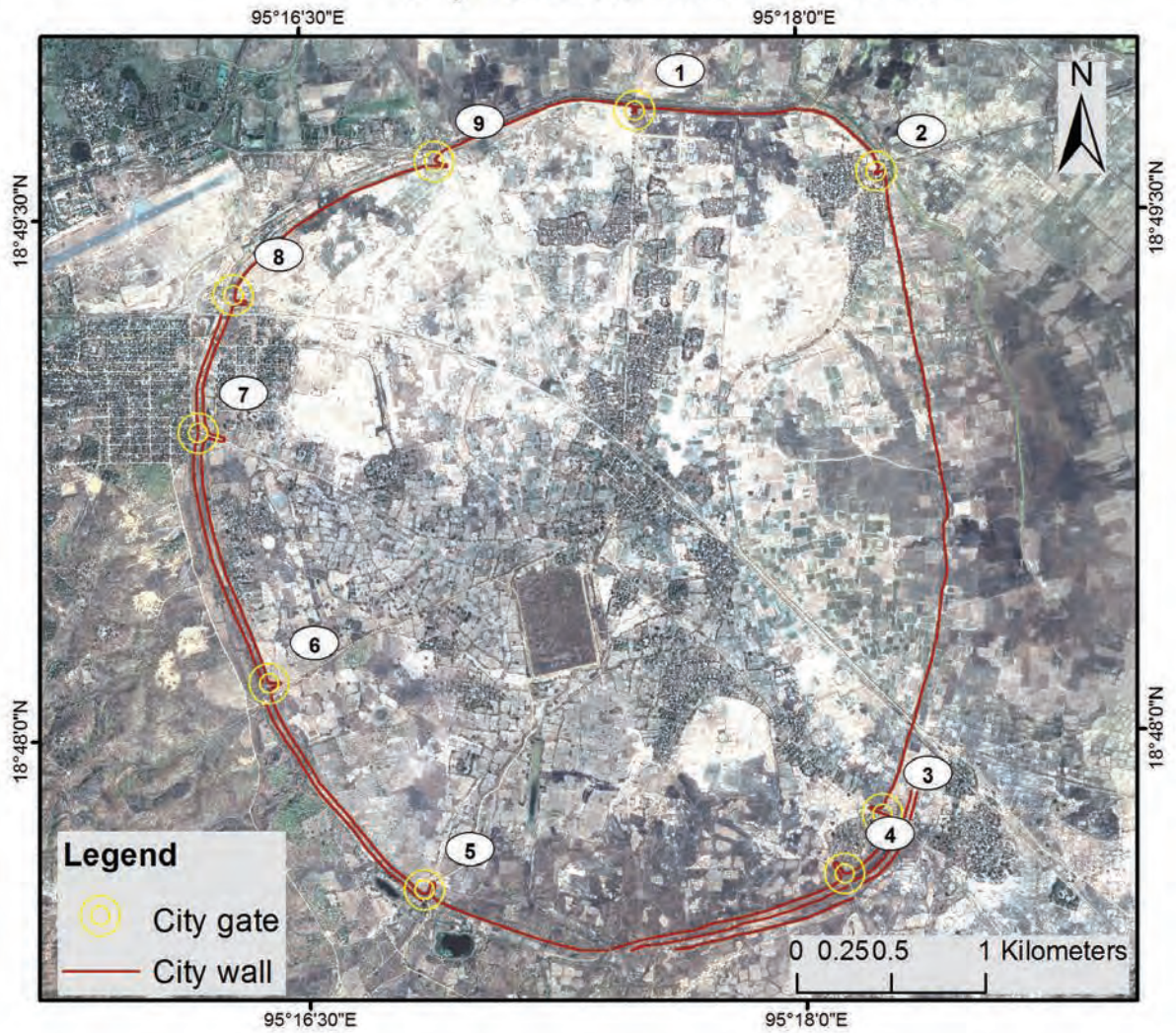
Much of the city wall and portions of its related moats have been excavated and are in a good state of conservation. Of the twelve gates of the ancient city recorded in Chinese annals of the time, nine have been excavated and show evidence of repeated rebuilding and restoration throughout history. The excavated portion have been consolidated by their excavators and maintained by DANML.

Lulinkyaw Gate is one the most impressive gates. Located at the central west side of the ancient city wall, it has been restored and repaired several times.



LULINKYAW GATE (SRI KSETRA)
(DANML DRAWING BY MYINT AUNG)

City Walls and Gates: Sri Ksetra

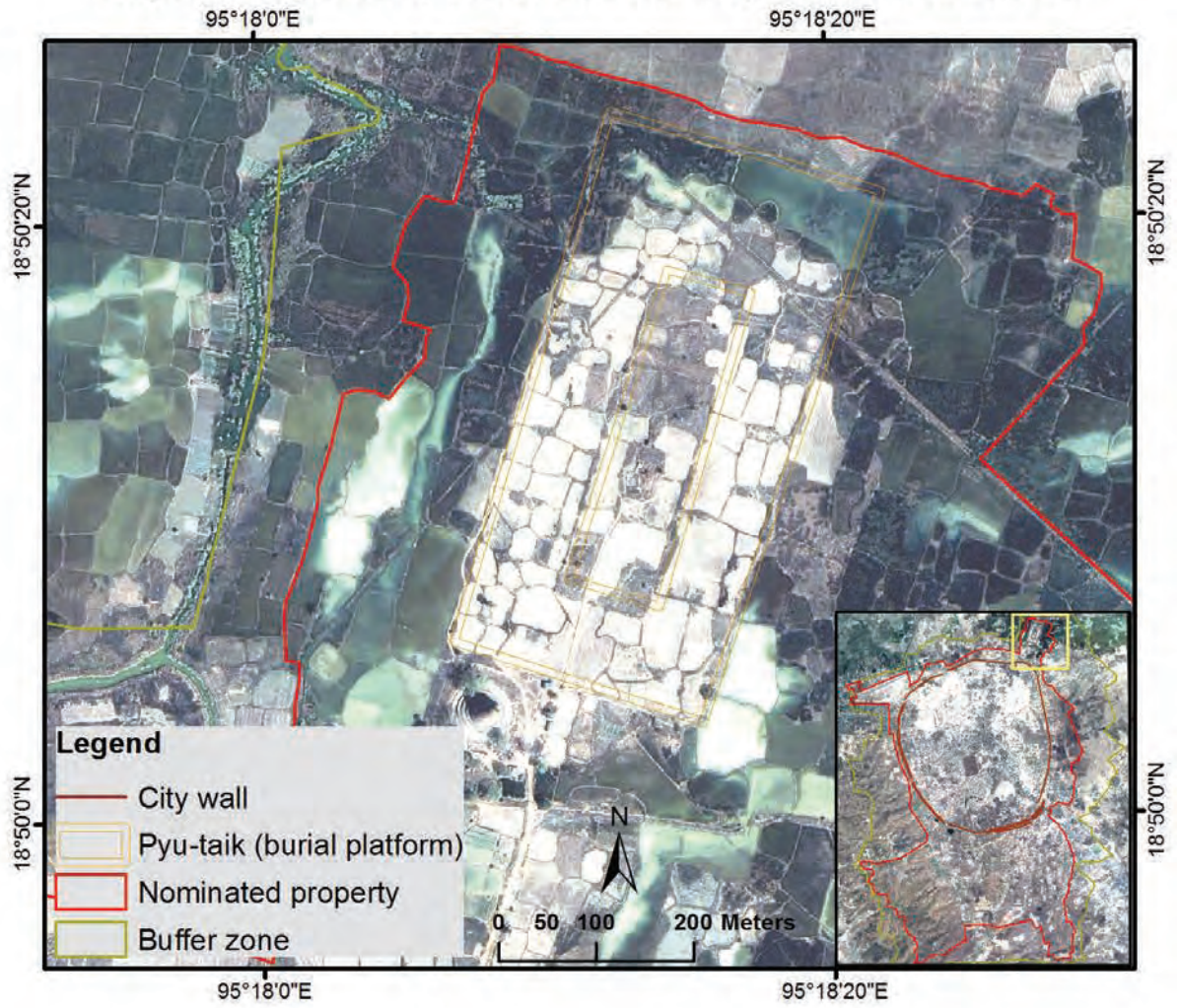


Palace-citadel

The palace-citadel complex is a large rectangular area located in the center of the ancient city, consisting of buildings whose complexity makes numbering them uncertain. This is enclosed with a wall 530 meters long and 375 meters wide which was first excavated in 1908 CE and has been re-investigated at least 20 times by archaeologists over the past one hundred years. Each excavator consolidated different parts of the exposed structures, some more skillfully than others.

Other large walled enclosures with dimensions similar to those of the palace complex have been excavated outside the ancient city wall, such as a large rectangular doubled-walled structure abutting the northeast edge of Payama *stupa*. These are known as *Pyu-taik* and, as discussed earlier, are a unique and characteristic feature of Pyu Ancient Cities containing evidence for the clan-based social structure of the ancient Pyu, and also artifacts related to Pyu intangible cultural heritage such as bronze figures of musicians and dancers found at the Payama *Pyu-taik*. Their significance has dictated that these structures have been a focus of archaeological investigation and hence of conservation over the past one hundred years.

Payama Pyu-taik, Northeast of City Wall: Sri Ksetra



4.b Factors affecting the property

Identifying the factors affecting the property for priority management

As explained in 4.a above, the particular challenges of the conservation of the physical remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities result from their antiquity. To a lesser extent, external factors such as modern deep-draft agricultural plowing technologies may pose a challenge to the conservation of still buried archaeological remains located within the nominated property. Additionally to the change in agricultural technologies, the conversion of some of the farm land from traditional wet-rice paddy fields to non-traditional cash crops may pose a threat to the continued authenticity in terms of historic land-use of the property. At the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, located near the modern city of Pyay, expanding population pressure in and nearby the property also presents a management challenge to that site's integrity. Also at Sri Ksetra, the location of the ancient city site on ground slightly elevated above surrounding low-lying and easily-flooded paddy fields has resulted that various government departments have, since the British colonial period, opted to construct public infrastructure such as a road, a railway line, an (unused) airfield, and more recently a gas pipeline, and high-wire electricity pylons, across the site of the ancient city. Although limited at present, the anticipated future pressure from increasing tourism at the property will also present challenges for the conservation of the property, in particular to the standing religious monuments which will be exposed to the most visitor pressure. It can also be anticipated that there may be pressure from public demand and supported by the *sangha* (monk body) for the renovation of the most venerated *stupas*, in keeping with traditional religious practice.

In light of the multiplicity, complexity, and inter-relatedness of the factors affecting the property, the Pyu Ancient Cities Property Management Plan (PMP) is structured to focus attention on those factors mostly affecting and/or potentially affecting the integrity and authenticity of these attributes of the property. The monitoring indicators, their measures and periodicity, as listed in 6.a of the Nomination Dossier, are used to establish priorities among these factors, to ensure management attention is directed to the most urgent issues.

(i) Development pressures

Although all three of the constituent sites which comprise the property – Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra – are located in rural, agricultural areas, there exist nonetheless a number of factors associated with rural economic development which affect the sites of the property.

a. Adoption of modern agricultural practices

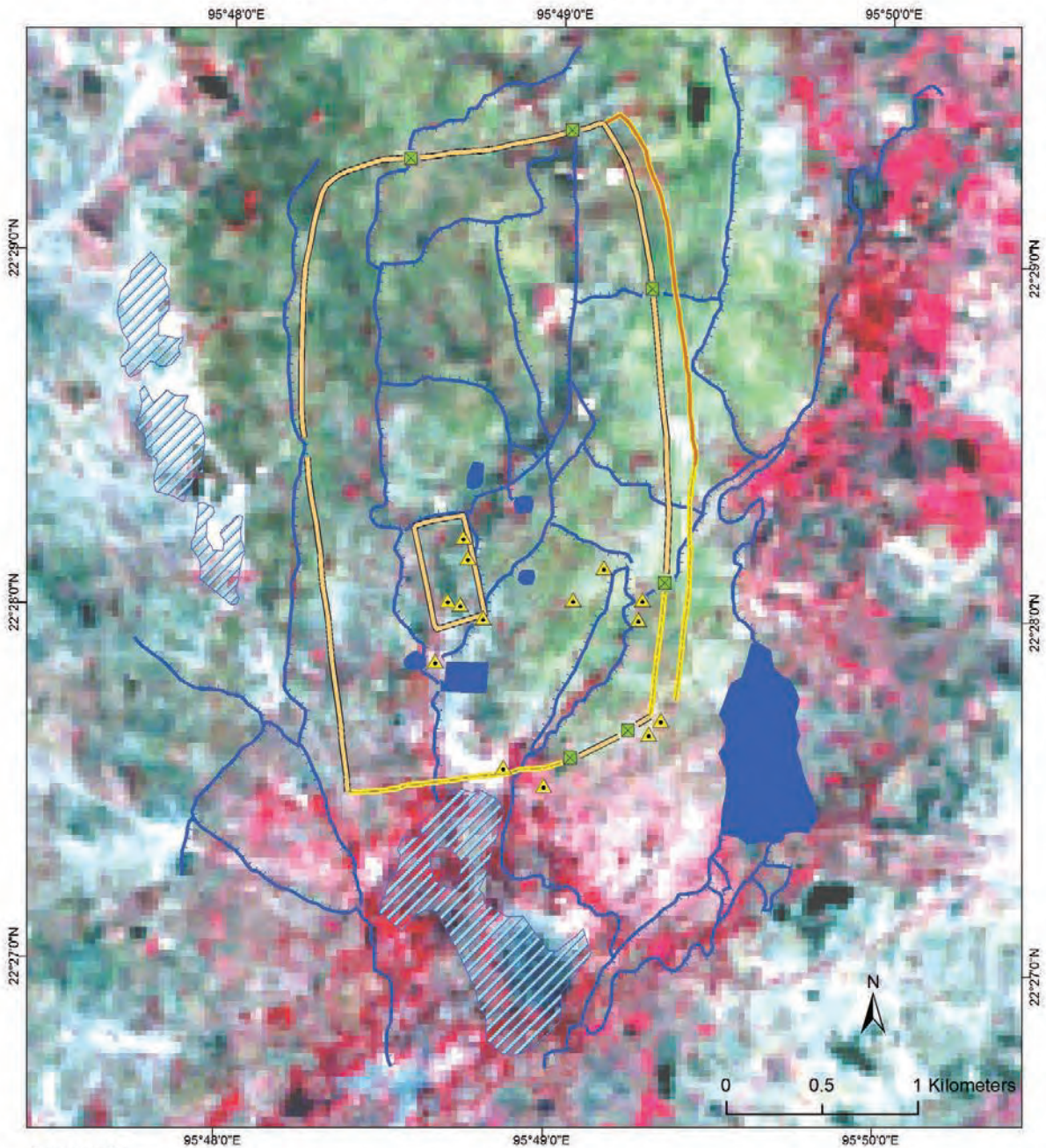
Adoption of modern agricultural practices, most specifically mechanized deep-draft plowing which can disturb unexcavated archaeological layers, may potentially present a problem negatively affecting the integrity of the property due to the large areas covered by the ancient city sites and to the fact that, as in ancient times, these sites continue to be favourable places for the growing of rice and other crops due to the year-round presence of water. At Halin and Beikthano, traditional shallow-draft plowing is still the only form of agriculture practiced within the property and the buffer zones, but at Sri Ksetra, which is near the modern city of Pyay, one of the important market towns of central Myanmar, the potentially negative effects of the introduction of mechanized plowing are recognized and monitored.

Halin

The close relationship between the ancient city and the hydrology of its landscape setting can be seen clearly in the image below. Also visible are the unexcavated archaeological mounds of ancient settlements within the property boundary but outside the ancient city wall and within the buffer zone. There is congruity between the ancient settlement pattern and land use and the present-day settlement pattern and land-use. The agricultural areas surrounding the ancient city were low-density areas of habitation, and have continued to be so throughout history until today. This is particularly true of Halin where there are habitations in low density and concentrated in a few small agricultural villages distributed throughout the buffer zone, near water course and agricultural field. Here farming practices are traditional, using oxen to plough the wet-rice paddy fields.

The developmental phases of the ancient hydrology of Halin have been investigated in surveys and provide an understanding of the relationship between man and the environment of that period and, therefore, are important for understanding how to manage the site so as to preserve its ancient ecology. In geological times before there was established settlement in the area, the stream of Ngayanoh-chaung to the north of the property flowed in south-westerly direction creating a swampy alluvial fan. When Halin city was built, this stream was used as the city moat, its water channelled into the city for the needs of its residents and then discharged into lake, modified into a large holding tank, or *in-gyi*, south of the city. In the center of the ancient city there is a trace of circular man-made lake, visible from satellite imaging, which scholars assume served both to control excess water flow during the rainy season and as a water storage tank during the dry season. After the abandonment of the ancient city, the maintenance of this ingenious system of urban water management was neglected, but a second ancient tank, constructed in a low area to the east of the city presumably to store water for agricultural irrigation, known as the Nagayon has continued to be used and maintained by local farmers.

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- ▲ Monuments — Brick walls — Ruined walls ■ Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- Gateways — Earthen walls — Canals ▨ Salt pans

Note:

- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

Beikthano

All of the Pyu Ancient City sites are associated with one or more low-lying areas where water collected naturally during the rainy season and where by the ingenious construction of embankments and sluice gates the ancient Pyu converted these low-lying areas into large, lake-like water tanks, increasing their capacity and enabling a year-round supply of water. The *in-gyi*, or large water tank of Beikthano, which captures water from the Sadon and Yanpe streams, is still functioning and used by the village farmers resident within the property who, like at Halin continue to cultivate wet rice and seasonal vegetables in a traditional manner.



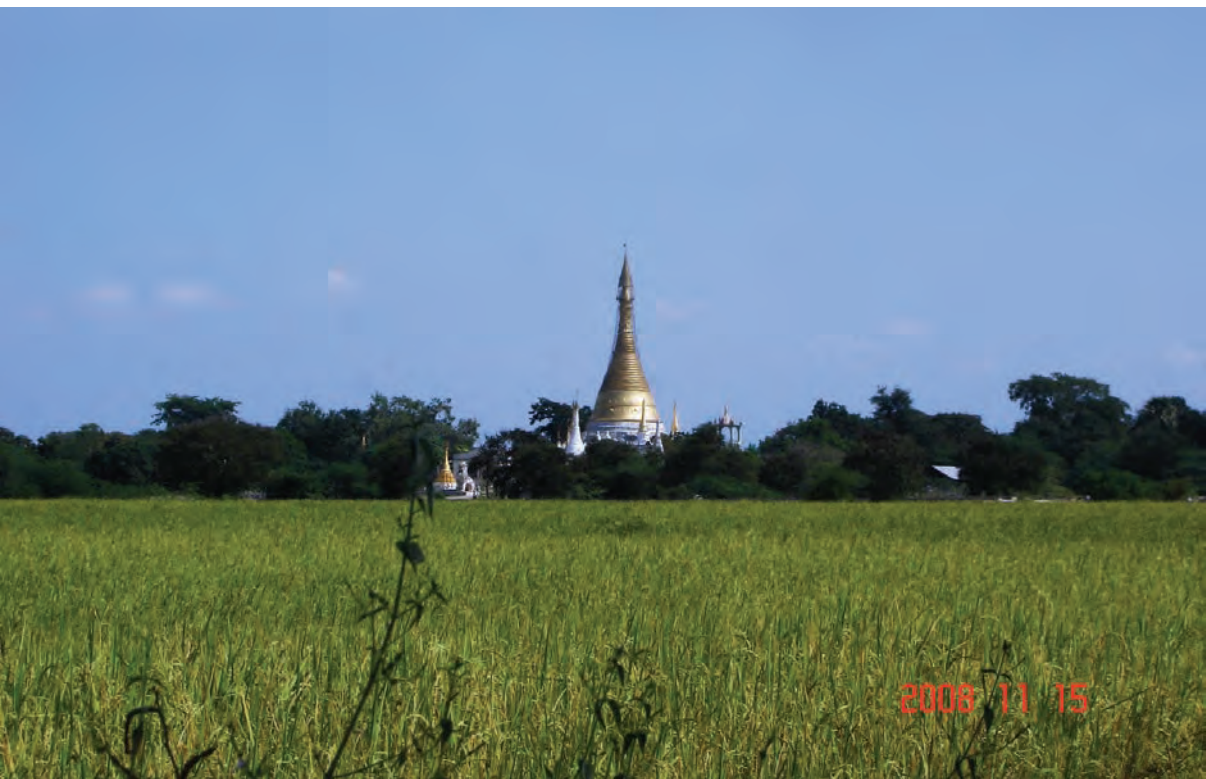
IN-GYI LAKE AND INNYWAGYI VILLAGE (BEIKTHANO)

The present-day field system of Beikthano appears to continue the pattern and practice of traditional Pyu field systems and thus, apart from its interest to anthropologists, has not impacted upon the buried archaeological remains of the ancient city. Villagers grow rice and vegetables even as the Pyu people probably did two thousand years ago. Within the city walls, there are areas in which rice is grown in the rainy season and other traditional seasonal crops such sesame and peanuts are grown during the dry season. Due to these agricultural practices, there are cart routes crossing the property, but they do not cause any negative impact upon either the buried or excavated ancient structures.

However, in Beikthano, another problem associated with modern agricultural practices has arisen. Because of the year-round availability of water and fodder, villagers of surrounding areas use the unfenced property and its large buffer zone as pasture for herds of cows, goats, and sheep which, as they forage, sometimes causes damage to the excavated structural remains.



TRADITIONAL PLOUGHING (BEIKTHANO)



RICE PADDY FIELDS (LE-MYE) DURING RAINY SEASON (BEIKTHANO)



SESAME AND CHILI FIELDS (YAR-MYE) DURING DRY-SEASON (BEIKTHANO)



VEGETABLE FIELDS (KAING-KYWIN-MYE) DURING COOL SEASON (BEIKTHANO)

Sri Ksetra

Like at Halin and Beikthano, most of the villagers farming within the property boundaries are Sri Ksetra use traditional, non-mechanized practices. However, in recent years there have been some instances in the southwest area outside of the ancient city wall, but still within the property’s boundaries buffer zone where businessmen-farmers from outside the area have introduced mechanized plowing on a small scale, usually associated with the equally negative practice of the introduction of non-traditional cash crops, such as sugar cane. This practice has caused some, and has the potential to cause more, damage to buried, unexcavated ancient remains.



NEW COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE IN BUFFER ZONE (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of Criterion ii: The integrity of unexcavated mounds and buried archaeological layers may be affected because of deep-draft mechanized plowing.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iii: Accompanying the new mechanized methods of agriculture and new cropping patters are also new methods of irrigation which are not compatible with the long-functioning system of the ancient Pyu and therefore distort the integrity and authenticity of the ancient landscape, hydrology, field system, and land use.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iv: New small infrastructures such as small water storage tanks to support new agricultural practices, although constructed within the boundaries of the property,

has a negative impact on the ancient hydraulic engineering, which supplied water to the ancient city from the watershed of the nearby range Myinbharhu mountain range, by way of the Nawin River, channeled it into the city moat and inner-city canals, and stored it in a number of reservoirs both within and without the ancient city walls.

b. Introduction of non-traditional crops

Introduction of non-traditional crops is not a factor seriously affecting the property in Halin and Beikthano but is notable at Sri Ksetra.

Halin

Most of the property area of Halin is planted with dry rice alternating seasonally with *yar-mye* (sesame, bean, and chili field), a traditional system of cropping typical of dry areas which requires only limited water for irrigation.

Beikthano

Yar-mye (ricefield) is also planted at Beikthano, where, because of the greater availability of water, irrigated rice is more important than at Halin. There is also a variety of vegetables grown by the village farmers at Beikthano due to more reliable water supply and a greater variety of soils. These include both traditional crops, such as beans, sesame, and onions, as well as more recently-introduced crops such as maize, tomatoes, potatoes, groundnuts, and tobacco.

All of these vegetable crops are for local market consumption and their cultivation does not impact on the buried archaeological remains of the site or on the excavated structures.

In the villages within the property and buffer zone of Beikthano there are local stores of rice-paddy straw used for cow fodder. This practice does not impact on the archaeology of the site. On the contrary, the straw piles enhance the traditional character of the landscape setting of the property.



PILES OF RICE-STRAW FOR CATTLE FODDER (BEIKTHANO)

Sri Ksetra

Traditional agricultural practices in Sri Ksetra, like in Halin and Beikthano, has also been maintained by resident villagers, where rice is grown in the lower areas of the site and vegetables in the higher, better drained lands. The negative impact on the traditional cropping pattern has come from the introduction by a few individual businessmen-farmers from the nearby city of Pyay of sugar cane and non-traditional tree crops. In point of law, these businessmen’s access to the land within the property boundaries is illegal, but has occurred because of their local influence. The impact of the introduction of these new crops within the boundaries of the property is limited, but its negative impact can be seen in the buffer zone where the integrity and authenticity of the traditional character of the ancient landscape and land use patterns are affected.



TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE (SRI KSETRA)

Also within the property at Sri Ksetra, on the eastern slopes of Myinbahu mountain range, southwest of the ancient city, there is an ancient forest consisting of stands of wild *in* trees (a broad-leaved tall timber tree, *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*), important for the conservation of the area’s watershed and hence, for the maintenance of the integrity of the ancient Pyu hydrological system. This area is under the protection and management of the Department of Environmental Conservation and Forestry. Located in this area are the remains of Pyu iron extraction, smelting, and tool production visible through exploited deposits, furnaces, and slag heaps.



ANCIENT IRON FURNACES IN THE FOREST RESERVE OF MYINBHAHU RANGE (SRI KSETRA)



STUDENTS OF FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY RECORD AN EXCAVATED
PYU-ERA IRON FURNACE (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of *Criterion ii*: The integrity of unexcavated mounds and archaeological layers may be negatively affected by the roots of some non-traditional crops, such as sugar cane, with roots which go deep into the ground and negatively affect the archaeological deposits.

Impact on attributes of *Criterion iii*: Change in traditional cropping and field systems distort the authentic reading of the ancient Pyu agricultural landscape.

c. Transportation infrastructure

All three Pyu Ancient City sites are located in rural areas of low population density. There are no paved roads to the Halin Ancient City site, which is inaccessible except by foot during the rainy season. Transport infrastructure in the form of motor roads and railways are present at with the property at both Beikthano and Sri Ksetra and have negative impacts on the property at these sites.

Halin

Road

At Halin, only bullock cart tracks are laid out across the site. Since they are not permanent features of infrastructure, they do not negatively affect the attributes of the property at this site.

Beikthano



BULLOCK-CART TRACKS (HALIN)

Road

The main Taungdwingyi-Magwe Road cuts across the Beikthano Ancient City site through the city wall at the southern edge of the property, while a secondary feeder road leads to the active Shweyaungdaw monastery is crosses through site in a north-south direction, over the city wall and crossing one of the ancient city gates. These roads both date from the British colonial period. Although such interventions have negatively affected the integrity of the site to some



ROAD RUNNING ACROSS GATE BTO-36 (BEIKTHANO)

extent, especially during the construction work carried out during the laying out these roads, there is no plan to develop these roads further.



TAUNGDWINGYI-MAGWE ROAD IN KOKKOGWA VILLAGE (BEIKTHANO)

Railway

The railway from Taungdwingyi to Magwe runs close to the north wall of the ancient city passing through the property and its buffer zone. Laid out during the British colonial period, the construction of this railway led to the discovered of the ancient city by British engineers and therefore archaeologists. A recent spur, leading from Taungdwingyi to Patanago and passing the Shweyaungdaw monastery, was constructed in 1998 CE for the convenience of pilgrims visiting this popular religious site, also crosses through both the property at its northern edge and continues on through the buffer zone.



TAUNGDWINGYI-MAGWE RAILWAY LINE PASSING THROUGH BEIKTHANO PROPERTY AND BUFFER ZONE (BEIKTHANO)

The recent construction of the railway spur through Beikthano had undoubted negative impact on the integrity of the property due to the fact that substantial quantities of ancient brick were removed from the ancient city wall.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iii: The authenticity of the original landscape setting and landscape engineering of the property is negatively affected by the addition of the new railway line running through the property, even though its purpose (the transport of pilgrims) serves the original functions of the property.

Sri Ksetra

Road

A motor road, leading from Pyay to Paukkaung, is laid atop and along the northern side of the ancient city wall. There are other paved access roads within the site leading to traditional village settlements, to monasteries and ancient monuments of pilgrim and tourist interest, and to DANML facilities. These pass through the ancient city gates and follow ancient roads within the site. In the northwest quadrant of the property, the Khittaya New Town urban development includes a network of local paved and unpaved roads, one of these, the Shanzu village road cross the ancient city wall.

Within the buffer zone, but close to the northern boundary of the property at Sri Ksetra is the major Pyay-Aunglan highway constructed during the British Colonial period at the same time as the railway. The major commercial tourist facilities of this site are located along this road. The road fronts the Payagyi *stupa* which, unlike the commercial tourist facilities, is located within the boundaries of the property. Ribbon development of additional tourism facilities along the road may in the future present potential threats to the integrity of this important *stupa* and its monastery which still maintains an active chapter of monks.



PYAY-AUNGLAN HIGHWAY RUNNING PASTPAYAGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)



PRESENT USE OF BRITISH-ERA ROAD BUILT ANCIENT CITY WALL (SRI KSETRA)

Railway

Laid out during the British colonial period, the now unused railroad from Yangon to Pyay crosses the ancient city walls of Sri Ksetra two locations. In addition, there are two more railway spurs crossing through the ancient city site, Yangon-Bagan and Pyay-Paukhaung, although these do not physically impact directly on any known ancient structures. The recently established New Pyay Railway Station within the property but close to the city wall at its northwest limit has the potential to attract urban growth around it.



YANGON-PYAY RAILWAY ROAD (BUILT IN 1878) CUTS THROUGH THE CITY WALL AND MOAT (SRI KSETRA)



RAILWAY LINES WITH ILLEGAL RESIDENTIAL ENCROACHMENT CLOSE TO CITY WALL (SRI KSETRA)

Air field

There is an unused and de-commissioned airstrip located within the property close to the northwestern quadrant of the city wall, but perilously close to the important Payagyi *stupa*. Since the airstrip is not operational at present, its presence does not endanger the structural integrity of the *stupa*. However, if this air field were to be re-opened in future to cater to increased tourist pressure, in spite of national regulations prohibiting flights over or near monuments of national importance, this will pose a serious threat to the monument.



UNUSED AIRSTRIP (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of Criterion ii: The structural integrity of their chitecture of Payagyi *stupa* and nearby city walls and gates may be affected in the long term because of vibration from road, railway, and potentially, the air field.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iii: The integrity of the historic landscape and setting of the property at the Sri Ksetra site has been negatively impacted by modern transportation infrastructure passing through and near the property, as well as by ribbon development associated with these transportation routes and facilities.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iv: Construction of the railway lines, in particular, has impacted the integrity of the city walls and moats. Construction of the roads has, for the most part, not negatively impacted the urban morphology of the site, except within the limited area of the Khittaya New Town development.

d. Encroachment and non-traditional human settlements

While the impact of encroachment and non-traditional human settlements at Halin and Beikthano is nil, at Sri Ksetra, located near the modern city of Pyay (formerly known as Prome) the impact of the encroachment of human settlements is significant.



ANCIENT HALIN CITY SITE SEEN FROM THE SOUTH

Halin

With the exception of DANML facilities built for the protection and management of the property, at Halin there are no modern constructions within the boundaries of the property.

Likewise, because the land use within the property and its buffer zone at Halin remains rural and agricultural, with an absence of modern commercial establishments, there are no remains of industrial production waste, or urban rubbish.

The locations of traditional settlements, hot springs, salt production, and traditional village production areas, such as bullock cart workshop, black smith workshops, and pottery workshops are unaffected by modern developments.



TRADITIONAL CART WORKSHOP IN HALINGYI VILLAGE

The presence of Buddhist monks at the property helps to protect the property from encroachment. Site protection is promoted through the annual traditional cycle of Buddhist festivals still practiced in Halin at the Shwegugyi and Nyaungkobin monasteries, located within the buffer zone of the property. Surface finds by villagers and farmers of ancient pottery, beads, intaglio, coins, domestic utensils, and other found artefacts are locally curated by the resident monks in Nyaungkobin monastery.



ARTIFACT STORAGE FACILITY AT NYAUNGKOBIN MONASTERY IN HALINGYI VILLAGE

Beikthano

At Beikthano there is no encroachment into the boundaries of the property. The site is free of modern buildings, except for the site museum and shelters constructed by DANML and those constructed by the two active Buddhist monasteries located within the property which undertake periodic repairs and additions to their compounds, sometimes using non-traditional materials. There is one traditional village in the northwest of the property. The village is named Innywagyi and anthropologists consider it to be a continuation of settlement traditions from Pyu times. There are other traditional agricultural villages in the property’s buffer zone at Beikthano, some of which have modern infrastructure such as a government elementary school and a health clinic.

Sri Ksetra

Unlike at Halin and Beikthano, at Sri Ksetra the property and, especially, its buffer zone are under development pressure from encroachment both for agricultural purposes, as discussed above, and for new settlement areas to accommodate the growing population and commercial interests of the nearby Pyay city. The immediate physical impacts on the property take the form of houses, shops, restaurants, associated refuse dumps, and areas exploited for gravel for the construction of these, mostly unauthorized, structures/facilities. Facilities built to accommodate local government offices and services also are expanding into the buffer zone of the property. While these are officially sanctioned constructions they nonetheless impact on the property’s integrity as well as attract other, unauthorized uses of the property and its buffer zone.



RAILWAY STATION (SRI KSETRA)

These encroachments are all due to the location of Pyay and its population very near Sri Ksetra which is historically explained by the fact that the population of Sri Ksetra moved, approximately one thousand years ago, from the ancient city site to a new site closer to the Ayeyarwady River 6 kilometres to the west, in response to the need for additional space to accommodate a continually growing population and to developments in river transport and trade. During the British colonial period, Pyay (then known as Prome) grew rapidly due to its important as the center of agricultural production. Today, Pyay is a district-level city and the largest city in the western part of Bago Division.

Of the encroachments deriving from the proximity of Pyay to Sri Ksetra, Khittaya New Town has had the most negative impact on the integrity of the property. Located at the north-west corner of the Ancient City, the new settlement is a planned development laid out in an organized manner by local government, with a road grid, a utilities grid, and surveyed lots assigned for housing and for commercial shops. The most egregious of these authorized but questionably legal uses of the property, was the zoning in the 1970s CE of a part of the Ancient City site for the construction of housing to accommodate Pyay expanding population.

In addition, there have been unauthorized expansions of this population further into the ancient city onto its wall and into its moat, sometimes using material from the ancient city wall to construct their new houses. The occupants of Khittaya New Town are not farmers. They are economically dependent upon wage labour opportunities available in Pyay city, with little or no association with the historic Sri Ksetra Ancient City, its active monasteries, or its developing tourist infrastructure.

In addition to the Khittaya New Town development, a handful of new private residences have sprouted up in an unplanned and unauthorized manner mostly located in the north western portion of ancient city site. New monasteries, with buildings built of modern industrial materials, have also been established, to serve the needs of these new settlers at the ancient site. All of these encroachments – most unauthorized or of questionable legal legitimacy – have impacted negatively upon the integrity of Sri Ksetra Ancient City site.

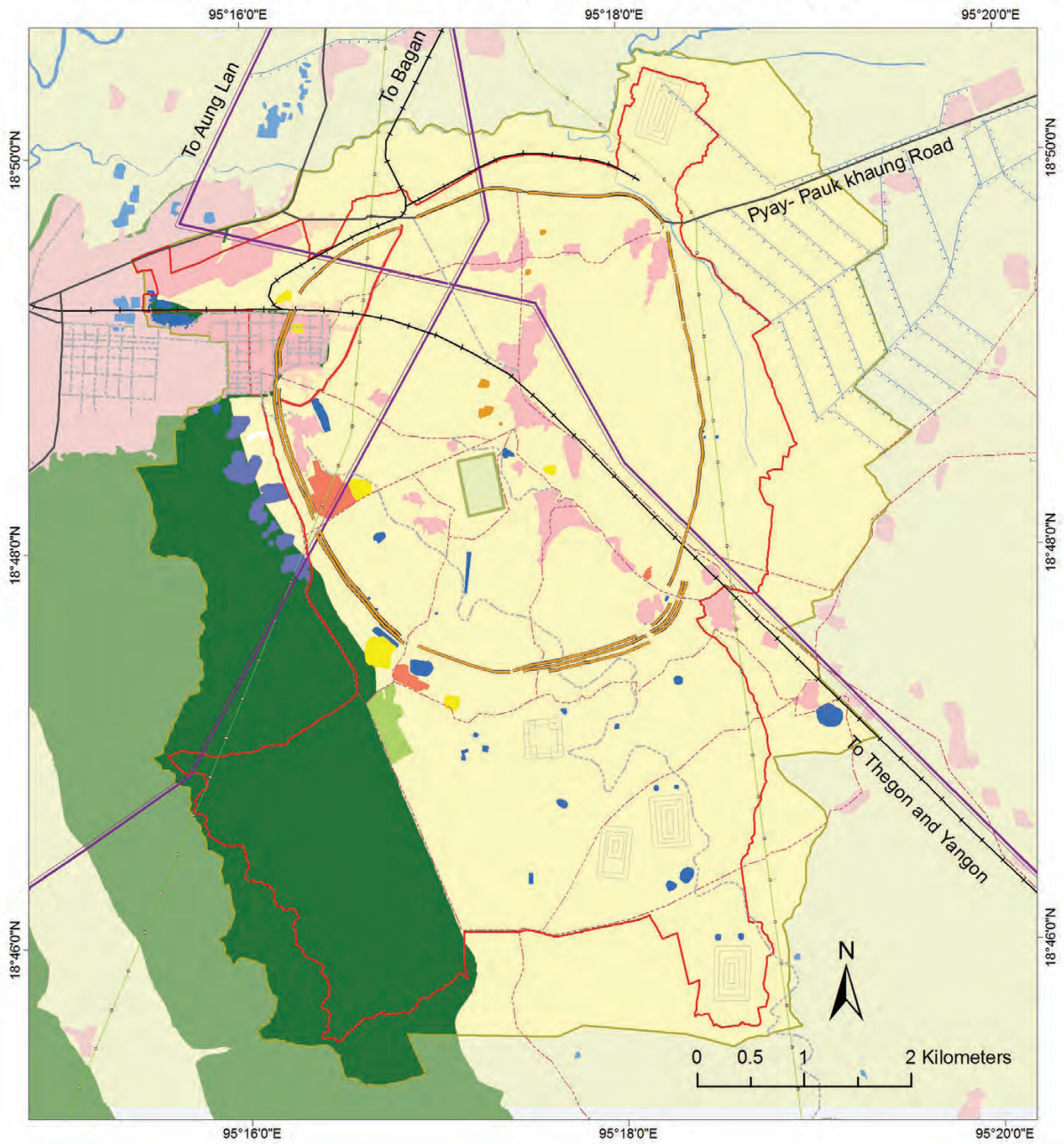


HOUSES CONSTRUCTED ON THE CITY WALL (SRI KSETRA)



MONASTERY BUILT ON THE CITY WALL NEAR TWINBYE VILLAGE (SRI KSETRA)

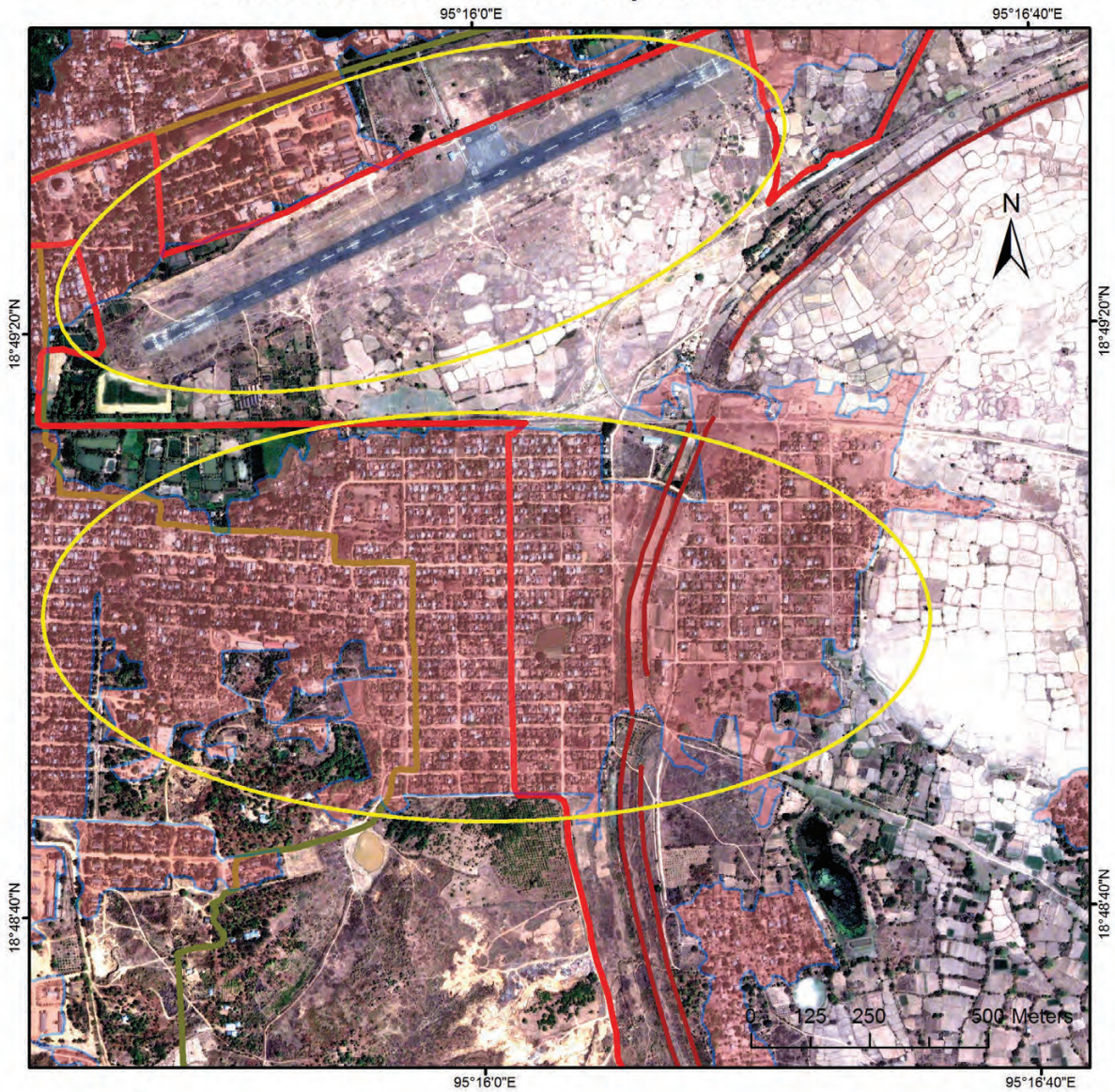
Development Pressures in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

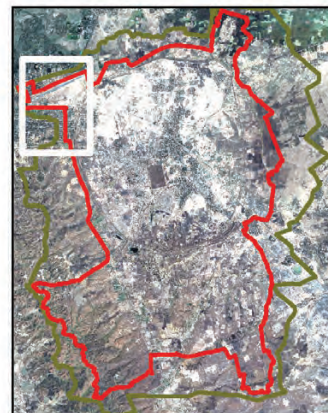
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | New gas line | Gold mining | Nominated property |
| Main road | Old gas line | Gravel mining | Buffer zone |
| Sub-road | Power line | Mechanical ploughing | |
| Railway | Settlements area | Traditional way of agriculture | |
| Cart track | Commercial crop production | Palace-citadel | |
| Irrigation canal | Encroachment: monastery | Pyu-taik (burial platform) | |

Urban Encroachment near City Wall: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  City wall
-  Settlement area
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Impact on attributes of Criterion ii: The encroachment of Khittaya New Town has destroyed unexcavated archaeological layers. The integrity and authenticity of the ritual structures, HMA 10 and 11, situated inside Khittaya New Town, have been seriously compromised with new materials.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iii: Gravel mining has negatively impacted the hydrology and drainage of the ancient system, and accelerated the process of erosion during the rainy season. Casual treasure hunting has also disturbed some areas of the property, affecting particularly those areas most affected by the accelerated erosion caused by activities associated with encroachments.

Impact on attributes of Criterion iv: Encroachment on the structures of, and reuse of the ancient brick for other purposes, has, especially in the northwest quadrant of the property at the Sri Ksetra site, impacted negatively on the integrity of the essential features of urban morphology of the ancient city.

e. Garbage dumping

At Sri Ksetra, there is a seriously compromising impact of garbage dumping, associated with the existence of Khittaya New Town and other modern urban encroachments within the property. This issue does not impact upon either Halin or Beikthano.

Sri Ksetra

Due to a lack of effective land-use control and awareness regarding the protection of the Ancient City site, a municipal garbage dump was established close to the city wall. The cleaning and rehabilitation of the dumping site is currently being addressed by the site management. The dumpsite still, however, needs to be cleared and rehabilitated.



GARBAGE DUMPING SITE OF THE MUNICIPALITY WITHIN BUFFER ZONE (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of Criterion iv: Garbage dumping in a low-lying area of the ancient city's hydrological system has clogged the system and prevented its function to drain the city during the rainy season. This, in turn, impacts upon the buried and excavated archaeological features.

f. Mining and gravel extraction

Sri Ksetra

As discussed above, associated with the expansion of modern settlement into Sri Ksetra, and the consequent demand for gravel for cement construction, the easily exploitable ancient Pyu watercourses have been mined. While this has been confined to the buffer zone of the property it has nonetheless compromised their functioning and therefore the integrity of the ancient hydrological system, and has also accelerating the erosion of the site during the rainy season.



GRAVEL MINING IN THE BUFFER ZONE (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of *Criterion ii*: Unexcavated mounds and archaeological layers may be affected because of gravel mining in the area mines deep into to the ground potentially and negatively affecting the integrity of buried archaeological deposits therein.

Impact on attributes of *Criterion iii*: Gravel mining upstream disrupts downstream water flow and thus the integrity of the ancient Pyu hydrological management system.

Impact on attributes of *Criterion iv*: Gravel mining accelerates erosion and disrupts the hydrological balance established by the ancient Pyu engineers, a balance necessary for the maintenance of the integrity of their water management and control system.

g. Looting and Gold Sieving

Sri Ksetra

Gold sewing is a casual activity at Sri Ksetra, taking place opportunistically during the rainy season, at ancient monastic sites, near reliquary *stupas*, and, especially, at the presumed site of the palace-citadel. This illegal activity can quickly destroy the integrity of the archaeological stratigraphy, and hence the scientific value, of the buried deposit.

Impact on attributes of *Criterion ii*: Looting of unexcavated mounds and archaeological layers for “treasures” destroys the context and, hence, the scientific integrity and authenticity of these finds.

Impact on attributes of *Criterion iii*: Looting disassociates artifacts from their sites of production and use, thus negating their value for establishing the outstanding universal value of Pyu material culture production capacity.

h. Utilities infrastructure

Because of the location of Sri Ksetra on relatively higher ground, free from flooding, local government officials have chosen, since the British colonial period until today, to locate preferentially public utility infrastructure within or on the walls of the ancient city site. This practice does not impact upon Halin or Beikthano.

Sri Ksetra

There is one major national power line (from Shwedaung and Aunglan) cutting across the property with electricity pylons located within the ancient city walls, presumably on top of buried archaeology. There are two gas pipe lines also the site, supported on small pylons above the ground with little below-ground impact.



MODERN UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE OF POWER AND GAS PIPE LINES WITHIN PROPERTY (SRI KSETRA)

Impact on attributes of Criterion iii: These utility lines obstruct the integrity and distort the authenticity of historic vista of the property at this site.

(ii) Environmental pressures

Environmental pressures related to pollution, climate changes, etc. are not felt at all three of the sites comprising the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Due to the tropical environment coupled with the monsoon rains associated with the three Pyu Ancient Cities, the brick monuments are affected by the growth of the trees and other plants. The outer city wall at Sri Ksetra is the most affected monument due to the growth of trees and other plants which could make the brickwork cracked due to their root penetration thus allowing rain water penetration into the core of the structures.



PENETRATION OF TREE ROOTS INTO ANCIENT STRUCTURE (SRI KSETRA)

Due to the year-round availability of water and fodder, especially the villagers of surrounding areas of Halin and Beikthano use the unfenced property as pasture for herds of cows, goats, and sheep. They sometimes cause damage to the brick-built excavated structural remains. Although the DANML has constructed fences around such monuments as a solution to this problem, they are not compatible in aesthetic terms.



FENCING TO KEEP CATTLE AWAY FROM ANCIENT MONUMENTS (BEIKTHANO)

(iii) Natural disasters and risk preparedness

Earthquake

Myanmar is located along major fault lines running NS direction and is subject to frequent earthquakes. The ruins of Bagan, 320 kilometres north of the Pyu Ancient City Sri Ksetra, along the Ayeyarwady River, were severely affected by a major earthquake in 1975 CE. In 2011 CE a minor tremor was felt at Taungdwingyi, near Beikthano. The ancient Pyu engineers were evidently aware of this risk in the construction of their massive brickworks. However, and in spite of pointed investigation by specialist engineers, no evidence of earthquake damage has been found in any of the ancient structures in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

However, an earthquake of 6.8 RS occurred in the Sagaing and Mandalay regions of upper Myanmar in November 2012, in small-scale resulting small scale damage to some structures in Halin, such

as the recently renovated small *stupa* of Ngayanpade located near the northern periphery of the property and a few Nyaungyan and Konbaung Period pagodas in the buffer zone. DANML has plans to install seismic monitors at the three major *stupas* in Sri Ksetra: Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama and to collaborate with Myanmar Earthquake Committee and Myanmar Engineering Society for particular Seismic Hazards Assessment on Ancient Monuments.

Flooding

Although located in close proximity to annual streams and rivers and within the watershed of the great Ayeyarwady River, none of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is subject to catastrophic flooding. The ancient Pyu engineers chose the location of the cities purposefully.

Fire

As they are composed of brick, fire is not a major risk to most of the structures of the Pyu Ancient Cities, with the exception of the three major *stupas* in Sri Ksetra: Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama where fire could cause thermal fracturing of the structures. All three of these important *stupas* are located within the compounds of active monasteries where the monks provide round-the-clock vigilance.

The risk of fire to the property comes principally from two sources. One fire hazard is from candles placed by worshippers at the major monuments during important Buddhist holidays. To minimize this risk, special candle-stands are provided. The other fire hazard comes from the practice of annual burning of agricultural fields, the flames of which, while controlled by local farmers, sometimes come up to the foundations of the ancient monuments.



ANNUAL FIELD CLEARANCE WITH FIRE NEAR ANCIENT MONUMENTS DURING EARLY SUMMER (SRI KSETRA)

(iv) Responsible visitation

Compared to Myanmar's major heritage sites such as Bagan, visitor numbers related to the Pyu Ancient Cities are very low. Halin is the least visited site among the three Pyu Ancient Cities while Beikthano is primarily visited by limited number of pilgrims due to regional pilgrim locations at Magwe. Only at Sri Ksetra is there a considerable number of visitors due to the living religions nature of the site particularly inspired by its three historic stupas. Apart from religious pilgrimage on a national level, the site is visited by local visitors who come in small groups on the weekends or over the holidays.

Although evidence of occasional recent graffiti at some monuments, including Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, Payama, Phayataung, Bebegu, Laymyethna, written by visitors on the surface of the brick with charcoal, lime, brick, ochre, etc. have been noted, generally, the local pilgrims and visitors respect the site and its monuments.

Because of the Myanmar's relative isolation, and lack of awareness of the Pyu culture and its site, as compared to major tourist attractions such as Bagan, the three Pyu Ancient Cities are less popular among international tourists. The only site which feels the presence of international tourists, though still to a very limited extent, is Sri Ksetra.

Statistics of domestic and international visitors in 2012

Site	Domestic	International	Museum Visitor	Site Visitor
Halin	1,426	46	452	1,472
Beikthano	3,142	5	3,147	3,147
Sri Ksetra	6,533	2,834	8,477	7,432

Therefore, at present, there is no visitor pressure on the attributes of the property. It can be expected that the number of local and foreign visitors to the Pyu Ancient Cities could increase dramatically with the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List. However, all three sites are vast and the scattered nature monuments have the capacity to absorb increased number of tourists without any adverse effects to the property and limited or no effect on the property's carrying capacity. However, due to the increase of cultural tourism in future, there could be impacts on the site with regard to the visitor accommodation and disruption of ritual practices of the devotees, which needs to be addressed in the future management plan of the property.

(v) Number of inhabitants within the property and the buffer zone

The number of local resident in the vicinity of the property is as follows:

Site	Number of persons / villages within nominated property	Number of persons / village within proposed buffer zone	Total	Year of Census
Halin	Nil	5,526 / 1 village	5,526 / 1 village	2012
Beikthano	604/ 1 village	10,428 / 10 villages	11,032 /11 villages	2012
Sri Ksetra	8,935/ 17 villages	677/ 1 village	9,612 / 18 villages	2012

Halin

Population of property and buffer zone (Halin)

No.	Name of Village	Families	Persons	Property/ Buffer zone	Year of Census
1	Halingyi	1,279	5,526	Buffer	2012

Beikthano

Population of property and buffer zone (Beikthano)

No.	Name of Village	Families	Persons	Property/ Buffer zone	Year of Census
1	Innywagyi	140	604	Property	2012
2	Gyokkon	150	696	Buffer	2012
3	Kokkogwa	478	1,962	Buffer	2012
4	Kyatsudaw (S)	133	683	Buffer	2012
5	Kyatsudaw (N)	106	577	Buffer	2012
6	Pyadu (W)	178	944	Buffer	2012
7	Pyadu (E)	42	207	Buffer	2012
8	Letpanshe	279	1,398	Buffer	2012
9	Ohnhnedan	260	726	Buffer	2012
10	Yanpegwa	58	331	Buffer	2012
11	Nyaunggon	277	2,904	Buffer	2012
Total		2,101	11,032		2012

Sri Ksetra

Population of property and buffer zone (Sri Ksetra)

Serial	Name of Village	Families	Persons	Property/ BufferZone	Year of Census
1	Kyaungon & Gwakan	86	387	Property	2012
2	Mysoe	33	172	Property	2012
3	Twinbye	112	483	Property	2012
4	Konyoe	144	558	Property	2012
5	Kwaythegon	24	126	Property	2012
6	Linywa & Kyaungsoegon & Mindan&Mintegon	217	1,002	Property	2012
7	Hmawzazeyat	158	682	Property	2012
8	Sinphyukan	27	123	Property	2012
9	Kalagan	47	201	Property	2012
10	Kanbaungzu & Kinmongyon	120	578	Property	2012
11	Shwegyobin	75	285	Property	2012
12	Moakshe	342	1,037	Property	2012
13	Gyobin	47	202	Property	2012
14	Taunglonenyo	178	746	Property	2012
15	Thitseintbin	8	18	Property	2012
16	Hmawzaywama	106	443	Property	2012
17	Shwetagarmyothit	390	1,892	Property	2012
18	Khittaya New Town (Encroachment Area)	904	3,602	Property	2012
19	Khittaya New Town (Encroachment Area)	390	1,892	Buffer	2012

20	Pyay Extension Area (Near Payagyi Stupa)	38	152	Buffer	2012
21	Moathtaw	139	677	Buffer	2012
Total		3,585	15,258		2012

Managing the factors affecting the property

As the values of the Pyu Ancient Cities are integral, related to one another within each ancient city site, and co-related between the three ancient city sites, a holistic approach to management is necessary not only to protect and promote the heritage values of Pyu Ancient Cities, but also to communicate the significance of these values to contemporary life, and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development. In this regard, a number of management objectives based on the issues of the site and the actions under each of the management objective have been identified. Please refer to the PMP attached to this document for the details.

Appendix: Summary Table
Factors Affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Pyu Ancient Cities (4.b)

Factor				Impact								
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Halin		Beikthano		Sri Ksetra		
				Direct impact on attributes of OUV located within the boundaries of the property	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	
Development Pressures	Agriculture	Adoption of modern agricultural practices	Deep-draft ploughing	●	●	-	-	-	●	●	●	
				●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
	Transportation infrastructure	National infrastructure	Rail	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
				●	●	-	-	●	●	●	●	
				●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Encroachment	Established	Non-traditional human settlements	Garbage dumping	●	●	-	-	●	●	●	
					-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Gravel extraction	-	●	-	-	-	-	●		
				-	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	

Factor				Impact									
				Overall / Joint impacts		Collateral impact in buffer zones		Halin		Beikthano		Sri Ksetra	
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Direct impact on attributes of OUV located within the boundaries of the property	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	
Environmental Pressures	Utilities services Infrastructure	National infrastructure	Gold sieving	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	●	●	
			Electric power line and pylons	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
			Telecommunication line and tower	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
			Gas pipe line	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	●	●
Natural disaster and risk	Flooding	Animals	Forest cover	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
			Vegetation growth on structure	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Natural disaster and risk	Flooding	Animals	Cattle	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
			Streams adjacent to property	●	●	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Factor			Impact										
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Collateral impact in buffer zones		Halin		Beikthano		Sri Ksetra	
				Direct impact on attributes of OUV located within the boundaries of the property	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ
Visitation	Earthquake			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Fire		Agricultural field burning	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Visitors (impact of)	Traditional users	Pilgrims	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Visitor infrastructure (impact of)	Support infrastructure	Accommodation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
+/- ¹				+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-

¹ Tourist/ pilgrim accommodation located within and in the context of traditional monasteries can be considered to have a potentially positive impact.

Factor			Impact								
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts					
				Direct impact on attributes of OUV located within the boundaries of the property	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Halin		Beikthano		Sri Ksetra	
				Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ	Property	BZ
Inhabitants within prop-erty and buffer zone	Information infrastructure	Transportati on services for visitors	Site museums	+/- ²	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-
				+	-	+	-	+	-		
				+	+	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-		
	Religious	Buddhist monasteries			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
					+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Agricultural	Traditional Villages ³			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Agricultural	Recent settlers		Non-resident farmers								

² The development of traditional forms of transportation (such as bullock carts) to move visitors around within the property can be considered to have a positive impact

³As distinct from modern encroachments

Factor			Impact									
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts						
				Direct impact on attributes of OUV located within the boundaries of the property	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Halin Property	BZ	Property	Beikthano Property	Property	Sri Ksetra BZ	
		Commercial	Serving religious establishments and pilgrims	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
			Serving local residents	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
			Serving tourists	●	+	-	+	-	+	+	●	+
		Government	DANML staff	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
			Other government offices	●	+/-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+ / -

● = high and immediate negative impact

● = significant long-term negative impact

● = negligible negative impact

CHAPTER 5
PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT *page 253 - 305*
OF THE PROPERTY

5. Protection and management of the property

Measures for protection and management of the Pyu Ancient Cities are institutionalized in nested levels of authority at central government, regional, district, and township levels through the administrative services of the Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANML) of the Ministry of Culture, the Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development of the Ministry of Construction, and the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Border Affairs.

5.a Ownership

Ownership, occupation, and use of the land, monuments, and structures within the boundaries of the property of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, are divided among a numbers of authorities and stakeholders.

Ownership of the land falls into two categories: the public domain, which belongs to state, and the private domains, within which individual ownership and use rights are recognized. Within the nominated property 32% of the land is publicly-owned; while 68% of the land is privately-owned.

Public Domains: State-owned land

Most of the state-owned land within the nominated property is in the possession of, and managed by, DANML and Department of Forest, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry. This includes the excavated and unexcavated areas of archaeological exploration, the standing monuments and other historic structures, and the service buildings constructed for the protection, management, maintenance, and interpretation of the property, such as the site office, site museums, and artifact stores.

The part of the state-owned land that is not in the possession of DANML is in the possession of, and managed by, local government departments of other ministries such as the General Administration Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Border Affairs, the Department of Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Department of Forestry of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, the Department of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transport, the Department of Railways and Department of Transport of the Ministry of Rail Transportation and the Department of Post and Telecommunication of the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, etc. This includes public infrastructure such as the unused aircraft landing strip in the buffer zone of Sri Ksetra, railroad easements, road, bridges, gas pipelines, electrical and communication facilities, and public schools.

Private Domains: Land owned by private organizations or individuals

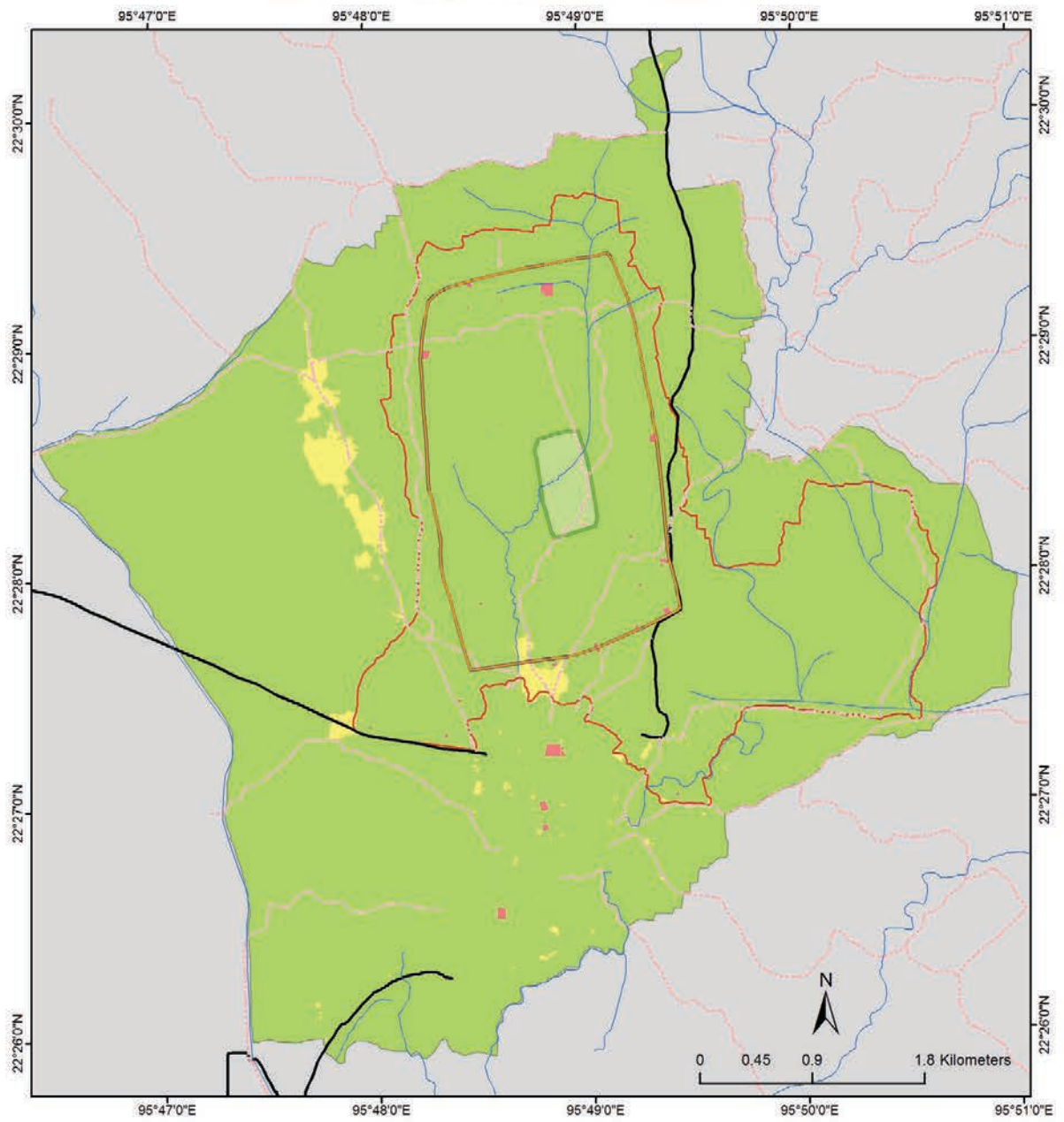
The ownership of the privately-owned lands within the nominated property and the buildings on these lands is divided between (a) land which is owned in common by the community; (b) land owned and used by Buddhist religious establishments, the activities of which are supervised by the Department of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs; and (c) land which is owned by private organizations/companies or by individuals.

Current status of ownership and land use at the three Pyu Ancient Cities

Halin

Unlike at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, there are no railway tracks or formal roads crossing the nominated property at the Halin Ancient City site. However several informal cart tracks crossing the site are in current use by local farmers. Although there is a later period Buddhist monastery built on and adjacent to the standing remains of the outer wall of the ancient city, it is in abandoned and ruins. Most of the land within the property at the Halin Ancient City site is currently used by local farmers for agriculture. Some of these farmers live within the site's buffer zone in small villages composed of buildings constructed in the traditional vernacular of wood, bamboo, and thatch. Compared to Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, the number of residential plots within the property boundary at Halin is few, while there are no commercial establishments within the property. At present there is no site museum at Halin; artifacts excavated from the site are stored and displayed at a small museum located within the Nyaungkoebin Buddhist monastery, located in the site's buffer zone. DANML staff an on-site guard house at Halin and maintains shelters constructed over the most important of the excavated archaeological features of the property at this site.

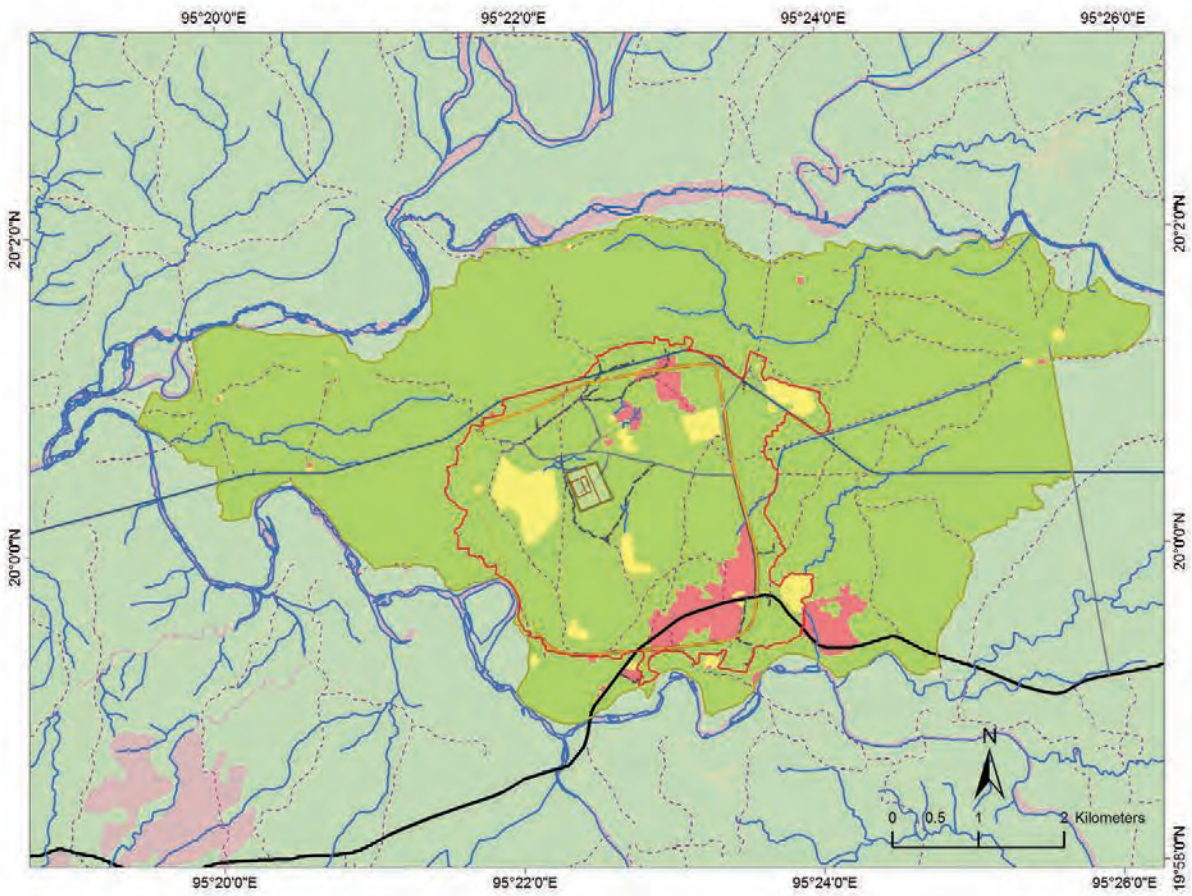
Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Sub-road | Public: government |
| Cart track | Palace-citadel |
| | Nominated property |
| | Buffer zone |

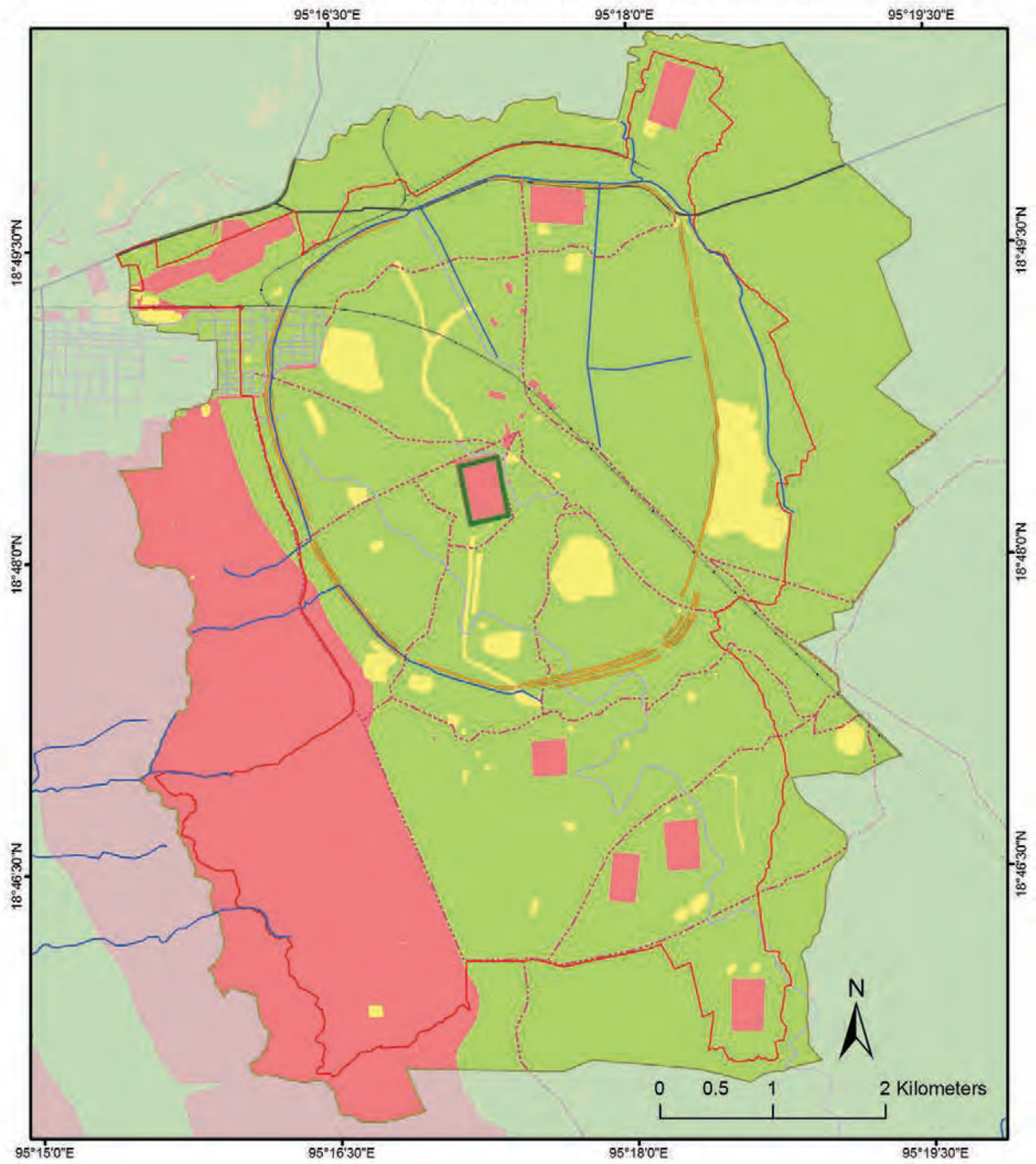
Land Ownership In Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| — Seasonal stream | Private |
| — City wall | Public: community |
| — Main road | Public: government |
| — Sub-road | Palace-citadel |
| — Railway | Nominated property |
| --- Cart track | Buffer zone |
| --- Site network road | |

Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Seasonal stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Main road | Public: government |
| Sub-road | Palace-citadel |
| Railway | Nominated property |
| Cart track | Buffer zone |



CART TRACKS (HALIN)



LATER PERIOD RUINED MONASTERY ON ANCIENT CITY WALL (HALIN)



TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF THE PROPERTY (HALIN)



TRADITIONAL VILLAGE HOUSE WITHIN BUFFER ZONE, SHOWING TRADITIONAL CONSTRUCTION WOOD BAMBOO THATCH (HALIN)

Beikthano

The Yangon-Mandalay railroad track, constructed in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, crosses the nominated property in east-west alignment along the northern edge of the Beikthano Ancient City site. Paved roads cross the property in a north-south direction through the eastern part of the site and in an east-west direction through the southern part. The lands on which the railway tracks are laid out are owned by the Department of Railways while those on which the roads are laid out are owned either by the national Department of Transport or the regional, district, or township authorities. Apart from the railway line and roads, there is no other public utility infrastructure within the property, unlike at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site. The land associated with the two active Buddhist monasteries located within the property at Beikthano are in the possession and management of the *sangha* (resident body of monks supervised by an abbot) and serve the religious needs of the community, as well as of pilgrims visiting the ancient monuments. Like at Halin and Sri Ksetra, considerable land within the property is used by local farmers for agricultural activities, while other portions are part of a government green zone scheme. Residential plots are also found within the property at the Beikthano Ancient City site, but the numbers are few and are clustered near a large ancient manmade water tank. The architecture of this settlement is traditional pole-and-thatch construction and is of considerable antiquity. It is considered by anthropologists that this settlement is a continuing remnant of a Pyu-era settlement. At Beikthano, like at Halin, there are no organized commercial areas within the nominated property. Traditional vernacular village settlements of farmers are found within the nominated property and buffer zone of Beikthano, many in association with Pyu-area ancient remains or scatters of surface finds. At Beikthano, a well-kept site museum staffed by DANML is located at the south-east corner within the boundary of the nominated property. The site museum doubles as a visitor reception and information center. Associated with the site museum are artifact storage facilities and staff quarters. Within the area of the property where the most extensive Pyu-era remains have been excavated DANML also maintains another small rest-house cum exhibition and lecture hall, with toilet facilities for visitors. At Beikthano, like at Halin, DANML staff an on-site guard house.



RAILROAD TRACKS (BEIKTHANO)



AN ACTIVE BUDDHIST MONASTERY WITHIN THE PROPERTY (BEIKTHANO)



VILLAGE IN PROPERTY (BEIKTHANO)

Sri Ksetra

The Yangon-Mandalay railway track, constructed in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, also crosses the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site in three intersecting lines. One crosses through the center of the property from north-west to south-east direction, while there are two branch railway lines crossing through the northern part of the property, one heading from the central intersection towards the north direction and the other towards the east. Associated with these railway tracks are two small railway stations. The one at the intersection of the tracks is contemporary with the construction of the railway lines. The other, along the northern branch, was constructed in 1997 CE in hopes of attracting tourists from Bagan to visit Sri Ksetra. Presently, the railway is little used as most travelers prefer to use the network of newly constructed roads linking the major cities of central Myanmar. There are also eighteen small, paved roads inside the property most of which are part of the Khittaya New Town settlement located in the northeast quadrant of the property, while others link the older traditional villages and/or major standing monuments. As at Beikthano, the lands on which the railway tracks are laid out are owned by the Department of Railways, while the roads owned by the national Department of Transport or the regional, district, or township authorities. The principal road within the boundaries of the nominated property laid out atop the unexcavated remains of the ancient city wall was, like the railway, first laid out in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, as an access road for the newly constructed railway lines. There are two electric lines supported on large pylons passing across the site at the northwest corner.

The land associated with the seventeen active Buddhist monasteries within the boundaries of the nominated property at Sri Ksetra are in the possession of the *sangha* and serve the religious needs of the community, as well as those of pilgrims visiting the ancient monuments, many of whom spend extended periods of time in meditation retreats at one of the two principal active monasteries. One of these modern monasteries has been built over the northeast corner of the ancient inner city wall.

As at Halin and Beikthano, the majority of the land within the nominated property at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site is used by farmers for agriculture. However, unlike Halin and Beikthano, at Sri Ksetra there are a number of privately-owned residential plots inside the ancient city walls and within the boundaries of the nominated property. Most of these privately-owned residential plots are clustered at long-established sites near ancient water-bodies, and, like the settlement at Beikthano, are presumed to be remnants of Pyu-era settlements. The newly-established residential plots are, for the most part, clustered at its north-eastern corner of the property near the principal road and the railroad track in a government-sanctioned expansion of the existing street grid of the nearby city of Pyay (formerly called Prome), which is a large and growing urban area located only eight kilometres from the ancient city site and is the historic successor to Sri Ksetra after the abandonment of the ancient city some one thousand years ago. This new settlement, which across the remains of the outer wall and penetrates about 500 meters into the ancient city, was planned by local township authorities in the 1970s CE and is referred to as Khittaya New Town, in reference to the ancient name of the city. Within Khittaya New Town, in addition to its approximately 2,000 residents, there are a scattering of local commercial establishments, such as tea shops, small restaurants, and stalls of traders catering primarily to the needs of the locally resident community, and those of visiting pilgrims. At two of the active monasteries with the property's boundaries,

Bawbawgyi monastery and Mogoke Vipassana monastery, there are guest houses for pilgrims maintained by the monastery. Within the property DANML maintains a comprehensive site museum which also functions as visitor reception center, two artifact store rooms, two security posts, plus a new facility, purpose-built in 2005 by the Ministry of Culture, to house the recently-established Pyay Field School of Archaeology, which is a national in-service training facility for DANML staff. The local office of DANML is located in the buffer zone of the nominated property, but is scheduled to be moved to a new location inside the Field School of Archaeology in the near future. In addition, there is a decommissioned and unused aircraft landing strip owned by the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport, located to the northwest of the walled city within the proposed property zone. Within the proposed buffer zone of the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, similar patterns of land ownership, land occupation, and land use exist as at Halin and Beithano.



AN ACTIVE MONASTERY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY (SRI KSETRA)



*PILGRIM GUEST HOUSE AND MEDITATION CENTER
(SRI KSETRA)*



ARTIFACT STORE ROOM (SRI KSETRA)



FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY (SRI KSETRA)



RAILWAY AND RAILWAY STATION (SRI KSETRA)



A TRADITIONAL HOUSE (SRI KSETRA)

5.b Protective designation

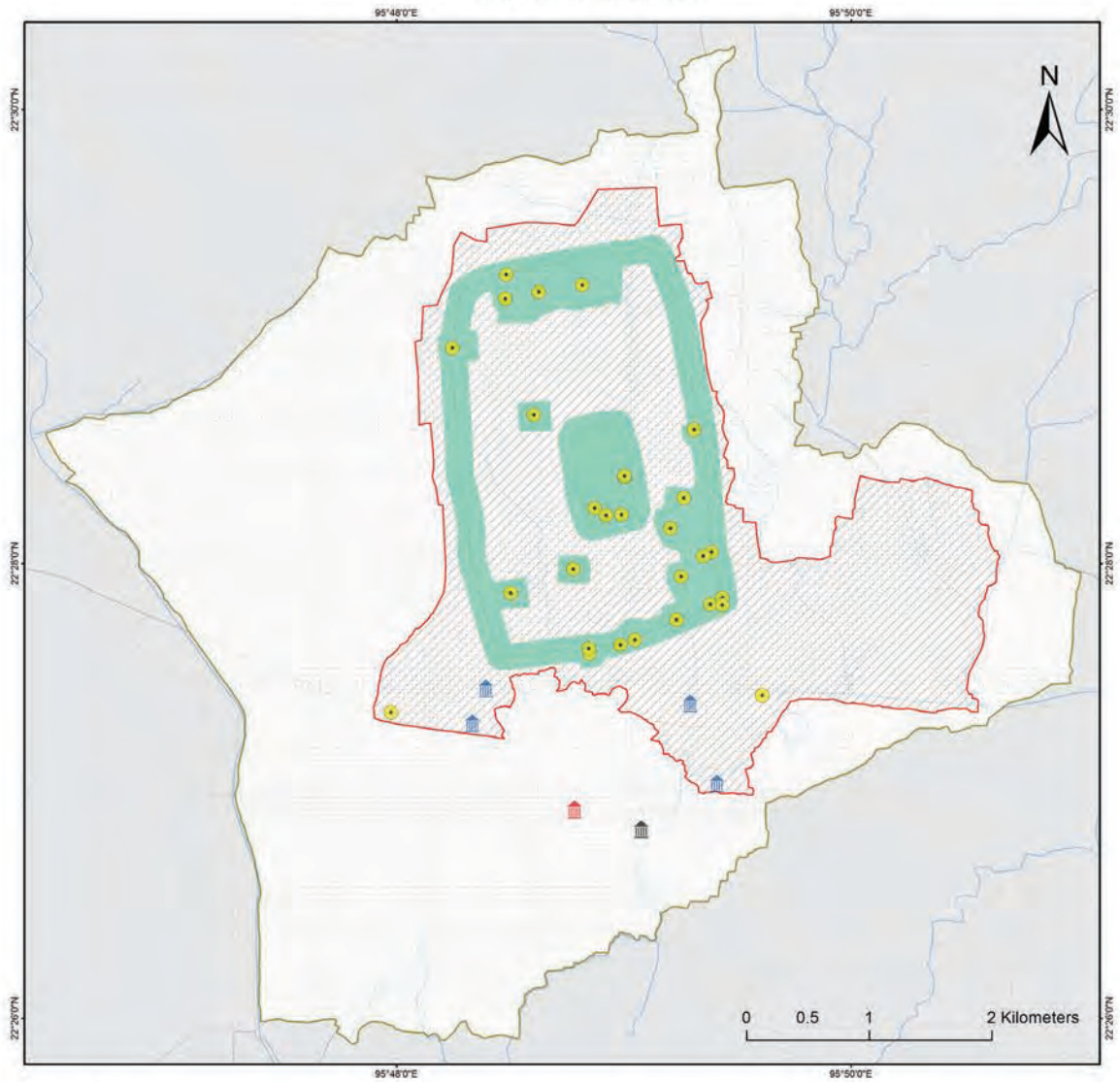
The standing monuments, excavated ancient structures, and unexcavated underground archaeology of all three Pyu Ancient Cities have been protected by law and under the management of the national Department of Archaeology, since 1902 CE, shortly after the sites' discovery by archaeologists. Before achieving independence in 1948 CE, Myanmar was part of British-controlled India. Therefore, the sites and their archaeology were protected under the provisions of the laws protecting archaeological sites in British India, principally, the *Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878* and the *Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904*. At first, the main institution responsible for safeguarding archaeological heritage in colonial Burma was the Epigraphic Office (established in 1881). In 1902 CE, responsibility for the protection of archaeological sites and their excavated remains was transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) at which time the sites were officially gazetted as protected areas. After Myanmar independence in 1948 CE, the Archaeological Survey of Burma, later renamed the Department of Archaeology, became the official government custodian of the sites. In 2007 CE the departments of the Ministry of Culture were reorganized and the re-named Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANML) assumed responsibility and continued to be responsible for all aspects of management of the ancient city sites. Since 1902 CE archaeological exploration, excavation, research, and conservation has been carried out under the auspices of the responsible government authority, intermittently, but continuously, at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. To reinforce and supplement their earlier gazetting as protected areas under the laws of British India, in 1957 CE, the Myanmar Government enacted the *Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)* which gave national monument protection status to the three Pyu Ancient Cities. In 1998 CE the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)* was promulgated. According to this Law, as of 1999 CE all nationally-declared Cultural Heritage Regions are each to be registered and demarcated into three protection zones: Ancient Monumental Zone (MZ), Ancient Site Zone (AZ), and Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ). Accordingly, since 1999 CE, altogether forty-two cultural heritage regions throughout the nation have been declared and demarcated. All three Pyu Ancient Cities – Halin, Beithano, Sri Ksetra – have been declared as 'Cultural Heritage Regions' and demarcated into the three protection zones – MZ, AZ, PZ – under the following notification (zoning orders) issued by the Ministry of Culture: Halin (No. 3/2013, Letter No. 2/3-18/2013 (256), dated 17/1/2013), Beikthano (No. 2/2013, 2/3-18/2013 (255), dated 17/1/2013), Sri Ksetra (No. 1/2013, 2/3-18/2013 (254), dated 17/1/2013). Therefore the boundaries of the AZ cover the proposed property zones while those of the Protected and PZ cover the proposed buffer zones of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



To demarcate the new protection zones, and to make the zones known to other authorities and to the public, DANML has commenced the installation of permanent boundary posts at Sri Ksetra in accordance with the regulations for the implementation of the notification issued by the Ministry. The DANML will thereafter install the demarcation posts of the respective protection zones of the other two ancient cities for the easy management of the site.

DANML DEMARCATION POST

Legal Boundaries: Halin

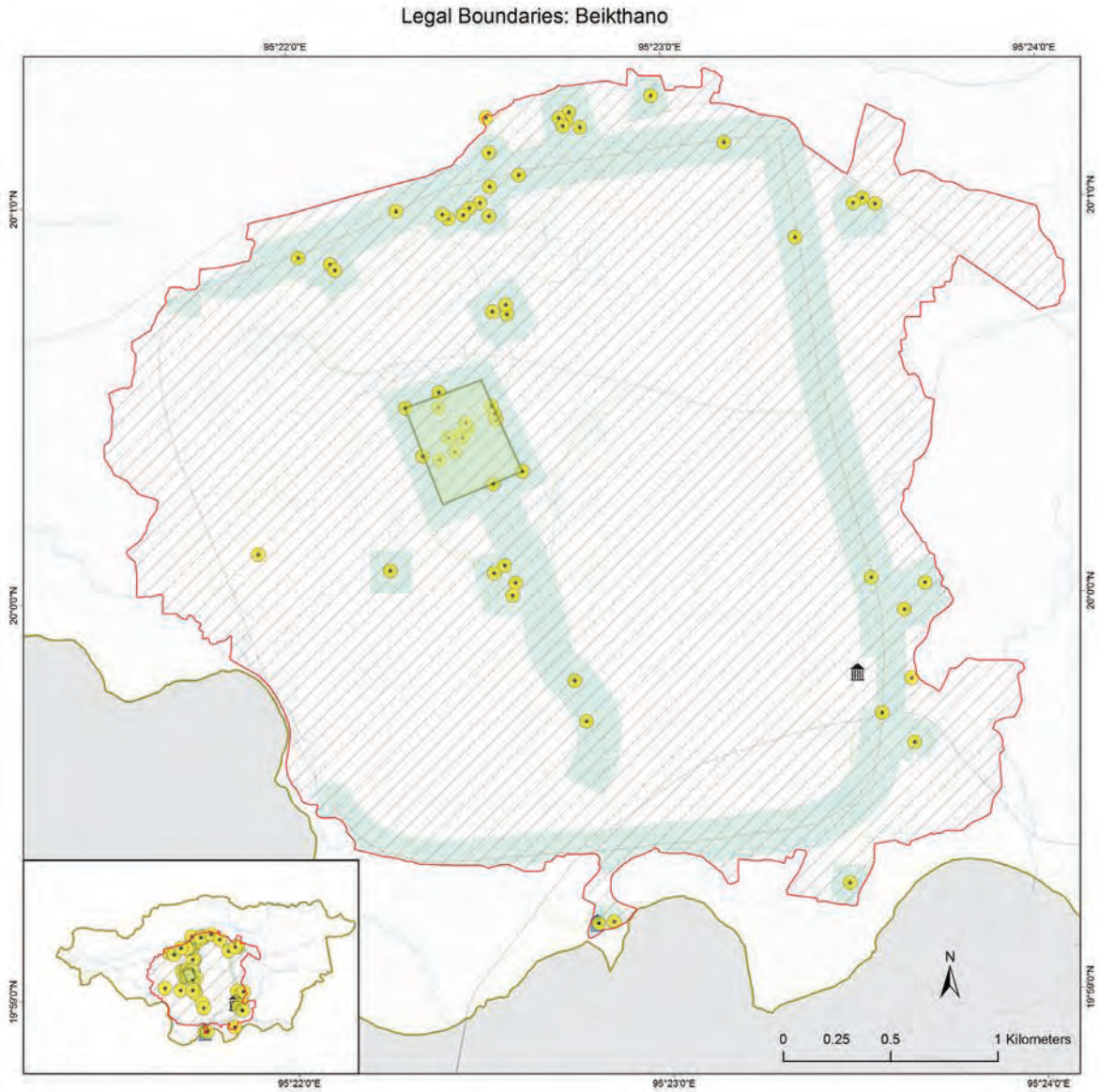


Legend

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| Excavated Site | Seasonal stream | Ancient monumental zone* |
| Museum | Irrigation canal | Nominated property* |
| Site museum | City wall | Buffer zone* |
| Inscription shed | Palace-citadel | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zones.
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.



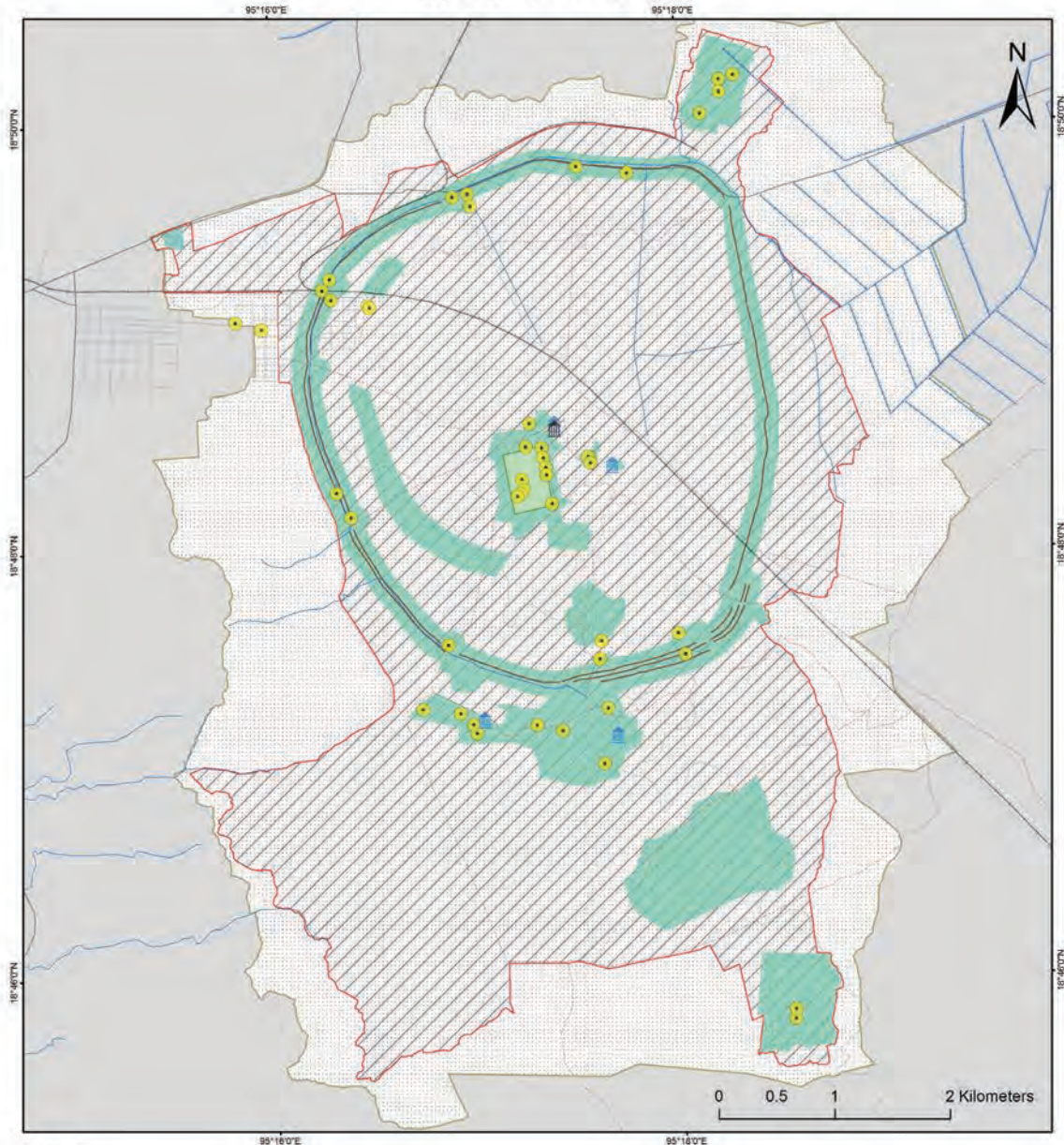
Legend

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Excavated site | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Museum | Railway | Ancient monumental zone* |
| Site museum | Site network road | Nominated property* |
| City wall | Sub-road | Buffer zone* |
| Cart track | Seasonal stream | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone.
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.

Legal Boundaries: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- Excavated site
- Palace-citadel
- Museum
- Pyu-taik (burial platform)
- Site museum
- Ancient monumental zone*
- Seasonal stream
- Irrigation canal
- City wall
- Nominated property*
- Buffer zone*

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone

There are also nationally-promulgated regulations – Rules and Regulations of the *Cultural Heritage Region Law* – announced in 2011, applicable for the protection of the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites.

At the national level, to ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws, there are a Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and a Myanmar National Committee for World heritage, both headed by the Minister of Ministry of Culture. To ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property’s management vision and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific sub-committees called “working groups” has been established under the authority of and reporting, through the Director-General of the DANML to these two national level committees of the Ministry of Culture.

In addition to legal protection, the monuments, monasteries, structures, and artifacts of the three Pyu Ancient Cities are also protected by custom and traditional practice. As highly-venerated places of worship and religious pilgrimage, the sites and objects from the sites, are respected as sacred by the people of Myanmar and thus have been throughout history and continue to be protected, for the most part, from looting, vandalism, or other forms of purposeful destruction. Considered by tradition and local belief to be guarded over by the *nat* spirits of ancestors and ancient rulers, the talismanic value of the sites is so high, that it is considered most unlucky, even¹ dangerous, to remove even a single brick, a potsherd, a surface find, or any soil from one of the ancient Pyu city sites.

5.c Means of implementing protective measures

The safeguarding and protection of the nominated property is implemented under a dual and complementary legal system. Firstly, each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra has been designated as a Cultural Heritage Region under the *Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law 1998 (Amended 2009)*. Secondly, the most significant individual monuments, structural remains, venerated sites, and objects of each ancient city have been separately designated as important tangible antiquities under the *Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)*. Currently a new *Antiquities Act* and a new *Ancient Monuments Act* are being drafted to replace the *Antiquities Act* which is now considered to be not entirely adequate for all intended purposes of safeguarding important moveable and immoveable physical expressions of cultural heritage of national significance.

Under the existing legislation, implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws takes the form of (a) use zoning; (b) monument conservation; (c) site management; and (d) public education.

¹ All relevant legislation, translated into English, is annexed to this dossier.

(a) USE ZONING: protection implemented through enforcement of official notifications of zoning orders and associated regulations

As all three Pyu Ancient Cities have been declared as ‘Cultural Heritage Regions’ under the *Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law 1998 (Amended 2009)*, zoning orders for demarcating the three official protection zones – MZ, AZ, PZ – have been carried out by DANML in accordance with the *Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law* announced in 2011. As the agency officially responsible for the implementation of this law and its regulations intended to protect the national cultural heritage, DANML maintains a site office at Sri Ksetra, and has a permanent security presence at all three Pyu Ancient Cities sites.

(b) MONUMENT CONSERVATION: protection implemented through the consolidation and conservation of ancient structural remains

The *Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law* stipulates that DANML is responsible not only for safeguarding the protected properties, but also for the consolidation of excavated remains and the conservation of ancient monuments. To this end, DANML currently maintains a staff of 235 trained archaeologists, 49 engineers, 25 chemists, totally 309 trained staff and, in order to ensure the continual improvement in the capacity of in-service staff to conserve the properties, has recently established a national Field School of Archeology on site in Sri Ksetra, with technical assistance sourced from Italy’s Lerici Foundation (Milano Politechnico University) and from UNESCO.



FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY CLASS IN OPERATION

(c) SITE MANAGEMENT: protection implemented through the application of a management plan integrating heritage protection with local development

DANML is the sole agency responsible for the implementation of the protection and management measures stipulated by the legislative framework. However, the enforcement authority of DANML does not extend to the domains of responsibility of other government departments and agencies, nor into the regulation of activities of the *sangha* (resident monk body). The expansion of residential construction into the protected zones, unauthorized encroachments, illegal constructions, gravel

mining, garbage dumping, sieving for fragments of ancient gold ornaments, and the introduction of deep-plough agricultural practices – factors affecting the property seen most evidently within the property boundaries at the Sri Ksetra site -- all suggest that there are deficiencies in the enforcement of the protection and management system as presently implemented. These deficiencies are due to several inter-related causes, including insufficient human and financial resources and lack of effective communication with all stakeholders and with the local community. The most apparent deficiency however was the lack of inter-agency coordination at the local government level, due to the absence of a Property Management Plan (PMP) applicable and adhered to by all concerned, and the absence of an inter-department coordination mechanism to monitor the implementation of this PMP. This nomination includes the draft of such a PMP, annexed to 5(e). And, as noted above, as of 18 January 2013, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) has been established under the following notification issued by the Ministry of Culture: PYUCOM (Order No. 1/2013, Letter No. 1/4-11/2013 (265), dated 18/1/2013) to ensure inter-department coordination at the local government level in the implementation of the PMP. As of 18 January 2013, PMP for Pyu Ancient Cities has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Culture; PMP (Order No.1/2013, Letter No.154/5/20-a, dated 18/1/2013).

(d) PUBLIC EDUCATION: protection implemented through eliciting the cooperation of local community stakeholders

Due to heretofore inadequate dialogue with other local stakeholders such as township authorities, local politicians, resident monks, farmers and other members of the communities living in Pyay city or near (or sometimes within) one of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, it has been difficult to enforce all provisions of the existing laws and to implement adequately the needed suite of protective measures at the sites. The newly-established PYUCOM, with support from DANML, plans to conduct meetings with political, religious, other government and local authorities, members of the local communities, and other concerned stakeholders to inform them of the World Heritage nomination of the three Pyu Ancient Cities and to explain the planning and use implications of inscription, as well as the impact inscription of the property can have opportunities on opportunities for local development. Following these initial information-sharing meeting, a series of educational presentations, seminars, discussions, and workshops will be organized to socialize the vision of PMP and to elicit cooperation in the realization of the Plan’s objectives. DANML is making efforts to institutionalize

a more collaborative planning system among the different stakeholders, including public officials, conservation professionals, members of the community, and the media, so that the property’s integrity and authenticity will be safeguarded during this time when Myanmar is undergoing unprecedented rapid development of its economy, infrastructure and tourism, at a pace which will surely accelerate near the ancient city sites if the three Pyu Ancient Cities are inscribed on the World Heritage List.



STAKEHOLDER MEETING (SRI KSETRA)

Management Consideration for Establishing the Boundaries of the Property and Buffer Zones

The boundaries of the proposed property at all three Pyu Ancient Cities sites have been defined to facilitate effective and integrated management of the measures designed to ensure protection and preservation of both the integrity and authenticity of all of the property’s character-defining attributes of Outstanding Universal Value as defined by the criteria under which the property is nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries of the property encompass the entirety of the ancient walled city at each of the three sites, as well as areas outside the ancient city walls which contain significance character-defining attributes of the property, including:

- The standing monuments and exposed and consolidated remains of *stupa*, monasteries and other architecture, as well as cemeteries and other ritual areas associated with the introduction of Buddhism. (Criterion ii)
- The remaining features of the Pyu era agricultural landscape together with the elements of ancient landscape engineering, storage facilities, areas of commodity manufacturing, goods associated with cyclic processes of celebration such as votive tablets, pottery, beads, and silver coins, as well as exotic trade goods demonstrating the exchange networks of the Pyu Ancient Cities. (Criterion iii)
- The exposed and consolidated features showing the evolving and expanding urban morphology of the Pyu Ancient Cities over the 1,000 years which the cities flourished. These include the planned geospatial location of the cities, elements of hydrological engineering such as moats, canals and tanks; city walls, ramparts, and gates; the central palace-administrative complex at each site; public utilities and community facilities; and residential precincts. (Criterion iv)
- The boundaries of the property also encompass areas of identified but still-buried archaeological potential protected for future research as well as a number of still-active Buddhist monasteries whose foundations date back to Pyu times and which continue to function as important centers of pilgrimage. (Criterion iv)

The purpose of the Buffer Zones of the respective sites is to effectively protect the property, which includes the immediate setting of the property, specifically the panoramic agricultural landscape as a support to the property and its protection. The buffer zones also protect preserved features of the environment and landscape over successive historical periods, ancient water courses and watersheds, agricultural field systems, and upland areas where the Pyu sourced the mineral raw materials for their gold, silver, stone and iron industries.

The boundaries of the property and buffer zones also take into account the present-day realities of protection and management, and therefore do not include the modern city of Pyay located adjacent to the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site.

The extent preserved of each of these individual attributes varies among the three Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. Therefore, the management justifications for the boundaries of each of the three sites which constitute this serial nomination are detailed below:

Halin

The eastern boundary of the nominated property is justified by the presence of Pyu-era bricks found in recent surveys by DANML as well as by the early 20th century CE discovery of a stone slab with a Pyu inscription found near the large Nagayon tank. The buffer zone on north is justified by ancient temples in this area including the well-endowed Ngayantpate *stupa* where Pyu finger-marked bricks have been found. The irregular boundary of the western sector of the nominated property diverts to exclude a modern village where there are no ancient remains and whose activities do not impact on any structures within the adjacent areas of the nominated property. In addition, private commercial ownership of small shops in this village dictated their placement in the buffer zone. The southern boundary of the buffer zone includes Halin village and associated hamlets on the south which have been included in the buffer zone in order to retain the historic natural landscape and the traditional vernacular architecture typical of Pyu settlements.

Beikthano

The proposed property boundaries and buffer zone of Beikthano Ancient City site have been defined to insure the integral preservation of both excavated and unexcavated ancient remains as well as Pyu-era hydrological features, and to take into consideration present-day habitation patterns of local residents. Overall, the natural boundaries formed by the Yin-Sadon-Yanpe watershed define the principal area of ancient culture and therefore the boundaries of the nominated property at this site. The broad northeast extension of the property boundary beyond the ancient city wall encompasses an elevated area which includes significant areas of ancient urn burials and the important historic Shweyaungdaw monastery. The Taungdwin-Magwe railway line crosses the property on the north, with some unexcavated ancient mounds having been surveyed by DANML in this area. On the east, west and south of the ancient city wall are large seasonal ponds or *in-gyi* dated from Pyu times and therefore included within the property's boundaries. With the exception of one verified ancient settlement mound (BTO-26) excavated by DANML and therefore included within the property boundaries, the villages located south of the ancient city wall do not contain ancient remains and do not impact on any ancient structures within the adjacent areas of the property. Furthermore, private commercial ownership of small shops dictate placement of these villages in the buffer zone.

The aim of the establishment of the boundaries of the buffer zone at Beikthano is thus to retain both the natural hydrology from which the original rationale for the site's setting was derived and to maintain a manageable level of the traditional vernacular architecture of the rural population recalling the agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of the ancient city. The southern limit of the proposed buffer zone is justified by the changing course and erosion of the Yanpe Stream which has made the terrain uneven, thus to some degree forming a natural boundary. The Magwe to Taungdwingyi two-lane highway is located south of the Yanpe Stream and is thus outside the buffer zone.

The Beikthano buffer zone (2,879 ha) is more than 25% larger than that of Halin (2,198 ha) or Sri Ksetra (1,713 ha). As noted above, this extensive buffer zone is justified as Beikthano watershed best preserves the ancient hydrology from which the Pyu cities arose. In contrast, at Halin, it appears that an intermittent stream may have crossed the north to south tract of land that was later enclosed by the city wall but have flowed west into large seasonal lake or in-gyi. After the decline of the city by the early 2nd millennium CE, there was additional water-flow into Nagayon tank and in the swampy and salt area to the south. At Sri Ksetra, the original hydrology of the property and buffer zone has been modified by modern urban development between Payagyi *stupa* and the city wall on the northwest, the changing course of the Nawin Stream on north, and cultivation in relation to the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lake on east. Thus, to protect within the property’s boundaries and buffer zone, a large are of original landscape and its hydrology at Beikthano as the most intact and authentic examples of the ancient ecology of the three Pyu Ancient City sites is important to the understanding of the significance of the property’s landscape setting.

Sri Ksetra

The proposed boundaries of the property and buffer zone of the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site has been defined to insure integral preservation of the ancient religious monuments and the remains of ancient structures defining the urban morphology at this site. Ancient ritual structures are found within an extended perimeter outside the city wall on all sides of the site and thus are included within the boundaries of the property. The boundaries also encompass an inclusive area from the northwest wall and Hmok-she Gate to Payagyi *stupa* (which, in spite of the presence of a few temporary modern structures, is an area where the land is government-owned and therefore protection is manageable. On the south of the ancient city wall, the property boundaries include a number of signature *Pyu-taik* community halls which are a significant element of the urban morphology of Pyu Ancient Cities.

The irregular zigzag of the buffer zone on south and west along the crest of the Myinbahu Range and then continuing along the south through the low hills, forming a transition zone to the rice fields beyond, follows well-established present-day cart tracts establishing a practical and manageable boundary which can be explained easily to local population and monitored. On the east, the buffer zone is bordered by the property’s largest water tank, while on the north and northeast the buffer zone border follows the Lawthauk creek which is a manageable natural boundary being of limited extent and clearly defined, thus easy to explain to local farmers and to monitor.

Property Protection and Management System: Integrating National, Local government, and Community Actions

The protection and management system of three Pyu Ancient Cities is based on the legal framework described above in 5.b for which the law on *the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions* is fundamental. This and other applicable laws and regulations are executed by DANML with the support of the relevant local government departments of the other concerned ministries under the coordination of PYUCOM.

Applicable UNESCO Recommendations and ICOMOS Charters

UNESCO

- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention (UNESCO, 1954)
- Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (UNESCO, 1956)
- Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (UNESCO, 1962)
- Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1964)
- Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private works (UNESCO, 1968)
- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1970)
- Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)
- Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)
- Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (UNESCO, 1976)
- Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1976)
- Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1978)
- Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore (UNESCO, 1989)
- Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2001)
- Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO, 2001)
- Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003)
- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO, 2005)
- Vienna Memorandum on “World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture – Managing the Historic Urban Landscape” (UNESCO World Heritage Center, 2005)
- Recommendation on Historic Urban Landscape (UNESCO, 2011)

ICOMOS

- Resolutions of the Symposium on the Introduction of Contemporary Architecture into Ancient Groups of Buildings (ICOMOS, 1972)
- Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (1978; latest revision 1999)
- The Florence Charter (Historic gardens and landscapes) (ICOMOS, 1981)
- The Declaration of Dresden on the Reconstruction of Monuments Destroyed by War

- (ICOMOS National Committee of the German Democratic Republic, 1982)
- Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment (ICOMOS Canada, 1983)
- Charter on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Area (ICOMOS, 1987)
- Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS, 1990)
- The Nara Document on Authenticity (Japan Agency for Cultural Affairs, UNESCO, ICCROM, and ICOMOS, 1994)
- Charter for the Protection and Management of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICOMOS, 1996)
- Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures (ICOMOS, 1999)
- International Charter on Cultural Tourism (ICOMOS, 1999)
- Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS, 1999)
- Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (ICOMOS, 2003)
- Hoi An Declaration on Conservation of Historic Districts of Asia UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICOMOS, 2003)
- Teemaneng Declaration on the Intangible Heritage of Cultural Spaces (ICOMOS International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003)
- Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia's Historic Towns and Areas (ICOMOS, 2005)
- Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (ICOMOS, 2005)

Others

- Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments (Athens Conference, 21-30 October 1931)
- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments, 25-31 May 1964; adopted by ICOMOS in 1965)
- Kobe/Tokyo Declaration on 'Risk Preparedness for Cultural Heritage' (International Symposium on 'Risk preparedness for cultural properties - development of guidelines for emergency response', Kobe/Tokyo, 19-25 January 1997)
- Istanbul Declaration on Intangible Cultural Heritage (Third Round Table of Ministers of Culture, 2002)
- Yamato Declaration on Integrated Approaches for Safeguarding Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage (Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and UNESCO, 2004)
- Kyoto Declaration 2005 on Protection of Cultural Properties, Historic Areas and their Settings from Loss in Disasters (International Symposium "Towards the Protection of Cultural Properties and Historic Urban Areas from Disaster", Kyoto, Japan, 16 January 2005)
- Recommendations of the Thematic Session on Cultural Heritage Risk Management (2nd World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe, Japan, January 2005)

All matters related to research, conservation, restoration, and use of the three ancient city sites constituting the property are subject to the prior approval and licensing by DANML, which agency also monitors the work in progress, supervises any necessary mitigating measures, and receives project completion reports. The authority of DANML also includes the power to establish regulations for the enforcement of government notifications with regard to the protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The 2013 notification establishing the PYUCOM and its constituent site-specific working groups defines a range of activities associated with organizing, operating, and implementing measures in supporting of the responsibilities of the property's site management office located at Sri Ksetra. Rather than dependent management the historic environment of the nominated property following only directives of the central administration, this notification devolves direct management authority to local government authorities to manage the historic and contemporary environments in an integrated manner, within the limits set by the laws, regulations, and notifications for the protection of national cultural regions, monuments, and antiquities, as described above in 5.b. The aim of the decentralization of management authority is to allow situational flexibility in management actions, so as to reflect local history, culture, geographical features, and aspirations of the local community and its residents.

To regulate the development and other activities related to the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, special guidelines, under the powers vested under the Cultural Heritage Regions Law 1998 (revised 2009) have already been formulated for enforcement (refer the attached PMP). The DANML is also in the process of working with local government authorities through the PYUCOM to make them the local statutes and planning guidelines to regulate and control development within the property and the buffer zones through partnership approach.

5.d Existing plans related to municipality and region in which the proposed property is located

Township structure plans are in the process of being drafted by the Department of Human Settlements and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, for all major urban areas of Myanmar, included Pyay city, which is located adjacent to Sri Ksetra, one of the three Pyu Ancient Cities included in the nominated property. Although no physical plan is yet finalized or adopted through the established government processes, PYUCOM through its Sri Ksetra working group is working closely with the Pyay township authorities to ensure the integration of heritage protection into the new local structure plan for the city of Pyay. In this process, a moratorium has been called to halt further expansion of Khittaya New Town into the boundaries of the World Heritage property at Sri Ksetra.

The Department of Forestry, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, has a project in nine districts of the Sagaing , Mandalay, and Magwe regions to promote greening within the arid Dry Zone of the middle reaches of the Ayerarwady River, addressing a problem persisting since ancient Pyu times. The same department has another project for establishing Reserved Forests throughout the country. Both of these projects can impact the buffer zone of Beikthano Ancient City site, affecting its historic environment. These projects are being monitored by PYUCOM, which includes the Department of Forestry on its membership.

There are also planned and on-going development projects under the responsibility of various government departments and agencies which may indirectly impact one or more of the sites of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The most immediate of these planned projects which can effect negatively on the property’s physical integrity are: the expansion of the railway station at Sri Ksetra which is within the boundaries of the nominated property; and the continuing expansion of the Khittaya New City extension of the city of Pyay into the ancient walled city, also within the boundaries of the nominated property at Sri Ksetra. The threat to the property’s integrity is grounded in the fact that government agencies other than DANML are in possession of land within the boundaries of the nominated property or within the buffer zones, such as the railway easement and the unused aircraft runway. Through the agency of the recently-established PYUCOM, DANML is in discussion with other governmental departments and local government authorities in order to coordinate development planning within the property and its buffer zones.

5.e Property management plan or other management system

The purpose of the PMP for Ancient Pyu Cities (attached to this dossier) is to ensure effective protection of the potential Outstanding Universal Value and other heritage values of the Pyu Ancient Cities and deliver benefits to the society at large. It will be the overarching strategic document for the Pyu Ancient Cities which provide an agreed framework for both short and long-term decision making on the future interventions to the property. A number of key issues are identified to set out a framework for its management through the identification of the factors affecting the heritage and the sustainable use of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Although the three ancient city sites are geographically separate from one another, located in the different administrative regions of Sagaing, Magwe, and Bago, they are serial components of a single property, and hence subject to a single property management plan. As the values of the Pyu Ancient Cities are integral, related to one another within each ancient city site, and co-related between the three ancient city sites, a holistic approach to management is adopted in the PMP. Therefore, the PMP articulates the implementation of a management vision for the property which integrates heritage preservation into environmental conservation and sustainable development.

Vision statement for the Pyu Ancient Cities Management

A Heritage Site with a balance between antiquity and livingness, where its potential Outstanding Universal Value is safeguarded, promoted and communicated to contemporary life and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development, by integrating heritage preservation into environmental conservation and sustainable development through a participatory approach to the property’s management, undertaken in cooperation with other stakeholders including the sangha (monk body) and the local community.

In order to realize this vision and to address the identified key issues, following four goals have been established:

1. Protection of the property from impacts which endanger the long-term safeguarding of its heritage values and the attributes.
2. Communication of the property's importance as a primary knowledge resource for education, research and better experiencing the property to national and international audiences, both among the scientific community and among the general public.
3. Integration of the property into the contemporary life of the local community, including in economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable ways insofar as these activities do not endanger the property's heritage values.
4. Assurance of the legal, technical, administrative, and financial mechanisms necessary to accomplish the above mentioned goals.

A number of management objectives are also established under each goal. These are to be achieved by means of several supporting actions involving a variety of stakeholders and partners involved with the property. The programme of actions also identifies the human and financial resources needed, the stakeholders responsible for delivery, for its implementation. It also indicates the time scale for completion.

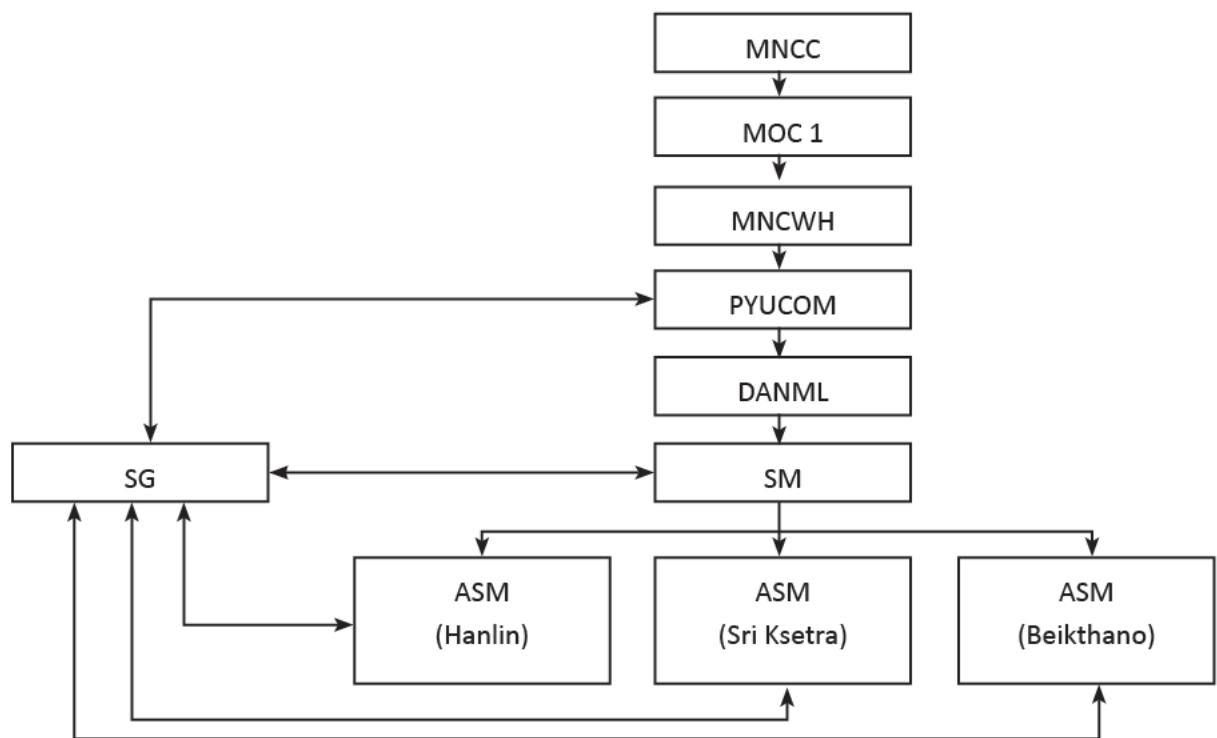
PYUCOM, established officially as of 18 January 2013 is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture. It is the umbrella organization established for bringing together and representing the multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities. The principal responsibility of the PYUCOM and the three constituent site-specific working groups is to serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments and other state agencies to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the PMP. The PYUCOM is also empowered to setup various committees and stakeholder groups including the *sangha* (monk body), Temple Trustees and local community, etc. to look into various aspects concerning the property to collectively take action to manage the sites through participatory approach.

The DANML will be the lead organization responsible for the implementation of the PMP in cooperation with other stakeholders and its on-site and off-site partners. In carrying out this function, DANML seeks the advice of local and international experts, obtains the consent and commitment of the other stakeholders by organizing meetings of the PYUCOM quarterly or when necessary, orders site manager to report to the PYUCOM.

Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical location some kilometres apart, a single Site Manager has been appointed by the DANML for the Pyu Ancient Cities who will also serves as the secretary of the PYUCOM to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction. In addition to the property's Site Manager, Deputy Director (Sri Ksetra), DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra with specific responsibility for the execution of management duties with respect to Sri Ksetra. The Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra is stationed at DANML field office located on site at Sri Ksetra which functions under

the authority of the Site Manager. The Assistant Director (Halin) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Halin while the Assistant Director (Beikthano) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Beikthano. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to monitor, manage, and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management vision for the property.

Mechanism for Implementation



- MNCCC = Myanmar National Culture Central Committee
- MOC 1 = Ministry of Culture
- MNCWH = Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage
- PYUCOM = Pyu Ancient Cities co-ordinating Committee
- DANML = Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- SG = Stakeholder Groups including Sangha and local communities
- SM = Site Manager
- ASM = Assistant Site Manager

The implementation of the PMP Process is to be considered in five year cycles. The first Five-Year cycle will commence from April 2013 and end in March 2018. Monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of the PMP will be carried out at various levels. The Stakeholder Group will monitor and review its programs in relation to the PMP at their monthly meetings. The Assistant Site Manager of the respective site to report the progress of the action programs at the meetings.

The PYUCOM will review the progress submitted by the Site Manager and in achieving the objectives of the PMP. It will also review the overall direction of the PMP in response to the changing needs and priorities during its meetings. PYUCOM will report at various stages about the progress of the implementation of the PMP to the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and Ministry of Culture.

5.f Sources and levels of finance

Financial Resources

The national government's financial support to the Pyu Ancient Cities is, at present, limited to the expenses necessary to secure the presence of DANML at the three sites, and to cover the cost of the work undertaken on-site directly by DANML staff to ensure the property's security, protection, and to attend to urgent consolidation/conservation priorities. Private donations, raised through the Temple Trustees, provide another source of funding for the upkeep and repair of ancient monuments, but these funds are not under the control of DANML. International technical assistance provides financing for capacity building of DANML staff. DANML is currently exploring, with PYUCOM, the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee, additional ways to increase the revenue stream at the property, so as to have funds to invest, in the first instance, in site landscape maintenance and to improve on-site visitor interpretation facilities and services. Included among these new revenue capture mechanisms will be the formation of an autonomous foundation to receive and administer contributions from the private sector.

Contribution of the National Government Services

Financial support from the budget of the Ministry of Culture is currently the major financial resource for the protection and management of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Expenditure items supported from the Ministry's budget include: (a) site security; (b) maintenance of site museum/office/artifact stores; and material, equipment, and labour needed for consolidation of the monuments and structural remains of the three sites comprising the nominated property, on an as-needed priority basis. In addition, a limited amount of funds have been made available for Special Projects, on a case-by-case, one-time basis.

Financial Status

Between 2002 and 2012 Pyu Ancient Cities received a total of 974.6 million kyats (approx.1,120,230 USD), as financial support from the government through an annual budgetary allocation from the Ministry of Culture. (See table below)

Annual Budget

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Halin	0.3	-	10.0	14.9	5.0	-	7.5	25.0	5.0	40.0	-	107.7
Beikthano	1.0	7.5	120	60.0	100.0	174.2	26.2	33.8	1.0	30.0	10.0	563.7
Sri Ksetra	4.8	13.3	38.1	16	77.0	10.5	7.5	28.5	28.7	49.0	30.0	303.2
Total - 974.6 million kyats (approx. 1,120,230 USD)												

Financial Plans

It is understood by the government that a continuation of the previous level of annual allocations will be insufficient to maintain the property to the required international standard, if the Pyu Ancient Cities is inscribed on the World Heritage List. DANML is now preparing a revised financial planning budget designed to achieve the vision, goals, management objectives and actions outlined in the PMP, based on an assessment of available and needed human and technical resources, material, and equipment. DANML is also preparing a resource mobilization strategy to diversify sources of funding, not only from government allocations, but also through multilateral funding, private-sector donations, visitor entrance and use charges to the property, and in other possible ways. An autonomous foundation will be established for the purpose of soliciting private sector donations to aid the protection, conservation, promotion, and development of Pyu Ancient Cities, in keeping with traditional local practices of fund-raising for the safeguarding of important religious monuments and sites.

Capital Budget

	2013 -2014	Total
Halin	50 million kyats	180 million kyats (approx. 211,764 USD)
Beikthano	35 million kyats	
Sri Ksetra	95 million kyats	

Supplementary Grant

This allocation is for one-time Special Projects, such as the expansion of tourist convenience facilities, the construction of museum, tourist facilities and parking lots, etc.

Supplementary Grant (2013-2014)

	2013 -2014	Total
Halin	15 million kyats (to build site museum)	100 million kyats (approx. 117,647 USD)
Sri Ksetra	30 million kyats (to build World Heritage Site Office inside the Field School of Archaeology)	
Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	15 million kyats (for upgrading site) 40 million kyats (for nomination process)	

5.g Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

Local organization	National organization	International Organization	Financial Support of International Organization
DANML	<p>Experts from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Myanmar Engineering Society (MES) (2012 onwards) - Association of Myanmar Architects (AMA) (2012 onwards) - Ministry of Science and Technology (2012 onwards) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training on Preservation of Mural Paintings (University of Torino, ICCROM ,Italy, 15 June 1992 to 14 January 1993) - Training on Preservation and Restoration Technology (Shiga University, Tsukuba University, Japan via JICA, 2012 to 2014) - Training on Archaeology and Preservation of Cultural Heritage (Germany, 10 July 1995 to 9 December 1995) - Training course on Preservation and Management of Cultural Heritage (Thailand, 15-29 June 1997) - Training programme on Management of Cultural Resources and Historical Parks (Thailand, 15-29 June 1997) - Training on Archaeology and Museology (Nankai University, China, 2005 to 2009) - Training on Preservation of Mural Painting (Burapha University, Thailand, 2-10 July 1997) - Training on Archaeology, Museology and Excavation (Archaeological Survey of India, 1999 to 2003) - Training course on Preservation of Cultural Heritage (National Research Institute of Cultural Heritage, Korea, 9 October 2007 to 20 December 2007) - Training course on Preservation of Cultural Heritage (SAMEO-SPAFA, Thailand, 1985 to present) - Technical capacity building in Conserving and Managing Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2012) - Cultural Heritage Information Management using Geographic Information System (UNESCO, 2012) - Supporting the Nomination of World Heritage in Myanmar (UNESCO, 2012) <p><u>1st Working Session</u> This meeting was held in Yangon from 4-6 April 2012 inviting 39 experts including UNESCO, National institutions and Drafting Teams.</p> <p><u>2nd Working Session</u> This meeting was held in Yangon from 13-16 June 2012 inviting 20 experts including UNESCO, National institutions and Drafting Teams</p> <p><u>3rd Working Session</u> This meeting was held in Yangon from 13-16 August 2012 inviting 20 experts including UNESCO, National institutions and Drafting Teams.</p> <p><u>Draft Review Meeting of Management Plan</u> This meeting was held in Yangon from 6-9 December 2012 inviting 20 experts including UNESCO, National institutions and Drafting Teams.</p> <p><u>4th Working Session</u> This meeting was held in Yangon from 7-10 January 2013 inviting 20 experts including UNESCO, National institutions and Drafting Teams.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Italy Fund with UNESCO cooperation (400,000 Euro, Project for Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Myanmar) 2. WHC (30,000 USD, International Assistance for Nomination Dossier for three Pyu Ancient Cities)
DANML (Upcoming International Collaboration)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Courses on Prehistory (Thai Fine Arts Department, Thailand) - Site Management and World Heritage Issues (Columbia) - Primate and Historic Research (France CNRS) - Primate and Wood Conservation (Japan) - World Heritage Issues like Tangible Cultural Heritage as well as Intangible Cultural Heritage (Korea) - Building conservation: Excavations, Stone Conservation and Field Archaeology (Italy) - Upcoming annual training courses from ICCROM and SPAFA 	

National Field School of Archaeology at Pyay

The National Field School of Archaeology at Pyay located physically within the boundaries of the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, one of the three serial components of the nominated property, was established by DANML in 2005. The Field School does not offer a specific curriculum of training courses for conservation and management techniques on an annual basis. Instead, the Field School targets in-service training of DANML staff and other national professionals in related fields, by offering a postgraduate diploma course in Applied Archaeology and by providing the opportunity for practical on-site training through the participation of students of the Field School in archaeological research and conservation projects, in collaboration with external experts teams.

The Field School complements and supplements the training that is available at universities within Myanmar, which, insofar as concerns disciplines of relevance to the protection and management of heritage, is currently limited to the disciplines of: history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, and chemistry. Professional specialization in such fields as international heritage law, management of cultural heritage, landscape conservation and management, conservation of traditional vernacular architecture, or archaeological artifact conservation are not currently available through the university curriculum. Therefore, the Field School attempts to fulfill this need.

In order to promote archaeological and heritage conservation knowledge among selected DANML officials, six months refresher courses are annually offered at the Field School, as are technical seminars in specific conservation topics.

Members of the local communities in or near Cultural Heritage Regions, including Pyu Ancient Cities, also avail of on-the-job training available through the Field School by participating as paid labour on archaeological excavations and monument conservation works, under the supervision of national and international experts.

Among the objectives of the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay is to establish a national professional body of trained conservation specialists who will be exclusively licensed to work on historic monuments, thus assuring that monument conservation throughout the country will conform to the highest international standards.

The process of the preparation of the World Heritage Nomination Dossier for Pyu Ancient Cities has brought a number of experts, both national and international, into the effort to supplement the efforts of DANML experts. This has supplemented the training available through the Field School at Pyay.

The list of capacity building programmes organized through Pyay Field School of Archaeology

Component	Completed Activities	Activities to be implemented
<p>Technical capacity building in conserving and managing cultural heritage</p>	<p><u>Training Workshop on World Heritage Management</u></p> <p>This training workshop was convened at the Field School of Archaeology in Pyay, and then moved to DANML offices in Yangon from 8-12 June 2012 inviting 19 participants, including experts from the Association of Myanmar Architects and Myanmar Engineering Society, staff from Ministry of Science and Technology, experts from Nomination Dossier Drafting Team, senior officials, as well as experts from UNESCO and ICCROM.</p>	<p><u>Field Training: Architectural Restoration / Archaeological Survey / Excavation Management</u></p> <p>This training course was held from 15 October 2012 to 31 December 2012. Course duration is 2 and a half months. In this training course 8 members of experts from Lerici Foundation gave lectures to 20 members of staff including engineers and conservators of DANML.</p>
<p>Cultural Heritage information management using Geographic Information System</p>	<p><u>1st GIS Training Course</u></p> <p>This training course was held at the Field School of Archaeology from 14-19 May 2012. In this training course, an expert from UNESCO gave lecture to 17 DANML staff responsible for map data management.</p> <p><u>2nd GIS Training Course</u></p> <p>This training course was held at the Field School of Archaeology from 9-14 July 2012. In this training course, an expert from UNESCO gave lectures to the 17 DANML staff members responsible for map data management.</p>	<p><u>3rd GIS Training Course</u></p> <p>This training course was held at the Field School of Archaeology from 17- 19 September 2012. In this training course, an expert from UNESCO gave lecture to the 17 DANML staff responsible for map data management</p>



FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN OPERATION

DANML developed and upgraded the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay to the formal status of a post-graduate institute affiliated to a national university and to offer fully-accredited Masters Degree courses, thus providing a permanent and renewing intellectual basis for the management of the nation’s cultural heritage and to nurturing professional-level expertise in the required disciplines. The transition of the Field School to university status will begin within the 2012-2013 fiscal years.

5.h Visitor facilities and infrastructure

Statistics of visitors are as shown in the table below. At Sri Ksetra, the most heavily visited of the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites, domestic visitors comprise 79% of the total, while international visitors accounts for 21% of the total.²

Number of visitors to pyu ancient cities (yearly)

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		Total
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	Domestic	International	
Halin	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	1426	46	N/A
Beikthano	N/A	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	4	N/A	12	N/A	15	N/A	10	3142	5	N/A
Sri Ksetra	2304	2069	4457	1285	4433	807	4843	1048	4671	1113	5524	1598	6533	2834	43,519



VISITORS TO THE SITE, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL (SRI KSETRA)

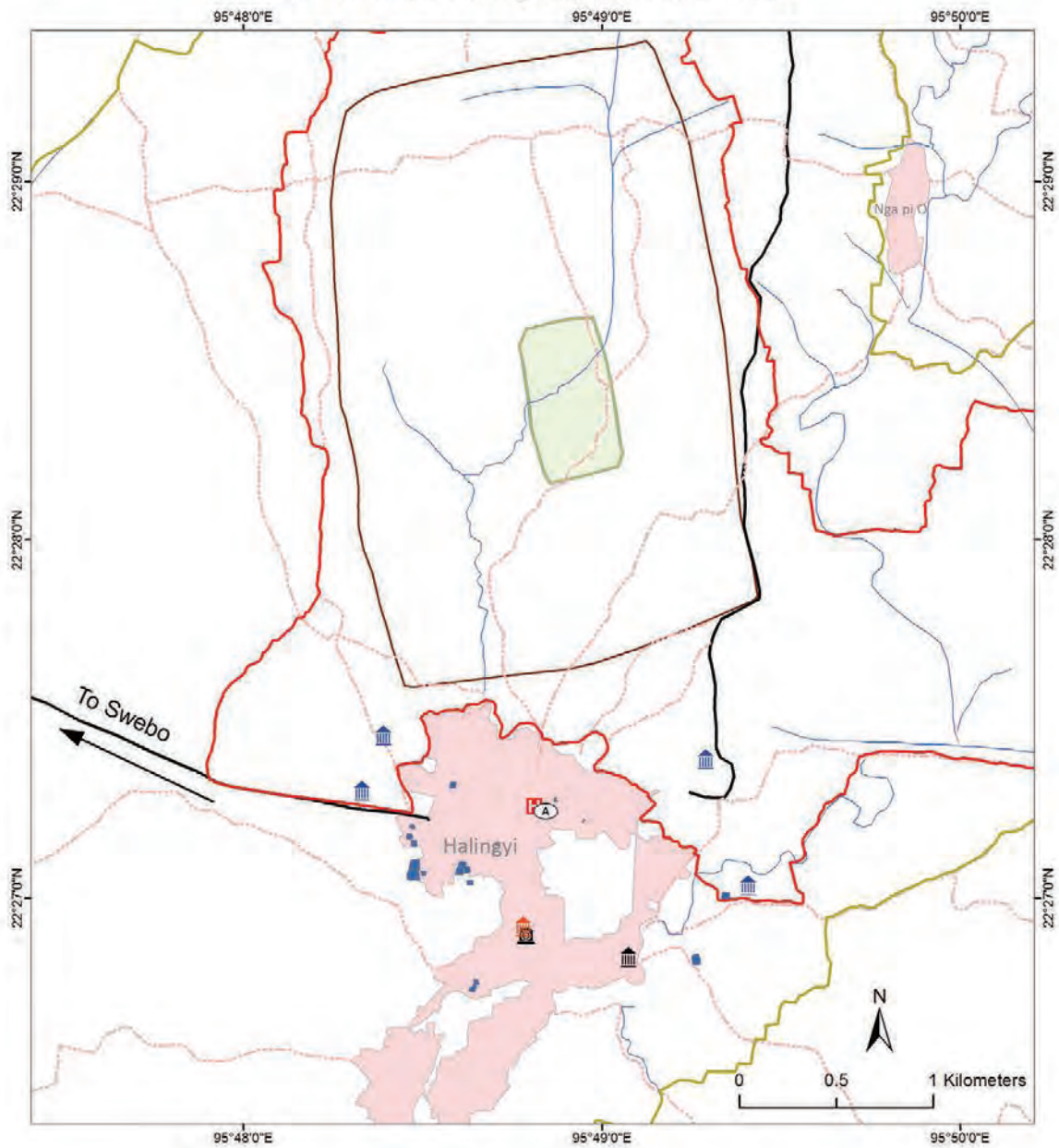
Visitor facilities and infrastructure

Halin

As far as visitor access is concerned, of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin is the most remote site. It is located about 24 km from Shwebo, which is the nearest town with (population 117,457) and a

² Statistics are those of visitors who visit and pay an entrance fee at one of the site museums. In addition there are numerous domestic pilgrims who visit the historic monuments for religious purposes, whose numbers are have not been tabulated until starting with the year 2012.

Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------------|
|  | Museum |  | City wall |  | Palace-citadel |
|  | Site museum |  | Sub-road |  | Nominated property |
|  | Inscription shed |  | Cart track |  | Buffer zone |
|  | Village administrative office |  | Stream | | |
|  | Rural health sub-center |  | Hot spring | | |
|  | Market |  | Settlement area | | |

district level settlement in Sagaing Region. Shwebo is an historic city dating to the early Konbaung Period (1753CE). In Shwebo there is a complement of modern infrastructure, including a guest house, hotel, motel, hospital, communication facilities, and a tourism center, which includes a DANML archaeological park of which the centerpiece is a reconstruction of the historic Konbaung Dynasty Shwebo Palace. There are three alternative approach roads to the Halin Ancient City site from Shwebo, with each paved road in an equally poor condition, and not passable during the rainy season. A four-wheeled vehicle takes about one and one-half hours to reach the Halin ancient city site from Shwebo. Due to the remoteness, comparatively less-impressive standing monuments, and fewer numbers of active religious establishments nearby, Halin is the least visited site among the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Due to the absence of a proper road network within the site, most of the site's monuments cannot be visited by motor vehicles and must be visited by foot or by bullock/pony cart. The existing cart-tracks across the property can be used by motorcycles to visit the monuments. The site does not offer any of the visitor facilities that are available at other two ancient city sites, but there are already-budgeted plans for the establishment of a site museum. The artifacts found at the site are currently stored within a small building of the Nyaung-Koe-Pin Monastery, located in the buffer zone of the property. In addition, some of the stone carvings found at the site are sheltered within a structure erected by DANML located within the Halin Gyi village in the buffer zone. There are no facilities for overnight accommodation near the site; such facilities as are available are located in the nearby town, of Shwebo.



GUEST HOUSE/MOTEL/HOTEL IN SHWEBO

Beikthano

Although less remote than Halin, Beikthano is still a relatively isolated site located 19.2 km from the nearest township of Taungdwingyi (population 45,528). While more tourists and considerably more pilgrims visit Beikthano than visit Halin, due to the site's relative isolation, comparatively fewer standing monuments, and the absence of on-site facilities for overnight accommodation, Beikthano is still less visited than Sri Ksetra. The property, surrounded by an intact ancient city wall, is large and the historic landscape encompassed by its buffer zone is expansive and punctuated on

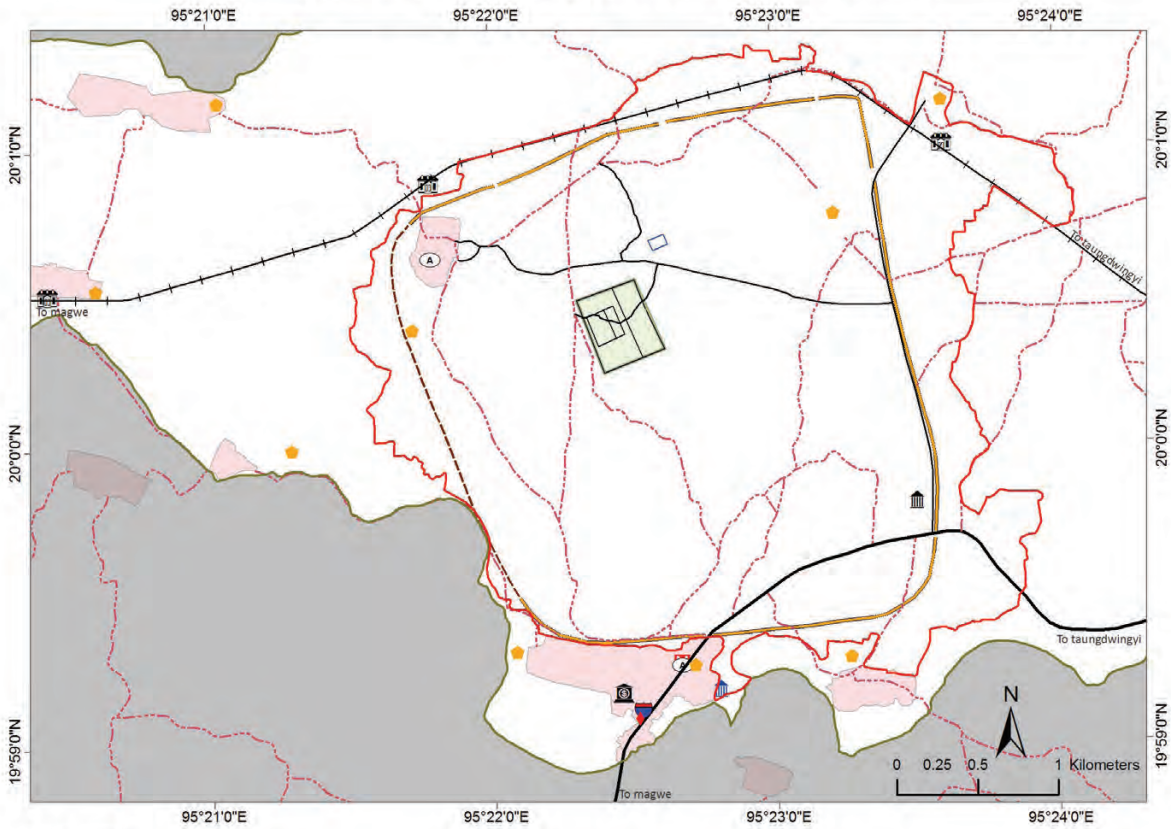
three sides by traditional water-retention ponds called *in-gyi*, the massive embankments of which were constructed during Pyu times, providing an approach to the site which is both historic and impressive. There is a newly-constructed entrance archway to the site and a well-maintained on-site museum. Directional signages to important monuments within the property have been installed and information panels are installed at the major monuments. As at Halin, there are no brochures, guide maps, or guide books covering the Beikthano Ancient City site, and also no provision for guided tours.

As Beikthano is located on the main Magwe-Taungdwingyi road, one can get to the site by car or by bus or by train to Taungdwingyi, then from there take a taxi or a pony cart to the ancient city site which is about 19.2 km to the west of Taungdwingyi town. Although there are no modern hotels in Taungdwingyi, the nearest town, a visitor can stop for the night at inns and guest houses frequented by local travelers, and also enjoy authentic local food in the town's several small restaurants. Hotels with international standard facilities are available at Magwe, a larger town which is about 62.4 km distant from the ancient city site.

The recently-built and well-maintained site museum at Beikthano displays artifacts discovered at or excavated from the ancient city site. However the display is dominated by the artifacts belonging to the post-Pyu Bagan period, which while testifying to the continued legacy of the Pyu during the late Bagan period, confounds to a certain extent the interpretation of the significance of the site itself. The museum building is modern in design and has a multi-purpose hall which is currently used for temporary exhibitions. There are plans to develop audio-visual presentations, in Myanmar and English languages, to give visitors an introduction to the site, its setting within the historic landscape, and the many interesting and important structural remains and artifacts found at the site.

At the museum there are modern and well-maintained toilet facilities for visitors; additional toilet facilities are available at DANML visitor rest house cum exhibition and lecture-hall located at the site of the most extensive excavated archaeological remains. Apart from that, there are no restaurants or shops at the site to cater to visitors' comfort and needs. A limited amount of overnight accommodation with basic facilities for pilgrims is available at the modern monastery located within the site. These facilities are heavily used by pilgrims who come to participate in meditation retreats organized by the monastery during twice-yearly holiday seasons, in October at the conclusion of the annual Buddhist rainy season retreat, and in April during the traditional new-year celebration.

Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Museum | Police outpost | Rest house |
| Site museum | Railway station | Settlement area |
| Village administrative office | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Rural health sub-center | Sub-road | Nominated property |
| Monastery | Railway | Buffer zone |
| Market | Cart track | |
| Service infrastructure | City wall | |



INFORMATION PANEL (BEIKTHANO)



SITE MUSEUM (BEIKTHANO)



THE ENTRANCE GATE (BEIKTHANO)



AN ACTIVE MONASTERY (BEIKTHANO)

Sri Ksetra

Out of the three ancient city sites comprising the property of Pyu Ancient Cities, visitor numbers at Sri Ksetra are the highest, largely due to its proximity to the modern city of Pyay (population 187,562) with its well-developed transportation infrastructure and the thriving religious life of its many active Buddhist monasteries. The presence of comparatively more, and more impressive, standing monumental remains at Sri Ksetra, when compared to the other two site comprising the nominated property, draw substantial numbers of domestic pilgrims to the site, many of whom come to participate in meditation retreats. Due to the large number of the ancient city gates providing multiple entry points into the ancient city site, there is no controlled entry into the property. There are no panels displayed at any of the entry points to the site indicating the status of the site (as a protected Cultural Heritage Region) or explaining its heritage significance. There are no directional signage or visitor trails to guide the visitors systematically around the site. Panels, in Myanmar and English languages, are installed at some of the monuments to provide information about the monuments. There are no brochures, guide maps or guide books covering the site, and also no services to provide guided tours.

There is an excellent, well-maintained site museum, located within the boundaries of the property, which displays artifacts discovered at or excavated from the site. The museum has a rich collection of artifacts, which are well labeled and explain the most significant attributes of ancient Pyu civilization, conveying to the visitor an overall sense of the outstanding universal value of the property.

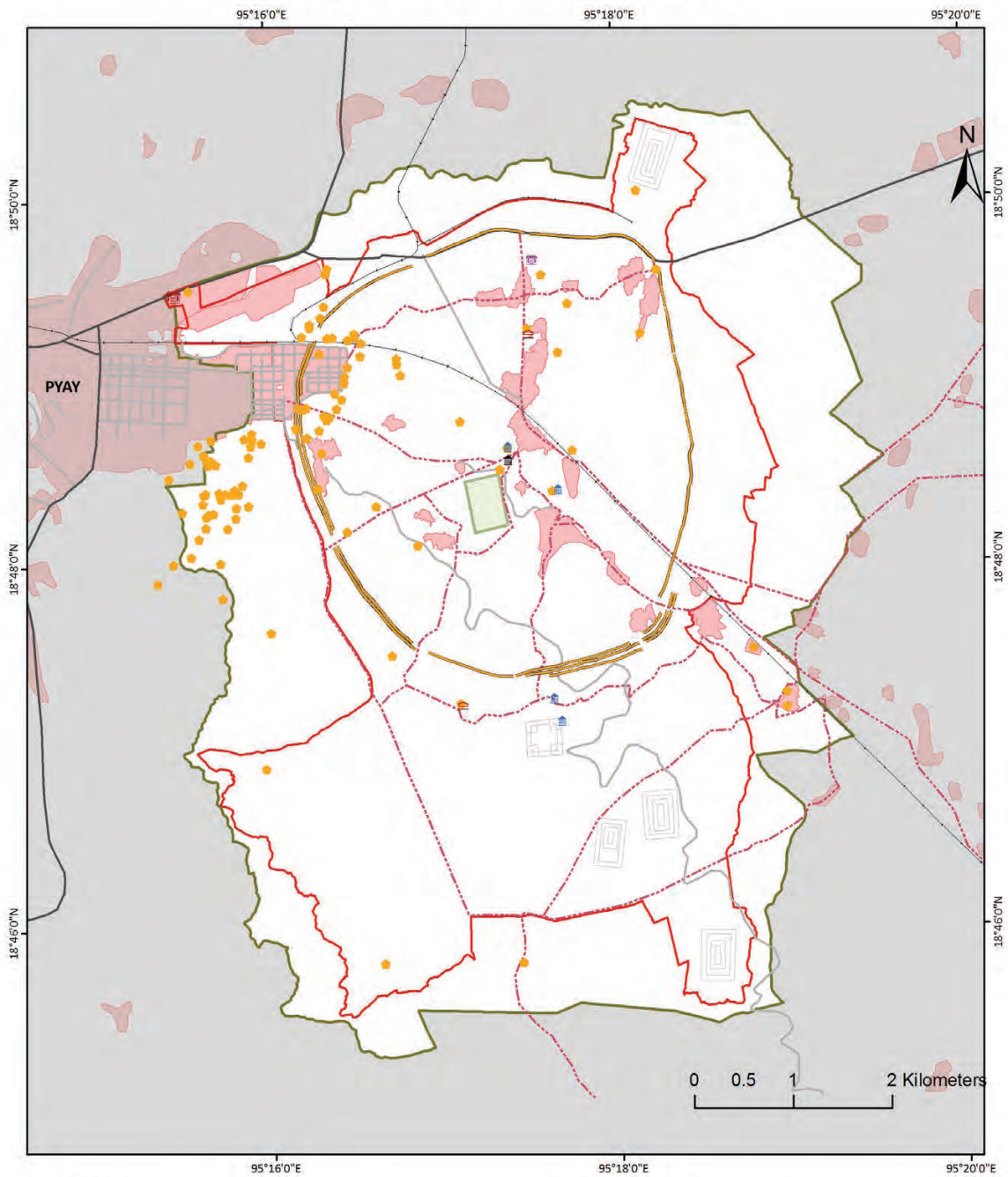
Except at the museum, there are no toilet facilities at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site for the use of visitors, although at the monasteries there are toilet facilities for pilgrims. Tea-shops and small scale restaurants to cater the local community resident on-site and to visiting pilgrims are available at the commercial areas within the site. Overnight accommodation with basic facilities for pilgrims and those participating in meditation retreats is available in two of the active modern monasteries located within the property's boundaries. Varying levels of visitor accommodation, and other facilities to cater to varying types of visitors, are available at the city of Pyay, located only 8 km from the ancient city site. Pyay has various modern facilities, such as: resorts, guest houses, hotels, motels. Some of these are of international standard. Pyay also has a modern hospital, communication facilities, and a tourism information center.

As a historic city in its own right (the formerly name of Pyay was Prome), and an important regional commercial center, and the successor regional urban center to Sri Ksetra, Pyay attracts many visitors to his spectacular living temples and other attractions. In addition, the city has an active heritage non-governmental organization, the Shwe Phon Pwint, established in 1931, which operates a museum and library of 10,000 volumes of historical material on Pyu culture and civilization which is open to the public free of charge and is well-frequented by members of the local community and by students.

DANML plans to give young people of the localities training, through the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, on the dissemination of heritage information to the visitors, in order that they can serve as cultural heritage specialist guides at Pyu Ancient Cities and to introduce traditional life of local villages to visitors, as part of the income-generating activities targeting members of the local communities. Such a programme will also give villages an opportunity to sell traditional products directly to visitors without having to go through middlemen traders.

With a relatively smaller number of visitors, Halin and Beikthano have not yet built any separate convenience facilities for visitors, with the exception of those available at the Beikthano site museum, but there is a plan to construct visitor information centers, on all three sites of the nominated property where visitors can obtain information such as brochures, site maps, and guide books in both Myanmar and English languages, as well as to provide the services of trained cultural heritage specialists guides.

Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Museum | Village administrative office | City wall | Settlement area |
| Site museum | Rural health sub-center | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Field school of archaeology | Meditation center | Sub-road | Pyu-taik (burial platform) |
| Police outpost | Pyay archaeological office | Railway | Nominated property |
| | | Cart track | Buffer zone |



SITE MUSEUM (SRI KSETRA)



GUEST HOUSE AND MEDITATION (SRI KSETRA)



COMMUNITY INFORMATION PANEL CONTAINING PROPERTY MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS (SRI KSETRA)



VISITOR ACCOMMODATION (PYAY CITY)



SHWE PHON PWINT MUSEUM (PYAY CITY)

5.i Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

Tourism information centers, website and distribution of publicity materials

In addition to the on-site museums at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra described above, the National Museum in Yangon has extensive displays of excavated Pyu artifacts. The National Museum is frequently visited by most cultural tourists who visit Myanmar. The NGO Shwe Phon Pwint, promotes the property locally. The website of DANML, <http://www.archaeologymm.com>, provides additional information in English on the Pyu Ancient Cities. This site's on-line database provides basic information on the three sites comprising the property. In addition, the Ministry of Culture has published numerous volumes on Pyu culture, and its archaeology, in both English and Myanmar languages, some of which are aimed for the general information of the public, others to disseminate the results of scholarly research which has been conducted over the past more than one hundred years. DANML has plans to produce and distribute tourist information booklets and audio-visual materials in Myanmar and English languages introducing the sites and explaining their Outstanding Universal Value as collectively demonstrated at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. These materials will be available at many tourist information facilities throughout the country, including at all branches of DANML museums throughout the country, at regional, divisional, and township tourism information offices, tourist information booths at express bus terminals, railway stations, airports, as well at Myanmar embassies abroad.

5.j Staffing level (professional, technical, maintenance)

Manpower for Pyu Ancient Cities management

Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical location some kilometres apart, DANML has appointed a single Site Manager to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction, on behalf of DANML, with the PYUCOM and its working groups. Three Assistant Site Managers, one for each of the three sites comprising the nominated property – Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra – have been appointed to be directly responsible for implementing management actions at their respective sites, under the direction and supervision of the Site Manager. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to manage and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management *Vision* for the property. In addition to the Site Management Team, staffing needs of each site are identified according to the tasks to be carried out on site, and appropriate personnel are appointed by DANML accordingly. Each staff member has his/her individual terms of reference, as part of the established duty roster for the property, overseen and supervised by the Site Manager.

Halin

The Assistant Director of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Halin) is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Halin.

Beikthano

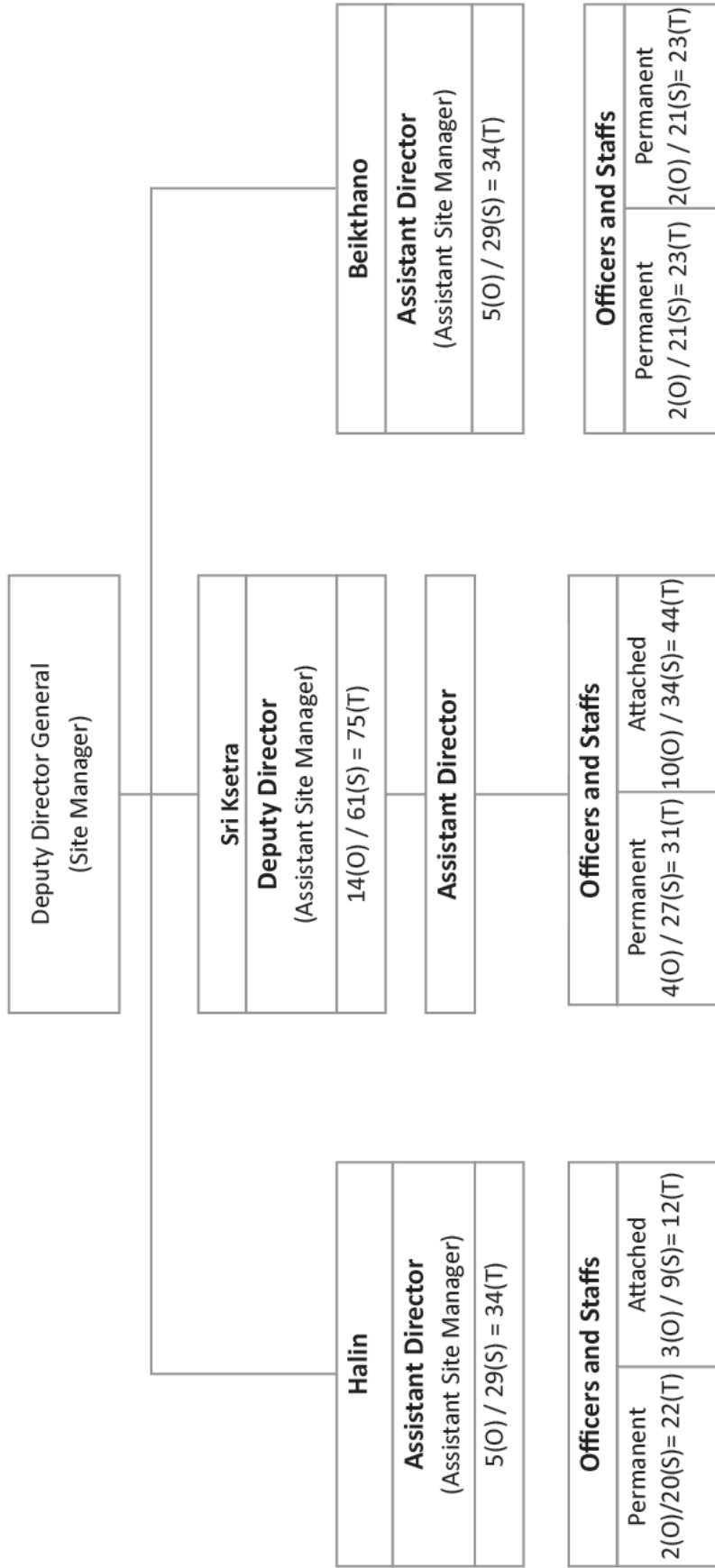
The site office within the site museum at Beikthano functions as the site management office. The Assistant Director of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Beikthano) is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Beikthano.

Sri Ksetra

In addition to the property's Site Manager, Deputy Director, Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra with specific responsibility for the execution of management duties with respect to Sri Ksetra. The Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra is stationed at DANML field office located on site at Sri Ksetra which functions under the authority of the Site Manager.

Staffing Charts for the property

Staffing Diagram For Pyu Ancient Cities



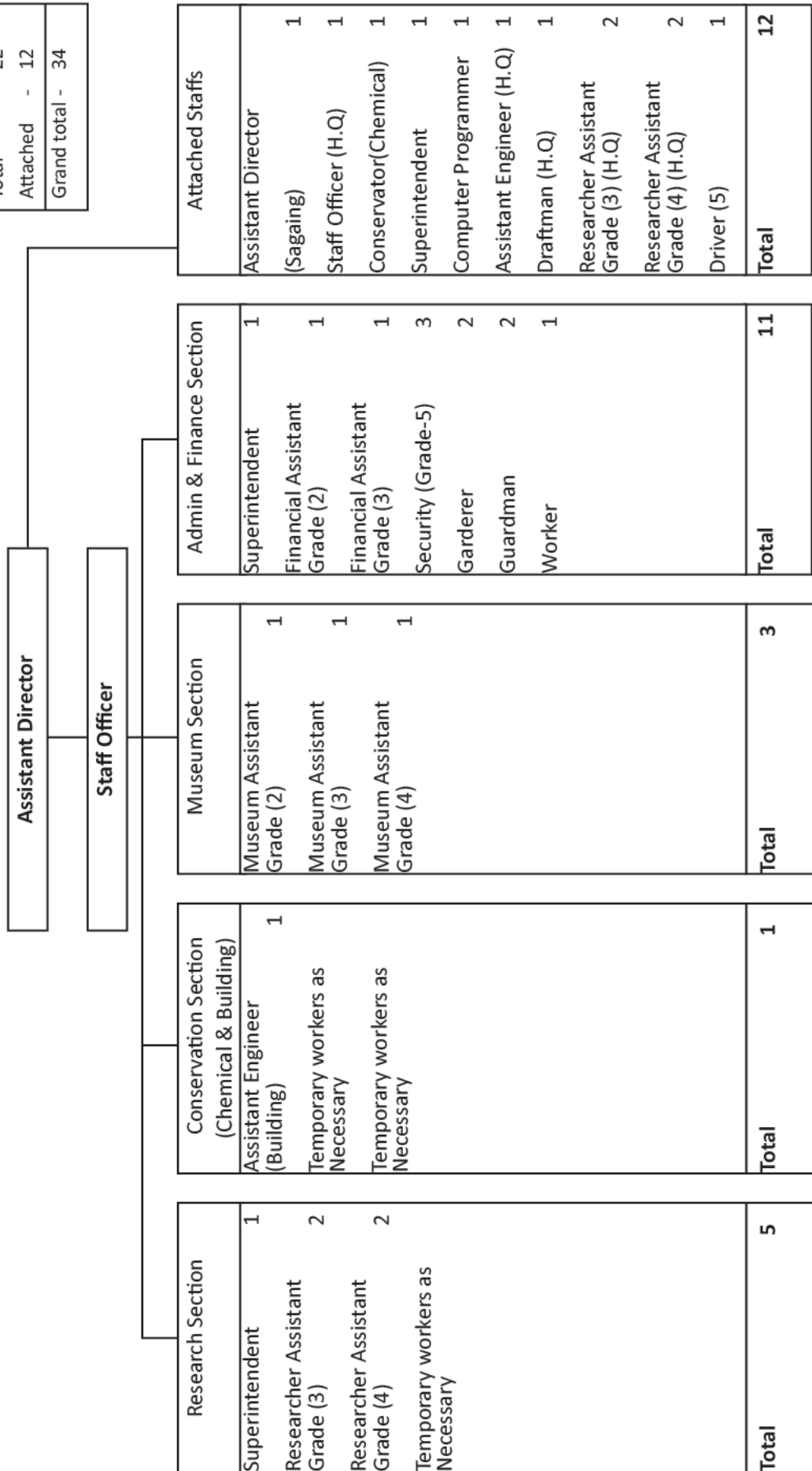
T = Total

S = Staff

O = Officer

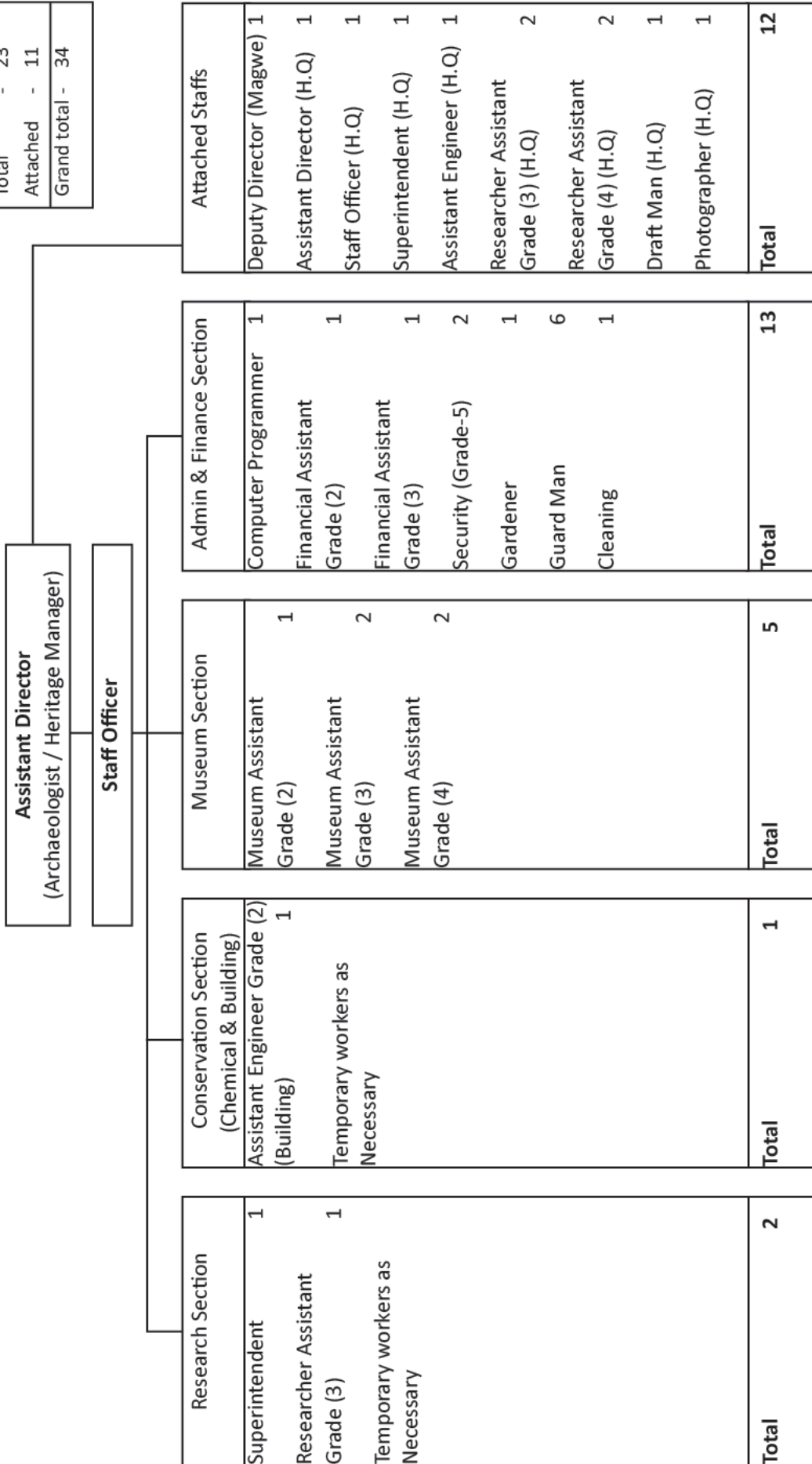
Staffing Diagram (Halini)

Officer	-	2
Staff	-	20
Total	-	22
Attached	-	12
Grand total	-	34

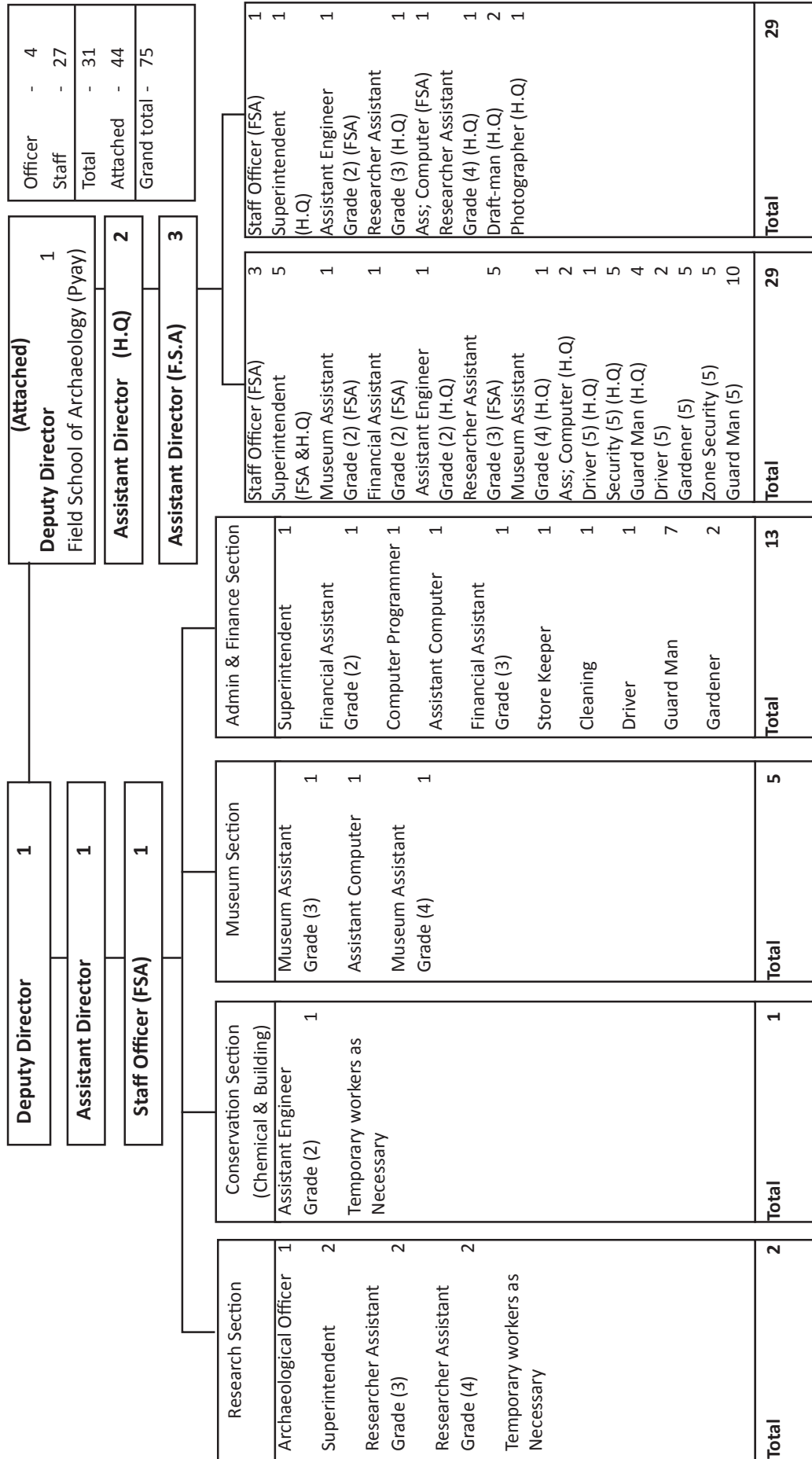


Staffing Diagram (Beikthano)

Officer	-	2
Staff	-	21
Total	-	23
Attached	-	11
Grand total	-	34



Staffing Diagram (Sri Ksetra)



CHAPTER 6
MONITORING

page 307 - 323

6. Monitoring
6.a Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation
Summary Table of Factors Affecting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Pyu Ancient Cities (4.b) and Monitoring Indicators (6a)

Factor		Impact				Monitoring																	
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts			Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Locat- ion of Record										
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Property	Property	Property		Change	Measured by	H		B	SK	da	mo	yr	other				
Development Pressures	Agriculture	Adoption of modern agricultural practices	Deep-draft ploughing	•	•	•	•	•	AD-MOAI and MOCI	√							seasonal	Site offices					
				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	AD-MOAI and MOCI	√						seasonal	Site offices				
		Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts			Site specific impacts			Measured by													
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries			Collateral impact in buffer zones														Property		
				•			•														•		
				•			•														•		
		Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts			Site specific impacts			Measured by													
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries			Collateral impact in buffer zones														Property		
				•			•														•		
				•			•														•		
		Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts			Site specific impacts			Measured by													
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries			Collateral impact in buffer zones														Property		
				•			•														•		
				•			•														•		
		Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts			Site specific impacts			Measured by													
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries			Collateral impact in buffer zones														Property		
				•			•														•		
				•			•														•		

Factor				Monitoring																			
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record											
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries																		
					Collateral impact in buffer zones																		
				Halin Property	BZ																		
					Property																		
				Beikthano Property	BZ																		
					Property																		
	Sri Ksetra Property	BZ																					
		Property																					
	Transportation infrastructure	National infrastructure	Rail	Highway	changes to the urban morphology, and to the landscape																		
						changes to the urban morphology, and to the landscape																	
					(i) extension of railway lines																		
						(ii) number of buildings and structures around new railway station and lines																	
(i) extension of highway lines																							
					(ii) number of buildings and structures around high way lines																		
Vibration on existing monuments , Changes to the urban morphology around air strip and field	(i) extension of air strips																						
	(ii) number of buildings and structures around air strip and field																						

Factor				Monitoring										
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record		
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by	Responsible Agency	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices
Encroachment	Non-traditional human settlements	Established		Changes to the urban morphology	(i)total area of encroachment and settlement area (ii)number, height, form and design of new buildings and structures, (iii)number of inhabitants,	DRD, TDC- MOBA and DANMIL	√	√	√	√	√	√		Site offices
Occasional	Garbage dumping			Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, area and volume of garbage inside the property	DRD, TDC- MOBA and MOC1			√		√			Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw
Gravel extraction				Disturbance to existing archaeological remains ,Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, area and volume of quarrying	MPF, DGA- MOHA and MOC1			√		√			Site offices

Factor				Impact										Monitoring									
				Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts						Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity			Location of Record		
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries		Collateral impact in buffer zones		Halin		Belkthano		Sri Ksetra			Change	Measured by	H	B	SK	da		mo	yr
				Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property	Property							Property		
Utilities services infrastructure	National infrastructure	Electric power line and pylons	Gold sieving	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Disturbance to existing archaeological remains ,Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, incidents and people	MPF-DGA, MOHA and MOCI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices
				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Change and disturbance to the landscape	(i)extension of Electric Power Lines and Towers (ii)Visual analysis for ancient site	DEP-MOEP and MOC 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Telecommunication line and tower	National infrastructure	Telecommunication line and tower	Gold sieving	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Change and disturbance to the landscape	(i)extension of Communication Lines and Towers (ii)Visual analysis for ancient site	DPT-MOCPT and MOC 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw
				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Change and disturbance to the landscape	(i)extension of Communication Lines and Towers (ii)Visual analysis for ancient site	DPT-MOCPT and MOC 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Factor				Monitoring																					
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site		Periodicity			Location of Record													
Environmental Pressures	Biological factors	Plants	Forest cover	Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of UV located within the boundaries	+																			
					Collateral impact in buffer zones	+																			
				Site specific impacts	Halin	Property	+	+																	
						BZ	+	+																	
					Belkthano	Property	+	+																	
						BZ	+	+																	
				Sri Ksetra	Property	+	+																		
					BZ	+	+																		
				Change				Measured by		DEPI-MOE and MOC 1	H	B	SK												Site offices And Nay Pyl Taw
Change the landscape	area of forest cover	DANML	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	Site offices																				
						Root penetration into brick structures and damage to the structures	Damage to the structures	DANML	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	Site offices														
Vegetation growth on structure	Cattle																								
						Vegetation growth on structure	Cattle																		

Factor				Impact								Monitoring															
				Overall / Joint impacts				Site specific impacts				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity			Location of Record						
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries		Collateral impact in buffer zones		Halin	Property	BZ	Beikthano	Property	BZ	Sri Ksetra	Property	BZ	Change	Measured by	Responsible Agency	H	B	SK	da	mo	Yr	other	Location of Record
				+	•	+	•													+	•	+	•	+	•	+	•
Natural disaster and risk	Flooding		Streams adjacent to property	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Damage to the structures and fragile objects displayed within the shelters	number of affected structures and objects	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	seasonal	Site offices
	Earthquake			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Damage to the structures	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Incidental	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
	Fire		Agricultural field burning	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Damage to the structures	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Incidental	Site offices	
Visitation	Visitors (impact of)	Traditional users	Pilgrims	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Encourage the living religious aspect of sites	number of Pilgrims	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Site offices	
		Modern users	Students	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Encourage to treasure heritage sites	number of Students	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Site offices	

Factor				Monitoring																
				Impact				Indicator of impact				Responsible Agency		Site		Periodicity		Location of Record		
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts				Change	Measured by	Responsible Agency	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Location of Record
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Halin	Beikthano	Sri Ksetra	Property											
			Researchers	+	+	+	+	+	+	Encourage research and academic value	number of Researchers	DANML	✓	✓	✓		✓			Site offices
			Tourists	+	+	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	Encourage cultural heritage tourism	number of Tourists	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓				Site offices
	Visitor infrastructure (impact of)	Support infrastructure	Accommodation	+ / - ¹	+	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	Potential need of visitor accommodation	number of hotels, guest houses and inns	DHT-MOHT and DANML	✓	✓	✓		✓			Site offices
			Transportation services for visitors	+ / - ²	+	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	Potential need of visitor transportation	number of transportation services	DANML	✓	✓	✓		✓			Site offices
		Information infrastructure	Site museums	+	-	-	-	-	-	Encourage site presentation	visitor satisfaction surveys	DANML	✓	✓	✓		✓			Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw

¹ Tourist/ pilgrim accommodation located within and in the context of traditional monasteries can be considered to have a potentially positive impact.

² The development of traditional forms of transportation (such as bullock carts) to move visitors around within the property can be considered to have a positive impact

Factor				Impact				Monitoring										
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts				Indicator of impact	Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity	Location of Record		
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Halin	Beikthano	Sri Ksetra	H			B	SK					
Inhabitants within property and buffer zone	Traditional occupants	Religious	On-site signage	+	+	+	+	+/ -	+/ -	+/ -	Need for better visitor information	DANML	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices	
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices
	Recent settlers	Agricultural	Agricultural	Traditional villages ³	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Encourage religious living heritage	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	Site offices	
					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices
					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices
		Agricultural	Agricultural	Non-resident farmers	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Encourage traditional agriculture	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	Site offices
					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices
					+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	Site offices

³As distinct from modern encroachments

Factor				Monitoring													
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record					
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by	Responsible Agency	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices			
														✓	✓	✓	
Commercial	Serving religious establishments and pilgrims			Support religious establishments and pilgrims	Number of commercial establishments	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓			✓		Site offices			
				Support to cultural and economic development of local community	Number of commercial establishments	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓			✓		Site offices			
Government	DANML staff			Support tourism development	Number of commercial establishments	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓			✓		Site offices			
				Support to cultural heritage management	Number of staffs in branch office	DANML	✓	✓	✓			✓		Site offices			
Overall / Joint impacts				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries		Collateral impact in buffer zones	+										
				+													
Site specific impacts				Halin	Property	BZ	+										
							+										
				Beikthano	Property	BZ	+										
							+										
				Sri Ksetra	Property	BZ	+										
							+										
							+										

Factor	Monitoring											
	Indicator of impact	Responsible Agency										
		Site	Periodicity									
				Location of Record								
Change												
Measured by												
Support to sustainable cultural heritage management and also threats to heritage management of the sites	Type and number of other government offices	Other related departments	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other			
Principal Factor	Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+ / -	●	Other government offices	Site specific impacts						
						Collateral impact in buffer zones	+ / -	●	Halin	Property	BZ	+ / -
		Property	Beikthano	BZ							+ / -	
		Property	Property	BZ		+ / -	●	Sri Ksetra		Property		BZ
	Property	BZ		+ / -							●	

- = high and immediate negative impact
- = significant long-term negative impact
- = negligible negative impact
- + = positive impact
- = factor is not present / has no impact

DANML = Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library, MOC1 = Ministry of Culture,
DA= Department of Agriculture, DI= Department of Irrigation, MOAI = Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
DF= Department of Forest, MOECF = Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry,
DGA= Department of General Administration, MPF= Myanmar Police Force, MOHA= Ministry of Home Affairs
DHT= Department of Hotel and Tourism, MOHT = Ministry of Hotel and Tourism
DPT =Department of Post and Telecommunication, MOCPT-Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs
DCA= Department of Civil Aviation, DMH= Department of Met and Hydrology, MOT= Ministry of Transportation
DR= Department of Railway, DTP=Department of Transport Planning, MORT=Ministry of Rail Transportation
DCA= Department of Civil Aviation, DMH= Department of Met and Hydrology, MOT= Ministry of Transportation
DRD =Department of Rural Development, TDC = Township Development Committee, MOBA = Ministry of Border Affairs

6.b Administrative Arrangements for Monitoring Property

To ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property’s management vision, mission, and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific working groups have been established under the authority of and to report, through the Director-General of the Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library to the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and Ministry of Culture.

PYUCOM, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture is the umbrella organization established for bringing together and representing the multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities and so includes in its membership: District Administrative Officers of the Districts where the three sites are located, and the Director General and other higher officials of the DANML. The Working Group of each of the three Pyu City is chaired by the District Administrative Officer of the respective District, and includes in its membership: district representatives of General Administration Department, Myanmar Police Force; Departments of Rural Development; Settlement and Land Records; Religious Affairs; Public Construction Works; Forestry; Officers in charge of the respective towns, villages, and wards. The principal responsibility of the PYUCOM is to serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments, other state agencies to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the Property Management Plan (annexed to this dossier). The PYUCOM is also empowered to setup various committees such as transportation and utility infrastructure and stakeholder groups including the Sangha (monk body), Temple Trustees and local community, etc. to look into various aspects concerning the property to collectively take action to manage the sites through participatory approach.

Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical location some kilometres apart, DANML has appointed a single Site Manager to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction, on behalf of DANML, with the above-mentioned inter-departmental coordinating mechanism, PYUCOM, for which the Site Manager serves as a Convening Secretary. Three Assistant Site Managers, one for each of the three sites comprising the nominated property –Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra -- have been appointed to be directly responsible to for implementing management actions at their respective sites, under the direction and supervision of the Site Manager. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to monitor, manage, and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management vision for the property. In

addition to the Site Management Team, staffing needs of each site are identified according to the tasks to be carried out on site, and appropriate personal are appointed by DANML accordingly. Each staff member has his/her individual terms of reference, as part of the established duty roster for the property, overseen and supervised by the Site Manager and the respective Assistant Site Manager.

The Site Management is responsible for maintain the property’s monitoring records, for regular reporting and to report to the Director-General of DANML on the state of conservation of the property and the status of factors affecting the property. A program is also plan to ensure that the information obtained from monitoring the property is entered in a timely manner into the property’s GIS data base, which is maintained at DANML offices in Yangon.

Contact addresses of DANML:

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML)
 Ministry of Culture, Office No. 35, Nay Pyi Taw
 Phone no: +(95) 067 408286
 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com

Office of Chairman, Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and working groups for the nomination and protection of Pyu Ancient Cities (PYUCOM)-
 U Thein Lwin, Deputy Director General
 Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library(DANML)
 Ministry of Culture, Office No. 35, Nay Pyi Taw
 Phone no: +(95) 067 408217
 Email: theinlwinsfa@gmail.com

Office of Secretary of Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and working groups for the nomination and protection of the three Pyu Ancient Cities (PYUCOM), and site manager of Pyu Ancient Cities
 U Win Kyaing, Principal (Director)
 Field School of Archaeology, Pyay
 Phone no: +(95) 945 2336484
 +(95) 943 006786
 Email: wkwinkyaing@gmail.com

Office for Assistant Site Managers of Pyu Ancient Cities

Office of Assistant Site Manger (Halin)

Phone no: +(95) 72 22036

+(95) 94 70 64115

Email - myintsag@gmail.com

Office of Assistant Site Manger (Beikthano)

Phone no: +(95) 67 408026

+(95) 94 9339516

Email: tzo.fsa@gmail.com

6.c Results of Previous Reporting Exercises

Reports on the state of conservation of the property

Before achieving independence in 1948 CE, Myanmar was part of British-administered India. From 1902 CE to 1937 CE under the British colonial administration, the Archaeological Survey of India ASI (Burma Circle) regularly published reports on *“Archaeological Work in India”*. These reports included reference to work carried out by the Burma Circle. When a separate Archaeological Survey of Burma ASB was created in 1937 CE, it continued to publish reports on *“Archaeological Work in Burma”* up and until after independence, until 1954 CE when the Department of Archaeology was established. During this time, considerable work was carried out to research and conserve the major structural remains at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, all of which is recorded in the records of the Archaeological Surveys of India and Burma, copies of which are kept in the National Library, Yangon. As the published public record of the work of the ASI and ASB, these reports are widely available in specialized reference libraries in Myanmar, India, the UK, the USA, and elsewhere.

After the establishment of the Department of Archaeology, the reporting requirement fell to the department and reporting during this period, though required, was less regular, published on a project-by-project basis. Copies of these project reports are likewise held in the National Library, Yangon, which institution is under the responsibility of the same Director-General as the Department of Archaeology being part of the national Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANML).

The reports on the state of conservation of the property which are available in the National Library and in DANML archives are listed in the table below.

Sr. No	Monument	Site	Year	Re- port
1	Stone Inscription Shed	Halin	1957- 58, 1963- 64	ASB
2	HL 3	Halin	1964- 65	ASB
3	HL 5	Halin	1964- 65	ASB
4	HL 9	Halin	1964- 65	ASB
5	KKG 1	Beik- thano	1956- 57, 1961- 62, 1963- 64	ASB
6	KKG 3	Beik- thano	1956- 57, 1961- 62, 1963- 64	ASB
7	KKG 4	Beik- thano	1956- 57, 1961- 62, 1963- 64	ASB
8	KKG 5	Beik- thano	1956- 57, 1961- 62, 1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
9	KKG 7	Beik- thano	1956- 57, 1961- 62, 1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
10	KKG 8	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
11	KKG 9	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
12	KKG 12	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
13	KKG 13	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
14	KKG 14	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
15	KKG 15	Beik- thano	1963- 64	ASB
16	KKG 17	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
17	KKG 18	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
18	KKG 21	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB
19	KKG 24	Beik- thano	1962- 63, 1963- 64	ASB

20	Bawbawgyi	Sri Kse- tra	1907- 08, 1914- 15, 1919- 20, 1921- 22, 1930-34, 1939- 40, 1940- 41, 1957- 58, 1961- 62, 1962- 63, 1964- 65, 1995- 96, 1996- 97, 1998- 99, 1999- 2000, 2000- 2001, 2001- 02, 2002- 03, 2005- 06.	ASI, ASB, and later re- ports
21	Payagyi	Sri Kse- tra	1923- 24, 1930-34, 1958- 59, 1960, 1964- 65,	ASI, ASB
22	Payama	Sri Kse- tra	1923- 24, 1957- 58, 1958- 59, 1960, 1964- 65,	ASI, ASB
23	Payahtaung	Sri Kse- tra	1958- 59, 1995- 96, 1996- 97, 1999- 2000, 2007- 2008	ASB and later re- ports
24	Bebelay	Sri Kse- tra	1907- 08, 1914- 15, 1921- 22, 1939- 40, 1957-58.	ASB
25	Laymyethna	Sri Kse- tra	1907- 08, 1914- 15, 1923- 24, 1940- 41, 1957- 58, 1961- 62.	ASI, ASB
26	Kyaukka-thein	Sri Kse- tra	1940- 41, 1963- 64	ASB
27	Rahanda-gu	Sri Kse- tra	1963- 64, 1964- 65,	ASB
28	Queen Cemetery	Sri Kse- tra	1964- 65	ASB
29	Shwesandaw Stone Inscrip- tion Shed	Sri Kse- tra	1956- 57	ASB
30	Kanbauk Nat Shrine	Sri Kse- tra	1907- 08	ASB
31	HMA 2	Sri Kse- tra	1963- 64	ASB
32	HMA 3	Sri Kse- tra	1963- 64	ASB
33	HMA 4	Sri Kse- tra	1963- 64	ASB

Reports of 2012 International Expert Survey Mission

An Expert Survey Mission to assess the State of Conservation and the current Protection and Management Measures in place at the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra was carried out under the auspices of UNESCO from 22 May to 4 June 2012 by Dr. Mauro Cucarzi (Archaeologist and Director, Fondazione Ing, Carlo M. Lericci, Rome, Italy), Prof. Archt. Maurizio Boriani (Full Professor in Architectural Conservation, Department of Architectural Design, Politecnico Di Milano, Italy) and Archt. Jude Nilan Cooray (Architect / Conservation Consultant and Assistant Secretary General, National Trust, Sri Lanka). Copies of the reports of this mission are, like all reports on the state of conservation of the property, in the National Library and in the DANML archives. Copies of these reports have also been submitted to UNESCO and are available at the UNESCO offices in Yangon and Bangkok and at the UNESCO World Heritage Center in Paris.

CHAPTER 7
DOCUMENTATION *page 325 - 409*

7. Documentation

7.a Photographs and audiovisual image inventory and authorization form

Executive Summary							
ID No.	Format Slide/ print/ video	Caption	Date of Photo (mo /yr)	Photographer /Director of the video	Copyright owner (if different than photographer/director of the video)	Contact details of copyright owner (Name, address, tel, fax and e-mail)	Non exclusive cession of rights
0.01	Print	Location of Myanmar	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Applies to all, except where noted)	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	(Granted for all, except where noted) Yes
0.02	Print	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
0.03	Print	Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

Chapter 1 Identification of the Property							
1.01	Print	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
1.02	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
1.03	Print	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
1.04	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
1.05	Print	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw	Yes

1.06	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
1.07	Print	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
1.08	Print	Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
Chapter 2 Description							
2.a.01	Print	Landscape Typical of Myanmar's Dry Zone	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	

2.a.02	Print	The Ayeaywady River at Pyay, 5.6 Kilometers West of Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.03	Print	Monks Delivering Blessings Before Excavation by Department of Archaeology, Sri Ksetra	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.04	Print	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.05	Print	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.06	Print	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

2.a.07	Print	Panoramic View Myinbahu Hill Range	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.08	Print	View from Top of Bawbawgyi Stupa	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.09	Print	Finger-marking on Brick at Beikthano	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.10	Print	Gateway HL-33 (Halin)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.a.11	Print	City Gates: 1.Nat-Pauk, 2.Twin-Bye, 3.Hmoat-Htaw, 4.Tharawaddy, 5.Yahanda 6.Lulin-Kyaw 7.HMoat-She, 8.Shwedaga 9.Naga-Tount (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.12	Print	Palace-Citadel Plans (Left: Beikthano Right: Sri Ksetra)	1979	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.13	Print	Bronze Musical Troupe (Sri Ksetra)	1969	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.14	Print	Pyu-Taik Northeast of Sri Ksetra; Payamagyi Stupa at Southwest Corner	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.a.15. a	Print	PYU-taik Memorial Hall HMA-37 Northeast Side Sri Ksetra	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.15. b	Print	PYU-taik Memorial Hall HMA-37 Northeast Side Sri Ksetra	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.16	Print	Great Stupa KKG-3, Monastery KKG-2 and Shrine KKG-4 (Beikthano)	1959	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.17. a	Print	Ma-thi-gya-gon, as found 1907 CE Terra cotta Plaques in situ (Sri Ksetra)	1907	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.17. b	Print	Ma-thi-gya-gon, as found 1907 CE Terra cotta Plaques in situ (Sri Ksetra)	1907	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

2.a.18	Print	Payama Stupa	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.19. a	Print	Pyu Terracotta Votive Image Flanked by Bulbous Stupas	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.19. b	Print	Pyu Terracotta Votive Image Flanked by Bulbous Stupas	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.20	Print	Bawbawgyi Stupa (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.a.21. a	Print	Plan of Bebe and Lemyethna, Sri Ksetra	1960	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.21. b	Print	Plan of Bebe and Lemyethna, Sri Ksetra	1960	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.22	Print	Bebe Ritual Structure, Sri Ksetra	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.23	Print	Pyu Inscription from Sri Ksetra	1993	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.24	Print	Khin Ba Gon Relic Chamber	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

2.a.25	Print	Inscribed Solid Gold Plates, from the Khin Ba Gon Relic Chamber (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.26. a	Print	Gilded Silver Casket and Bodhisattva Image from Khin Ba Gon, (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.26. b	Print	Gilded Silver Casket and Bodhisattva Image from Khin Ba Gon, (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.27	Print	Hpayataung Stone Urn from Stupa at Site HMA-31) (Sri Ksetra)	1993	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.a.28	Print	Hero Stone (Obverse) with Throne(Reverse) (Sri Ksetra)	1971	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.29	Print	Buddha Image BTO-13, Beikthano	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.30	Print	Slab from Halin with Bodhisattva or Future Buddha and Devotees	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.31	Print	Kan-wet-gaung-gon Buddha Image, Sri Ksetra , c. 5 th Century, Pedestal Inscribed in Sanskrit and Pyu	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.32.a	Print	Pho Khaung Kan Buddhist Relief, and Relief of Vishnu and Lakshmi (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

2.a.32. b	Print	Pho Khaung Kan Buddhist Relief, and Relief of Vishnu and Lakshmi (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com
2.a.33. a	Print	Taradevi Image and Image of the Buddha, Lemyethna, (Both Sri Ksetra)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com
2.a.33. b	Print	Taradevi Image and Image of the Buddha, Lemyethna, (Both Sri Ksetra)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com
2.a.34	Print	Stone Buddha Relief Sculpture on Slabs Kyaukkar Thein (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com

2.a.35. a	Print	Terracotta Burial Urns (Left: Halin Right: Sri Ksetra)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.35. b	Print	Terracotta Burial Urns (Left: Halin Right: Sri Ksetra)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.36	Print	Terracotta Urn (Beikthano)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.37	Print	Votive Tablet (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.38	Print	Carnelian Beads (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.a.39	Print	Rising Sun and Srivasta Motifs on Pyu Silver Coins (Halin)	1962	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.a.40	Print	Srivasta and Bhaddapitha Silver Coin (Sri Ksetra)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.41	Print	Hpayataung Inscription Giving Royal Genealogy (Sri Ksetra)	1993	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.42	Print	Rubbing of King Ruba Pyu Inscription (Halin)	1914	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.b.43	Print	The Glass Palace Chronicle - Contemporary Edition	1993	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.44 .a	Print	Prehistoric Palaeolithic Tools (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.44 .b	Print	Prehistoric Palaeolithic Tools (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.45	Print	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.46	Print	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

2.b.47	Print	Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.48	Print	Payama Stupa (Sri Ksetra), as Sketched By Beylie	1907	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.49.a	Print	Payama Stupa (Sri Ksetra) Condition in Early 20 th Century and Today	1907	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.49.b	Print	Payama Stupa (Sri Ksetra) Condition in Early 20 th Century and Today	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

2.b.50	Print	The 1926 Excavation of Khin Ba Kon Relic Chamber (Sri Ksetra) showing Gilded Silver Relic Casket in Situ in the Brick-lined Chamber.	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.51	Print	Khin Ba Kon before Excavation	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
2.b.52	Print	Large Stupa Covered and Ready for Repair	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
Chapter 3 Justification for Inscription							
3.1.b.01	Print	LETPANYWA EXCAVATION PLAN (BEIKTHANO) (Source: "An outlier of Myanmar's early Urban System: New Archaeological Discoveries at Letpanywa," Nyein Lwin. Paper Presented	2002	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b.02	Print	in Absentia at the International Burma Studies Conference, 2004)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b.03	Print	Pyu-taik Memorial Hall HL-9, Excavated Structure with Post-Holes for Timber Pillars Evident (Halin)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b.04	Print	Bawbawgyi Stupa (Sri Ksetra)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b.05	Print	Payagyi Stupa (Sri Ksetra)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 06	Print	Myazeyidi Stele, Bagan	1892	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 07	Print	Gold Plate (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 08	Print	Khin Ba Gon Relic Chamber (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 09	Print	Gilded Silver Casket in Form of a Stupa Excavated from Khin Ba Gon Relic Chamber (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 10	Print	Seated Images of the Buddha from Khin Ba Gon Relic Chamber (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

3.1.b. 11	Print	Hero Stone (Obverse) with Throne (Reverse) (Sri Ksetra)	1971	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 12.a	Print	Monumental Stones Sculpted with Relief Images of the Buddha in situ at Kyaukka Thein before Excavation (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 12.b	Print	Monumental Stones Sculpted with Relief Images of the Buddha in situ at Kyaukka Thein before Excavation (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 13	Print	Stone Megaliths (Halin)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 14	Print	Pho Khaung Kan Relief (Sri Ksetra)	In Situ	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 15	Print	Rice Fields around Excavated Structure HMA-37 (Sri Ksetra)	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 16	Print	In-Gyi Seasonal Pond (Beikthano)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 17	Print	Granaries KKG-5 adjacent to Palace (Beikthano)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 18	Print	Traditional Salt Making Today (Halin)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 19	Print	Massive Iron Spikes (Sri Ksetra)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 20	Print	Beads excavated in associated with Ritual Structures (Halin)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 21	Print	Stamped Pottery (Beikthano)	2009	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 22	Print	Libation Jar used in Offering (Beikthano)	2009	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 23	Print	Terracotta Burial Urns (Halin)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 24	Print	Terracotta Burial Urns in situ (Beikthano)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 25	Print	Early Style of Pyu Votive Tablet	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 26	Print	Pyu Language Inscription on Reverse of Terracotta Votive Tablet	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 27	Print	Silver Coins with Srivasta and Bhaddapitha Motifs (Sri Ksetra)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 28	Print	Modern Patronage and Pilgrimage Ceremony at the Bawbawgyi Stupa, (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 29	Print	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 30	Print	Full Water Canal used for Ye Kyone Wet Moat Agriculture (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 31	Print	Dry Water Canal used for Nun Kyone (Mud Moat)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 32	Print	Chauk Kyone (Dry Moat) Agriculture (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 33	Print	On Going Annual Maintenance of Ancient City Wall by Local Farmers (Halin)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 34	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 35	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 36	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 37	Print	Ancient City Walls (Halin)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 38	Print	Section Of Palace- Citadel Wall (Sri Ksetra)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 39	Print	Gate HMA-34 (Sri Ksetra)	1999	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 40	Print	Shwedaga Gate (Sri Ksetra)	1963	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 41	Print	Sri Ksetra Palace Inner Structures HMA-44, 45 (Sri Ksetra)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 42.a	Print	Payama Pyu-taik or Southern Pyu-taik with Round Pond	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 42.b	Print	Payama Pyu-taik with Round Pond (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 43.a	Print	Brick Production Today at the Pyu Cities	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 43.b	Print	Brick Production Today at the Pyu Cities	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

3.1.b. 44	Print	Finger-Marking on Brick (Beikthano)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 45	Print	Wall BTO-5 with Large Bricks and Specialized Brick Masonry (Beikthano)	1999	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 46	Print	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.b. 47	Print	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.b. 48	Print	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 49.a	Print	Stupa (Pyama, Sri Ksetra)	1960	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 49.b	Print	Stupa-like Structure KKG-14 (Beikthano)	1960	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 50	Print	Be Be Stupa (Sri Ksetra)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 51	Print	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.d. 52	Print	City Plan (Halin)	1964	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 53	Print	City Plan (Beikthano)	1960	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 54	Print	City Plan (Sri Ksetra)	1980	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 55	Print	Palace-Citadel Wall (Sri Ksetra)	2003	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.d. 56	Print	Gate KKG-15 (Beikthano)	1961	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 57	Print	Moat (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 58	Print	Rampart (Beikthano)	2009	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 59	Print	Monks Robes tied around base of Bawbawgyi Stupa and Procession of Contemporary Devotees, Attesting to the Continued Veneration of Pyu-era Religious Monuments (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.d. 60	Print	Section of Outer Moat, East of Yahanda Gate, Cool Season Cultivation Flowers known as Maymyo-Pan used as a Religious Offering (Sri Ksetra)	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 61.a	Print	Salt Production at Village (Halin)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 61.b	Print	Salt Production at Village (Halin)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 62	Print	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 63	Print	In-Gyi or Seasonal Lake (Beikthano)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture	Yes

3.1.d. 64	Print	Nat (Spirit) Shrine at North (Nat Pauk) Gate (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 65	Print	Shrine to the Ancient Queen Panhtwa at Shweyaungdaw Monastery (Beikthano)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 66	Print	Swing Shrine of Ma Mya Sein at Bawbawgyi (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.d. 67	Print	Swing Shrine of Ma Mya Sein at Payagyi (Sri Ksetra)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.1.d. 68	Print	Ma Mya Sein Festival (Pyay Township)	2010	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.1.e.6 9	Print	Babawgyi Stupa with Yellow Ordination Robe Wrapped Around Base Demonstrating Continuing Veneration and Care of Pyu Ancient Monuments (Sri Ksetra)	2009	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.70	Print	Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia Inscribed on the World Heritage List	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.71	Print	Timeline Comparing Pyu Ancient Cities and other Contemporary	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture	Yes

3.2.72	Print	Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia	Scale of Walled Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Walled Cities of Europe and North Africa, 2 nd Century CE	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.73	Print	Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia	Scale of Urban Areas of Pyu Ancient Cities Compared with Select Early Historic Cities, 1 st Millennium CE	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.74	Print	Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia	Plan of Anuradhapura and Environs (Source: World Heritage Dossier)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.75	Print	Early Historic Cities in South and Southeast Asia	Plan of Nakhorn Pathom extended Urban Format showing Moats, Canals, and major Monuments (Source: Indrawoot 2009)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.2.76	Print	Sisupalgarh Walls and Gates (Source:Kiel University)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.77	Print	Jaugada Walls and Gates (Source Yule 2007)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.78	Print	Gateway HL-11 (Halin)	1963	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.79	Print	Gateway KKG-15 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.2.83 .b	Print	Beikthano Gateways (KKG-13,15, 35)	1968	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.83 .c	Print	Beikthano Gateways (KKG-13,15, 35)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.84 .a	Print	Sri Ksetra Gateways (HMA-5, 34,42)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
3.2.84 .b	Print	Sri Ksetra Gateways (HMA-5, 34,42)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

3.2.84 .c	Print	Sri Ksetra Gateways (HMA-5, 34,42)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
3.2.85	Print	Early Buddhist Foundations in Andhra, 3 rd Century BCE – 3 rd Century CE (Source: R.B. Prasad 2003)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
3.2.86	Print	The Golden Pali Text from the Khin Ba Relic Chamber(Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
3.2.87	Print	Ground Plans of the Great Stupa, Monastery and Shrine (Beikthano)	1968	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
Chapter 4 State of Conservation and factors affecting the Property								
4.a.01	Print	Trustee's Donation Centre (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw	Yes	

4.a.02. a	Print	Mound Excavation and Maintenance of Stupa, 1926 (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.02. b	Print	Mound Excavation and Maintenance of Stupa, 1926 (Sri Ksetra)	1926	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.03	Print	DANML Field School Of Archaeology (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.04	Print	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.05. a	Print	Present Conservation of <i>Stupa</i> and <i>Stupa</i> -like Structures HL-12 and HL-13 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.05. b	Print	Present Conservation of <i>Stupa</i> and <i>Stupa</i> -like Structures HL-12 and HL-13 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.06	Print	18 th to 19 th Century <i>Stupa</i> near Halingyi Village(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.07	Print	Recent <i>Stupa</i> , Phaya-Ywa Monastery near HL-26 and Surrounding Landscape(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.08	Print	Conservation of Monastic Structures HL-19(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.a.09	Print	Late 19 th Century CE Monastic Structure on City Wall (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.10	Print	Memorial Hall HL-22 with Megalithic Stones(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.11	Print	Ritual Structure HL-23 Post-Excavation Consolidation(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.12	Print	Shelter Covering Exposed Burial Site HL- 30 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.13	Print	Pre-Pyu Mortuary Site HL-26 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.14	Print	Pre-Pyu Mortuary Site HL-25 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.15	Print	Ancient Tank Conserved through Traditional Use(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.16	Print	Rice Fields in Area Buffer Zone Outside City Wall (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.17	Print	Hot Springs at Halingyi Village(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.a.18	Print	Drinking Water Storage Tank(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.19	Print	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient City (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.20	Print	Low Relief of City Wall HL-3 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.21	Print	Present State of Ancient City Gate HL-10(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.22	Print	Present State of Ancient City Gate HL-31 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.23	Print	Present State of Ancient City Gate HL-17(Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.24	Print	Back-Fill of Excavation Site of Palace-Citadel HL-2 (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.25	Print	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.26. a	Print	Inadequate Repairwork using Cement Undertaken in the Past at KKG-3 and KKG-2 (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.a.26. b	Print	Inadequate Repairwork using Cement Undertaken in the Past at KKG-3 and KKG-2 (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.27	Print	Stupa-like structure Excavated BTO-16 (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com		Yes
4.a.28	Print	Stupa KKG-3 with Inadequate Conservation Work Undertaken in the past (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com		Yes
4.a.29	Print	Stabilization of Monastic Structure KKG-2 Undertaken in 2009 (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036		Yes

4.a.30	Print	Present State of Monastic Structure BTO-38 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com
4.a.31	Print	Ritual Structure with Staircase KKG 12 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
4.a.32	Print	Memorial Hall BTO-28 with Burial Urns where Shelter has provided only Partial Protection (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	
4.a.33	Print	Memorial Hall KKG-4 with Inadequate Conservation of Brickwork (Beikthano)	2012	Janic Startget	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes	

4.a.34	Print	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.35	Print	Traditional Farming Village of Innyawa-Gyi (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.36	Print	Storage Facilities KKG-7 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.37	Print	Present State of Ancient City Wall BTO-14 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.38	Print	Flaring Funnel-Shape Form of Ancient City Gate KKG-15 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.39	Print	Foundations of Palace-Citadel BTO-3 (Beikthano)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.40	Print	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.41. a	Print	Bawbawgyi Stupa in the 1940's and at Present (Sri Ksetra)	1940	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.41. b	Print	Bawbawgyi Stupa in the 1940's and at Present (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.42. a	Print	Payama Stupa in the 1940's and at Present (Sri Ksetra)	1940	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.42. b	Print	Payama Stupa in the 1940's and at Present (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.43	Print	Present State of Payagyi Stupa(Sri Ksetra)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.44	Print	Lemyethna Religious Structure(Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.45	Print	Present State of Paya-taung (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.a.46. a	Print	Monastery Structure near Payama Stupa HMA-8 (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.46. b	Print	Monastery Structure near Payama Stupa HMA-8 (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.47	Print	Beikthano Queen's Cemetery(Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.48	Print	Interior of Shelter for Excavated HMA-53 (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.49	Print	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.50	Print	Southern Arm of the Moat (Sri Ksetra)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.51	Print	Present Condition of the Moat (Sri Ksetra)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.52	Print	Lulinkyaw Gate(Sri Ksetra) (DANML Drawing by Myint Aung)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.a.53	Print	City Walls and Gates: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.a.54	Print	Payama Pyu-Taik, Northeast of City Wall: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.55	Print	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.56	Print	In-Gyi Lake and Innywagyi Village (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.57	Print	Traditional Ploughing (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.b.58	Print	Rice Paddy Fields (Le-mye)during Rainy Season (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.59	Print	Sesame and Chilli Fields (Yar-mye)during Dry-Season (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.60	Print	Vegetable Fields (Kaing-Kywin-Mye)During Cool Season (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.61	Print	New Commercial Agriculture in Buffer Zone (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.62	Print	Piles of Rice-Straw for Cattle Fodder (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.b.63.a	Print	Traditional Agriculture (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.63.b	Print	Traditional Agriculture (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.63.c	Print	Traditional Agriculture (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.b.64	Print	Ancient Iron Furnaces in the Forest Reserve of Myinbhahu Range (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.b.65	Print	Students of Field School of Archaeology Record an Excavated Pyu-era Iron Furnace(Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.66	Print	Bullock-Cart Tracks (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.67	Print	Road Running Across Gate BTO-36 (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.68	Print	Taungdwingyi-Magwe Road in Koggwa Village (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.69	Print	Taungdwingyi-Magwe Railway Line Passing Through Beikthano Property and Buffer Zone (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

4.c.70	Print	Pyay-Aunglan Highway Running Past Payagyi Stupa (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.71	Print	Present Use of British-Era Road Built Ancient City Wall (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.72	Print	Yangon-Pyay Railway Road (Built In 1878) Cuts Through the City Wall and Moat (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.c.73	Print	Railway Lines with Illegal Residential Encroachment Close to City Wall (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.c.74	Print	Unused Airstrip (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.75	Print	Ancient Halin City Site Seen from the South	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.76.a	Print	Traditional Cart Workshop in Halingyi Village	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.76.b	Print	Traditional Cart Workshop in Halingyi Village	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.77	Print	Artifact Storage Facility at Nyaungkobin Monastery in Halingyi Village	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.d.78	Print	Railway Station (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.79	Print	Houses Constructed on the City Wall (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.80	Print	Monastery Built on the City Wall near Twinbye Village (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.d.81	Print	Development Pressures in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.d.82	Print	Urban Encroachment near City Wall: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.e.83	Print	Garbage Dumping Site of the Municipality within Buffer Zone (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.f.84.a	Print	Gravel Mining in the Buffer Zone (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.f.84.b	Print	Gravel Mining in the Buffer Zone (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.g.85.a	Print	Modern Utilities Infrastructure of Power and Gas Pipe Lines within Property (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.g.85. b	Print	Modern Utilities Infrastructure of Power and Gas Pipe Lines within Property (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.g.86	Print	Penetration of Tree Roots into Ancient Structure (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4. g.87.a	Print	Fencing to Keep Cattle away from Ancient Monuments (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
4.g.87 .b	Print	Fencing to Keep Cattle away from Ancient Monuments (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

4.g.88	Print	Annual Field Clearance with Fire near Ancient Monuments During early Summer (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
Chapter 5 Protection and Management of the Property							
5.a.01	Print	Land Ownership of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.02	Print	Land Ownership of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.03	Print	Land Ownership of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.04	Print	Cart Tracks (Halin)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw	Yes

5.a.05	Print	Later Period ruined Monastery on Ancient City Wall (Halin)	2011	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.06	Print	Temporary Residential Structures within the Boundary of the Property (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.07	Print	Traditional Village House within Buffer Zone, showing Traditional Construction Wood Bamboo Thatch (Halin)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.08	Print	Railroad Tracks (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

5.a.9	Print	An Active Buddhist Monastery within the Property (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.10	Print	Village in Property (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.11	Print	An Active Monastery within the Boundaries of the Property (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.12	Print	Pilgrim Guest House and Meditation Centre (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.13	Print	Artifact Store Room (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

5.a.14	Print	Field School of Archaeology (Sri Ksetra)	2008	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.15	Print	Railway and Railway Station (Sri Ksetra)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.a.16	Print	A Traditional House (Sri Ksetra)	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.b.17	Print	DANML Demarcation Post	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

5.b.18	Print	Legal Boundaries Zone: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.b.19	Print	Legal Boundaries Zone: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.b.20	Print	Legal Boundaries Zone: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.c.21	Print	Field School of Archaeology Class in Operation	2006	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.c.22	Print	Stakeholder Meeting (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024	Yes

5.g.23	Print	Field School of Archaeology in Operation	2007	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.24	Print	Visitors to the Site, Domestic and International (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.25	Print	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.26	Print	Guest House /Motel/ Hotel in Shwe Bo	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.27	Print	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

5.h.28	Print	Information Panel (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.29	Print	Site Museum (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.30	Print	The Entrance Gate (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.31	Print	An Active Monastery (Beikthano)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

5.h.32	Print	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.33	Print	Site Museum (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.34	Print	Guest House and Meditation (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.35	Print	Community Information Panel Containing Property Management Regulations (Sri Ksetra)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
5.h.36	Print	Visitor Accommodation (Pyay City)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes

5.h.37	Print	Shwe Phon Pwint Museum (Pyay City)	2012	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Office No. 35, Ministry of Culture Nay Pyi Taw Tel: +95 6740 8024 Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Fax: +95 6740 8036 Email: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com	Yes
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Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Culture
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library,
No.35, Nay Pyi Taw

Letter No, 190 / 5 / 20 - a

Date 18. 1. 2013

Subject: Handling of all digital images and audio-visuals included in the Nomination Dossier and it Annexes

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Lastly, I understand that all possible profits deriving from such cession of rights will go to the World Heritage Fund.

(Kyaw Oo Lwin)

Director General

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

- 7.b Texts Relating to Protective Designation, Copies of Property Management Plans or Documented Management Systems and Extracts of Other Plans Relevant to the Property
1. The Antiquities Act, 1957
 2. The Law Amending the Antiquities Act 1957, 1962
 3. The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 1998 (The State Peace and Development Council Law No.9/1998)
 4. The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (The State Peace and Development Council Law No.1/2009)
 5. The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Rules (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 1/ 2011)
 6. Notification (Zoning Order): Halin (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 3/2013, Letter No. 2/3-18/2013 (256), dated 17 January 2013)
 7. Notification (Zoning Order): Beikthano (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 2/2013, Letter No.2/3-18/2013 (255), dated 17 January 2013)
 8. Notification (Zoning Order): Sri Ksetra (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 1/2013, Letter No.2/3-18/2013 (254), dated 17 January 2013)
 9. Membership of the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) (Ministry of Culture, Notification (Notification No. 1/2013, Letter No. 1/4-11/2013 (265), dated 18 January 2013)
 10. TOR and Membership of Myanmar National Culture Central Committee (Republic of the Union of Myanmar President Office, Notification No.13/2013, 9 January 2013)
 12. Pyu Ancient Cities Property Management Plan
 13. TOR and Membership of the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage (Ministry of Culture, Notification No 6/2012, 13th August 2012)
These documents have been attached to submission of Nomination Dossier as Annex VIII and IX.

7.c Form and date of most recent records or inventory of property

There is no one single comprehensive inventory of the all three sites comprising this serial property. However, as explained in section 2.b of this dossier, since 1881 CE when formal palaeo-epigraphical and archaeological investigation of the Pyu Ancient Cities began, until today, formal records have been kept of all research and conservation work undertaken by the Burma Epigraphic Office 1881 – 1902 CE, the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) 1902 – 1937 CE , the Archaeological Survey of Burma 1937 – 1954 CE, the Department of Archaeology 1954 – 2007 CE, and the Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANML) 2007 CE to present. These records of these successively responsible departments and the research and conservation work which they have undertaken at the Pyu Ancient Cities sites are kept in the archives of the Ministry of Culture. Any object removed from one of the sites, during these researches or conservation work, has been stored in either the National Museum, Yangon, or in one of the two on-site museums in Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, where it is included in the inventory of the relevant museum. In addition, the significant finds of these researches have been systematically published in the journals of the successive-responsible research departments.

As a tool in the integrated management of the three sites as a single World Heritage property, DANML has now undertaken an inventorying and cataloguing exercise based on four archival collections: (i) the inventory of artifacts stored in one of the three above-mentioned museums; (ii) the collection of past and recent photographs of the sites available in the archives of the Ministry of Cultures; (iii) published and unpublished finding of national and international research scholars whose reports are available in the Ministry's archives; and (iv) the recent geo-referenced mapping exercise of all in-situ attributes, undertaken in 2011-2012 CE, in connection with the establishment of a GIS (geographical information system) data management system for the property. The catalogue of attributes attached to this dossier as Annex IV, has been established through this process. All attributes of the property referenced in this nomination are included in the annexed catalogue.

7.d Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Principal Repository

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Ministry of Culture

Nay Pyi Taw

Tel: +(95) 067 408286

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E-mail: m.myanmarculture@gmail.com

Secondary Repository

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Field School of Archaeology (Pyay)

Sri Ksetra, Hmawza Village, Pyay Township, Bago Region

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GIS Map Repository

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Ministry of Culture

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CHAPTER 8

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page 411 - 413

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CHAPTER .9

**SIGNATURE ON BEHALF
OF THE STATE PARTY**

9. Signature on Behalf of the State Party

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'U Aye Myint Kyu', written in a cursive style.

Signed (On behalf of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar)

U AYE MYINT KYU

Union Minister

Ministry of Culture

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar

**NOMINATION OF
PROPERTIES FOR
INSCRIPTION ON THE
WORLD HERITAGE LIST** **PYU ANCIENT CITIES:**
HALIN, BEIKTHANO, SRI KSETRA

**Volume II:
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLAN**



Preface

It is my great pleasure to present this Property Management Plan(PMP) for the Pyu Ancient cities – Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra in sequence which Myanmar has nominated for their inscription on the World Cultural Heritage List.

The PMP has been meticulously worked out by local, national and international academicians, researchers, field archaeologists, engineers and technical experts under the advice, guidance, and supervision of UNESCO and ICCROM keeping strictly to the norms of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Convention.

In order to maintain their Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) for the World Cultural Community and future generations as well as for their continued sustainable use, this PMP commits Myanmar government and all stakeholders to international obligation under the World Cultural Heritage Convention.

As most cultural heritage sites in Myanmar are located within or near religious precincts, the PMP includes ways and means of involving religious service personnel – monks and nuns, as well as local public participation in the implementation of the PMP, in accordance with the principles and norms of other countries with similar conditions, that have been already inscribed on the World Cultural Heritage List.

Today, Myanmar communities are more and more aware of the value of their tangible and intangible culture, as their country is coming out to the world and international organizations and institutions are giving as all possible assistance.

This PMP is a relentless team work by national and international experts as well as well wishers and friends of Myanmar. I am sure that this Plan will prove invaluable for the conservation, preservation and protection of the three Pyu Ancient Cities in sequence.

Allow me to express our deep depth of gratitude to all those who have worked so hard to bring about this PMP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Aye Myint Kyu". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

H.E. Aye Myint Kyu
Union Minister
Ministry of Culture
Republic of the Union of Myanmar



Acknowledgements

Cultural Heritage is the creation of Nature and interaction between Nature and Human occupation, through several millennia's. Therefore maintenance of cultural Heritage requires the effort of not just one or a group of persons, but a huge corpus of experts and stakeholders as well as the involvement of the entire community.

The PMP we submit to the UNESCO in connection with the Nomination Dossier(ND) for the inscription of Pyu Ancient cities. Halin, Beikthano and Sriksetra is sequence on the World Cultural Heritage List, is the team work of all concerned expert and drafting teams of MP and ND and all stakeholders under the advice and guidance of UNESCO and ICCROM. I would like to thank all those UNESCO members who have helped and supported us in what is essentially a team effort to develop a consensus on the future direction of the Pyu Ancient Sites. In particular, I thank most warmly to Richard A. Engelhardt who leading us on the whole process of ND and MP and international experts who have supported to submit this MP are Elizabeth Howard Moore, Janice Stargardt, Bob Hudson, Mauro Cucarzi, Maurizio Boriani and Pierre Pichard. My thank must go to ICCROM, especially as Joseph King and Gamini Wijesuriya who were a very efficient advisors for the Management working sessions.

I am grateful to all of the members of the National Experts who have assisted since starting to submit MP. The MP team were also helped by GIS team, particularly Mahaxay Manithaphone and Kyaw Zaya Tun and GIS team members. We would also like to thank Nilan Cooray, who edited the draft Plan as consultant during the drafting time and all the members of MP drafting team, Dr Kyaw Latt, Su Su and Pwint who have worked so hard to meet our very tight deadlines.

I am sure that the result of these teams guided by the concerned international organizations and institutions must be of high quality and in conformity with the norms of the World Cultural Heritage Convention. I am proud of them, and let me express my heartiest congratulations and deepest gratefulness to all who have worked earnestly and sincerely to produce this PMP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Khin'.

H.E. Sanda Khin

Deputy Minister

Ministry of Culture

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Executive Summary

The Myanmar's Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra developed and flourished over a period of more than 1,000 years between circa 200 BCE and 900 CE in the Dry Zone of the middle Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin. The highly-intact moated-and-walled urban settlements, set within a vast irrigated landscape, contain the remains of monumental brick Buddhist *stupas* other ritual structures, palace-citadels, burial grounds, water management features and early industrial production sites. . These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in the sub-region where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

As the values of the Pyu Ancient Cities are integral, related to one another within each ancient city site, and co-related between the ancient city sites, a holistic approach to management is suggested not only to protect and promote the heritage values of Pyu Ancient Cities, but also to communicate the significance of these values to contemporary life, and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development. In this regard, a number of key issues in relation to protection and sustainable use of the three sites have been identified to set out a framework for the management of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Therefore the Property Management Plan formulates the following vision for the Pyu Ancient Cities:

A Heritage Site with a balance between antiquity and livingness, where its potential Outstanding Universal Value is safeguarded, promoted and communicated to contemporary life and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development, by integrating heritage preservation into environmental conservation and sustainable development through a participatory approach to the property's management, undertaken in cooperation with other stakeholders including the *Sangha* (monk body) and the local community.

Following four goals have been established to realize the above vision and to address the issues in relation to protection and sustainable use of the three sites:

- Protection of the property from impacts which endanger the long-term safeguarding of its heritage values and the attributes.
- Communication of the property's importance as a primary knowledge resource for education, research and better experiencing the property to national and international audiences, both among the scientific community and among the general public.
- Integration of the property into the contemporary life of the local community, including in economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable ways insofar as these activities do not endanger the property's heritage values.
- Assurance of the legal, technical, administrative, and financial mechanisms necessary to accomplish the above mentioned goals.

A number of management objectives based on the issues have also been identified under each goal. A program of action to support the vision and to achieve the management objectives have also been set out. The program outlines the actions and also identifies the human and financial resources needed, the institution responsible for delivery, and key partners for its implementation. The implementation of the PMP is to be considered in five year cycles commencing from April 2013 and, therefore, the plan will be revised in every five years.

To ensure coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property's management vision and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM), chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture will serve as the umbrella organization to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments, other state agencies to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the Property Management Plan. PYUCOM will also bring together and represent multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities. Three constituent site-specific working groups will assist the PYUCOM to perform its duties. The Department of Archaeology, National Museums and Libraries will be the lead organization responsible for the implementation of the PMP in cooperation with other stakeholders and its on-site and off-site partners. In order to create a forum for discussion and to sort-out issues concerning the on-site implementation of the actions of the Management Plan, a Stakeholder Group for each for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra will also be established under the PYUCOM.

Pyu Ancient Cities:

Halin
Beikthano
Sri Ksetra

Content

PREFACE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PART I: INTRODUCTION

1.1	Purpose of the Property Management Plan	1
1.2	Scope of the Property Management Plan	
1.3	Structure of the Property Management Plan	
1.4	The Process of Developing the Property Management Plan	

PART II: DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

2.1	Identification of the Property.....	3
	2.1.1 Name of the Property	
	2.1.2 Location and Setting	
	2.1.2.1 <i>Geographical Location and UTM Coordinates</i>	
	2.1.2.2 <i>Boundaries of the Property and Buffer Zones</i>	
2.2	Description	11
	2.2.1 Regional Historical Context	
	2.2.2 Formation and Development of the Property and its Attributes	13
	2.2.3 Abandonment and Subsequent Physical Transformations	17
2.3	Justification for the inscription on the List.....	18

2.4	Key Character-Defining Attributes	25
2.5	Description of Standing Monuments, Exposed Archaeological Remains, and Excavated Artefacts in-situ	68
2.5.1	Halin	
2.5.1.1	<i>Religious monuments and monastic architecture</i>	
2.5.1.2	<i>Inscription in Pyu script associated with religious establishments</i>	
2.5.1.3	<i>Free-standing monumental stone sculpture</i>	
2.5.1.4	<i>landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production</i>	69
2.5.1.5	<i>Hydrological engineering of the urban setting</i>	70
2.5.1.6	<i>Extended urban format</i>	
2.5.2	Beikthano	72
2.5.2.1	<i>Religious monuments and monastic architecture</i>	
2.5.2.2	<i>Inscription in Pyu script associated with religious establishments</i>	73
2.5.2.3	<i>Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments</i>	
2.5.2.4	<i>landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production</i>	
2.5.2.5	<i>Manufacturing areas and commodity production</i>	74
2.5.2.6	<i>Hydrological engineering of the urban setting</i>	
2.5.2.7	<i>Extended urban format</i>	75
2.5.3	Sri Ksetra	75
2.5.3.1	<i>Religious monuments and monastic architecture</i>	
2.5.3.2	<i>Inscription in Pyu script associated with religious establishments</i>	78
2.5.3.3	<i>Monumental, inscribed stone burial urns</i>	79
2.5.3.4	<i>Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments</i>	
2.5.3.5	<i>landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production</i>	82
2.5.3.6	<i>Manufacturing areas and commodity production</i>	84
2.5.3.7	<i>Hydrological engineering of the urban setting</i>	
2.5.3.8	<i>Extended urban format</i>	85
2.6	Statement of Authenticity	90
2.7	Statement of Integrity	104
2.8	Statement of Outstanding Universal Value	109

PART III: KEY MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF THE PROPERTY

3.1	Planning, Management and Policy.....	113
	3.1.1 National Laws and Regulations	
	3.1.2 Customary protection	120
	3.1.3 Existing Local Structure and Other Development Plans.....	121
	3.1.4 Financial Resources.....	122
	3.1.5 Human Resources.....	123
3.2	Conservation	129
	3.2.1 Living Religious Monuments	
	3.2.2 Excavated structures and other remains.....	131
	3.2.2.1 <i>In-situ conservation and display of sensitive remains</i>	132
	3.2.2.2 <i>Conservation and presentation of different phases</i>	135
	3.2.3 Other Standing structures.....	139
	3.2.3.1 <i>Later period abandoned structures</i>	140
	3.2.4 Conservation of the Settings of the Sites and its attributes of OUV.....	141
	3.2.5 Common Threats.....	143
3.3	Maintenance	148
3.4	Scientific Research	
3.5	Ownership	
	3.5.1 Categories of ownership	149
	3.5.2 Current status of ownership and land use at the three Pyu Ancient Cities...	150
3.6	Use of the Site.....	159
	3.6.1 Religious function.....	162
	3.6.2 Agricultural practices.....	164
	3.6.3 Residential function	166
	3.6.4 Institutional Functions.....	170
	3.6.5 Transportation and utility infrastructure.....	171
	3.6.6 Tourism and Pilgrimage	174
3.7	Interpretation and Presentation	175

3.7.1	Museums and interpretation centres	
3.7.2	On-site information panels.....	178
3.7.3	Heritage information and guided tours.....	179
3.8	Visitor Access and Facilities.....	179
3.9	Risks to the site	186
3.9.1	Earthquakes	
3.9.2	Flooding	
3.9.3	Fire	187
3.9.4	Theft and vandalism	

PART IV: VISION, GOALS, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

4.1	Vision	189
4.2	Goals, Management Objectives and Actions.....	190

PART V: MANAGING THE PROPERTY

5.1	Mechanism for Implementation	203
5.1.1	Umbrella Organization	
5.1.2	Lead Organization.....	204
5.1.3	Stake Holder Group	205
5.1.4	Implementation, Monitoring and Reviewing	206
5.2.	Implementation and Monitoring the Time-Bound Action Plan.....	206
5.2.1	The Time-Bound Action plans	207
5.3	Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation	235
5.4	Guidelines for Development and other activities related to the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra	246

APPENDIX A: FORMING OF THE COMMITTEES

APPENDIX B: LAWS AND ZONING ORDERS

APPENDIX C: APPROVAL AND ENDORSEMENT OF THE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

PLAN

PART I

INTRODUCTION *page 001 - 002*

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Property Management Plan

The purpose of the Property Management Plan (PMP) is to ensure effective protection of the potential Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) and other heritage values of the Pyu Ancient Cities and deliver benefits to the society at large. Therefore the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) is the basis for the development of the PMP. It will be the overarching strategic document for the Pyu Ancient Cities which provide an agreed framework for both short and long-term decision making on the future interventions to the property.

1.2 Scope of the Property Management Plan

Although the potential SOUV is the basis for PMP, its scope will not only be confined to the potential SOUV but will also specify the sustenance of other heritage values at local and national levels.

1.3 Structure of the Property Management Plan

The PMP is structured as follows: **Part II** provides the context for the PMP by introducing the Pyu Ancient Cities, justification for inscription on the World Heritage List by identifying the heritage values, authenticity, integrity and the SOUV. **Part III** identifies the factors affecting the heritage and the sustainable use of the Pyu Ancient Cities to understand the key issues to set out a framework for its management. **Part IV** formulates the vision for the Pyu Ancient Cities, identifies goals, establishes management objectives under each goal and plans out time-bound actions to support the vision and to achieve the management objectives. **Part V** explains how the management objectives will be achieved and supporting actions implemented, monitored and reviewed.

Supporting information is provided at the end of the PMP as appendices, maps and zonal plans, etc.

1.4 The Process of Developing the Property Management Plan

In February 2012, as a matter of urgency, following decisions taken with regard to the World Heritage Nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities and as a component of the Project on Capacity Building for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Myanmar, initiative was taken by the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) to prepare a PMP for the property. DANML appointed a drafting team comprising of two architects of the Ministry of Science and Technology (refer membership and terms of reference in Appendix A) and also set out a timetable for the drafting of the PMP to finalize it by 15th of January 2013. The site manager and three assistant site manager as well as other senior officials of the DANML assisted the drafting team throughout the process of developing the PMP.

The incumbent Director General of the DANML and six former Directors-General of DANML, senior professional each representing the Myanmar Architects Association and Myanmar Engineering Society acted as the national experts in this regard. Three international experts were also mobilized by United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to assist in the process. These experts carried out a field survey mission to the three sites of the Pyu Ancient Cities (Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra) from 22 May to 4 June 2012 to assess the current protection and management measures

in place and condition of the three sites to make observations and recommendations with regard to the preparation of the PMP. One of these international experts served as the international expert resource person to provide technical advice to the drafting team in the process of preparing the PMP. An international expert from International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) also assisted in the process by conducting a UNESCO-sponsored Training Workshop on World Heritage Management from 6 to 12 June 2012 in Pyay and Yangon. Four working sessions were held in Yangon from 4 to 6 April, 13 to 16 June, 13 to 16 August and 7 to 10 January 2013 as well as Draft Review Meeting of Management Plan held from and 6 to 9 December 2012 with the participation of the national and international experts (including those from ICCROM and UNESCO Bangkok Office) to review and provide expert comments and suggestions to improve the draft of the PMP.

Therefore the recommendations given in the Survey Mission Reports by UNESCO experts, the outcome of the UNESCO Training Workshop on World Heritage Management and the national and international expert comments and suggestions given during three working sessions were used for the elaboration of this PMP.

Since the consent and the endorsement of the stakeholders are vital for the effective implementation of the PMP through participatory approach, the DANML has taken the initiative to develop the PMP with the ideas and views of the stakeholders including the Buddhist monks and the local community. Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage (MNCWH) (refer membership and terms of reference in Appendix A) commented at various stages through a series of facilitated workshops. It met number of times during the development of the PMP, beginning with an initial workshop to brainstorm issues. Punctuating this process has been a series of workshop organized by DANML with members of MNCWH, the support of the UNESCO Cluster Office for Thailand, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Singapore, so that their views could be fully considered by the drafting team.

Local government authorities have also been co-opted into the process of preparing the PMP, as have the abbots in charge of active Buddhist monasteries located within the nominated property and its buffer zones, in order to ensure their coordinated cooperation. In addition to on-going public information workshops, public consultations are also planned to get the community involvement in the management process.

PART II
DESCRIPTION AND *page 003 - 112*
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

PART II: DESCRIPTION AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROPERTY

2.1 Identification of the Property

2.1.1 Name of the Property

Pyu Ancient Cities, in the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

2.1.2 Location and Setting

2.1.2.1 Geographical Location and UTM Coordinates

Halin

No	Name	Region & District	Coordinates
1.	Halin	Sagaing Region, Shwebo District	E 95° 49' 7"E, N 22° 28' 12"

Beithano

No	Name	Region & District	Coordinates
2.	Beikthano	Magwe Region, Taungdwingyi District	E 95°22' 46" N 20° 00' 14"

Sri Ksetra

No	Name	Region & District	Coordinates
3.	Sri Ksetra	Bago Region, Pyay District	E 95° 17' 24" N 18° 47' 54"

2.1.2.2 Boundaries of the Property and Buffer Zones

The boundaries of the proposed property at all three Pyu Ancient Cities sites have been defined to facilitate effective and integrated management of the measures designed to ensure protection and preservation of both the integrity and authenticity of all of the property’s character-defining attributes of outstanding universal value as defined by the criteria under which the property is nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List. The boundaries of the property encompass the entirety of the ancient walled city at each of the three sites, as well as areas outside the ancient city walls which contain significance character-defining attributes of the property, including:

- The standing monuments and exposed and consolidated remains of *stupa*, monasteries and other architecture, as well as cemeteries and other ritual areas associated with the introduction of Buddhism. (Criterion ii)
- The remaining features of the Pyu era agricultural landscape together with the elements of ancient landscape engineering, storage facilities, areas of commodity manufacturing, goods associated with cyclic processes of celebration such as votive tablets, pottery, beads, and silver coins, as well as exotic trade goods demonstrating the exchange networks of the Pyu Ancient Cities. (Criterion iii)
- The exposed and consolidated features showing the evolving and expanding urban morphology of the Pyu Ancient Cities over the 1000 years which the cities flourished. These include the planned elements of hydrological engineering such as moats, canals and tanks; city walls,

ramparts, and gates; the central palace-administrative complex at each site; public utilities and community facilities; and residential precincts. (Criterion iv)

The boundaries of the property also encompass areas of identified but still-buried archaeological potential protected for future research as well as a number of still-active Buddhist monasteries whose foundations date back to Pyu times and which continue to function as important centers of pilgrimage. (Criterion iv)

The purpose of the Buffer zones of the respective sites is to effectively protect the property, which includes the immediate setting of the property, specifically the panoramic agricultural landscape as a support to the property and its protection. The buffer zones also protect preserved features of the environment and landscape over successive historical periods, ancient water courses and watersheds, agricultural field systems, and upland areas where the Pyu sourced the mineral raw materials for their gold, silver, stone and iron industries.

The boundaries of the property and buffer zones also take into account the present-day realities of protection and management, and therefore do not include the modern city of Pyay located adjacent to the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site.

The extent preserved of each of these individual attributes varies among the three Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. Therefore, the management justifications for the boundaries of each of the three sites which constitute this serial nomination are detailed below:

Halin

The eastern boundary of the nominated property is justified by the presence of Pyu-era bricks found in recent surveys by DANML as well as by the early 20th century CE discovery of a stone slab with a Pyu inscription found near the large Nagayon tank. The buffer zone on north is justified by ancient temples in this area including the well-endowed Ngayantpate *stupa* where Pyu finger-marked bricks have been found. The irregular boundary of the western sector of the nominated property diverts to exclude a modern village where there are no ancient remains and whose activities do not impact on any structures within the adjacent areas of the nominated property. In addition, private commercial ownership of small shops in this village dictated their placement in the buffer zone. The southern boundary of the buffer zone includes Halin village and associated hamlets on the south which have been included in the buffer zone in order to retain the historic natural landscape and the traditional vernacular architecture typical of Pyu settlements.

Beikthano

The proposed property boundaries and buffer zone of Beikthano Ancient City site have been defined to insure the integral preservation of both excavated and unexcavated ancient remains as well as Pyu-era hydrological features, and to take into consideration present-day habitation patterns of local residents. Overall, the natural boundaries formed by the Yin-Sadon-Yanpe watershed define the principal area of ancient culture and therefore the boundaries of the nominated property at this site. The broad northeast extension of the property boundary beyond the ancient city wall encompasses an elevated

area which includes significant areas of ancient urn burials and the important historic Shweyaungdaw monastery. The Taungdwin-Magwe railway line crosses the property on the north, with some unexcavated ancient mounds having been surveyed by DANML in this area. On the east, west and south of the ancient city wall are large seasonal ponds or *in-gyi* dated from Pyu times and therefore included within the property's boundaries. With the exception of one verified ancient settlement mound (BTO-26) excavated by DANML and therefore included within the property boundaries, the villages located south of the ancient city wall do not contain ancient remains and do not impact on any ancient structures within the adjacent areas of the property. Furthermore, private commercial ownership of small shops dictate placement of these villages in the buffer zone.

The aim of the establishment of the boundaries of the buffer zone at Beikthano is thus to retain both the natural hydrology from which the original rationale for the site's setting was derived and to maintain a manageable level of the traditional vernacular architecture of the rural population recalling the agricultural and manufacturing prosperity of the ancient city. The southern limit of the proposed buffer zone is justified by the changing course and erosion of the Yanpe Stream which has made the terrain uneven, thus to some degree forming a natural boundary. The Magwe to Taungdwingyi two-lane highway is located south of the Yanpe Stream and is thus outside the buffer zone.

The Beikthano buffer zone (2,879 ha) is more than 50% larger than that of Halin (2,198 ha) or Sri Ksetra (1,713 ha). As noted above, this extensive buffer zone is justified as Beikthano watershed best preserves the ancient hydrology from which the Pyu cities arose. In contrast, at Halin, it appears that an intermittent stream may have crossed the north to south tract of land that was later enclosed by the city wall but have flowed west into large seasonal lake or *in-gyi*. After the decline of the city by the early second millennium CE, there was additional water-flow into Nagayon tank and in the swampy and salt area to the south. At Sri Ksetra, the original hydrology of the property and buffer zone has been modified by modern urban development between Payagyi *stupa* and the city wall on the northwest, the changing course of the Nawin Stream on north, and cultivation in relation to the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lake on east. Thus, to protect within the property's boundaries and buffer zone, a large are of original landscape and its hydrology at Beikthano as the most intact and authentic examples of the ancient ecology of the three Pyu Ancient City sites is important to the understanding of the significance of the property's landscape setting.

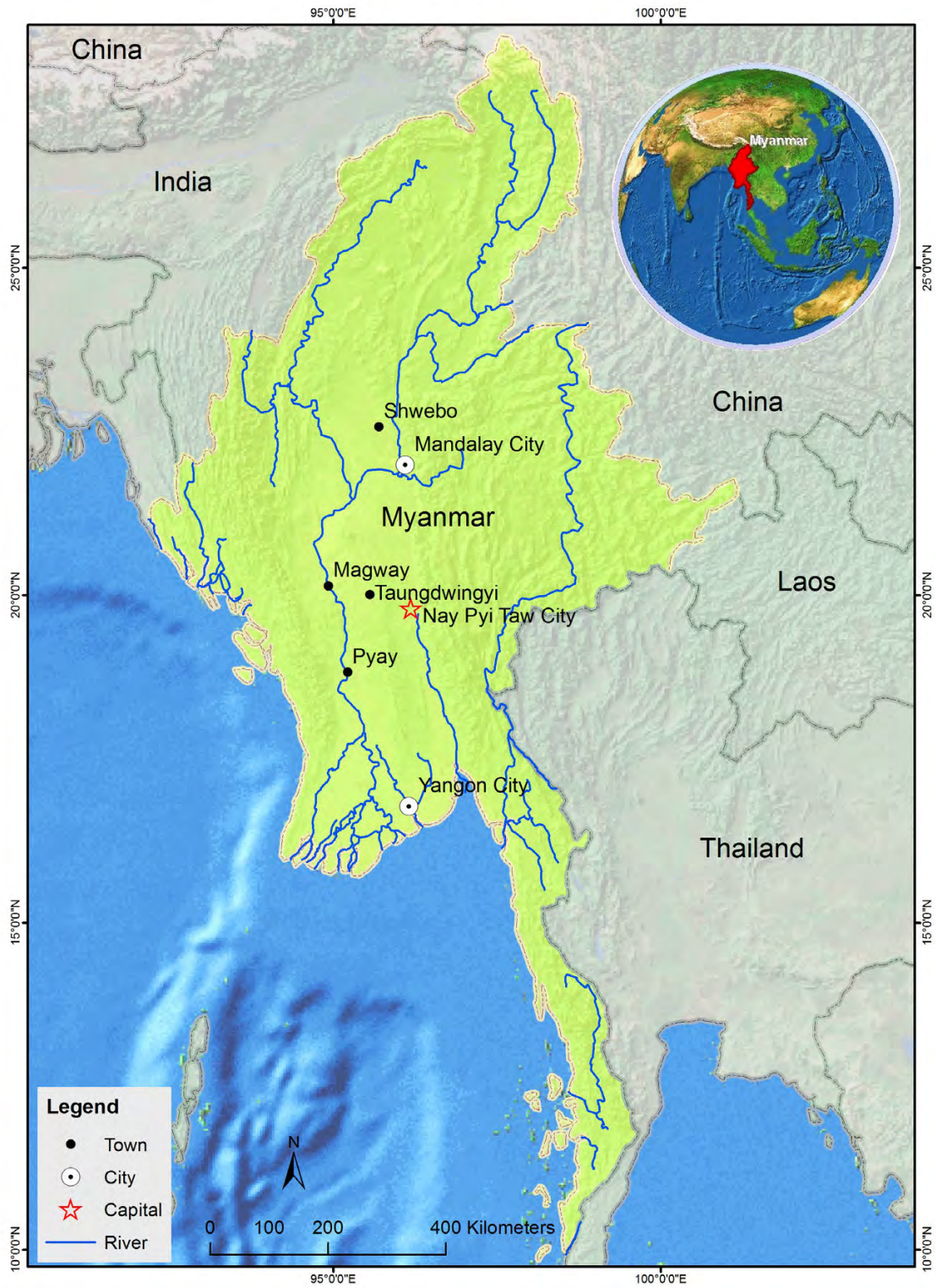
Sri Ksetra

The proposed boundaries of the property and buffer zone of the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site has been defined to insure integral preservation of the ancient religious monuments and the remains of ancient structures defining the urban morphology at this site. Ancient ritual structures are found within an extended perimeter outside the city wall on all sides of the site and thus are included within the boundaries of the property. The boundaries also encompass an inclusive area from the northwest wall and Hmok-she Gate to Payagyi *stupa* (which, in spite of the presence of a few temporary modern structures, is an area where the land is government-owned and therefore protection is manageable. On the south of the ancient city wall, the property boundaries include a number of signature *Pyu-taik* community halls which are a significant element of the urban morphology of Pyu Ancient Cities.

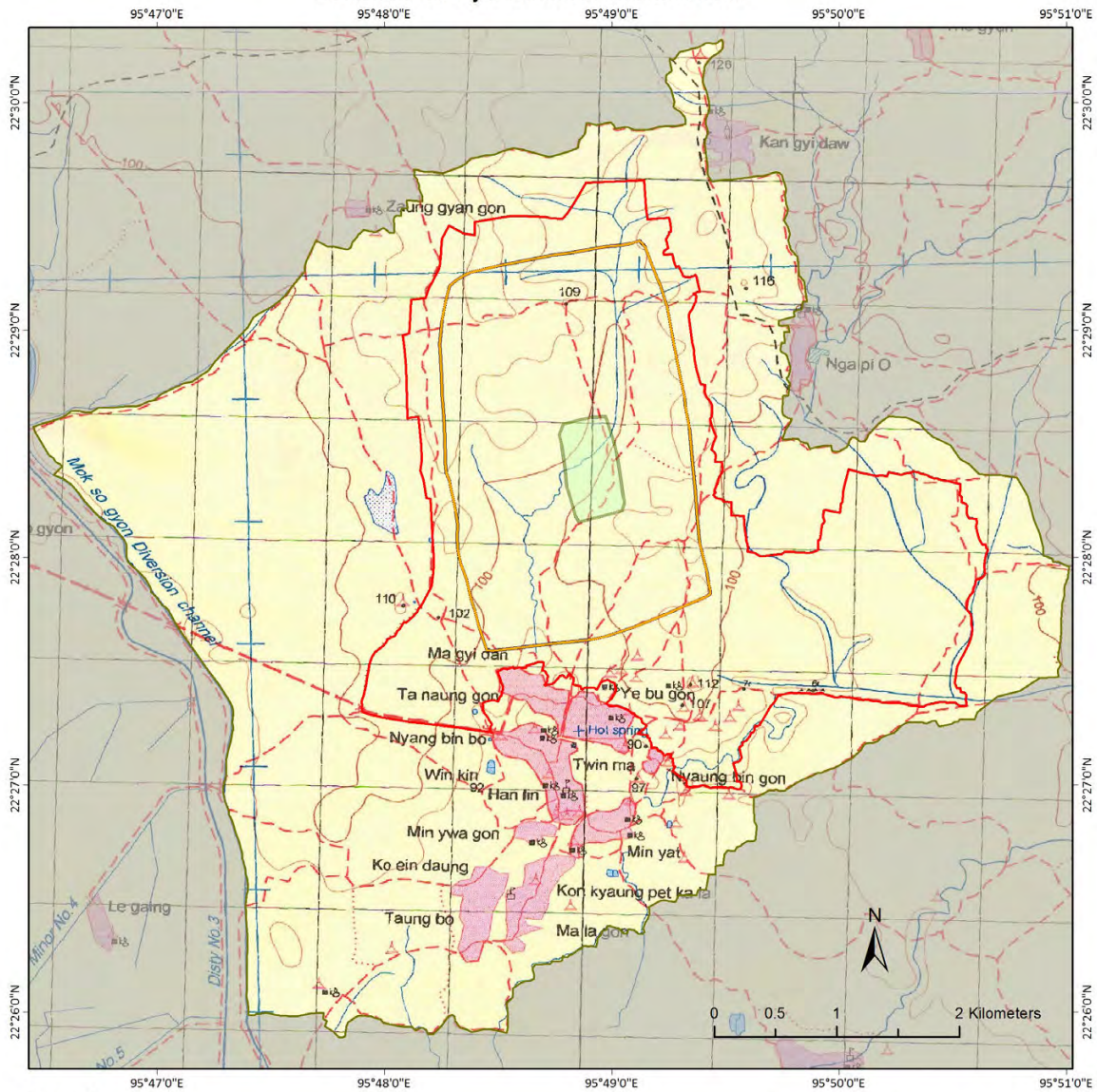
Description and Significance of the Property

The irregular zigzag of the buffer zone on south and west along the crest of the Myinbahu Range and then continuing along the south through the low hills, forming a transition zone to the rice fields beyond, follows well-established present-day cart tracks establishing a practical and manageable boundary which can be explained easily to local population and monitored. On the east, the buffer zone is bordered by the property's largest water tank, while on the north and northeast the buffer zone border follows the Lawthauk creek which is a manageable natural boundary being of limited extent and clearly defined, thus easy to explain to local farmers and to monitor.

Location of Myanmar



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

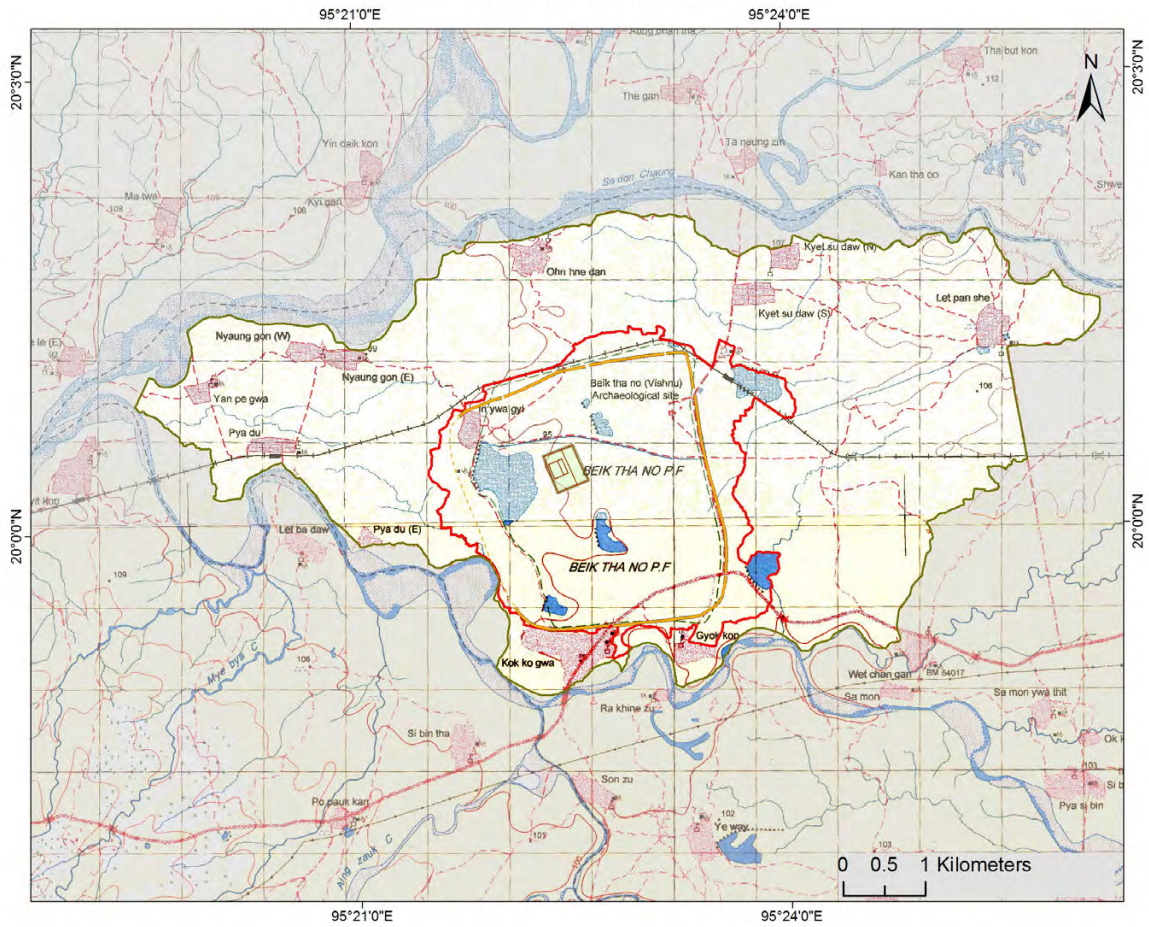


Legend

- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Nominated property (1,243 ha)
- Buffer zone (2,198 ha)



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano

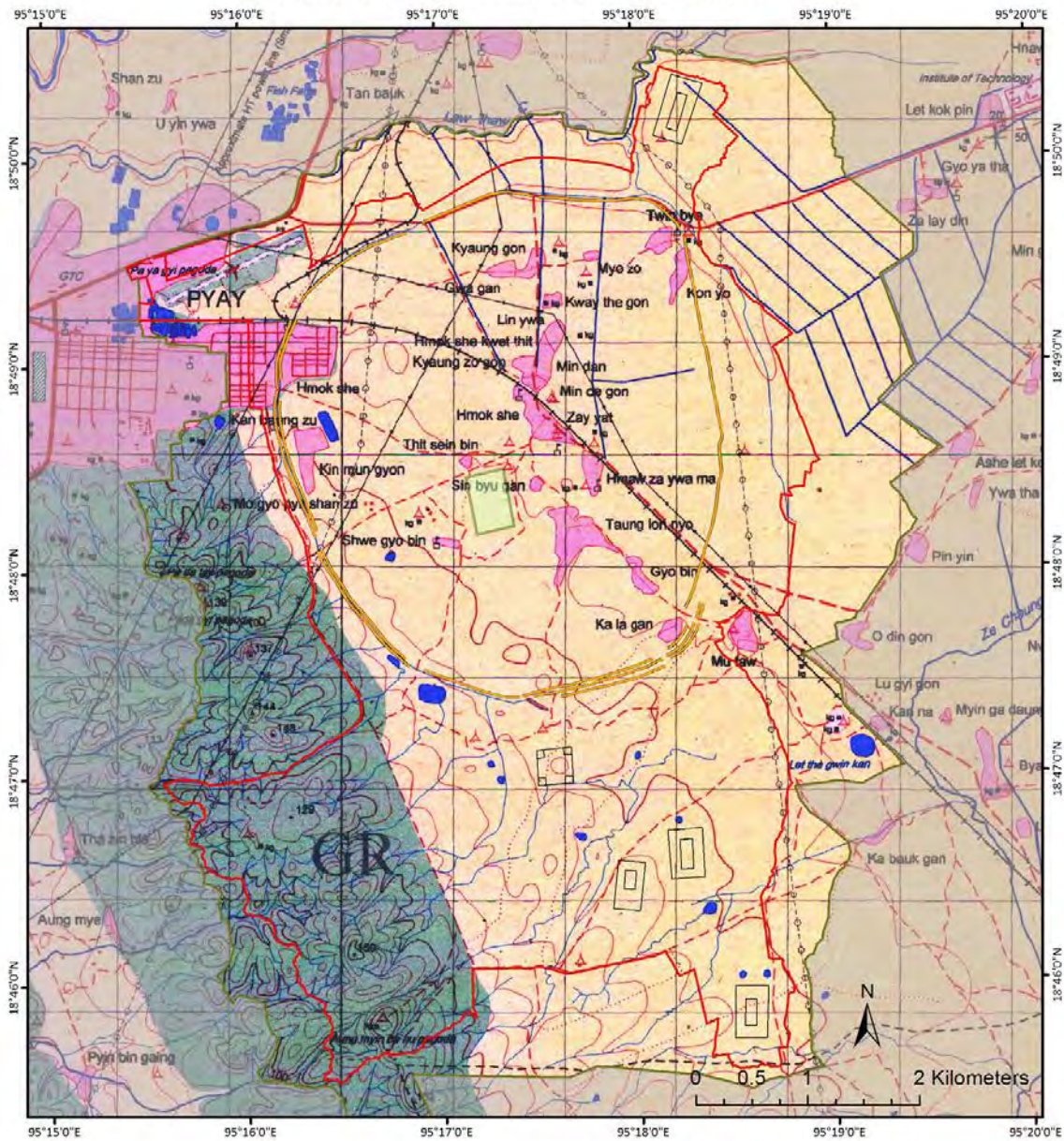


Legend






- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Nominated property (1,188 ha)
- Buffer zone (2,879 ha)



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property (3,378 ha)
-  Buffer zone (1,713 ha)



2.2 Description

2.2.1 Regional Historical Context

The Pyu Ancient Cities had ancient, prehistoric origins; sequentially north to south, they crystallised out of the clusters of irrigated villages along the Ayeyarwady river valley, developing original forms and methods to expand agricultural and commodity production. Interchange with South Asia (including Sri Lanka) stimulated the adoption of Buddhist and literate culture by the construction at their three main cities – Halin, Beithano, Sri Ksetra – of hundreds of religious structures built from locally-produced brick, sometimes with wooden superstructures and terracotta roof tiles. The new knowledge and skills integral to this interchange with South Asia were rapidly adopted and adapted into the enduring Pyu native traditions. The synergy between Pyu royal, elite and lay populations enabled not only the construction of immense urban enclaves, but the royal and religious righteousness of the *Cakravartin* king in his central palace-citadel, combined with the organization of labour and resources to maintain, rebuild and enlarge these urban cities over many centuries. The Pyu Ancient Cities were not created at once, but Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are themselves the product of dynamic and integrated religious, social and economic processes spanning the period from *ca.* 190 BCE to 890 CE.



LANDSCAPE TYPICAL OF MYANMAR'S DRY ZONE (SRI KSETRA)

At the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, canal-diggers, brick masons, iron-forgers, bead-makers, and farmers worked together with monks, elite, and kings to build and maintain the ritual structure, rice fields, irrigation works, and massive walls of urban areas for over one thousand years. The results of this social cooperation and ecological understanding are tangibly demonstrated in these cities: by their religious sculpture and architecture; innovative Brahmi-derived Pyu scripts; and the range of ritual structures supported by the local communities within and around the Pyu cities. These cities, encompassing huge territories within massive brick walls were, constructed in a novel extended urban format which was to become the prototype for subsequent urban development in the

region. New monastic communities, organized and supported by the local population, disseminated the texts of Buddhism in Pali through the local vernacular. Through everyday practice and participation, they embedded the moral and social principles of these teachings within the life of the city - from the kings and queens of the court to the rice farmers, potters, bead-makers, and blacksmiths whose combined efforts transformed the dry open terrain of the side valleys of the middle Ayeyarwady basin into a center of intellectual creativity, artistic beauty, industrial productivity, and agricultural prosperity. As the first and largest Buddhist cities of Southeast Asia, the three Pyu Ancient Cities set an example for a new form of urban life which was rapidly adopted across much of mainland and parts of island Southeast Asia.

Extraordinary quantities of brick were used to construct the early Buddhist architecture and urban infrastructure of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, marking the first time brick was used as a construction material east of the Indian sub-continent. Massive brick walls and gates surround each Pyu Ancient City, and the remains of hundreds of brick *stupas*, *stupa*-like structures, memorial halls, burial terraces and other ritual structures punctuate the historic landscape. Upon entering the Pyu Ancient Cities today, these massive and lofty brick structures are clearly visible, but it is the immensity of the ancient sites that first strikes the eye: a mixture of brown and green rice fields, thorny shrubs and the occasional line of trees stretch far across the landscape. The horizon meets the sky in the distance where the dark shadows of the remaining brick walls and ramparts mark out the ancient urban perimeter. Brick structures are omnipresent within this landscape: a small *stupa* on a low spot near a seasonal pond, a rectangular memorial hall on a hill and other bell-shaped *stupas* silhouetted on the ridge of the distant hills within the buffer zone of each of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



THE AYEYARWADY RIVER AT PYAY, 5.6 KILOMETERS WEST OF SRI KSETRA

Always in the farther distance is the vast conduit of the Ayeyarwady river stretching north to south across the length of the country from China to the Andaman sea. The area enclosed by the walls of three Pyu Ancient Cities grew successively larger from north to south, while their location also moved closer and closer to the massive Ayeyarwady: Halin is located 12.6 kilometers west of the river, Beikthano 40.16 kilometers to the east and Sri Ksetra only 5.6 kilometers to the east. These short distances allowed goods to easily be taken to the river for transportation north to China and south to the Andaman sea. At Sri Ksetra, Pyu period structures have been documented along a west to east ridge extending from the northwest side of the ancient city to the immense golden Shwesandaw *stupa* in the center of the modern city of Pyay, which probably originated as the river port for Sri Ksetra.

Given the importance of the local terrain and ecology, the Pyu Ancient Cities are different in the particular adaptations and utilization of the places where they are located, but similar in their extended urban format, the types of religious and monastic architecture, dating, use of the Brahmi-derived script and the sculpture. Similar methods of landscape and hydrological engineering were used to expand areas of irrigated rice and to grow garden crops during the dry season at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. While there are differences in some of the commodities produced in relation to localized natural resources such as salt, iron and other ores, many products such as brick types, pottery. and gemstone beads are found throughout the three Pyu Ancient Cities. These commodities were traded far and wide across Southeast Asia but the bulk of the production was used for significant cyclic processes of celebration. Patronage and pilgrimage were essential in the making and sustaining of the three Pyu Ancient Cities with their many monasteries and *stupas*. These celebratory processes of Buddhist donation and practice continue today.

2.2.2 Formation and Development of the Property and its Attributes

The formation of three Pyu Ancient Cities provide the evidence for the origin of this characteristic Southeast Asian extended urban settlement and demonstrate the development of the earliest phase of urbanism in Southeast Asia. The Pyu Ancient Cities include within their massive and extensive walls large territories encompassing, in addition to administrative, religious and ceremonial areas, areas of agriculture, industrial production, and residence. The extended urban form, characteristic of Southeast Asian cities, first emerged in the last centuries BCE in the Pyu Ancient Cities of the Ayeyarwady River basin and subsequently spread across Southeast Asia where it provided the predominate template for urban development which continued into modern times.

The intensity of urban development within the urban spaces in the Pyu cities attained an impressive degree of monumentality in the shape of huge outer brick walls around all their sites and each Pyu city also had strong brick walls around its inner city citadel or palace area. These features contribute significantly to the integrity of each Pyu city. The ancient Pyu also constructed major brick monuments both inside and outside their walled precincts. In other respects, however, the space occupied by the Pyu pattern of urban settlement was of low-density type, and this is a central and distinguishing characteristic of the special kind of urbanization pioneered by the Pyu at all three of their ancient cities. These were cities with an extended urban format, which integrated fields, gardens, irrigation canals and water tanks into the spaces also occupied by monuments, palaces, markets and habitations within the urban space. This led to a large total urban area, but within that area a very uneven ratio of human exploitation per hectare. The Pyu defined their core urban areas by massive outer walls, but the urban

areas also expanded well beyond the walls. Some of the biggest monuments and production centers were constructed outside those walls. How the extended urban format (both walled and unwalled) of these three Pyu cities, became a feature of later sites in Southeast Asia in the course of the first and early second millennia CE.

The Pyu Ancient Cities comprising the nomination clearly show the origins and development of this original and unique extended urban form, starting with Halin as the earliest site with its underlying prehistoric strata, developing all significant characteristics of the type at Beikthano, and demonstrating the maturity of the form at the largest and longest-lived of the three cities, Sri Ksetra.

The Pyu extended urban formation was to prove pervasive and enduring in the whole Southeast Asian region. It was exemplified in its earliest and simplest form at Halin, the smallest Pyu city, which nonetheless enfolded the substantial area of 540 hectares within its large brick outer walls. Built upon an earlier prehistoric settlement, Halin’s outer fortifications predate the 2nd century CE. A greater degree of elaboration was incorporated in the urban area of Beikthano, the next of the three Pyu Ancient Cities to be developed. At this site all essential elements and features of the mature expression of the extended urban format were present, including substantial internal brick walls sub-dividing the urban space, evidence of cumulative building and rebuilding of the outer fortifications involving both earthen ramparts and massive brick walls, and a greatly expanded urban area of over 900 hectares. Finally, at Sri Ksetra the greatest expansion of the late phase of the Pyu extended urban format was achieved, not only through its vast space – over 1840 hectares – but through the duplication and in places triplication of its outer walls, creating a massively built urban landscape.

Ecological setting

Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are located in the present administrative boundaries of Sagaing, Magwe, and Bago Divisions respectively, all part of the central ‘Dry Zone’ of Myanmar. This broad flat plain of the Ayeyarwady and its tributaries is a complex zone of river terraces which have yielded a rich assemblage of Palaeolithic implements known as the Anyathian Culture (after “*Anyā*” a Burmese term which refers to Upper Myanmar), dated to *ca.* 650,000 BP. As this suggests the Ayeyarwady basin has played a significant role in the formation of hominid and *homo sapiens* cultures throughout successive eras. Approximately two-thirds of Myanmar’s land surface drains into the Ayeyarwady network, carrying water from the annual local precipitations and snow-melt in the Himalayas which together govern the seasonal cycle of flooding and drought of the Ayeyarwady River and its tributaries. The resultant environmental challenges of cyclical flood and drought were an important stimulant for the development of ancient Pyu skills in water management to enhance wet rice cultivation and other agricultural crops, thus providing the economic base for the rise, development, longevity, and prosperity of the Pyu Ancient Cities at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, and their respective populations.

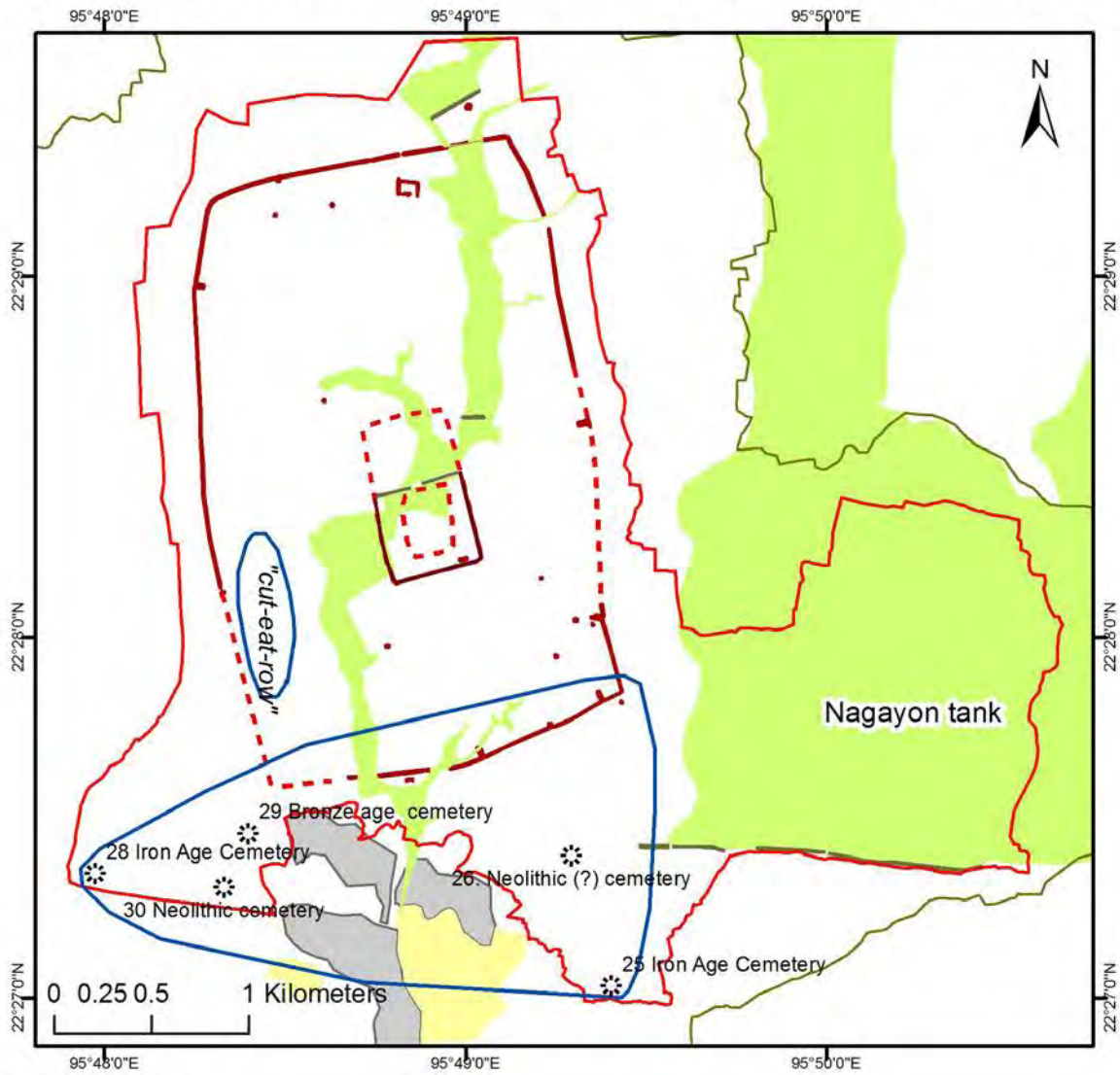
Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities has a distinct hydrology that has significantly influenced their development over time.

Halin is located in the watershed between the Mu and Ayeyarwady Rivers, 18 kilometers southeast of Shwebo and 24 kilometers east of the present course of the Mu River. Small, seasonal streams flow down from nearby tertiary uplands into the 'rain trap' area that was later enclosed by the Halin Ancient City wall. Fertile alluvial tracts extend along both banks of the Mu River in addition to the 1000 square kilometers of alluvium adjacent to Halin. Vital buffer stocks of water were stored in the Nagayon tank on the southeast and Halin Lake on the west of city.

Beikthano is in the midst of alluvial land formed by the Yin River and its numerous tributaries such as the Sadoun, Ngamin, Yanpe, and Taungu rivers as they descend from the Pegu Yoma mountain range. The most extensive alluvium of Yin River Valley, with an area of some 2294 square kilometres, lies at its eastern end, around the existing town of Taungdwingyi, which probably has Pyu origins. Immediately to the west of Beikthano, these tributaries converge and the valley narrows with a general slope from the northeast to the southwest and an additional cross-slope coming down from the southeast. Parts of the ancient Beikthano irrigation system still operate today.

Sri Ksetra lies in the Nawin River Valley, benefitting from its numerous tributaries draining from the Pegu Yoma mountain range to the east and also from the fact that the local rainfall – although still too low to support rain-fed rice at approximately 1250 millimeters per annum - is higher than that of Halin (750 millimeters per annum) and Beikthano (870 millimeters per annum). Its ancient inhabitants had to master the most complex slope factors and hydrology of the three ancient Pyu cities. Their success can be measured by the size and affluence of the city and the fact that parts of its ancient irrigation system still function today above and below the surface.

Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| ✱ | Recent excavations | | Nominated property | | Embankments |
| | Pre-urban finds | | Buffer zone | | Drainage basins |
| | Path of wall | | Traceable wall | | Villages |
| | | | Salt fields | | |

Pre-urban archaeology of Halin, Beikthano. and Sri Ksetra

Evidence of pre-urban prehistoric habitation has been found at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, most abundantly at Halin where recent excavations by the Department of Archaeology in the salt-rich area south of the city wall have yielded a number of prehistoric Bronze-Iron Age inhumation sites with mortuary goods of the Samon Valley type of bronze-iron culture. These assemblages contain a mixture of bronze objects comparable to those of the early centuries CE Dian cultures of Yunnan as well as other unique high-copper artefacts. Recent excavation of an earthenware production mound in this same southwest area outside the city wall has yielded radiocarbon dates of 2,890 - 2,470 BCE. Similarly, excavations at Letpanywa, 30 kilometres south of Beikthano, have uncovered Iron Age artefacts such as iron swords and spears and bronze bands bearing large-nosed human faces. At Sri Ksetra, late Palaeolithic tools have been found within the southern sector of the site, in a transitional zone between the flat rice lands and the Myinbahu hills. A number of polished stone tools have also been recovered from surface survey, but excavation of the prehistoric phases of Sri Ksetra remains in the planning stage. The similarity of the prehistoric finds at the three sites suggests that the inhabitants of these areas were linked by a shared prehistoric culture.

Neolithic to Iron Age and the transition to Pyu cultures

As the above examples demonstrate, there was pre-urban habitation at each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. In the case of Halin, it is confirmed by radiocarbon dates revealing activities several thousand years BCE. The ancient Pyu at all three sites developed common skills in landscape and hydraulic engineering which they utilized to maximize the benefits of seasonal precipitation and the spontaneous fluctuations of rivers and lakes for agricultural expansion and, eventually, product specialization. The same skills also delineated and defended their fortified cities and palaces. This expertise drew upon long observations of and experiments with the challenging ecology of the Dry Zone. With the rise of urban and the establishment of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the early use of brick and expansion of local iron production transformed the resource base of these earlier settlements. The source of the populations of the Pyu Ancient Cities was to be found in loose alliances of numerous village clusters linked by shared irrigation works. The crystallization of the city into a new and more complex society took place with the emergence of royal lineages and other newly empowered elites, who controlled the production of iron and other goods, and whose status was formalized by rituals and literacy. Patronage of the new Buddhist monastic communities may have initially been a marker of royal status, but seems rapidly to have embraced popular levels of the urban communities in the three Pyu Ancient Cities. This is indicated by the huge numbers of cremated urn burials associated with the three great cities of the Pyu.

2.2.3 Abandonment and Subsequent Physical Transformations

Post-9th century CE habitation of the Pyu Ancient Cities

After the move of political power to Bagan in ca. 9th century CE, the Pyu Ancient Cities were not abandoned but continued to receive royal, elite, and popular patronage throughout successive historical phases up to the present. The renown of the Pyu continued, as demonstrated by the inclusion of a Pyu script face alongside Pali, Mon, and Myanmar (Burmese) on the quadric-lingual Kubyaukgyi

[Myazeyidi] inscription of 1112 CE at Bagan. The continuity of the Pyu Ancient Cities can also be seen in a Bagan period monastery at Beikthano, the 18th century CE inscriptions from Halin cited above, and to early 20th century CE brick monasteries such as Latterayakan established at Sri Ksetra and flourishing contemporary monasteries at all three ancient city sites. While some areas of these huge cities fell into disuse and gradually came to be the buried archaeological mounds discovered by early 20th century CE archaeologists, other areas continued to be utilized by monastic communities, pilgrims, and donors. Knowledge of historic Pyu civilization was also perpetuated through the Myanmar chronicle traditions described above.

2.3 Justification for the inscription on the WH List

Introduction

The three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, developed over an uninterrupted period of more than 1,000 years between *ca.* 200 BCE and 900 CE in the middle reaches Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) river basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. These three sites provide striking evidence of the earliest and most enduring brick-built cities and monuments in the whole of Southeast Asia. In these cities the populations of earlier Iron-Age hamlets were clustered and gradually transformed from subsistence farmers to urban residents with specialized skills. Underpinning this transformation was the earliest conversions in Southeast Asia of the local population to Buddhism, evidenced by the ubiquitous presence of monasteries, reliquary *stupas*, religious statuary, votive tablets, ritual offerings, and religious inscriptions on stone, gold and silver tablets, accompanied by a transformation of mortuary practices from inhumation to cremation. The archaeological remains and standing monuments of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, when considered together as series, constitute a unique and exceptional testimony to the manner in which Buddhist kingdoms arose, developed, and prospered across Southeast Asia during the first millennium CE.

Furthermore, these three cities provided the staging ground for the earliest introduction of localized Buddhist teaching and monastic practice from the India sub-continent into all of mainland Southeast Asia where it has continued to flourish for the past two millennia. The cities' development is characterized by an increasingly complex social hierarchy, as seen in the construction of palace-citadels in the center of each city, and the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities, accompanied by the construction of *stupas* and other ritual structures erected within the cities' walls and in extramural areas of settlement. The urban population was supported by long-distance trade in manufactured goods, and skillful water management adapted to varied ecological niches to enhance agricultural productivity and ensure food security. The development of royal lineages and their patronage of the monastic communities invigorated a major expansion and restructuring of heretofore small-scale irrigated farming systems. The assimilation, patronage and propagation of Buddhist teachings stimulated the local invention of Brahmi-based Pyu scripts and sparked a profound socio-political transformation of the Iron Age village-based chiefdoms in this region giving rise to a distinctive tangible and intangible Buddhist cultural heritage the influence of which has endured until the present day.

Interchange with South Asian beliefs instigated the development of the Pyu Ancient Cities, the earliest, largest and most long-lived urban sites marking the dissemination of Buddhism across Southeast Asia. The three Pyu Ancient Cities as a series narrate the development in time and space of

an innovative extended urban format which included monumental fortifications, royal and religious architecture, elaborate populist mortuary and memorial structures, and specialized production areas in which were manufactured the bricks and iron fittings needed in the construction of these massive cities unprecedented in scale for their time.

Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities shared in the tradition common to the Pyu but each contributed special features to the story of the rise of urban civilization in the 400 kilometers extent of the Ayeyarwady river basin's Dry Zone: extending from Halin at the northern edge, Beikthano in the middle reaches, and Sri Ksetra near the southern fringe. Traces of irrigation systems, palace areas within the cities, and areas to accommodate mass participation in the rituals, as shown by the massed urn burials that characterise all three cities, are present and typify all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The achievement of food security for the growing urban population was challenging as not only was precipitation scarce (750 millimeters per annum at Halin, 870 millimeters at Beikthano, and 1250 millimeters at Sri Ksetra), apart from the rainy season during May to September, there was often no precipitation at all in the intervening period, so water storage facilities were essential.

The overwhelmingly successful response of Pyu hydrological technology to these natural resource and environmental uncertainties made possible the development of the three great Pyu Ancient Cities. The cities, long abandoned, are characterized archaeologically by still-standing monumental fortifications, royal and religious architecture, elaborate populist mortuary customs, as well as an abundance of sculpture and other ritual objects such as inscriptions and incantations, ornamental artifacts in bronze, iron, gold, silver, terracotta, and stone, as well as the exotic goods circulating through the medium of locally-minted silver coins.

Congruently, the extended urban morphology demonstrates their innovative concepts of urban space which contributed to the long-lived prosperity of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Pyu sophistication included an innovative writing system for transcribing canonical texts, recording local vernaculars, royal names, and Pyu calendrical dates on exceptional artifacts such as gold plates shaped like palm-leaf shaped manuscripts, massive cylindrical stone urns, and numerous terracotta votive tablets revealing the elite and populist character of Buddhism practised at the Pyu Ancient Cities.

The shared archaeological evidence of the three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, as well as each city's unique attributes, testifies to the larger economic and social-political transformations taking place in the Ayeyarwady basin during the long period of more than one thousand years. This justifies the inscription of the Pyu Ancient Cities as a serial property on the World Heritage List, under criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv).

Criterion (ii)

Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society – ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The consequences of the socio-political transformations prompted by the adoption of Buddhism were profound and pervasive, characterized

by the concentration of the population in and around walled cities, increasingly complex social hierarchies underpinned by the Cakravartin principles of just rule by the monarch and broad-based populist religious establishments which functioned both as educational and social-welfare institutions. Marked by imposing memorial stupa and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures, the Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence of the emergence of these innovative architectural forms in the sub-region, some of which have no known prototypes. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact throughout Southeast Asia, providing stimulus for a suite of inter-related developments in architecture, technology, monumental arts, town planning, and landscape engineering. The transformations of the Pyu cities established a prototype for later state formation following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

Prolonged interaction with, and adaptation of, Indic cultures

As a result of a prolonged period of interaction with Indic cultures (principally those of Andhra and the Orissan coast but also including Sri Lanka), starting in the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia at the three Pyu Ancient Cities, where it was enthusiastically embraced by all classes of society—ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The archaeological evidence for this includes the adoption of bricks of Asokan dimensions, followed by the construction of numerous monasteries, reliquary *stupas* and other Buddhist ritual architecture and the adoption of Buddhist sculpture and scripture, localized through the ground-breaking innovations in writing systems, and the mass production of ritual objects intended for votive offerings made in association with the construction and veneration of the monument of the new, populist religion.

The populist, participatory form of Buddhism was interwoven among the Pyu with indigenous community-based practices venerating *nat* nature spirits, historical kings, queens, and culture heroes. It was led by royal example but rapidly assimilated into all levels of society and became the pre-dominant cultural expression and a defining cultural characteristic of the Pyu throughout their long history. Missionary-educators brought Buddhist texts and both religious and political concepts stimulating the invention of the Brahmi-derived Pyu script. The Pyu were the first people in Southeast Asia to create a written form for their vernacular language, ca. 4th-5th century CE. This was a particularly difficult task as Pyu was a non-Indic, tonal language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of Sinitic languages. To achieve this, the ancient Pyu drew eclectically on Brahmi, plus several Brahmi-derived Indic scripts of the Andhra region and added original elements.

The emergence of Pyu kingship led to the royally sanctioned growth of literate monastic communities. Mass popular support was given to the monasteries by the merchant and farming sectors of society at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. A defining characteristic of Pyu society is that it was inseparable from the dissemination and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha, as evidenced at all three Pyu Ancient Cities by the archaeologically affinities of their brick *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures. These Pyu architectural forms accompanied the onward transmission to the rest of Southeast Asia of Pali-based Buddhist teaching and monastic practices which the Pyu had creatively adopted and adapted from the examples of the Andhra coast of India and Sri Lanka.

Ideas and emblematic artefacts moved across the communication and trade networks between the middle Ayeyarwady basin and South Asia. Traders and teachers travelling along overland and maritime routes brought objects bearing Indic texts stimulating the unprecedented local invention of a Brahmi-derived script utilized by monastic and royal sectors of the Pyu cities by the 4th century CE. The innovative Pyu script had its roots in South Asian writing systems and epigraphic traditions in use along the Andhra coast but was not identical with any of them. The acquisition of formal literacy, at first among the religious community, but later adopted by the population at large, inspired the birth of new populist traditions at the Pyu cities with transcription of religious texts and royal lineages on precious metals, stone and terracotta objects and sculptures placed in and around the equally new development of brick ritual, royal and monumental structures in all three Pyu Ancient Cities. The Buddhist texts, recited by monks during consecration and ceremonial celebrations, resonated at the very heart of Pyu culture, with transmission and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha and the evolving social hierarchies epitomized in the formation and validation of kingship and the co-dependent emergence of cities with public utilities and social amenities.

For the first time in Southeast Asia, permanent religious structures for a world religion were built in great number at all Pyu Ancient Cities, combining the pre-existing local wooden architectural traditions with vast quantities of brick used to erect the new monuments. For the first time in Southeast Asia, large quantities of iron architectural fittings were also produced set into massive wooden doors. Clusters of *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures, ordination halls, and memorial halls honouring the massed burials of deceased venerables were set within monastic compounds supported alike by lay, elite, and royal sectors of the population. Architectural ensembles varied, with some structures erected for the Pyu Buddhist rituals closely following Indian models while others were innovative designs fusing pre-existing Pyu funerary customs with ritual structures of bricks based on Indian norms.

Royal and elite structures were simultaneously constructed, with an imposing palace-citadel marking the center of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with elite and populist ritual, community, and residential zones physically extending the urban domain beyond the royal city wall. Royal and elite patronage stimulated the construction of extensive compounds with monastic housing and ordination halls for the new religious communities, which were then supported on a daily basis by all ranks of Pyu society.

Royal example led the Pyu patronage of diverse anthropomorphic images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Brahmanic figures, nature spirits, royal and culture heroes, becoming the pre-dominant sculptural expression of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, and then of other Buddhist cultures of Southeast Asia. Sculptures included reliefs on stone slabs as well as silver and gold ritual objects with numerous depictions of the four previous Buddhas of this era and Maitreya, the future and final Buddha of our five-Buddha era *Bhadrakalpa*.¹ The majority of sculptures found at the Pyu Ancient Cities were

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images of the historical Buddha Gotama seated and standing in a range of *mudra* or hand positions. The variety of two- and three-dimensional images and other ritual objects demonstrates that the Pyu were not isolated from the new waves of religious thought sweeping the India and Sri Lanka at the time, which reached them through the practices propagated by eminent monks of the new monastic communities who travelled far and wide during this period.

Facilitated by the use of Indic texts and the development of the innovative Pyu script, indigenous preferences were able to merge with new Indic-derived norms. This can be seen in artefacts and inscriptions of ritual and royal and monastic structures clustered within and around the massive walls at all three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra. Marked by imposing memorial *stupas* and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures enshrining Buddhist relics and other objects of veneration, the three Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence, not only of the adoption of brick built *stupas* and monasteries but of the development of innovative, recognizably Pyu styles.

Criterion (iii)

The Pyu Ancient Cities marked the emergence of the first historically-documented Buddhist urban civilization in Southeast Asia. The establishment of literate Buddhist monastic communities arose in tandem with the re-organization of agricultural production, based on adept management of seasonally-scarce water resources using moats, canals and tanks, and the specialized production of manufactured goods in terracotta, iron, gold, silver and semi-precious stones both for veneration and for trade. The adoption of Buddhism underpinned the construction of religious monuments in brick through royal and common patronage, marking the shift to permanent materials from earlier timber building techniques, and the development of unique mortuary practices using buried urns to store cremated remains in funerary structures.

Buttressed by this affluence, the Pyu exchanged resources, agricultural products and manufactured goods across trading networks linking the Pyu Ancient Cities with commercial centres in Southeast Asia, China and India. Through this network Buddhist missionaries carried their oral and text-based Buddhist teaching deep into other areas of mainland Southeast Asia prompting the widespread diffusion of Buddhism, the adaptation of Indic scripts to write local vernacular languages, and fundamental social transformations along the lines that were already established in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Criteria (iv)

Technological innovations in resource management, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in urban planning and building construction. These innovations resulted in the rise of the three earliest, largest, and most long-lived Buddhist urban settlements in all of Southeast Asia. They were the prototypes of the extended urban format later to prove critically influential for city formation in the later classical monumental states of Southeast Asia

*The Pyu cities' urban morphology set a new template characterized by massive gated walls surrounded by moats; a network of roads and canals linking urban space within the walls with extensive areas of extramural development; warehouses for agricultural produce and manufactured goods prior to shipment via overland and riverine routes; areas of specialized production; public utilities and food storage facilities; civic amenities; and monumental religious structures defined by towering *stupas* and*

sacred water bodies. At or near the centre of the Pyu city was the palace-citadel marking the cosmic hub of the political and social universe.

Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



2.4 Key Character-Defining Attributes Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Transformations associated with prolonged contact with Indic cultures

As a result of a prolonged period of interaction with Indic cultures (principally those of Andhra and the Orissan coast but also including Sri Lanka), starting in the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia at the three Pyu Ancient Cities, where it was enthusiastically embraced by all classes of society -- ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The archaeological evidence for this includes the adoption of bricks of Asokan dimensions, followed by the construction of numerous monasteries, reliquary *stupas* and other Buddhist ritual architecture and the adoption of Buddhist sculpture and scripture, localized through the ground-breaking innovations in writing systems, and the mass production of ritual objects intended for votive offerings made in association with the construction and veneration of the monument of the new, populist religion.

The populist, participatory form of Buddhism was interwoven among the Pyu with indigenous community-based practices venerating *nat* nature spirits, historical kings, queens, and culture heroes. It was led by royal example but rapidly assimilated into all levels of society and became the pre-dominant cultural expression and a defining cultural characteristic of the Pyu throughout their long history. Missionary-educators brought Buddhist texts and both religious and political concepts stimulating the invention of the Brahmi-derived Pyu script. The Pyu were the first people in Southeast Asia to create a written form for their vernacular language, *ca.* 4th-5th century CE. This was a particularly difficult task as Pyu was a non-Indic, tonal language belonging to the Tibeto-Burman branch of Sinitic languages. To achieve this, the ancient Pyu drew eclectically on Brahmi, plus several Brahmi-derived Indic scripts of the Andhra region and added original elements.

The emergence of Pyu kingship led to the royally sanctioned growth of literate monastic communities. Mass popular support was given to the monasteries by the merchant and farming sectors of society at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. A defining characteristics of Pyu society is that it was inseparable from the dissemination and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha, as evidenced at all three Pyu Ancient Cities by the archaeologically affinities of their brick *stupas* and stupa-like structures. These Pyu architectural forms accompanied the onward transmission to the rest of Southeast Asia of Pali-based Buddhist teaching and monastic practices which the Pyu had creatively adopted and adapted from the examples of the Andhra coast of India and Sri Lanka.

Ideas and emblematic artifacts moved across the communication and trade networks between the middle Ayeyarwady basin and South Asia. Traders and teachers travelling along overland and maritime routes brought objects bearing Indic texts stimulating the unprecedented local invention of a Brahmi-derived script utilized by monastic and royal sectors of the Pyu cities by the 4th century CE. The innovative Pyu script had its roots in South Asian writing systems and epigraphic traditions in use along the Andhra coast but was not identical with any of them. The acquisition of formal literacy, at first among the religious community, but later adopted by the population at large, inspired the birth of new populist traditions at the Pyu cities with transcription of religious

texts and royal lineages on precious metals, stone and terracotta objects and sculptures placed in and around the equally new development of brick ritual, royal and monumental structures in all three Pyu Ancient Cities. The Buddhist texts, recited by monks during consecration and ceremonial celebrations, resonated at the very heart of Pyu culture, with transmission and propagation of the teachings of the Buddha and the evolving social hierarchies epitomized in the formation and validation of kingship and the co-dependent emergence of cities with public utilities and social amenities.

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Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Some of the remains of brick religious and royal structures at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra were closely modelled on Indian prototypes. Others were associated with pre-existing ancestral, fertility and spirit cult shrines made of wood and bamboo. Thus while contact with South Asian cultures stimulated a plethora of ground-breaking architectural innovations in the Pyu Ancient Cities, most Pyu buildings were not solely derivative of Indian architecture but were either a fusion of the two traditions, or an endogenous development. Examples are the brick-and-timber halls of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, or the site at Letpanywa, 30 kilometers south of Beikthano, where Iron Age artifacts such as iron swords and spears and bronze bands bearing large-nosed human faces were excavated from two rectangular buildings constructed with the large bricks typical of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



LETPANYWA EXCAVATION PLAN (BEIKTHANO)

(Source: [“An outlier of Myanmar’s early urban system: newarchaeological discoveries at Letpanywa,”](#) Nyein Lwin. paper presented in absentia at the International Burma Studies Conference, 2004)

In the examples depicted above, a massive stupa (KKG-3) located to the northeast of the Beikthano palace-citadel, has visible affinities with the southern Indian architecture of Andhra, especially Nagajunakonda. The *stupa* has two concentric outer rings of low brick walls defining a circumambulatory pathway with partly ruined projections (probably stairways); between this pathway and the innermost circle of *stupa* structure there was a low terrace of compacted earth. The stupa itself has four large square brick platforms extending in the four cardinal directions, somewhat similar to the *ayaka* platforms of the Andhra tradition. In spite of its visible sources of inspiration, however, there are major differences in terms of construction which separate this Pyu monument from the *stupas* of Andhra. They are: the terrace of stamped earth, the large proportions of the four platforms relative to the body of the stupa, the complete absence of inscriptions or other decorations on the platforms or elsewhere on the stupa, and the fact that the *stupa* cylinder is constructed from a facing of brick around a core of compacted earth. The Andhra-style grouping at Beikthano combines the *stupa* faced by a monastery (KKG-2) with eight small monastic cells and a square ritual structure (KKG-4) comprising an inner shrine surrounded by a circumambulatory path between the outer and inner wall. Again, details of construction of these two monuments reveal Andhra affinities combined with local aesthetic, ritual preferences and local building techniques.



MATHIGYAGON STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURE (SRI KSETRA)

The most frequent type of religious architecture at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, are 'stupa-like' buildings, so-called because as while they are square structures with a circular core similar to ones from Taxila such as the 2nd - 4th centuries CE at Mora Moradu, Sirkap, they are typified by the presence of numerous terracotta burial urns in the foundations. One of the earliest documented Pyu structures of this type, Mathigyagon (also known as Gwebindet), located on one of the walls on the southeast side of Sri Ksetra, has a square platform with staircases in each of the cardinal directions. It has at its center a tall cylindrical *stupa* similar in shape to a relic casket depicted on Pyu terracotta votive tablets. The four sides of the Mathigyagon platform were decorated with terracotta plaques bearing the celebratory figure of a man with his right arm raised aloft grasping upright a massive sword. These plaques have been explained in an Indic context as a future reincarnation of Vishnu. Their celebratory character is also consonant with the cyclic process of celebration illustrated on stamp-design pottery from the Pyu Ancient Cities which will be further discussed below.

In addition to stupas, *stupa*-like structures and monastic cells, a large number of rectangular buildings with brick platforms and wooden pillars known as community memorial halls have been excavated. Known as *Pyu-taik* (“brick enclosures of the Pyu”_ many of these incorporated large finger-marked bricks and semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks discussed below. Examples are seen at Beikthano (KKG- 9, 11,12,14,18, BTO- 5, 8,9,10, 16 and 37), Halin (HL- 5, 15) and Sri Ksetra (HMA- 5, 8, 43 and 52). At BTO-37 excavated in 2011, the 12.6 x 7.9 meter structure facing to the northwest contained a large (4.4 x 3.6 meter) brick platform with three terracotta urns excavated from the platform and fourteen from the forecourt area between the platform and the other wall. As this highlights, a significant characteristic of the *Pyu-taik* memorial halls and indeed all Pyu architecture is the installation of terracotta urns with cremation burials and sometimes skeletons in the foundations of ritual and royal structures as well as at city gates. The urns, ranging from simple bowls to elaborately decorated designs suggest kinship groupings, and were evidently gathered prior to the building’s consecration.



PYU-TAIK MEMORIAL HALL HL-9, EXCAVATED STRUCTURE WITH POST-HOLES FOR
TIMBER PILLARS EVIDENT (HALIN)

The mature, late phase of Pyu stupa architecture is seen in the massive cylindrical Bawbawgyi (46 metres high) and the similarly sized conical Payagyi and Payama, located outside the perimeter of the south, northwest and northeast walls of Sri Ksetra, but well within the boundaries of the nominated property. These large and prominent structures date in this form to ca. the 6th - 7th century CE with their form reminiscent of Sarnath *stupa* depicted on relic-caskets found at that site and in the cylindrical *stupa* type of Andhra. The Bawbawgyi stupa about 250 meters south of the city wall, rests on five circular terraces. The notched bricks of its surface indicate a former plaster coating. The stupa is hollow up to a height of some 24 metres, with small chambers in the upper section where relics were once enshrined but now removed, most famously in the 11th century when King Anawrahta took the relics from the Bawbawgyi *stupa* to his capital at Bagan. He commemorated his suzerainty over Sri Ksetra with deposits of votive tablets bearing his name on the inscription on the obverse side of the tablets using norms copied from Indic practices to appropriate Pyu royal territories. The Bawbawgyi *stupa* has continued to hold an emblematic place among Buddhists as illustrated by the present day offering of yellow monastic robes wrapped around the base of the stupa.



BAWBAWGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

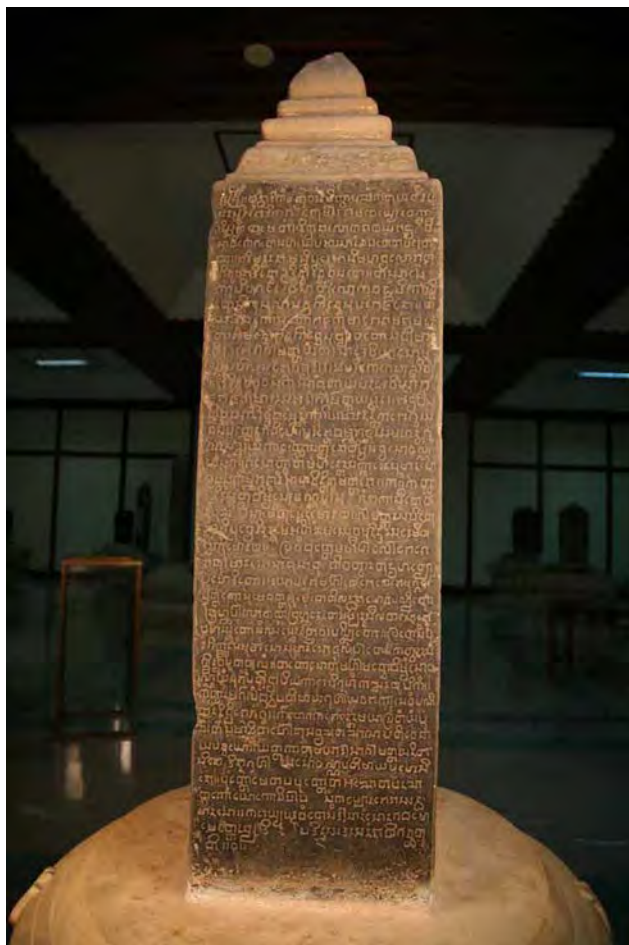


PAYAGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

Other later patronage of temples at Sri Ksetra is seen in the early Bagan period temples of Lemyethna, Bebe, and Yahandaku, as well as at the Settaing stupa of the 18th -- 19th century CE Konbaung period, and the Myinbahu *stupa* of the present day. Similar evidence of later patronage of the Pyu Ancient Cities is seen at Halin where a Bagan period brick monastery (HL-19) is located outside the southeast corner of the city wall with a 1768 CE inscription. At Beikthano, the foundations of a rectangular temple (KKG-24) date to the Bagan period, while a group of five *stupas*, Hpayangasu, date to the 19th century CE Konbaung period.

Inscriptions in Pyu script associated with religious foundations

The corpus of Pyu inscriptions is the largest surviving body of writing from Southeast Asia from the first millennium CE. The dates of Pyu inscriptions span at least 800 years, from a 4th century CE inscription from Halin to the Pyu face of the early 12th century CE Kubyaugyi stele in Bagan with its



MYAZEIDI STELE, BAGAN

four faces inscribed with parallel Pyu, Mon, Pali and Burmese scripts. The Pyu face has been transliterated through comparison of the four texts. The form of the Pyu script varies in different inscriptions, illustrating the diversity and intellectual creativity of ancient Pyu pundits, drawing upon exchange with Indian scholars, to create new ways of transmitting Indic texts. It is not that the later Pyu inscriptions are more complex than the earlier Indic ones, they are substantively different. This can be seen in the elegant writing on a massive slab at Halin dated to ca. the 4th century CE recording the burial of the bones of King Ruba, son of Lord Davi-nimli and grandson of Nga Kno. Another Halin inscription dated to the 8th -- 9th century CE, found near the large Nagayon tank to the southeast of the city wall, names Queen Chandradevi and King Sri Trivikrama, as the donor.

Monumental, inscribed stone burial urns

The same elongated style of writing is seen on five massive stone urns excavated from Sri Ksetra and on other unexcavated stone urns in situ just south of the Sri Ksetra city wall at the so-called Beikthano Queen's Cemetery. Four of the urns were found at the imposing Payagyi stupa on the northwest of the city wall in the early 20th century (see Section 2.a). The longest of the Pyu royal inscriptions is that on the massive stone urn found in 1993 at Hpya-taung (HMA-31), a walled compound northeast of the palace-citadel. The urn was discovered in an interior compartment of a

brick structure. Measuring 105 centimeters high and 260 centimeters in circumference, the urn was inscribed with five lines of writing recording the same vikrama rulers and additional names.

Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments

Khin Ba Gon relic chamber

Inscribed solid gold plates

The local names and lineage of the Halin King Ruba inscription and the -*vikrama* lineage of the Hpaya-taung stone urn differ in content and the style of the script from what is perhaps the single most significant artifact from the Pyu cities, a packet of twenty solid gold plates from Sri Ksetra shaped like a palm-leaf manuscript. They are inscribed in lines of Brahmi-derived script, presenting texts drawn from all three books (*Tripitaka*) of the Buddhist Pali canon. These precious plates are rectangular leaves (16.5 x 3.1 cm each) which when found were contained within two gold covers fastened with gold wires, sealing wax and small glass beads. The covers and leaves each have two holes, through which a thick gold wire passed to bind up the manuscript in the manner of palm leaf manuscripts which were commonly in use at the time and continue to be made until today by tradition techniques. Each plate was inscribed with three lines of Pali except one which bore four lines and the last, which carried only two. In all there were eight excerpts of varying length from the three main canonical texts of Buddhism. This text was found in the relic chamber of the Khin Ba mound at Kalangangon village, Sri Ksetra. It, together with the inscribed silver relic casket found with it, preserves the oldest surviving examples of Pali in the world. Adopting South Asian traditions of using palm leaf manuscripts to preserve the Buddhist texts, the Pyu transferred them onto the more enduring, royal material of pure gold, thereby offering a striking illustration of the affluence of the Pyu cities with their deeply Buddhist culture, and preserving intact the Pali-based tradition of Buddhism.



GOLD PLATE (SRI KSETRA)



KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA)

The golden Pali plates were found in the only undisturbed relic chamber at Sri Ksetra, excavated during the 1920s from a mound (*gon*) of the farmer U Khin Ba, so known as Khin Ba Gon just outside the east gate of Sri Ksetra. The relic chamber was covered with two massive stone slabs (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with a sun and crescent moon carved in relief on the top above a cylindrical *stupa* in a style

dateable to the 5th century CE. The stupa, with a rectangular *harmika* (relic chamber) and five-tiered *chattravali* (umbrella) and streamers on each side and at the bottom, had niches along the base with images of the four Buddhas of the current era (*Bhadrakalpa*) and Maitreya, the future Buddha, a concept developed in South Asia which took on a new importance in the distinctive Buddhism of the Pyu cities.

Gilded silver casket

In addition to the gold plates, at the center of the one meter square Khin Ba Gon relic chamber, a gilded silver reliquary casket over 70 centimeters high was found. The casket, with a flat cover supporting the trunk of a bodhi tree, bore images in high relief of the four Buddhas of this era flanked by smaller figures of His disciples. The names of the Buddhas are inscribed in Pyu and Pali on the upper rim of the casket, while at the bottom are the names of the disciples and a later dedicatory inscription in Pyu with the Sanskrit names of the donors, *Sri Prabhu Varman*, and *Sri Prabhu Devi*. Among the many other offerings in the relic chamber were silver lotuses with inscribed petals, the four Buddhas of the current era on a hollow cubic silver *stupa* and images of the seated Buddha in gold and in silver, an image of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (20 cm) standing in a lightly flexed posture, and embossed silver plates (18.65 cm) bearing guardian figures, their faces reminiscent of Pallava style. As with the gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates, the extraordinary concentration of precious objects of the Khin Ba Gon relic chamber were a direct result of creative exchanges with the Buddhist centers of South Asia, especially Nagarjunakonda and other Andhra sites, but transformed in a multitude of new ways within the culture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



GILDED SILVER CASKET IN FORM OF A STUPA EXCAVATED FROM KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA)



SEATED IMAGES OF THE BUDDHA FROM KHIN BA GON RELIC CHAMBER (SRI KSETRA)

Free-standing monumental stone sculpture

The largest numbers of sculptural images have been recorded from Sri Ksetra but there are significant examples from Halin and Beikthano testifying to the complexity of a shared religious tradition between the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



HERO STONE (OBVERSE) WITH THRONE (REVERSE) (SRI KSETRA)

What at present appears to be the earliest sculpture from the three Pyu Ancient Cities - dated to possibly the 1st to 3rd century CE – is a monumental stone over 1.5 meters high which appears to commemorate a local heroic figure on one face and an empty throne on the reverse. It was recovered north of the palace-citadel at Sri Ksetra, near Settaing pagoda in an area known as the *kyaukkar thein* or ‘stone ordination hall’. The stocky figure in the middle of the obverse side, carries a massive club that has been likened to local chronicles recording the gift of an invincible weapon by the Hindu god Indra to Duttabaung, the Pyu king said to have founded Sri Ksetra, who is flanked by

two attendants bearing standards topped by *cakra* and garuda (wheel and mythical bird) emblems. The reverse side of the stele bears an empty throne, with possible Chinese influence in the textile above the throne, and two bare-breasted female attendants. Clear influences from aniconic art of Andhra have been noted in this stele, both in the modelling of the three male faces, the form of the turbans and the torque necklaces, but above all, in the aniconic representation of the Buddha through the empty throne flanked by two worshippers. This is reminiscent of the aniconic art of



Amaravati early phase, but reworked by the Pyu. Where the Buddha's footprints should have been displayed under the empty throne, here that place is occupied by a decorative emblem. The stance of the two worshippers is awkward and the distribution of the scene over the space of the reverse side is less successful than on the obverse side.



The remarkable hero stele was recovered inside the urban precinct at Sri Ksetra, not far from a number of other megalith steles, at the locality known as *Kyaukkar thein*. They consist of two rows of three slabs each facing each other, each bearing an image of the seated Buddha in meditation of earth-touching position, sometimes with one or more attendants. Such stone slabs with Buddha images in relief represent the middle period of Pyu Buddhist art and occur both at Sri Ksetra in considerable number and at Halin in one fragmentary example.

MONUMENTAL STONES SCULPTED WITH RELIEF IMAGES OF THE BUDDHA IN SITU AT KYAUKKAR THEIN BEFORE EXCAVATION (SRI KSETRA)

At Halin, royal patronage and populist support is illustrated by a massive slab, bearing the feet and right hand, but due to breakage, not the torso or head of a figure of a Bodhisattva or the future Buddha. An eroded Pyu inscription in the center portion mentions a royal figure, Sri Jatrajiku, perhaps the name of a queen. Three rows of 53 devotees at the bottom of the slab are seated as if for a ceremony, hands in a posture of veneration, some with head turned upwards, others facing forward. Some devotees have long ears, others wear earrings and necklaces with the top-knot of a few recalling a figure identified as a king of the Yunnan polity of Nanzhao on a 10th century CE handscroll of the dedication of an image of Avalokitesvara.

Three-dimensional stone images of the Buddha, some also with Pyu inscriptions, include the a finely caved headless image found at Kan-wet-gaung-gon south of the Bawbawgyi *stupa* at Sri Ksetra, with

a 7th century CE Pyu and Sanskrit inscription on the base including a Buddhist verse or *sutra* (Pali: *sutta*) as well as recording the donation of the Buddha image and negotiation by a 'Wise Master' for a peace agreement between two rulers. Places mentioned in the inscription include of the town of Hmawza in the center of Sri Ksetra and Myathitin, possibly derived from an earlier Pyu vernacular name recording the enshrinement of relics in the Shwesandaw, a prominent stupa in the nearby city of Pyay (ancient name: Prome) on the banks of the Ayeyarwady river.

There are late-phase Brahmanic figures from Sri Ksetra such as a rectangular stone slab depicting two standing figures, Vishnu standing on a mythical garuda bird with his consort Lakshmi on his left on a double -petalled lotus and dateable to the early 8th century CE, a stone image dateable to the 9th century CE showing Vishnu reclining with a lotus emerging from his navel on which Brahma, Shiva and Indra are seated other images of the Hindu god Vishnu and the Mahayana female deity Tara Devi. As these examples show, a range of religious cults were active in a minority role at Sri Ksetra particularly from the 7th to 9th century CE.

Other megalithic evidence comes from HL-22 in the northern sector of Halin, where within a square brick structure almost 8 meters in length, twenty-six 1.5 meter tall megaliths aligned in three rows have been recorded.



STONE MEGALITHS (HALIN)

The most abundant use of stone was at Sri Ksetra, reflecting the rich deposits of the Myinbahu mountain range on the south of the site, and included in the boundary of the nominated property. Stone artifacts include a number of massive curved stone thrones, with one in situ at Layhtatbyin monastery located between Sri Ksetra and the modern city of Pyay. Other massive reliefs are housed within the Lemyethna, Bebe, and East Zegu temples in Sri Ksetra where the structures are often dated to the early Bagan period (when they were repaired by pious donors of the period), but the sculptures found within the temples are evidence that the buildings date originally from the Pyu era. At the 4.8 x 5 metre square Bebe, for example, a large (245 centimetre tall) stone slab depicting a seated image of the Buddha flanked by two disciples dateable to the 7th century CE was found on the interior resting against the west wall. The image is unusual, with the right hand in the lap and the left hand touching the earth, the opposite of the usual *Bhumisparsa mudra* where the right hand is touching the earth to mark witness of the previous merit accumulated by the Buddha. Another late phase massive stele from just outside the southern wall of Sri Ksetra is the Pho Khaung Kan relief, a seated Buddha in *Bhumisparsa mudra* with the surround or reredos in the form of the mythical aquatic-derived makara and flanked by Bodhisattvas, Brahma and Indra.



PHO KHAUNG KAN RELIEF (SRI KSETRA)

Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

The socio-political transformation consequent upon the synergy of royal and populist patronage and expanding Buddhist communities was accompanied by re-organization of agricultural production, based on management of the monsoonal water changes characteristic of the arid Ayeyarwady basin. This ensured food security for the population and enabled the eventual production of surplus. The most significant factor in the reconfiguration of Pyu rice and garden crop cultivation was the sensitive understanding of the seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*) typical of the Ayeyarwady basin (discussed further in relation to Criterion iv.) The *in-aing* and *in-gyi* were used for fishing by putting up weirs, seasonally dammed and bailed using small-scale and intentionally temporary devices still in use today. Numerous small rivers and streams flowing into the main river facilitated not only trade and agriculture but also exploitation of natural ores, stone and clays.



RICE FIELDS AROUND EXCAVATED STRUCTURE HMA-47 (SRI KSETRA)

Land within and immediately around the walls, in addition to the habitation and ritual areas, was devoted to rice cultivation, animal husbandry for agricultural and transportation, trees for fuel such as the tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*) commonly on the edges of paddy land, and garden crops such as vegetables, the sugar, toddy or palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). Other plants were (and continue) to be used to make physical barriers, such as Acacia and Euphorbia among others. Cycles of deforestation and regrowth prompted repeated repair and construction of sections of moats and water channels. Archaeological and historical sources suggest that a number of crops were once cultivated in addition to rice, including sesame, millet, pulses and cotton. Careful management of diverse crops was an important aspect of secure sustenance and in time production specializations and exports. A reliable agricultural surplus enabled occupational specialization, the manufacture of durable goods in iron, bronze, silver, gold, earthenware, semi-precious and precious stones, and the establishment of extensive trading networks. Goods moving along these trading networks included many items in addition to Pyu manufactures, such as Indian and Chinese fabrics, which were in high demand in local markets, elephants and other work animals, and forest products such as teak.

The expanded agriculture production of the Pyu cities based on water control included repeated construction and maintenance of on-the-ground features, such as irrigation canals, dykes and sluice gates in relation to surrounding streams, seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*).

As the hydrology, terrain and precipitation differ at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, the landscape was adapted to suit these conditions. Some of the ancient water bodies survive such as the Shan-le-byin (old Nanda Lake) and Tin daik kwin inside the southern part of Sri Ksetra which are still visibly surrounded by large earthen banks. The multiplication of walls along vulnerable sectors of the city perimeter at each of the three Pyu cities was on-going, tangibly recording the continuity of hydrological change and cycles of deforestation and expansion of Pyu agriculture.



IN-GYI SEASONAL POND (BEIKTHANO)



GRANARIES KKG-5 ADJACENT TO PALACE
(BEIKTHANO)

A number of ancient granaries such as (BTO-1 to 3) and (KKG-5 and KKG-7) have been excavated at the Beikthano palace-citadel, tangible evidence of the prosperity of the cities and the role which trade in surplus agricultural production played to sustain the cities' elites. The granaries at (BTO-1) and (BTO-2) are eroded brick walls originally measuring approximately 1.08 metres on the south and north side of an east-west dividing line of the citadel while (BTO-3) and (BTO-4) are eroded brick walls originally 2.17 metre on the south and north side of an eastern enclosure wall of the citadel. Meanwhile, (KKG-7) was a rectangular structure abutting the innermost wall of the palace area, containing five small and one medium-sized chambers and is also thought to be storage facilities for rice and possibly other commodities.

Manufacturing areas and commodity production

In addition to agricultural products, the wide acceptance by the Pyu populace of the new religious and political forms and social practices (discussed in relation to Criterion ii) was also reflected in technologies capitalizing on rich natural resources of the Ayeyarwady basin to produce a wide-range of ritual objects that transformed daily and ceremonial life for farmers, merchants and monks as well as the kings and queens of the royal court. Many ritual objects and coins were made of silver, sourced from mines near Halin, a metal not seen among Iron Age artefacts, with Chinese records noting the Pyu as silver traders. Gold was also popular, and although a few examples such as clay beads covered with gold foil have been recorded in Iron Age assemblages, the Pyu used gold mainly for ritual and ornamental objects, as seen in the offering contained in the Khin Ba Gon relic chamber (discussed in relation to Criterion ii), in objects from the exceptional solid gold palm-

leaf shaped manuscript plates (also discussed in relation to Criterion ii) to golden butterflies, rings and elaborately faceted beads. Other products, such as iron and salt, at first sight less precious, equally demonstrate the rapid expansion of product specialization stimulated by, and responding to, expanding agricultural surpluses.

Salt, an inexpensive commodity today, was highly valued from the mid- to late-first millennium CE, especially in the trade to southwest China. Its value is also archaeologically well-documented elsewhere in mainland Southeast Asia. Iron goods included a range of architectural fittings and nails, protective iron spikes and defensive caltrops set in moats at Halin where they would pierce the soles of unwelcome elephants whether wild creatures in musk or bearing troops from rival centers. Other sectors of the Pyu population excelled in the manufacture of terracotta goods, from votive tablets offered and taken as souvenirs during pilgrimage, to burial urns and a range of utilitarian and ritual pottery such as water storage jars, libation jarlets, and the unique graceful long-necked lota jars designed to grasp and fit snugly to the body for safe transportation of water and other liquids. Other artifacts such as coins, beads and intaglio cut stones, equally illustrate the socio-economic complexity in every Pyu city made possible by the effective landscape engineering and water management underpinning abundant rice and garden-crop production.

The production of these various commodities and the role played by the trade in these commodities contributing to the prosperity, development, and longevity of the Pyu Ancient Cities will be discussed below in relation to each of the key commodities produced.

Salt

Salt, a rare commodity during the time of the rise of the Pyu cities, was an essential nutrient for the simple diet of the Pyu farming communities and used as well to process and preserve surplus foods. Its continued importance is seen in inscriptions of 1042 CE and 1248 CE from the later capital of Bagan specifying fields able to produce salt and the collection of impure salt beside donated fields. Given this significance, both for local consumption and local and probably wider sale, it is no surprise to find archaeological evidence for salt production facilities at two of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. At Beikthano, salt occurs as fluorescence on the soil surface of depressions during the dry season. It is possible to filter and boil the soil in these depressions to produce useable quantities of salt for local consumption. During the late 1980s when farmers in this area had falling production and little income, they were able to gather both salt and a substance to make soap along the edges of the Kokkogwa *in-gyi* on the south of the site At Halin, salt production continues on a regular basis not only for local consumption but also for commercial production from areas around the hot springs in villages to the south of the city wall.



TRADITIONAL SALT MAKING TODAY (HALIN)

Iron

At Sri Ksetra, the Myinbahu mountain range on the south and west of the site was a source of iron ore. Iron furnaces have been documented along the Myinbahu mountain ridge. The most significant evidence ancient Pyu iron production at Sri Ksetra comes from Tabet-ywa, a locality 120 meters north of the northwest corner of the palace-citadel. A radiocarbon date calibrated to 50-200 CE was obtained from the lower layers of a mound of iron slag more than two meters in depth in an area covering some 140 hectares. Additional finds from this area include widespread ruins of brick structures three metres below the modern surface which were briefly exposed by treasure hunters in 2006. While production sites for iron have yet to be identified and excavated at Beikthano, large quantities of iron architectural fittings and other artifacts have been recovered from excavations at the site, including nearly 250 kg of iron objects, many from two gates along the north wall. These were used to erect massive wooden doors to close the city gates in times of need (discussed in relation to Criterion iv).

Traditional Pyu belief in the potency of iron as a protective talisman is illustrated at Sri Ksetra in the pounding of massive iron spikes into the earth adjacent to a stele inscribed with the *paritta*

(protective Buddhist verses) at the Shwedagar gate on the northwest of the city wall. At other gates as well, metre-long nails were driven between the bricks of the walls. In areas with numerous burial urns on the Myinbahu hills of Sri Ksetra, iron objects include nails, pins and a spiked plate with forty-three nails ranging from 17.5 -- 29 centimeters in length.



MASSIVE IRON SPIKES (SRI KSETRA)

Stone beads

The production of finely polished stone beads in the middle Ayeyarwady basin pre-dates the rise of the Pyu cities, offering one of the only links with the material culture of the earlier Iron Age villages. However, the range of materials widened and the technology of bead production grew more complex in the Pyu cities. Beads were produced at all of three Pyu Ancient Cities, a significant testimony to the use of a range of locally available raw materials such as talc, green chalcedony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white carnelians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx, gold, silver, bronze and fossilized wood. Many beads of fossil wood and of red-orange carnelian were decorated with line designs with shapes including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, and many zoomorphic shapes. Decorated spheres range from small beads 4 millimeters in diameter to large examples 20 millimeters in diameter with undecorated spheres as large as 30 millimeters in diameter. The barrel-shaped beads were also often large, ranging in length from 18 to 65 millimeters in plain or decorated with line-designs. Among the most striking of the zoomorphic beads are carnelian tiger beads and green chalcedony elephants, beautifully polished zoomorphic beads included finely carved orange and red carnelian tigers with baby cubs carried in the mouth as well as green and red elephants ranging from 5 millimeters to 10 centimeters in length.



BEADS EXCAVATED IN ASSOCIATED WITH RITUAL STRUCTURES (HALIN)

Today the production of the smooth semi-precious stone beads has disappeared, but the manufacture of fossil wood beads continues around some of the Pyu centers in the middle Ayeyarwady where fossil wood is abundant, and where the beads are imbued with potency said to be derived from ancient alchemic traditions. While chemical analysis of the ancient beads has yet to be undertaken, in the tradition of Myanmar alchemy dating to the first millennium BCE, different substances and properties are associated with planets such as Mars, Saturn, Jupiter and Mercury. To produce black and white line-design beads, the dye, a solar or 'hot' property, and the bleach, a lunar or 'cool' one, were thought to complement each other particularly in the production of line-designs on the abundant fossil wood of the middle Ayeyarwady. Following traditional alchemic manuals, mixtures of powdered borax, slake lime, soap, sand and gum were mixed into a paste and applied. When dry, an alkaline solution was applied to blacken the surface. Some bead producers preferred to use human milk, in a mixture of sodium arsenic tri-sulphate, copper sulphate, sulphur power and arsenic. Pyu beads, both ancient and of recent manufacture, continue to be in high demand across Southeast Asia, as talismans.

Pottery

The manufacture of terracotta pottery production was abundant at all of the three Pyu cities. There were many plain vessels, but also from Halin and Sri Ksetra there were numerous with stamp-decorated pots decorated with panels containing human figures and the auspicious symbols such as *Srivastsa* and *Bhaddapitha*. At Beikthano, locally made vessels were impressed with hatching, punch-marks or rouletting, but there was also a considerable body of imported pottery with similar motifs. The total excavated pottery from the Pyu cities has been grouped into the following categories: funerary urns, storage jars, cooking pots, eating bowls and drinking cups. The funerary urns (which will be discussed below) include alms bowls, water pots, cylindrical vessels and gourd-shaped pots as well as specialized vessels. Evidence of weaving may be seen in 588 terracotta loom weights excavated in the late 1950s from (KKG-17) north of the Beikthano gate (KKG-15) where a number of pottery specializations and architectural clusters may predate the construction of the wall. The largest concentrations of pot shards and waster vessels, however, come from Rakhine-zu, a village southwest of the Beikthano city wall and Otein-gon, or place of potters, located southeast



STAMPED POTTERY (BEIKTHANO)



LIBATION JAR USED IN OFFERING (BEIKTHANO)

of the Sri Ksetra city wall. Potsherds indicate that compacted and the less compacted vessels were made, most of a medium-grained red-orange clay used for storage jars, cooking vessels, shallow bowls and spouted vessels. Finely levigated clay was used for miniature pots, sprinkler vessels and bowls, some being coated with a red slip with some shards showing evidence of yellow ochre and black-on-red painted designs. Lamps and shallow bowls appear to have been made by hand but the parallel ridges and concentric striations on the outside of many vessels indicate use of a wheel in the majority of pots. Once the vessel was shaped and partially dried, the inner surface was beaten using a paddle and cloth-wrapped anvil. The outer surfaces bear stamps such as a holy man holding pointed staffs and tridents, a human figure, a fish, and flowers while sections were incised with other decorative patterns. Vessels are thought to have been open-fired although there is some indication in the colouration of efforts to control the firing atmosphere and temperature.

Pyu pottery production was staggering in its variety and quantity, forming a large body of evidence testifying to the small and specialized production carried out in countless households at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Vessels were regularly used in ceremonies and offered to monks, with fine vessels found both in ritual and royal contexts. This same widespread production and use in daily and ritual life, for offering and ceremonial use, is typical also of the semi-precious polished stone beads and silver coins of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Terracotta burial urns

One specialized form of pottery production, distinctive and characteristic of the Pyu Ancient Cities was the manufacture of terracotta burial urns, the common man's equivalent to the massive stone urns already discussed in relation to Criterion ii. These terracotta burial urns were manufactured, apparently to order, bear witness to the strong Pyu cultural tradition motivating the production of many types of objects in diverse materials for the purpose of honouring their dead, whether royalty, family members, venerable religious figures, or individual monks. The peoples of the Pyu Ancient Cities carefully guarded the memory embodied in the material remains of the deceased through a combination of inhumation and cremation burials. Inhumations were a minority practice but significant at all three Pyu Ancient Cities in their clear association with the ritual and urban architecture: nameless corpses were at times present in the foundation layers of monuments along with many small terracotta urns. As conversion to Buddhism accelerated, cremation became the more common with the ashes and bone fragments of the deceased placed in small terracotta urns sometimes set in rows on terraced area of brick or rammed earth referred to *Pyu-taik* sometimes covered by a wooden structure, as evidenced by the remains of post holes (refer to discussion and photo in relation to Criterion ii). For the most part, however, the terracotta urns were gathered and placed in the foundations of brick and wood buildings inside and around the walls of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS (HALIN)

At all three Pyu Ancient Cities, terracotta urns have been found in extraordinary quantities, most particularly at *Pyu-taik stupa*-like structures and rectangular memorial halls with platforms of brick or rammed earth and post-holes for rows of timber pillars enclosing a ritual platform (as discussed in relation to Criterion ii above). There were 73 urn burials unearthed at (BTO-5) in the southern part of the Beikthano, and 80 urns and one skeleton from (KKG-12) near Beikthano's northern wall. At Sri Ksetra, a further 78 urns were recovered from (HMA-10), along with 9 clay lamps, 563 pottery lids and over 3000 potsherds from nine types of pots, an iron spearhead and 344 iron pieces, 10 lead rolls, and a chunk of lime plaster with a floral design. Urns were also found adjacent to and within the palace-citadel structures of Halin and Beikthano. At KKG-5, a rectangular structure in the west court of the Beikthano palace area with multiple chambers, 73 urns were recorded and at (BTO-19) a rectangular structure (17.7 x 12.20 meters) in a cluster of buildings outside the northern sector of the city wall, 40 urns were excavated. The correlation between urns and ritual and royal structures is also seen at Halin, for instance at a *stupa*-like structure (HL-12) and a burial site (HL-29), where both urns and inhumation burials were found in the buildings' foundations. In memorial halls at all three cities, urns are found both on the exterior and the interior, where they may be grouped around post holes made for wooden pillars. At the *stupa*-like structures, one or two skeletons or a pile of bones



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS IN SITU (BEIKTHANO)

at times often accompanied the cluster of urns. Urns were also placed in the city gate areas. At Halin, urns and skeletons were found in the lowest stratum under the road of the southeast gate (HL-10) and at Sri Ksetra, two urns were unearthed during 1997-1998 excavations at Lulinkyaw gate (HMA-34) on the southwest, both placed against the outside curve of the gate. Other types of urns include a gold-plated bronze urn (36 centimeters high) from the southern *Pyu-taik* of Sri Ksetra, tallying with fine goods such as the bronze bell and bronze figures of a musical troupe excavated from structures of the *Pyayama Pyu-taik* on the northeast of the Sri Ksetra wall. The numbers and types of urns, their placement in the foundations of several types of structures, and the associated artifacts all underline their significance within Pyu cyclic processes of donation to establish new ritual and community centers.

Terracotta votive tablets

Another specialized form of terracotta objects produced for ritual purposes at the Pyu Ancient Cities are the well-known and widely-distributed Pyu votive tablets. The Pyu name for votive tablets is not yet known but an 11th century CE inscription of a Bagan queen refers to them as *patiman*, the Pali word for an image or statue of the Buddha, probably resulting from the fact that votive tablets usually bore an image of the Buddha on the obverse side. Clay votive tablets provided the occasion of merit acquired in their making and donation to the foundation of a new structure, in offering an image to a venerated monk during a pilgrimage, or serving as a valued souvenir of a solitary journey to a sacred temple or *stupa*, or participation in a large village or even a royal consecration ceremony. The function of votive tablets as objects of donation within an elaborate construction ceremony is illustrated by the find of six tablets from a 22 x 12 meter memorial hall (HMA-53) at Sri Ksetra.

Recent excavations there revealed the remains of an inner and outer row of pillar bases surrounding a rectangular raised ritual platform. Other goods found included 290 terracotta urn burials, iron nails, knives and blades, 13 small bronze bells, 22 copper rings and a terracotta spindle-whorl.

The innovative Pyu script (discussed under Criterion ii) was used on the front and back of the numerous small and easily-transportable terracotta votive tablets found at all Pyu sites. Because of their popularity as a means of devotion and merit-making, for ceremonial occasions, and as a pilgrimage memento, votive tablets were made in unprecedented numbers and forms at the Pyu Ancient Cities.. Significantly, the powerful early king of Bagan, Aniruddha, broke open the Bawbawgyi *stupa* at Sri Ksetra and installed a collection of his own terracotta votive tablets there, while carrying off a large number of Pyu votive tablets to be installed in the first great stupa of Bagan, the Shwezigon. By these actions, he confirmed the symbolic power exercised by clay votive tablets on many levels, including establishing a sacral, ceremonial continuity between Sri Ksetra and Bagan.



EARLY STYLE OF PYU VOTIVE TABLET



PYU LANGUAGE INSCRIPTION ON REVERSE OF
TERRACOTTA VOTIVE TABLET

The Pyu votive tablets, often Bodhi-leaf shaped recalling the Enlightenment of the Buddha under a Bodhi tree, were also made in oval, square, circular, rounded and pointed arch shapes ranging from 3.75 to 19 centimeters in height. The most commonly used hand position was the earth-touching *Bhumisparsa mudra* although the *Dharmacakra mudra* or wheel-turning and other mudras were also used with tablets depicting the Buddha in *Dharmacakra mudra* flanked by two stupas or relic caskets. Others show the Buddha in Abhaya mudra or peace-giving gesture, the Vitarka mudra or teaching mudra, and the *Dhayana mudra* or meditation *mudra*. The tablets were inscribed with Pyu and Pali languages on the obverse and reverse sides of the tablets. Some depict a

single figure of the Buddha, while others depict a triad formed by the Buddha flanked by two *stupas* or the Buddha and the future Buddha, Maitreya. The design is further elaborated at times by the presence of two, four or more flanking reliquary-shaped caskets or bulbous *stupas* recalling the Bawbawgyi at Sri Ksetra. On some votive tablets, a beaded halo surrounds the head of the Buddha, while in others, the Buddhas have haloes and the throne backs terminate in *Makara* heads.

In memory of the Enlightenment of the Buddha, the reverse of the votive tablets was at times impressed with a Bodhi-leaf pattern. Others were inscribed on the reverse, often with aspirations, such as 'May I attain noble enlightenment' where the last five words and particularly the term *ba:* transcribed as *ba: u hi u ba:* are thought to be vernacular Pyu honorifics or invocations. Another tablet, from Myinbahu pagoda at Sri Ksetra, depicts the Buddha on a double lotus throne and with a beaded halo around the head, and on the reverse two lines of Pyu writing again show use of the local *ba:* to designate venerables such as Lord Ra:. Some tablets refer to previous Buddhas, such as a 7th to 8th century CE oval tablet also from the Myinbahu pagoda with an image of the Buddha seated on double lotus pedestal flanked on either side by five small knobs vertically arranged thought to indicate the 'ten strengths' of Kassapa, the first Buddha of our current era. Other votive tablet forms, including those with the Buddha seated in European style with legs pendant, travelled widely. Many similar examples have been found on the southern peninsula of Myanmar and on the peninsula of Thailand where they were carried by the faithful returning from the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Trade and commerce

The material prosperity which these aspects of cultivation, production specialization, religious patronage, and royal wealth illustrate all contributed to the creation of substantial economic surpluses and enabled active participation by the three Pyu Ancient Cities in the widening regional trade routes of the first millennium CE. Along these networks, traders carried goods while Buddhist missionaries carried religion. The Pyu writing system (discussed in relation to Criterion ii) which still has not been comprehensively deciphered, used Brahmi-derived scripts to transcribe Sanskrit and Pali texts, names of local dignitaries, and other information of a practical nature. The comprehensibility of both scripts and languages facilitated such wider connections. Merchant patronage of Buddhism is documented in local names inscribed on terracotta votive tablets, with texts beginning with the emblematic Buddhist phrase *Ye dharmā* inscribed on the tablets. The small votive tablets fitted conveniently in the pockets of travelling soldiers, merchants and monks and were an important instrument for the transmission of Buddhist text-based teaching across the fluid political boundaries of this era into remote areas of Southeast Asia, influencing the development of subsequent vernacular writing systems throughout the region. Across Southeast Asia Pyu manufactured goods, agricultural produce, rare minerals and forest products reached deep into hitherto untapped markets in East and South Asia. Trading partners within the territory of Myanmar include Tagaung to the north of Halin, Pinle (Maingmaw) to the east, Wadi located midway between Halin and Beikthano and Beinnaka and Badi-gon south of Pinle. In the southern and western reaches of the country, other early Buddhist walled sites traded to and fro with the Pyu cities, including Dhanyawadi and Vesali in Rakhine (Arakan), Kyaikkatha, Zothoke and Thaton in the lateritic areas of the current Mon State, and the walled site of Thagara far to the south in the present Tanintharyi

Division. Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, early Buddhist cultures such as the Dvaravati walled sites in Central and Northeast Thailand and maritime areas such as Sri Vijaya on the southern part of Sumatra and Funan (Oc Eo) on the south coast of Cambodia and Viet Nam were stimulated by trade and religious contacts with the Pyu cities.

Coinage

Pyu silver coins were an important object of donation and of inter-regional trade. Large quantities of coins have been recovered all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, especially in and around Halin. Circular in shape, Pyu coins often have a row of raised dots on the obverse side separated from the central field by a raised circular line. The reverse side almost always bore the srivatsa symbol. While the Halin coin tradition featured the rising sun on the obverse side, Sri Ksetra coins bore the *bhaddapitha* symbol on the obverse. The use of the Pyu silver coins as currency is supported by the presence of standardised sizes, metal purity and weights.

In some coin types and periods, there were full-, half-, and quarter-unit coins, and sometimes much smaller fractional units such as one-tenth and even one-twentieth. Like Pyu polished stone beads, Pyu coins are widespread at first millennium CE Dvaravati sites to the east in central Thailand, to the southeast in Funan at Oc Eo in Viet Nam, and to the west in Rakhine at the walled site of Vesali. However, outside the Pyu area, only full-unit coins and clippings



SILVER COINS WITH SRIVASTA AND BHADDAPITHA MOTIFS (SRI KSETRA)

are found, thus proving that their place of origin lay in the Pyu cities. These coins were sufficiently valued in the Dvaravati cities to generate a local industry in counterfeiting Pyu coins. They are readily distinguishable from the authentic coins in terms of design, and metal purity. Although the authentic Pyu coins may sometimes have been traded outside the Pyu area as bullion, it seems that royal validation ensured a consistency of metal quality and weight, so that these coins were used for long periods for patronage and exchange. Their use help to assure the Pyu Ancient Cities a central role in the region’s commerce.

Places of patronage and pilgrimage

The rapid growth and sustenance of the Pyu cities relied on patronage from all sectors of society, including importantly the contribution made by middle-class businessmen, traders, and visiting pilgrims, attracted by the splendor and renown of the cities' religious monuments.



POTTERY STAMP WITH
THE YOUNG MAN TOSSING
WITH BOW

Celebrations, following the combined solar and lunar cycles of the Pyu era, which are sustained in the Buddhist culture of Myanmar up to the present, were regular occasions for elite and populist patronage and pilgrimage before and during festivals that might last a day or a month, and much longer in the case of major new construction projects. For example those undertaken by merchant and elite coterie seeking royal favour by associating themselves with patronage of favoured venerables. These were occasions for celebration, the merriment of which is tangibly recorded on the small stamp-design pottery such as a young man dancing with a mast held aloft, young men tossing lances and poised with bows as if for hunting, and other dancers with musical instruments.

Processes of patronage and pilgrimage at the three Pyu Ancient Cities built a foundation upon which the establishment and sustenance of the Buddhist communities of the three Pyu cities relied. Patronage ranged from the creation of temples, reliquary and memorial *stupas*, and monasteries, to everyday offerings by the laity – elite and popular - of food and daily necessities for monks. At the Pyu Ancient Cities, consecration of religious establishments and cyclic celebrations associated with these establishments drew crowds from across a vast territory, no doubt contiguous with Pyu trade routes, and so created religious, social and artisanal routes that resulted in the diffusion across Southeast Asia of religious and social merit-making traditions such as patronage of monasteries and temples and donation of goods such as terracotta votive tablets, urns, pottery, beads, coins to be enshrined within religious structures.

The cultural continuity of such traditions is seen at all of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, most visibly at the Bawbawgyi *stupa*, at Sri Ksetra, where devotees still gather for celebration, prayer and to donate offerings such as the yellow robes wrapped around the base of the massive *stupa*. Pyu artifacts from gold to simple terracotta objects and beads demonstrate the continuing way of life across the geo-cultural region of the Pyu Ancient Cities, a long-lasting and widespread socially engaged tradition.



MODERN PATRONAGE AND PILGRIMAGE CEREMONY AT THE BAWBAUNGYI STUPA,
(SRI KSETRA)

Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

The location of all three Pyu Ancient Cities --Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra -- in the fertile, but water-scarce Dry Zone habitat of the Ayeyarwady river basin was a determining feature in their development. The Ayeyarywady and its tributaries embrace two-thirds of the country's arable land with a combination of upland and alluvial land for rice cultivation and garden crops, and areas for resource extraction of ores, stone and clay. The moment the first brick was laid a truly new epoch for the subsistence farmers living in and itinerant travellers passing through the carefully chosen sites of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Halin, with its rich salt fields and hot springs to the south, offered broad flat tracts of rice land with low lying areas forming lakes such as the Halin *in* and depressions where the Nagayon tank was later built with the site as a whole being within easy access of both the Mu and Ayeyarwady river watersheds. Beikthano is also strategically sited, nestled between the Yin and Yanpe rivers and a host of tributary streams flowing west to the Ayeyarwady at the city of Magwe creating abundant clay sources utilized by the ancient potters of the city. The walled city lay of Halin at the central of an extensive natural hydraulic system, serving not only the areas within the city walls but radiating out into the extensive surrounding alluvial tracts.

The main Beikthano canals bringing water from the Yin and Yanpe rivers and many feeder streams enabled growth from the small village clusters barricaded by *in-gyi* into an integrated urban zone

centered on the palace-citadel. While additions have continued over the centuries, given the contours of the terrain, the principal elements of the canals approaching the palace-citadel from the east and southeast were probably in place prior to the erection of the thick walls of the palace structure. This is evidenced by the existence of an earlier structure underlying the present remains of the Pyu-era palace. The elevation of the site slowly falls on the west side, and while the marshy lands on the west flank presented inhospitable terrain for habitation the waters offered a defensive perimeter and were a source of small fish and water-grown plants. The simple slope conditions also facilitated the flow of water from east to west into tanks and prompted the construction of the bulk of the irrigation channels between the outer walls on the north and south. Construction followed the highs and lows of the water sources, with *in-gyi* flanking significant portions of the Beikthano wall.

Sri Ksetra also has a strategic location, sheltering up against the Myinbahu mountain range along which it was possible to trek far along the ridge to the south to the satellite town of Thegon where the brick walls and artifacts testify to the use of this route during the Pyu times. The development of cultivation at Sri Ksetra demanded a water management technology that could cope with seasonal excesses as well as shortages of water. This led to the most elaborate scale of irrigated urban landscape of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Its outer walls are particularly massive, duplicated and triplicated in places and also marked by the multiplication of canals, moats, weirs, tanks and dams. Jointly, these water features formed the circumference of the city: a religious and political center. The slope factors at Sri Ksetra are the most complex of the three Pyu Ancient Cities: there is a general slope from the Myinbahu mountain range in the west and southwest towards the northeast, but there is another slope running from the northeast towards the west just to the north of the city's outer walls. This conducts the Nawin stream towards its confluence with the Ayeyarwady at Pyay. Yet a third slope factor skirts the urban precinct on the east, at its lowest point, helping to fill the great east tank in the past (and still doing so under the surface), and then leading irrigation water to flow away to the southeast. The fact that the ancient Pyu managed to construct a highly successful irrigated urban landscape within such environmental constraints proves their mastery of the linked technologies of water management and urban construction.

Control, retention, and distribution of the seasonally scarce water resources of their environment were the motivation for and the explanation of the innovative and unique urban morphology pioneered at the Pyu Ancient Cities. Examples of Pyu water technology abound: when the soil in adjacent to the planned ramparts of a city was dug up, the new depression provided additional seasonally flooded zones that could be used as a seedling nursery for rice cultivation. Initial and probably continuing construction of moats and channels, as with walls, was probably undertaken incrementally, repeatedly extended and repaired as needed. In areas already in use such as south of Halin where *in-gyi* and salt were exploited, no moat was built. At Sri Ksetra some 25 metres south of the city wall on the west and south where the elevation falls quickly, a channel runs parallel with the wall along 8 kilometres of the wall, with four wells surveyed in the bed of the channel. One wells contains brick debris suggesting that this was originally a brick foundation layer in an ancient moat, and with the sides of the channel made of brick baulks. These surviving features of ancient Pyu water technology tally well with Chinese records of a Pyu capital whose moat was lined with brick. The channel widens considerably on the southwest sector from 20 to 40 meters near water

control features flanking the Kyagon lake just outside the south gate. Water features such as this required continual upkeep in the past as well as the present. It was not only the perimeter of the city wall that required water management but a system of canals and channels were used to control the water flow. At Sri Ksetra, for example channels have been surveyed adjacent to the Wetchimane-in on the northwest of the interior portion of the city where long channels extend on either side of the palace-citadel serving at minimum to effectively fill the moat around the place area. The palace moat not only protected the royal enclave but reinforced its role as the center of the cosmos (as discussed in relation to Criterion ii above). This sensitivity to, and adaptation of, the landscape is a significant element of the Pyu planning of the city with extended urban format. It was inseparable from a hierarchical society supported by populist participation in enacting cyclic processes of patronage and pilgrimage inside and just outside this special urban forum (see discussion of Criterion iii). The three Pyu Ancient Cities testify to the skill with which the Pyu were able to create and maintain the built elements in harmony with the fluctuating levels and magnitude of the local hydrology.

Features such as this required continual upkeep, with recent excavations suggesting that at the end of the Pyu period, the Sri Ksetra channel had eroded to a width of 50 metres and was shallow and filled with sand. It was not only the perimeter of the city wall that required water management but a number of canals and channels were used to control the flow within the city. At Sri Ksetra, for example channels have been surveyed adjacent to the Wetchimane-in on the northwest of the interior portion of the city where long channels extend on either side of the palace-citadel serving at minimum to effectively fill the moat around the place area. The palace moat not only protected the royal enclave but reinforced its role as the symbolic center of the cosmos and the seat of the *Cakravartin* ruler. This sensitivity and adaptation of the landscape is a significant element of the Pyu urban-planning in its inseparability from a complex social hierarchy supported by populist participation in cyclic processes of patronage and pilgrimage able to create and maintain the built elements to manage the fluctuating levels and magnitude of the local hydrology.



FULL WATER CANAL USED FOR YE KYONE WET MOAT AGRICULTURE (SRI KSETRA)



DRY WATER CANAL USED FOR NUN KONE (MUD MOAT) AND CHAUK KNONE (DRY MOAT) AGRICULTURE (BEIKTHANO)



PLANTATION OF RICE SEASONAL CROP

Management of the moats adjacent to walls and within the city involved a technology that still survives and is in use by local farmers. It includes water moats (*ye kyone*), dry moats (*chawk kyone*), and mud moats (*nyun kyone*) in relation to the changing hydrology of the water sources at different times of the year. The ecological cycle also affected the optimum production times for the manufacture of the essential bricks and iron used to construct the outer and inner fortifications, monuments and urban infrastructure.



ON GOING ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF
ANCIENT CITY WALL BY LOCAL FARMERS (BEIKTHANO)

The subsequent capitals of Upper Myanmar did not abandon this environment: Bagan - almost equidistant from Halin and Beikthano – is also located in the Dry Zone, near the

confluence of the Mu and Chindwin Rivers with the Ayeyarwady. Bagan was dependent for its rice on the Kyaukse area, irrigated by tanks and canals – some of them created in the Bagan period, but some of them originating as Pyu works and renewed under the kings of Bagan. Irrigated land around Halin is also listed in inscriptions of the Bagan period as important sources of rice to support the Bagan court and its numerous monks. Bagan’s successors as royal capitals, Inwa, Ava, and Amarapura relocated further to the east, still clung to the Ayeyarwady Basin and its Dry Zone habitat, but moved closer to the strategic rice-production area of Kyaukse. Finally, the last royal capital of Myanmar, Mandalay, moved only a short distance away from this heartland of Myanmar civilisation, first exploited by the Pyu, to command yet better communications with the Kyaukse rice lands. It is surely significant that in the tax records of the Mandalay period, the greatest resources in rice extracted by the court came from ancient Pyu areas: Shwebo (near Halin), Kyaukse, and Taungdwingyi (on the eastern fringe of the Beikthano irrigation system).

Extended urban format

The Pyu Ancient Cities are the earliest, largest, and longest-lived examples of urban settlements in all of mainland and insular Southeast Asia. The cities’ characteristic morphology consisting of massive, sometimes multiple brick-built walls with defensive ramparts, strongly defended gateways, a central palace-citadel, extended ritual, residential and community zones, at least one surrounding moat, and an extensive internal network of canals, integrated into the natural landscape. The Pyu created a new typology in urban design for the region, establishing the template for subsequent localized urbanization elsewhere in Myanmar, in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, which endured in the Southeast Asian region for the next two thousand years.

The rise of the first truly planned, urbanized sites of the Southeast Asian region is linked with Pyu interaction with Buddhism, as has been discussed in relation to Criterion ii. This was a time when new political forms and populist social practices were locally adapted to Pyu cultural foundations, producing transformative developments in the organization and planning of human settlements. Small villages were physically and politically drawn into loose federations, consolidated by the synergy of royal and religious developments like the palace-citadels, Buddhist monasteries and the walled urban terrain. These involved the large-scale use of brick and iron for ritual, royal and urban constructions.

To consider Pyu urbanization in relation to an agricultural re-organization by means of irrigation, gives only a partial insight into the environmental knowledge, monitoring, and man power needed to elicit food surpluses from the multiple ecological niches in and around each Pyu city walls. The brilliant solutions found for the creation of man-made urban landscapes at the three Pyu Ancient Cities cannot be over-stated: outer walls expertly located in relation to natural slope factors; canals, moats and storage tanks to mediate in the seasonally expanding and contracting *in-gyi* and *in-aing*, (lakes and ponds) as well as changes in the volumes and forces of rivers, streams and seasonal watercourses. All these solutions not only safeguarded each city from flood, but the construction of the canals, monumental brick walls, flanking moats and storage tanks that formed central features of each Pyu city permanently altered the natural face of the land and created a special urban landscape: the extended urban format.

The essential features of the extended urban format were: the urban precinct covered a large terrain in which irrigation works (canals, moats and tanks) and the fields which they served, were integral parts of the city morphology together with great and small monuments and habitation areas. As part of this special format, the intensity of human exploitation per ha varied strikingly between different sectors of each urban precinct. Each Pyu city manifested these features. Halin was the smallest example but still encompassed 540 hectares within its walls. The most intensely exploited areas of its terrain were the palace-citadel and the southern sectors both within and just outside the city walls, while the northern sector was under irrigated agriculture and horticulture, together with scattered settlements and monuments. At Beikthano, the extended urban format was almost doubled in size at 900 hectares, and internal wall-building was more elaborate than at Halin. Substantial areas of its southern and eastern terrain were under irrigated agriculture and horticulture, with clusters of habitations – a pattern that resumes along its western edge with its lakes and canals still functioning more than two thousand years after their creation. By contrast, the most intensely exploited sectors of the Beithano terrain were the palace-citadel and the northern areas both within and just outside the outer walls. Sri Ksetra, with its area of 1840 hectares, was the high point of Pyu creation of the extended urban format. The most intensely exploited areas of its terrain were the southern sectors, both outside and inside the walls up to and including the palace-citadel. Although brick-built monuments were distributed along the banks of its canals in the northeast sectors up to the great Payama *stupa* just outside the northeast walls, this was also an area largely given over to irrigated agriculture and horticulture.

The initial construction of the first walls at each Pyu city were undoubtedly undertaken under very mundane circumstances, perhaps during times of environmental stress that demanded instant





responses. They then developed incrementally, showing signs of maintenance and repair over the course of the millennium of occupation that each Pyu city endured. Each was dependent on the successful re-configuration of its field- water management systems and this in turn relied upon *both* the increased social hierarchy of the emergent Pyu kingdoms and the effective cooperation of its farming communities, residing inside and outside each city's walls. Chinese emissaries to the *Piao* [Pyu] during the Tang Dynasty (9th century CE) noted that the farmers lived inside the city walls.

The construction of moats took place in tandem with the building of the massive brick walls of the Pyu cities, as the earth from the moat was used to make a brick and earthen rampart and also to buttress the finished brick walls. These combined processes meant that the construction of the wall altered the natural terrain, a modification which remains highly visible today particularly in aerial and satellite images of all three Pyu Ancient Cities. The process began with excavation of the soil adjacent to areas marked out for the walls and natural depressions were deepened to create moats and tanks providing water storage. The enormous circumference of the all three Pyu Ancient cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra and the longevity of their occupation have formed permanent scars whose contrast to the natural features make recognizable shapes and patterns on aerial photographs.

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

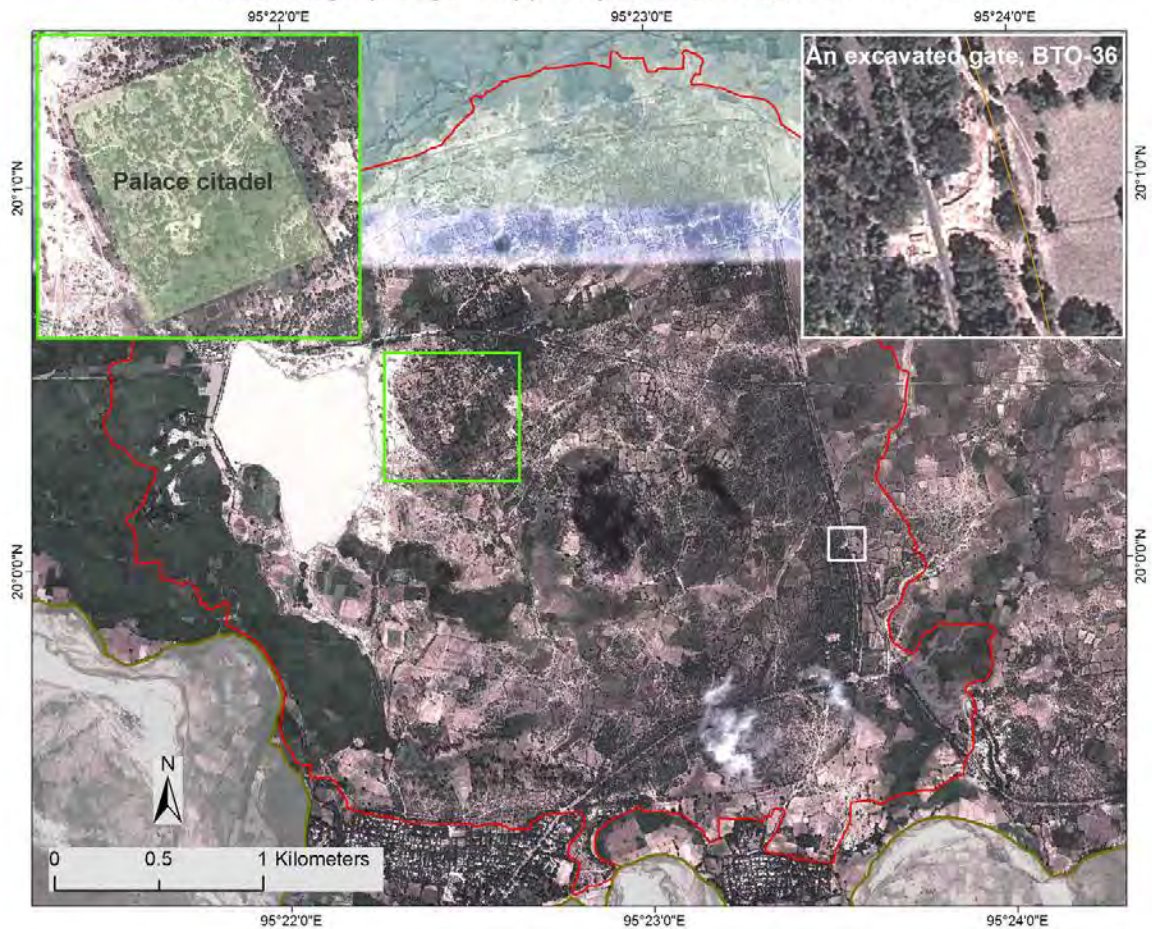


Legend





-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Pyu-taik (burial platform)
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Urban morphology

City walls and embankments

The three Pyu Ancient Cities are each enclosed by a massive city wall, at Halin rectangular, at Beikthano squarish, and at Sri Ksetra almost round. Rounded corners were common with sections, such as on the southeast of Sri Ksetra, where there were three thick walls with intermediary moats. As noted above, the area within the walls of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is great and the circumferences of the walls are accordingly long: 9.2 kilometers at Halin, 12 kilometers at Beikthano, 27 kilometers . These outer city walls had multiple functions: physical protection, water management, and a mixture ritual uses in accordance with Indic cosmology and localized animistic and fertility beliefs. Their dimensions are impressive, meriting note for example by Chinese emissaries that these walls in combination with the enclosed areas of irrigated fields and gardens easily ensured that royal troops could withstand an extended siege.

The outer walls of Pyu walled sites were commonly 2 to 5 metres wide and reinforced with earthen embankments with remains on the west and south of Sri Ksetra being 3 metres wide and up to 10 metres high in places. While Beikthano was long thought to have had only three walls with the tank on the west forming a natural defence, survey and excavation in recent years has enabled detection of remnant sections of what was once perhaps a western wall. Farming, the use of bricks for roads and railways and processes of erosion and sedimentation have reduced the height of walls so that today they vary between 1.8- to 4.5 metres in height. The sections on lower areas have often been more severely eroded from flood and cultivation seen at Halin where the land drops *circa* 30 metres from the northwest to southeast corners and at Sri Ksetra, where there is a sharp 60 metre drop coming off the crest of the Myinbahu hills on the southwest side of the site to the contour lines bordering the west moat and walls of the site. Sri Ksetra slopes along another line along the northern side of the site, seen in a canal edging the north wall and in the changing drainage of canals feeding into the Nawin River that flows west to the city of Pyay and the Ayeyarwady River.



ANCIENT CITY WALLS (HALIN)



SECTION OF PALACE-CITADEL WALL (SRI KSETRA)

Gateways

All three Pyu Ancient Cities are characterized by the massive gateways punctuating the city walls. The gateways at Halin are the longest and widest. For instance, the southern wall gateway (HL-10) is 5.18 metres wide. In comparison, (KKG-13), the north gate at Beikthano is 4.5 metres at its widest point, each of its two long arms is 2 metres wide, the west arm stretches 26 metres into the interior of the city while the east arm stretches 24 metres into the interior of the city. At (HL-10) the two arms of the gateway were 5 metres thick, the western arm extending 82 metres into the interior of the city while the eastern arm extended 77 metres inwards. At Sri Ksetra, the northwest Shwedaga gateway arms were *approximately* 68 metres long, each being 4.5 metres wide with a 5.18 metre-wide passageway. At Beikthano, the 2011 excavations of (BTO-36) on the east side of the city revealed the arms of the long gateway entry extending inwards for 33.6 metres, with a 75 centimeter long iron spear laid flat in the compacted 5 meter-wide entry way. Brick rubble was used to fill the space between the inner and outer brick coursework of each gateway arm.

As these examples illustrate, the gateway design of the Pyu cities was a distinctive and sophisticated innovation where long curved and at times angled brick arms funnelled traffic into a narrow opening within the enclosing wall. The funnel-shaped opening, in many with rectangular or square



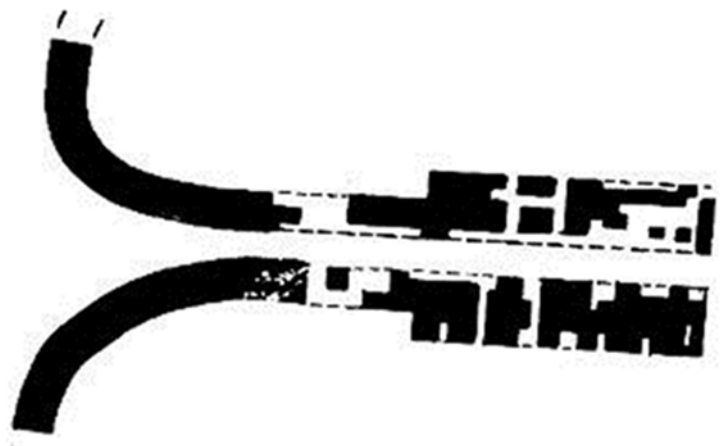
FLARING FUNNEL-SHAPE FORM OF BEIKTHANO
ANCIENT CITY GATE KKG-15

guardhouses on the inner curved allowed rapid closure of the openings in the walls. Scholars have long suggested that the long curve was to facilitate and also control swift entry of horses and carts as well as of armed foot soldiers. This hypothesis was corroborated not only by oral history and tradition but by the 2010 excavation of the east gate

at the Pyu walled city of Pinle located midway between Halin and Beikthano. Examination of the roadbed during excavation of the east gate detected parallel curved ruts in compacted depressions in the roadbed, with the measurements used to calculate a 150 centimeter width for the Pyu bullock carts with bulky 12.5 and 17.5 centimeter wide wheels, larger than those used today in rural areas of Myanmar. Not only were the track marks a clear fit for an ancient cart but the notion of speeding into the city clearly seen in slight cuts made into the inner face of gate walls recording the repeated friction of careening cart wheels as they swung into the city. While this vision belies the absence of abundant weaponry from earlier excavations at the three Pyu cities, it tallies well with a long spear found at (BTO-37) and with the effort and design skill underlying the elaborate Pyu entryways set with massive wooden doors and iron sockets for gateposts about two thirds of the way into the long gates of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. The abundant artifacts supporting the presence of wooden doors and iron fittings further suggest that when the occasion demanded, the gates of the Pyu Ancient Cities were firmly closed. Numerous sub-structures and habitation areas and zones of specialized production clustered inside and outside the gateways further underlining their significance. While at one time the areas outside the city walls were discounted in interpretations of the Pyu urban character, research in recent years suggests that the gateways were purposely buffered and extended on both sides of the curved entry points.

There is strong evidence at all three Pyu Ancient Cities to show that the gateways functioned as the focus of major rituals as well as practical entries and exits. At Halin, a group of inhumation burials with grave goods was found under the southeast gateway of the city. At Beikthano more than thirty-five mounds flanking the inside and outside the north wall of the site have been excavated over the last decade by the Department of Archaeology. Finds included elaborate terracotta burial urns at three buildings (BTO-19, BTO-20 and BTO-33) and multiple rooms around a central chamber with urns in all but the central room at another nearby structure (KKG-1). At Sri Ksetra, urn burials, a huge iron spike and a protective Buddhist inscription to expel evil spirits were associated with the northwest gateway. Close by a group of royal burials in inscribed stone urns were excavated in 1921 CE. On the south side of Sri Ksetra, where *Pyu-taik* burial terraces (discussed below) are especially numerous, iron caltrops, and protective iron figures were installed close to the gateways.

The precise number of gates at each site has yet to be fully explored but DANML has unearthed nine gates at Sri Ksetra while contemporary Chinese annals mention a city of the Pyu with twelve gates. Each of the excavated Sri Ksetra gates has a distinctive and evocative traditional name such as Nagatount (Wiggly Dragon Gate), Shwedaga (Golden Gate), Hmok she (Long Cup Gate), Lulinkyaw (Young Man Pass), Yahanda (Gate of the *Arahat* or “Enlightened One”) and



SHWEDAGA GATE (SRI KSETRA)

Natbawk (Spirit Gate). Four gates at Halin including the recently excavated (HL-31) and (HL-32) have been dated to 120 CE to 250 CE, possibly reinforced in the 9th century CE during a time of political consolidation, threat or alliance with the Nanzhao kingdom in Yunnan to the north, whose royal family may have been linked to that of the Halin rulers.

Palaces-citadels

One of the distinctive characteristics of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is the presence of a sizeable central palace-citadel. At Sri Ksetra the citadel-palace measures (575 x 375 meters) with a clearly marked enclosing inner moat signifying the sacred role of the palace-citadel at the center of the cosmological universe common to Brahmanic and Buddhist belief. Over twenty excavations have been undertaken within the palace site with the most recent (HMA-44-45 and HMA-48-49) unearthing palace yards, platforms, a corner watch tower and brick structures of residential buildings within the walls and gates of the palace area. A pair of massive *dvarapala* or guardian figures was found outside one of the palace gateways similar to those at Beikthano described below.

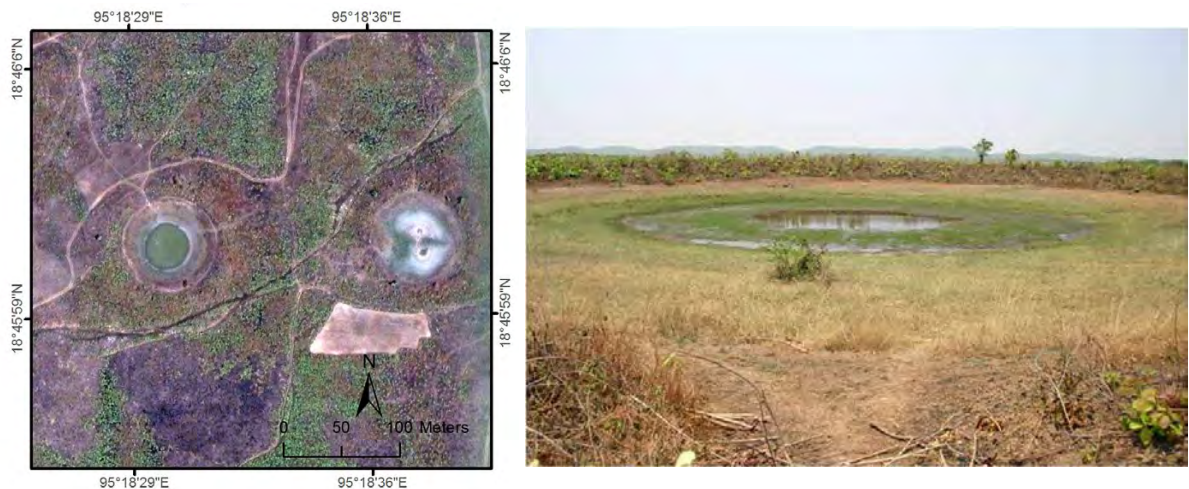


SRI KSETRA PALACE INNER STRUCTURES HMA-44-5 (SRI KSETRA)

The Beikthano palace-citadel is slightly smaller (450 x 360 metres) and rhomboid in shape, oriented north to south with a 2.17m thick wall, duplicated on the west side. Excavation showed that it was sub-divided by a wall running the length of the enclosure to make a western court with five internal sections including the excavated structure foundations of (KKG-5) and (KKG-7). The outer gateways to the palace each had a square structure on the inside for a sentry with two huge sandstone blocks. The feet of two larger than life door-guardians or *dvarapala* were found outside one of the gateways. The east gateway (KKG-8) aligns with the south wall of the palace-citadel and the partition wall running from the south wall towards the southern outer wall of the city with the excavations suggesting that the original south wall of the palace-citadel was older than the partition wall. From this it was concluded that the palace-citadel was built over what may be a layer of habitation debris from a pre-urban village. The pre-eminence of the palace-citadel location is also suggested by the network of canals coming into this area and the large *in-gyi* (lake) west of the palace-citadel. This body of evidence from Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra confirms the sacred as well as practical significance of the Pyu gateways, both in the outer walls and the inner walls around the palace areas. They are an important feature of the special urban landscape pioneered by the Pyu

Pyu-taiks

Other elite walled zones with dimensions similar to those of the palace-citadels existed outside the city wall, such as a large rectangular doubled-walled expanse abutting the northeast edge of Payama *stupa* at Sri Ksetra. This and similar areas south of the Sri Ksetra city wall known as *Pyu-taik* (brick enclosures of the Pyu) contain corner and central structures forming a quincunx likened, as with the palace-citadel, to the sacred Mt. Meru and the four surrounding islands. Excavation undertaken at the Payama *Pyu-taik*, at (HMA-52) and (HMA-8) at the center of the walled area yielded burial urns, a number of a bronze image of the Buddha and one of Bodhisattva, a finely made bronze bell (28 centimeters), and a unique set of five figures of musicians and a dancer. They recall a Pyu diplomatic mission to the Tang court in 802 CE (further discussed in relation to Criterion iii). The *Pyu-taik* outside



PAYAMA PYU-TAIK WITH ROUND POND (SRI KSETRA)

the south wall of the city are flanked on the north end by two distinctive circular sacred ponds, highlighting the multiple roles of the *Pyu-taik* as zones of ritual, residential and community use that highlight the manner in which the Pyu Ancient Cities drew upon and expanded royal norms and religious concepts from South Asia to garner populist support across all sectors of the Pyu cities. These too form part of the unique blend of irrigated urban landscape produced by the Pyu at these three ancient cities, which attained its highest degree of elaboration at Sri Ksetra.

Implications of the brick construction industry

One of most significant outcomes of Pyu early contact with South Asia, in terms of technology transfer, was the acquisition of brick-making technology. The use of brick as the preferred building material at the Pyu Ancient Cities began in the 2nd century BCE and continued over the course of the cities' development. The complexity and scale of Pyu urban morphology required enormous quantities of brick for its realization. The constantly expanding brick industry imposed tremendous and increasing demands on the resources available, and on the local environment, over an exceeding long period of 1,000 years during which time brick production accelerated and widened the scale of landscape intervention.

The outer walls of Pyu walled sites were massive -- commonly 2 to 5 meters wide and reinforced with earthen embankments with remains on the west and south of Sri Ksetra being 3 metres wide and up to 10 meters high in places. While Beikthano was long thought to have had only three walls with the tank on the west forming a natural defence, survey and excavation in recent years has enabled detection of remnant sections of what was once perhaps a western wall. Farming, the use of bricks for roads and railways and processes of erosion and sedimentation have reduced the height of walls so that today they vary between 1.8 to 4.5 metres in height. These massive outer walls and gateways made extreme demands on Pyu brick production. This can be seen for example in the volume of bricks needed to build a one kilometer section of wall of average Pyu dimensions: about 95,744 cubic meters calculated using an average size brick of the early Pyu period (ca. 50 x 26 x 7 cm) or ca. 44 x 20 x 6 cm of the mature period, 4th – 6th century CE. This was roughly equal to the volume of bricks needed to build ten large memorial halls, (ca. 25 x 15 meters each) such as KKG-9 at Beikthano where the walls were 1.25 meters thick.

In addition, not only the outer city walls were made of brick, but walls within the city, as well as the many monastic and ritual buildings were partly or entirely constructed of brick. Some, like the Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama at Sri Ksetra were very large individual monuments. The demands on the brick industry at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, but especially at Sri Ksetra must have been staggering. The finger-markings made across the broad face of the large bricks probably identified the places of production and contributions from the many settlements within and around the walls of the Pyu cities. Another aspect of this industry was the need for large quantities of fuel. Both bricks and other terracotta goods were mainly fired by wood which was also needed for many other products of the Pyu cities, as well as for domestic needs, such as house construction and cooking. It is estimated that to produce of one cubic metre of bricks at least the same volume of wood was required, but possibly twice that volume, depending on the type of tree felled. Thus the Pyu brick production had major implications for the deforestation of the environment.

Pyu bricks varied in size with some of the largest recorded from Beikthano (50.8 x 26.6 x 7.6 centimeters) following the standard associated with constructions of the King Asoka of India where bricks were equally large (50 x 26.5 x 8.75 centimeters). The largest bricks from Beikthano have been recorded from the palace-citadel and may come from the early phases of building at this site. Somewhat smaller bricks (47.5 x 23.75 x 7.5 centimeters) came into use at Beikthano around the 6th-7th century CE and are similar to those used at Sri Ksetra. Finally, the smallest Pyu bricks were shorter



BRICK PRODUCTION TODAY AT THE PYU CITIES

and thinner (43.5 x 21.25 x 6.25 centimeters). What is significant here is the fact that throughout a thousand year history of brick manufacture and construction, the Pyu bricks at all three ancient cities preserved the same relative proportions of length:breadth:thickness as the Asokan bricks. This reveals a great deal about the stability and continuity of Pyu society and their standards of administration.

A range of materials was used as binder for the clay with plant remains added to clay during mixing to improve cohesion and reduce shrinkage during firing and temper such as straw, rice husks and small twigs. Some 10 to 15 % of Pyu bricks were over-fired, as can be seen in an uneven internal colouration, from purple to black, and irregular twisted and cracked bricks illustrating the difficulties caused by the large size of the bricks, variations in brick-making skills and difficulties with fuel management for the firing of the bricks.

Brick production was highly specialised, with large volumes of standardized and decorative architectural bricks produced. The decorative bricks were used to produce intricate profiles in the plinths of brick structures with shapes such as pointed, mango-sprout, curved, and in some cases stamped with floral motifs on the broad face. In survey and excavation of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, it was discovered that a reasonable percentage of bricks bore lines on one broad face either on the ends or diagonally across the brick with straight, curved, diagonal and wavy lines inscribed using one to four fingers of the hand. This was probably an indication that brick production was contracted out to multiple specialized manufacturers who so-marked their wares for purposes of accounting. A few bricks such as ones from Sri Ksetra were stamped a second time with Pyu numbers or letters. Similar bricks are seen in South Asia and, though little noted in the archaeological literature, are often kept today as relics at Buddhist sites where they are thought to have protective power. They also occur at Dvaravati sites in Thailand. At the Pyu cities, the finger-markings offer a rough evidence for the dating of the monuments constructed of such bricks to 1st millennium CE since, by the early Bagan period, finger-markings were largely replaced by stamps and the sizes of bricks were much smaller.



WALL BTO-5 WITH LARGE BRICKS AND
SPECIALIZED BRICK MASONRY (BEIKTHANO)

Synthesis

The socio-political transformation of the Pyu Ancient Cities was consequent upon the syncretic assimilation of Buddhism and development of new norms of architecture, monumental sculpture, and epigraphy stimulated by South Asian interchange. This was coupled with a socio-economic transformation based on the control and distribution of water resources to meet the needs of the developing urban centers and for expanding agriculture. Complex and comprehensive use of natural local resources is also demonstrated by the presence of areas of specialized and production, which in the case of brick and iron reached unprecedented scale. Characterized by the hierarchical re-organization of labour and occupational specialization, these advancements led to an extended period of economic prosperity based on commerce and trade as well as to a long-lasting cultural efflorescence eloquently testified in the tangible remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

Sophisticated methods of brick architecture were developed to construct ritual and royal buildings, city walls and ingeniously-designed massive curved brick gateways leading into the city. Innovation ranged across the arts and political and religious spheres as demonstrated by monumental sculpture, and numerous polished semi-precious stones carved into decorative and ritual beads, and in the use of silver and gold to manufacture goods ranging from coinage to solid gold palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates inscribed with the earliest surviving transcription of Pali canonical texts.

The result was the invention of a new extended urban format, with a complex urban morphology underpinned by a sophisticated hydrology, and characterized by the construction of massive infrastructure and monuments in brick. The construction of the Pyu Ancient Cities resulted in a fundamental transformation of the natural, built, and social landscape of the Ayeyarwady river basin and far beyond. This transformation was characterized by the coalescence of scattered settlements into urban communities, the establishment of numerous walled settlements supported by extensive irrigated farmland. This transformative system was made possible because of the widespread adoption of Buddhism, which encouraged the mobilization of large segments of the population for participation in community-based public construction works. Indic prototypes provided stimulus for innovative developments in spatial planning, monumental architecture and art, as exhibited in the

cities but the forms, materials and integration with the natural terrain were the result of endogenous innovation and development made possible by the cultural creativity, social stability, and economic prosperity of the indigenous Pyu populations over a long period of more than 1,000 years. These achievements, first manifest in the three Pyu Ancient Cities, were to have profound influence on other urbanizing societies throughout Myanmar and across mainland Southeast Asia over the course of the subsequent millennium.

Because the innovations which took place at the three Pyu Ancient Cities were developed within a particularly challenging ecological zone, they placed particular emphasis on the conservation of seasonally scarce water resources in a context of population growth and densification. These innovations, pioneered at the Pyu Ancient Cities, proved of great relevance elsewhere in the region where similar challenges were being faced in other river valley systems. The Pyu heritage, seen in later chronicle accounts of the federation of 19 upstream Pyu villages into the royal city of Bagan (Pagan) by the 9th century CE, slowly shifted the center of power to another sector of the important trade conduit offered by the broad Ayeyarwady river. In spite of the transfer of the center of political power and economic activity, the Pyu extended urban format endured in the widening sophistication of brick architecture and Buddhist syncretism of Bagan and later capitals of Pinya, Inwa, Amarapura, and Mandalay with the model of royal, elite, religious and lay cooperation in adapting, controlling and utilizing local hydrological, and agricultural resources established by example of the Pyu Ancient Cities to set the standard for subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years. This can still be seen today in, for example, the extended urban format and morphology of Bangkok, which was consciously constructed in the early 19th century CE in keeping with the cosmological template of the Pyu Ancient Cities; used hydrology to define the area of its extended urban format; demanded prodigious quantities of brick to construct fortification walls, palaces, and monuments; and legitimized the centralization of political and economic power in the new city by the incorporation of Buddhist ritual establishments at key locations within the urban morphology.

2.5 Description of Standing Monuments, Exposed Archaeological Remains, and Excavated Artefacts *in-situ*

2.5.1 Halin

2.5.1.1 Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Stupa and stupa-like structures

Many examples of the stupa-like structures thought to date not later than the 4th to 5th century CE are seen at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, demonstrating religious and political inter-relationships and competition between these three significant points along the Ayeyarwady River. Examples include HL-5, HL-12, HL-14 and HL-15 at Halin.

Religious and monastic architecture

The religious and monastic architecture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is distributed in clusters of ancient remains of buildings across the area enclosed by the outer brick city walls. In addition at each city, there are significant additional clusters of ancient religious monuments and monastic structures outside the city walls. At Beikthano, for example, there are noteworthy groupings of buildings: a significant Buddhist cluster contains a large circular *stupa*, a brick monastery, and a brick shrine all dated to the 2nd to 3rd century CE. Another building cluster is located along the southern partition wall, a long wall extending south from the central palace-citadel where carbonized wood samples yielded dates of 180 BCE- 260 CE and 100 BCE-390 CE. These monumental clusters may have been supported by, and are often located within, the many small villages and hamlets enclosed by the massive city wall. A similar pattern of village-monumental clusters is seen at the later capital of Bagan (9th to 13th century CE) where the city is said to have arisen from a federation of '19 Pyu villages'.

Memorial Halls and Ritual Structures

Many of the memorial halls also used and decorative semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks (discussed in Criterion iv) with examples seen at Halin (HL-5, HL-15).

2.5.1.2 Inscriptions in Pyu script associated with religious establishments

There are several Pyu inscriptions from Halin that include royal names. These are found on stone slabs, not stone urns as at Sri Ksetra described above, although there are some links in the use of motifs such as the depiction of the sun and moon. All the Halin inscriptions are written in an elongated script also seen on one of the Sri Ksetra stone urns rather than the more rounded script used for Pali on the Sri Ksetra gold plates shaped like a palm-leaf manuscript. A stone slab found by Taw Sein Ko in 1904 CE records the burial of King Ruba's bone and that he was the son of Lord Davi-ni-mli and grandson of Nga Kno. This precious royal genealogy has been dated to the 4th century CE and possibly earlier. Two additional Pyu inscriptions were found at Halin in 1904, one stone dated to fourth century CE was discovered by Dr C.O. Blagden and another dated to the 2nd to 7th - 8th century CE by U Mya. Both refer to the founding of a city, and while more evidence is needed to clarify the texts, they demonstrate the continual renewal of urban centers as the power of different royal lineages rose and fell.

2.5.1.3 Free-standing monumental stone sculpture

Of the sculptures from Halin, one which particularly highlights the combination of royal patronage and populist support typical of the Pyu culture is seen by a massive slab, now broken but with the lower

portion of a Bodhisattva or the future Buddha and three rows of 53 devotees at the bottom of the slab seated as if for a ceremony, hands in a posture of veneration.



SLAB FROM HALIN WITH BODHISATTVA OR FUTURE BUDDHA AND DEVOTEES

2.5.1.4 Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

Small-scale irrigation works played a crucial role in the origins of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Modest canals to trap and divert flood water initiated their economic growth, increased population and social stratification in the Pyu Ancient Cities. Villages had larger and more reliable harvests, giving at least some inhabitants enhanced economic power and social influence within the widening economy of the first millennium CE. The increasingly elaborate irrigation works and fields on which the Pyu communities relied were centered on the royal enclave of the palace-citadel. Over time, walls of varying heights, number and shape were used to engineer the landscape and adeptly manage the seasonal fluctuations of the annual water cycle. The walls enclosing Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra were built and repaired, added to and rebuilt. The result was a successful marriage between the ecology and agricultural expansion in the side valleys of the mighty Ayeyarwady river. C14 dates of damage to the outer gates at Halin provide evidence of how early such massive outer fortifications occurred there. They probably developed at similar dates at the other two Pyu cities.

2.5.1.5 Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

Halin (95°49'19" E, 22°28'6" N) lies 13 kilometers southeast of the modern town of Shwe Bo within the 1000 kilometer square basin of the Mu River Valley. The walled site is located between the Ayeyarwady and Mu Rivers with its moats and canals aligned with the land slope followed by the north to south rivers and streams. The terrain lowers in the depression to the south now occupied by the Halin-*in* or lake. More rice probably was available from paddy fields irrigated by the waters of the Nagayon tank which lies to the east of the city. On the south of Halin are rich salt fields, hot springs, and to the northeast access to the largest silver mine in the region. The palace is located in the middle, with more unexcavated mounds throughout the walled city and traces of the ancient city moat seen on the north, east and west. The walled city area is located on higher ground above the present Halin Village on the south.

2.5.1.6 Extended urban format

Urban morphology

The Pyu Ancient Cities urban design is distinctive and original: high walls with defensive embanked ramparts and massive curved gateways set with heavy iron fixtures to mount wooden doors. At the center of each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is a central palace-citadel with extended ritual, residential and community zones inside and outside the walls. The royal inner city, the outer walls and some of the individual elite structures at all three Pyu Ancient Cities are surrounded by at least one moat which served multiple functions: defence, transport and irrigation. Within the walled areas and beyond was an extensive network of canals utilizing gravity flow during times of flood and drought. These walls had multiple functions: physical protection, water management and a mixture of Indic cosmology and localized animistic and fertility beliefs. Their dimensions are impressive, meriting note for example by Chinese emissaries that these walls in combination with the enclosures areas easily ensured that royal troops could withstand an extended siege. These immense walls may have been quickly raised, but new sections were added as needed, additions being made to accommodate seasonal flood and the growing population and economic prosperity.

The Pyu Ancient Cities combined an understanding of the environment, organization of agricultural and commodity production with institutional processes augmenting the social and religious hierarchy. Given the differences in hydrology, natural resources and strategic locations along the Ayeyarwady river, the urban morphology of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra differs in the shape and size of each city but they have in common the massive walls, gateways, citadel-palaces, extended urban zones and irrigated terrains that typify all three Pyu ancient cities.

City walls and embankments

The three Pyu Ancient Cities are each enclosed by a massive city wall, curvilinear or rectilinear with rounded corners with sections, such as seen on the southeast side of Sri Ksetra, of three thick walls and intermediary moats. The circumference of each of the three Pyu cities is substantial: at Halin, a 5.4 square kilometer area is enclosed by the rectangular wall with rounded corners.

The ancient brick-walled city at Halin is remarkably large: nearly 3.2 kilometers from north to south and 1.6 kilometers from east to west, encompassing a total area of more than 500 hectares. The

walls have crumbled down and the debris strewn about almost at ground level. Traces of a moat are seen on all sides except the south. In excavations at Halin, some parts of the southern fortification were exposed and it was found that the wall has a breadth of 9.02 meters with 35 courses of bricks *in situ* in its northern face and 21 courses in its southern face. The bricks were laid in mud mortar. The adjacent stratifications show that the wall is supported by a thick deposit of filling from the interior as a rampart, a construction technique used again in the much later Mandalay palace fort wall built in the middle of the 19th century CE. The alignment of the southern wall was found to have a curve at the south-eastern corner. Here the breadth of the fortification is only 14.9 meters with 8 courses of bricks intact. The inner face of the curve has a guard room measuring 4.6 x 4.5 meters. It may be generalized from the available evidence that the fortifications assume a rectangular with inside corners rounded and guard room attached inside the curves.

Gateways

The gateway design of the Pyu cities was a distinctive innovation where long curved and at times angled brick arms funnelled traffic into a narrow opening within the enclosing wall. The funnel-shaped opening, in many cases had rectangular or square guardhouses on the inner curve allowed rapid closure of the massive gates set with iron fixtures in the openings in the walls.



GATEWAY HL-33 (HALIN)

Systematic excavations at Halin from 1962 to 1967 CE shed further light on the urban morphology of the ancient site. As at Beikthano and the palace-citadel at Sri Ksetra, the north-south axis is inclined slightly to the west. Contemporary Chinese annals mention a Pyu city, presumably Halin, with twelve gates, three of which have been excavated to date. The gates are massive, with walls curving inwards to form two parallel arms flanking the long funnel-like passage leading to the interior of the city.

Palace-citadels

Since 1905 CE, the rectangular shape of the eroded brick walled palace-citadel of Halin has been identified and recorded through archaeological excavation. Its interior includes the walls of platforms, earthen ramparts of a reservoir, and a well. Close to the western palace wall there is a now-dry stream, which once passed across the middle portion of the city. One of the excavations in the palace area

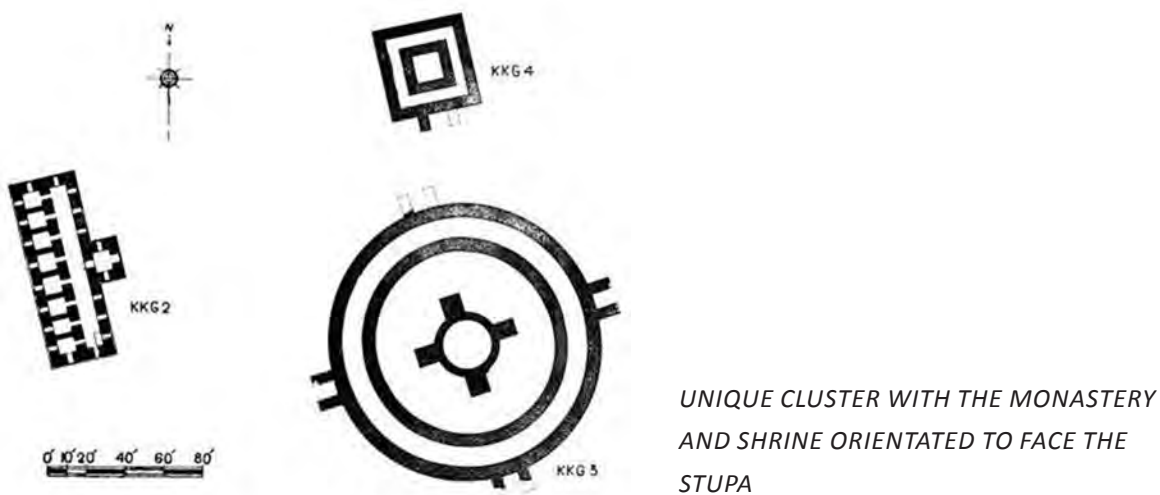
unearthed a huge memorial-type hall, or *Pyu-taik*, with a high brick platform and 84 wooden pillars, with artifacts such as pottery, terracotta beads, semi-precious stone beads, silver coins, iron implements, flat terracotta disks. Bones of humans and animals were recorded. *Pyu-taik* which translates roughly as “brick enclosures of the Pyu” are a unique, distinctive and characteristic features of Pyu ancient settlements.

2.5.2 BEIKTHANO

2.5.2.1 Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Stupa and stupa-like structures

The *stupas* and *stupa*-like structures of the Pyu Ancient Cities demonstrate multiple routes of interchange with the *stupa* traditions of Maharashtra and Gujarat, the northwest India *stupas* of Taxila, probably reaching the Pyu via the south India *stupas* of Amaravati Nagarjunakonda and the Andhra coast. The largest *stupa* is located in the northern sector of Beikthano adjacent to a massive monastery and shrine. These three monuments form a unique cluster with the monastery and shrine orientated to face the *stupa*.



Monumental religious and monastic architecture

The religious and monastic architecture of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is distributed in clusters of ancient remains of buildings across the area enclosed by the outer brick city walls. In addition at each city, there are significant additional clusters of ancient religious monuments and monastic structures outside the city walls. At Beikthano, for example, there are noteworthy groupings of buildings: a significant Buddhist cluster contains a large circular stupa, a brick monastery, and a brick shrine all dated to the 2nd to 3rd century CE. Another building cluster is located along the southern partition wall, a long wall extending south from the central palace-citadel where carbonized wood samples yielded dates of 180 BCE- 260 CE and 100 BCE-390 CE. These monumental clusters may have been supported by, and are often located within, the many small villages and hamlets enclosed by the massive city wall.

Memorial Halls and Ritual Structures

Many of the memorial halls also used and decorative semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks (discussed in relation to Criterion iv) with examples seen at Beikthano (KKG-9, KKG-11, KKG-12, KKG-14, KKG-18, BTO-5, BTO-8, BTO-9, BTO-10, BTO-16 and BTO-37).

2.5.2.2 Inscriptions in Pyu script associated with religious establishments

The earliest paleographic record from the Pyu Ancient Cities is an inscribed sealing fragment of a terracotta lamp reading ‘*samgha siri*’ found in a Beikthano monastery compound. The letters of this short inscription are in an early Brahmi style dated to the 2nd-3rd century CE. A number of bricks found at Beikthano bear the imprints of stamps, seals or free hand lettering.

2.5.2.3 Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments

Bronze Buddha image



At Beikthano, where for many years an imageless cult was thought to have existed, excavation of a bronze Buddha image (12.5 centimeters high) from BTO-13 inside the Beikthano wall has shown that at least in its later phases, images of the Buddha were part of ritual usage. The BTO-13 image depicts the Buddha seated in *Pralambanasana* or ‘European style’ with both legs hanging, the right hand raised in *Vitarka mudra* and the left hand resting on the knee.

BRONZE BUDDHA IMAGE FROM BO-13 (BEIKTHANO)

2.5.2.4 Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production

Beikthano, for example, is located in fertile plain of the Yin valley and its numerous tributaries as they descended from Pegu Yoma. The walled site Beikthano lay the at the centre of an extensive hydraulic system serving not only those within the city walls but also villages radiating out into the extensive alluvial soils around the sites. Beikthano, for example, is located in the fertile plain of the Yin valley and its numerous tributaries as they descended from Bago Yoma mountain range. The walled site Beikthano lay at the center of an extensive hydraulic system serving not only those within the city walls but also villages radiating out into the extensive alluvial soils around the sites. The largest economic undertakings of which evidence survives today at the three Ancient Pyu cities of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are the many canals, moats and tanks which were integrated into the development of the urban sites and were an indispensable feature of the irrigated rice lands and economic prosperity. With

increasing production came, storage facilities for rice, and commodity specialization. Manufacturing included salt-making particularly at Halin and Beikthano and abundant iron production at Sri Ksetra. Many other commodities such as terracotta votive tablets, terracotta urns, domestic pottery, beads, and especially silver coins in full, half and quarter sizes were produced. Many of these were used in cyclic processes of celebration with others traded over the whole of mainland Southeast Asia in exchange for exotic goods from other regions.

2.5.2.5 Manufacturing areas and commodity production

Terracotta burial urn

The finely crafted terra cotta burial urns, such as those from Beikthano are one of the defining features of the Pyu Ancient Cities, and establish an incontrovertible link between them. Though urn burials occur in Thailand that are contemporary with the later-phases of Pyu culture, they lack the highly specialised attributes of Pyu urn manufacture. Indeed, the very highest standards in pottery making were reached by the Pyu, and in the case of urns, by the Beikthano craftsmen. Their burial urns were unglazed and unslipped red wares, with thin-walled heavy based forms resembling metallic shapes. The space under the upper rim of the most elaborate burial urns was decorated with figures of flying birds in high relief, indicating the potters' expertise in creating striking decorations.



TERRACOTTA URN (BEIKTHANO)

2.5.2.6 Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

Beikthano (95°22'50"E, 20°0'15.73" N) is about 18 kilometers west of Taungdwingyi Township with the walled site immediately north of the village of Kokkogwa, with the village of Innywagyi on the northwest and the Shweyaungdaw stupa on the northeast just outside of the city wall. The ancient city commands the fertile rice and garden cropping lands of the Yin Valley as it widens out into a basin on the east of the city, an area of *circa* 2294 square kilometers. The area is rich in river borne sediments for cultivation and suitable clays to produce terracotta goods ranging from simple pots to elaborate drum-shaped urns. The walls form a three-sided rectangular area with rounded corners surrounding the site on the north, south and west which aligns neatly with the watershed bracketed by the Yin and Sadoun River on the north and the Yanpe Rivers and its many feeder streams on the south. While in some sections, the walls are still almost two meters high, in other parts they have been eroded through continued cultivation. The numerous canals within this watershed additionally draw from and drain into the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lakes, such as the Inyawagyi on the west, In-gyi, Gyogya-kan and Kokkogwa-in lakes and ponds and two additional lakes known as Atwin Thauktawkan (inside lakes for drinking water) and Apyin Thauktawkan (outside lake for drinking water) thought to have been part of the original water supply of the city.

2.5.2.7 Extended urban format

Urban morphology

City walls and embankments

The ancient brick-walled city of Beikthano, credited as the earliest city in Myanmar traditional cultural chronologies, is shaped more nearly like a square. Its north-south length is nearly 3 kilometers and its east-west length is 2.8 kilometers long. The whole walled area of Beikthano city is some 900 hectares in area. The brick fortification walls encompass the city area on the north, east and south sides, and presumably also on the west although the western wall has not yet been confirmed by archaeological excavation and may never have been constructed as this side of the city is bounded by two large lakes. The eastern side is 3 kilometers long while north and south side are 5.7 kilometers long. The whole western wall (if it ever existed) and a small portion of south-west corner had probably been eroded by the floods of the Yanpe stream and the two lakes, the Ingyi and Gyogyarkan, situated close to the low-lying western edge of the city area. The city wall is shaped more or less like a rhombus with its extent eastern side declined 13 degrees westward. The southern corners have very smooth bends whereas at the north-eastern corner the wall takes a sharp turn due west. The northern wall does not run straight from east to west but dips slightly southward at the midpoint of its length. The eastern side had suffered some damage due to the quarrying of bricks, several decades ago, for the construction of the motor road from Taungdwingyi to Magwe and the railway embankment for a projected line, later abandoned. Remaining of east wall is a low ridge. The north and south walls have eroded by natural decay but still stand to an average height of about 1.8 meters above the ground level.

Gateways

The gateways at Beikthano also curve gradually inwards with the arms or ramparts on either side of the entrance passage extending to approximately 7 meters. The charred remains of a wooden gate in each of the passages flanked by the arms were found together with rusted iron sockets used to suspend the large wooden doors. Iron fittings also include long strips and round bosses which would have been used to strengthen the massive doors.

Palace-citadels

The Beikthano palace-citadel was surrounded by ritual monuments as well as residential and storage buildings. The slightly rhomboid Beikthano palace-citadel (450 x 360 meters) is enclosed with a 2.17 meter thick wall. When the eastern wall was excavated at its midpoint, a square gate was unearthed with sentry recesses constructed in each of arms of the outer gateway. Two huge sandstone blocks each bearing in high relief a pair of human feet were found just outside this gate and although only the feet remain, their size and location suggest that these were door-guardians or *dvarapala*, originally larger than life-size.

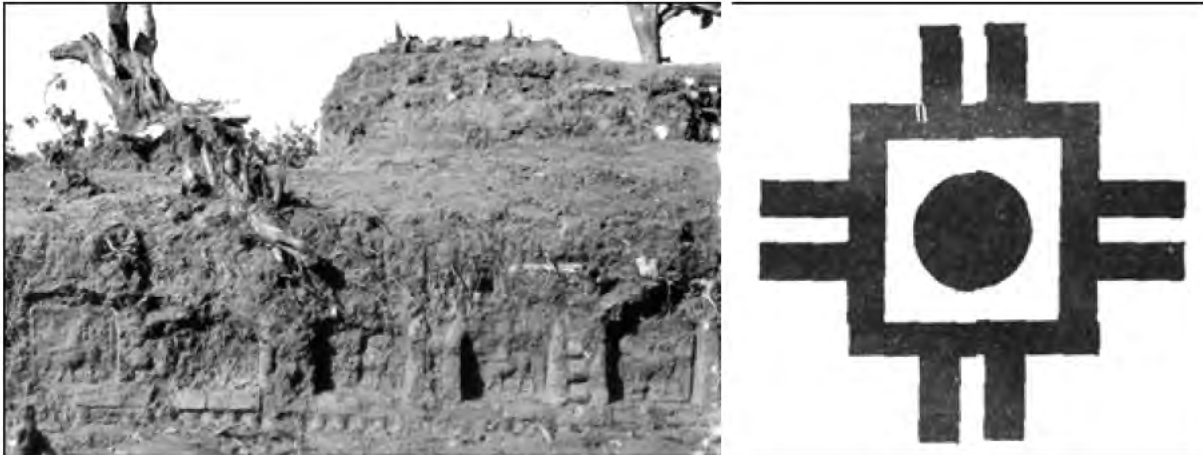
2.5.3 SRI KSETRA

2.5.3.1 Religious monuments and monastic architecture

Stupa and stupa-like structures

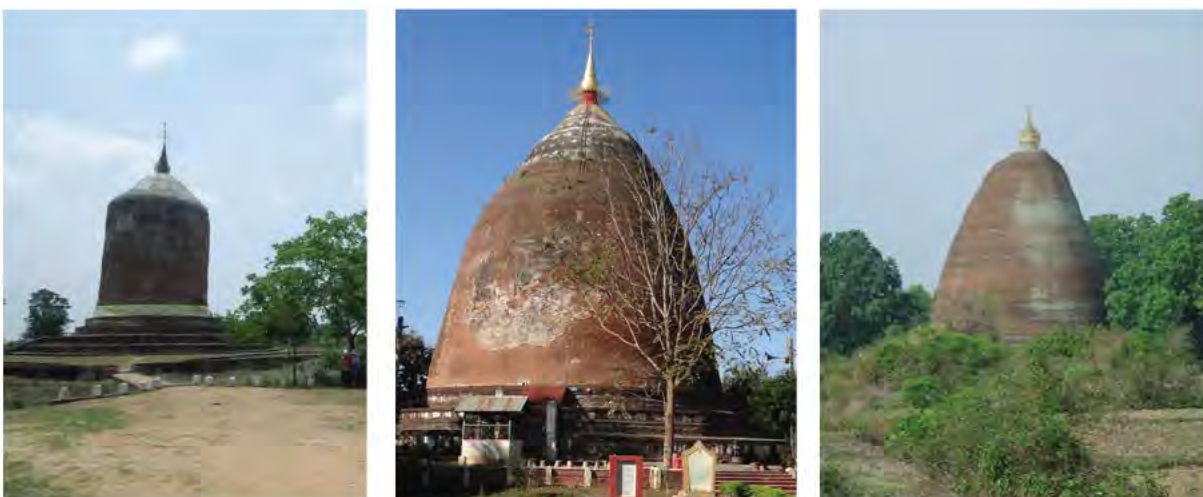
The *stupa*-like buildings of Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra are rectangular structures with a circular core similar to the great *stupa* at Nalanda and to 2nd - 4th century CE Mora Moradu, Sikrap, and others from Taxila. An example of this type, excavated in 1907 CE and called Gwebindet after a local fruit, is

now known as Ma-thi-gya-gon. The early 20th century excavation of this structure revealed numerous large terracotta plaques with celebratory figures of men on horses and brick extensions illustrated in the plan above. There are numerous other examples of the *stupa*-like structures at all three Pyu Ancient Cities.



MA-THI-GYA-GON, AS FOUND 1907 CE NOTETERRA COTTA PLAQUES IN SITU (SRI KSETRA)

Free-standing huge, brick-built *stupas* characterizes the mature phase of Buddhist architecture especially well-represented at Sri Ksetra, by the Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama *stupas* marking the south, northwest and northeast sides of the Sri Ksetra city wall. The Bawbawgyi located about 250 meters south of the city wall stands 46 meters high. The circular form of the five terraces forming the base supports an early dating for their construction. The notched bricks of its surface testify to the ancient plastering of the surface.



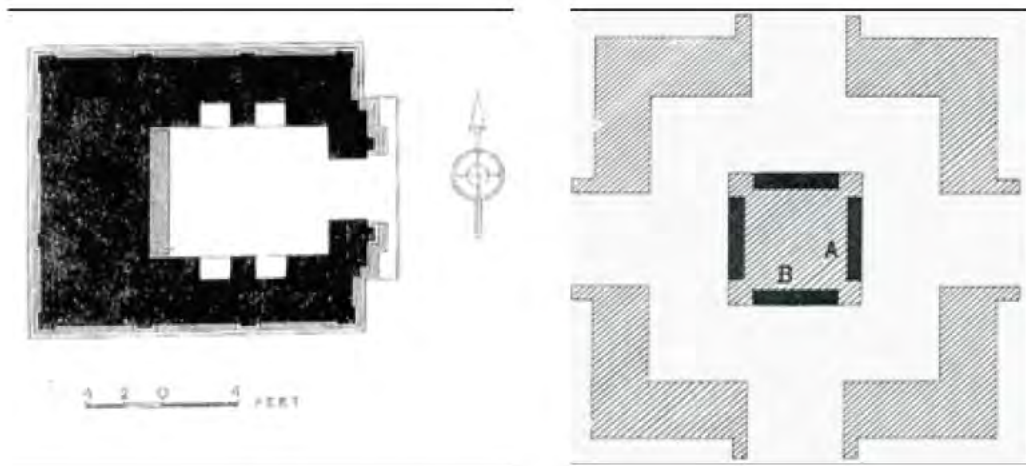
PAYAMA STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

Scholars suggest that these three tall structures at Sri Ksetra may have been enlarged from earlier *stupas* resembling the cylindrical or bulbous relic caskets seen on many of the Pyu terracotta votive tablets (c. 6th to 8th century CE). Many structures at the Pyu Ancient Cities were renovated with *stupas* often being encased with each new patron and so growing larger and taller over the centuries.

Nonetheless, both at Beikthano and at Sri Ksetra, early influences from the Andhra styles of Buddhist architecture are visible, e.g. in the cylindrical *stupas*, *ayaka* platforms, shrines or image halls and the ground plan of the monastery.

Memorial Halls and Ritual Structures

There are other architectural links to Bagan in the late Pyu architecture at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. The examples at Sri Ksetra include several rectangular structures such as the Bebe and Lemyethna where the brick construction methods are similar to those seen in 13th century CE architecture at Bagan. Both the Bebe and Lemyethna, however, also contain massive stone slabs with images of the Buddha carved in relief. The style and certain attributes of these pieces suggest that each may have originated in an earlier structure constructed during the Pyu period which was renovated in the Bagan period.



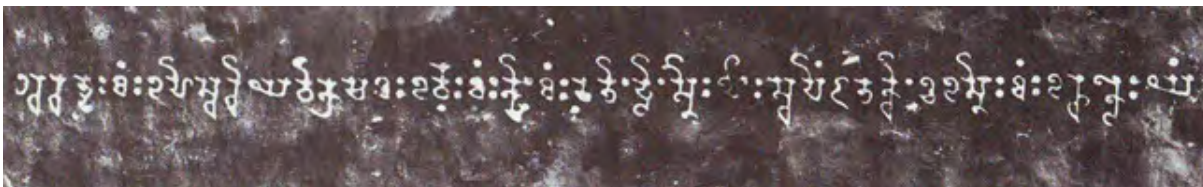
PLAN OF BEBE AND LEMYETHNA (SRI KSETRA)



BEBE RITUAL STRUCTURE(SRI KSETRA)

2.5.3.2 Inscriptions in Pyu script associated with religious establishments

The largest corpus of objects inscribed with the Pyu script comes from Sri Ksetra, with its inscribed stone urns and precious metal artifacts epitomizing the close inter-relationship between Buddhism and kingship in the Pyu culture. The rich royal and religious legacy is illustrated by at least five massive royal stone urns and a treasure in silver and gold found in The only undisturbed relic chamber of Sri Ksetra. It was situated in a ruined stupa platform excavated from a mound ('gon') in the field of a farmer named U Khin Ba. Hence it is known as the Khin Ba Gon. There were two cover slabs, one being a later copy of the above, showing the four Buddhas of the present kalpa (era) in niches along the base of the stupa, plus the fifth or future Buddha, Maitreya. The relic chamber contained the gold, palm-leaf shaped, manuscript plates mentioned above. When the relic chamber was discovered, it was covered with a massive stone slab (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with a sun and crescent moon carved in relief on the top above a cylindrical stupa in a style dated to the late 5th century CE. The stupa has a rectangular harmika (symbolising a box for storing manuscripts) and five-tiered chattravalli (umbrella) with streamers on each side. Two donor figures hold smaller umbrellas.



PYU INSCRIPTION FROM SRI KSETRA



MASSIVE STONE SLABS(SRI KSETRA)

The highly developed nature of Pyu Buddhist knowledge and literacy is most fully revealed by inscriptions on precious metals found at Sri Ksetra. Over twenty-three inscribed, solid gold plates shaped like palm-leaf manuscripts have been found in and near Sri Ksetra, all inscribed with extracts from the Pali canon. The first two were found in 1897 CE at Maungan-gon 11 kilometers south of the outer city wall; each was inscribed with three lines of Pali including the emblematic *Ye dhamma* stanzas associated with conversion of one of the principal disciples of the Buddha and other sacred verses.

2.5.3.3 Monumental, inscribed stone burial urns

Another valuable example in the palaeographic dating of the Pyu script are five royal stone urns found at Sri Ksetra. Four were found in the early 20th century from the area around the tall Payagyi stupa on the northwest side of Sri Ksetra and the fifth was recovered in 1992 from a chamber inside a stupa set within the Hpayataung monastic compound adjacent to Sri Ksetra's central palace-citadel. The most significant aspect of the inscribed stone urns of Sri Ksetra is the sequence of names which creates the first extensive royal genealogy for Sri Ksetra in ca. 4th-6th century CE and possibly throws some light on their rules of succession.



HPAYATAUNG STONE URN FROM STUPA AT SITE HMA-3 (SRI KSETRA)

2.5.3.4 Sculpture and ritual objects enshrined within religious monuments

Sculptures from Halin and Beikthano confirm the complexity of the shared religious traditions among the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

At present the earliest - dated to possibly the 1st to 3rd century CE - sculpture from the three Pyu



HERO STONE WITH THRONE (SRI KSETRA)

Ancient Cities depicts local heroic figures on one face of a stone stele, over 1.5 meters high, recovered at Sri Ksetra near Settaing monastery in an area known as Kyaukkar-thein or 'stone ordination hall' north of the palace-citadel. The reverse side of the stele showing an empty throne and two devotees may have been influenced by the aniconic phases of the Amaravati School of Buddhism in ca. the 2nd century CE. This possibility is strengthened by what appears to be the Buddha's footprints under the throne. All these stylistic elements originated in the Andhra School of Buddhist art but have already acquired a new, Pyu style. Andhra influences are also visible in the stocky turbaned figure on the middle of the obverse, who carries a massive club. This figure is flanked by two turbaned attendants bearing, respectively, the *cakra* and *garuda* (wheel and mythical bird) emblems.

The largest number of sculptures have been found at Sri Ksetra, and of these the great majority are of seated Buddha figures depicted on stone, metal and terra cotta. The finely carved headless Buddha depicted above was found in 1927-28 CE at Kan-wet-gaung-gon south of Bawbawgyi *stupa* at Sri Ksetra. The base of this image is expertly inscribed with a 5th or 6th century CE Pyu and Sanskrit inscription including a Buddhist verse or *sutra* and is thought to refer to negotiation by a 'Wise Master' for a peace agreement between two rulers.

Other reliefs reflect Theravada, Mahayana and Brahmanic elements, thus revealing that various



*KAN-WET-GAUNG-GON BUDDHA IMAGE, SRI KSETRA , C. 5TH/6TH CENTURY,
PEDESTAL INSCRIBED IN SANSKRIT AND PYU*

religious sects existed in the Pyu Ancient Cities. The Pho Khaung Kan relief depicts a seated image of the Buddha in the Pyu style of *Bhumisparsa mudra* with the throne backed by a *makara* reredos and flanked by Bodhisattvas, Brahma and Indra and flying attendant figures. The image can be compared with Post-Gupta schools of Western India, at Aurangabad, Ellora, and Kanheri. There are additional Brahmanic figures from Sri Ksetra such as a rectangular stone slab dated to the early 8th century CE depicting Vishnu standing on a mythical garuda bird with his consort Lakshmi on his left on a double-petalled lotus.

Another stone image dated to c. the 9th century CE shows Vishnu reclining with a lotus emerging



*PHO KHAUNG KAN BUDDHIST RELIEF,
AND RELIEF OF VISHNU AND LAKSHMI (SRI KSETRA)*

from his navel on which Brahma, Shiva and Indra are seated. Other images have been found of the Hindu god Vishnu and the Mahayana female deity Taradevi a piece dated to approximately the 7th century CE. As these examples show, many cults were active at all of the Pyu cities with sculptures documenting both Brahmanic and Buddhist cults particularly in the late Pyu period, from the 7th to 9th century CE. The great majority of sculpture from Sri Ksetra is, however, Buddhist.

As these examples demonstrate, Sri Ksetra is characterised by a large number of massive stone



TARADEVI IMAGE AND IMAGE OF THE BUDDHA, LEMYETHNA, (SRI KSETRA)

sculptures in relief and in the round, many dating to ca. 4th or 5th- 7th century CE. Additional examples include sculptures from Lemyethna, Bebe, East Zegu and the megalithic slabs of Kyaukkar-thein and Tupayon, where pieces include two rows of three slabs each carved with images of the Buddha and attendants.

2.5.3.5 Landscape engineering to enhance agricultural production



STONE BUDDHA RELIEF SCULPTURE ON SLABS KYAUKKAR THEIN (SRI KSETRA)

The most significant factor in the ancient reconfiguration of Pyu rice and garden crop cultivation was the sensitive understanding of the seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi* and *in-aing*) typical of the massive Ayeyarwady basin. They were integrated into the walled landscapes of all three Pyu Ancient Cities. Numerous small rivers and streams flowing into the main river facilitated not only trade and agriculture but also the exploitation of natural ores, stone and clays.

Land within and immediately around the walls of all three Pyu Ancient Cities, in addition to the habitation



PANORAMIC VIEW MYINBAHU HILL RANGE



VIEW FROM TOP OF BAWBAWGYI STUPA

and ritual areas, was devoted to rice cultivation, animal husbandry for agriculture and transport and trees and garden for fuel such as the tamarind (*Tamarindus indicus*) commonly on the edges of paddy land, the sugar, toddy or palmyra palm (*Borassus flabellifer*). Other plants were (and continue) to be used to make weirs, such as *Acacia* and *Euphorbia* among others. Seasonal rainfall cycles together with deforestation and regrowth prompted repeated repair and construction of sections of moats and water channels which collectively supplied significant volumes of water to all three Pyu ancient cities. Archaeological and historical sources suggest that a number of crops were once cultivated in addition to rice, including sesame, millet, pulses and cotton.

As the hydrology, terrain and precipitation vary at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, the detailed landscape engineering was adapted to suit these conditions. While the middle Ayeyarwady basin is arid, the extremely heavy rains of July to October could be equally stressful on cultivation. This is particularly notable at Sri Ksetra where the Myinbahu hills close to the southwest and western walls of the city descend steeply into the flat land of rice cultivation inside and outside the city walls. Multiple retaining walls flank both the western and southern moats, and some ponds and canals of Sri Ksetra. They were a direct result of the need to divert waters in circular directions to reduce erosion. On the east there was a great buffer tank where run-off water from the whole site was seasonally stored before being released into irrigation canals on the east and southern areas of the site. At the same time, the Myinbahu mountain range provided a rich source of high quality stone (illustrated by a large number of Late Palaeolithic stone tools recorded in the transition zone between the Bawbawgyi stupa and the Myinbahu range) and a number of burials urns were interred on these hills. The range was also the source for the massive royal stone urns, “megalithic” thrones and carved stone slabs bearing images of the Buddha set up in rows within the city walls or installed in extramural temples such as the Bebe and Laymyethna.

2.5.3.6 Manufacturing areas and commodity production

Pottery

Terracotta burial urn

Another aspect of the Pyu cyclic processes of celebration at the completion of structures was the internment of numerous terracotta burial urns in the foundation layer of monumental structures. Within the many settlement clusters of the Pyu Ancient Cities, respected deceased religious figures and venerated lay persons were cremated and stored within terracotta urns (15-35 centimeters in height). These ranged from simple bowls to elaborately decorated vessels with knobbed lids. It is possible that, after a suitable number of urns had been amassed and a donor came forward, the construction or renovation of *stupas*, *stupa*-like structures and memorial buildings took place with appropriate religious rituals and social celebration. The practice of placing multiple cremation burials in terra cotta urns in the foundation layer of brick structures was widespread not only within the walls of the three Pyu cities but also in association with the many brick monuments in the extended urban zones around them.



TERRACOTTA BURIAL URNS (LEFT: HALIN RIGHT: SRI KSETRA)

2.5.3.7 Hydrological engineering of the urban setting

Sri Ksetra (95°17'24" E, 18°47'54" N) is about 7 kilometers east of the city of Pyay (Prome) Township where city has long been known as *mye-lat* or middle land between the Dry Zone of Upper Myanmar and the wetter land to the south. Sri Ksetra is located just on the south-western rim of the wide Nawin Valley with its rich soils derived from alluvial deposits providing an area of some 3000 square kilometers of continuous farming land. The walled site of Sri Ksetra , backs against the Myinbahu Range along

which it was possible to trek far along the ridge to the south to the satellite town of Thegon where the brick walls and artefacts testify to the use of this route during the Pyu times. Development of cultivation demanded multiplication of weirs, tanks, dams, and walls at all the three Pyu Ancient cities but particularly at Sri Ksetra which received the highest annual precipitation and the local topography drops sharply from higher to lower terrain. The annual rush of water from the hills down to the flat habitation and cultivation areas of the city demanded repeated constructions along vulnerable sections of the city wall. These were successively conjugated into a series of minor arcs, each less than half the eventual total enclosed area but forming a visible circular ring around the site.

2.5.3.8 Extended urban format

Urban morphology

City walls and embankments

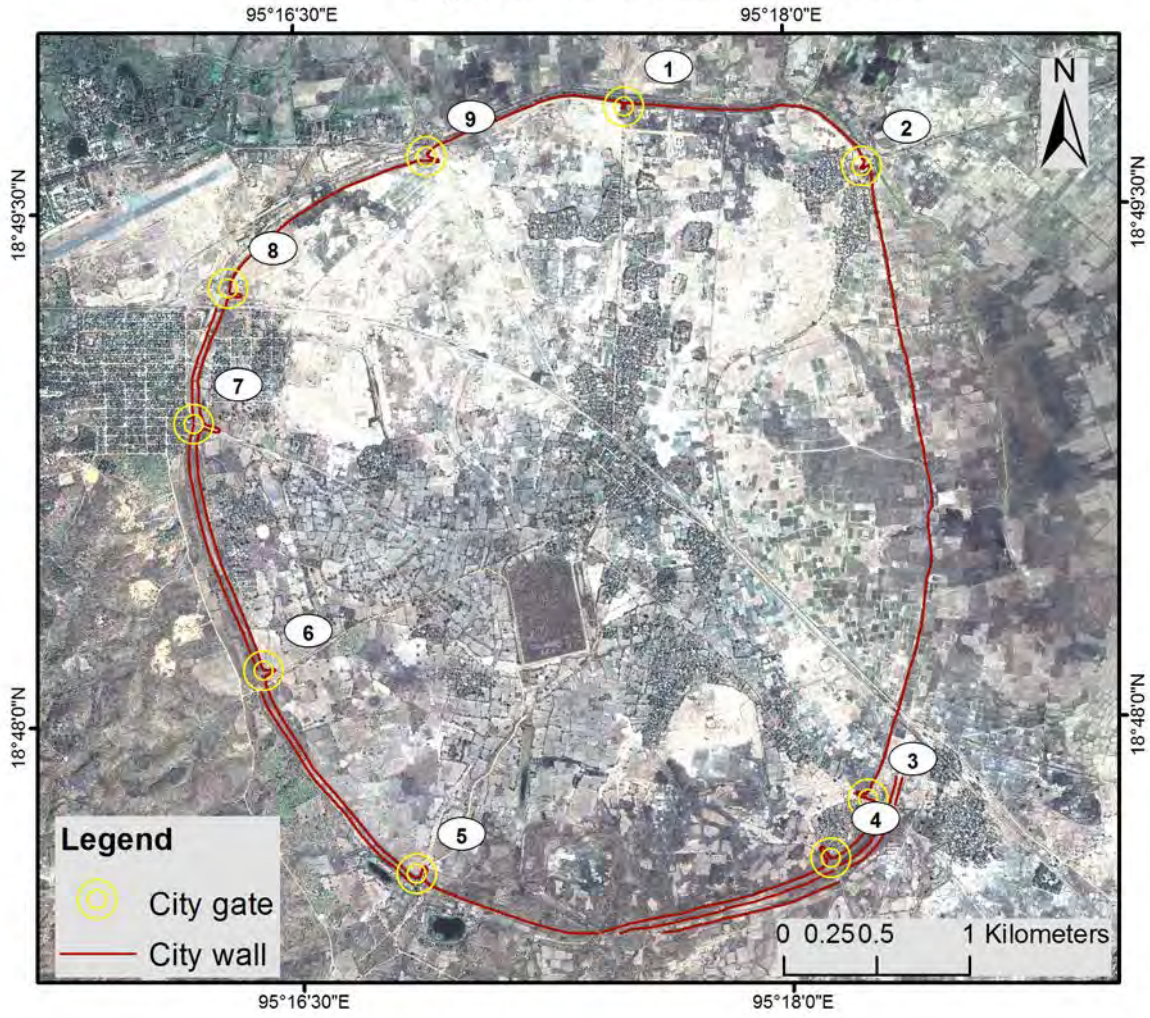
Sri Ksetra, the largest and most elaborately constructed city of the Pyu, lies in the Nawin River valley in the Pyay Township, Pyay District, Bago Region. It is roughly circular in shape, with a north-south diameter of 4.44 kilometers and an east-west diameter of 3.96 kilometers. Its walled area embraced a vast area of 1880 hectares. It is encompassed by a high fortification wall constructed of large, fired bricks, the circumference being 13.68 kilometers long, with triple walls on the southeast side. The walls of Sri Ksetra are well-preserved; some sections of the massive wall still stand to a height of 4.6 meters. Sri Ksetra is located just on the south-western rim of the wide Nawin Valley with its rich soils derived from alluvial deposits providing an area of some 3000 square kilometers of continuous farmland. The walled site of Sri Ksetra is immediately adjacent to the Myinbahu mountain range. From Sri Ksetra it was possible to trek along the ridge to the south to the satellite town of Thegon, where brick walls and artifacts testify to the use of this route during the Pyu times.

Gateways

As at Halin and Beikthano, the Sri Ksetra gates have rounded corners where the fort wall turns inwards to form long barricades on their either side of the entrance passage. Nine gates have been identified to date, their size illustrated by the northwest Shwedaga gate where the arms are a full 68 meters long, each being 4.5 meters wide with a 5.18 metre-wide passageway. Each of the excavated Sri Ksetra gates has a distinctive and evocative traditional name such as Naga-tount (Wiggly Dragon Gate), Shwedaga (Golden Gate), Hmoat-she (Long Gate), Lulin-kyaw (Young Man Pass), Yahanda (Gate of the Enlightened One), and Nat-pauk (Spirit Gate).

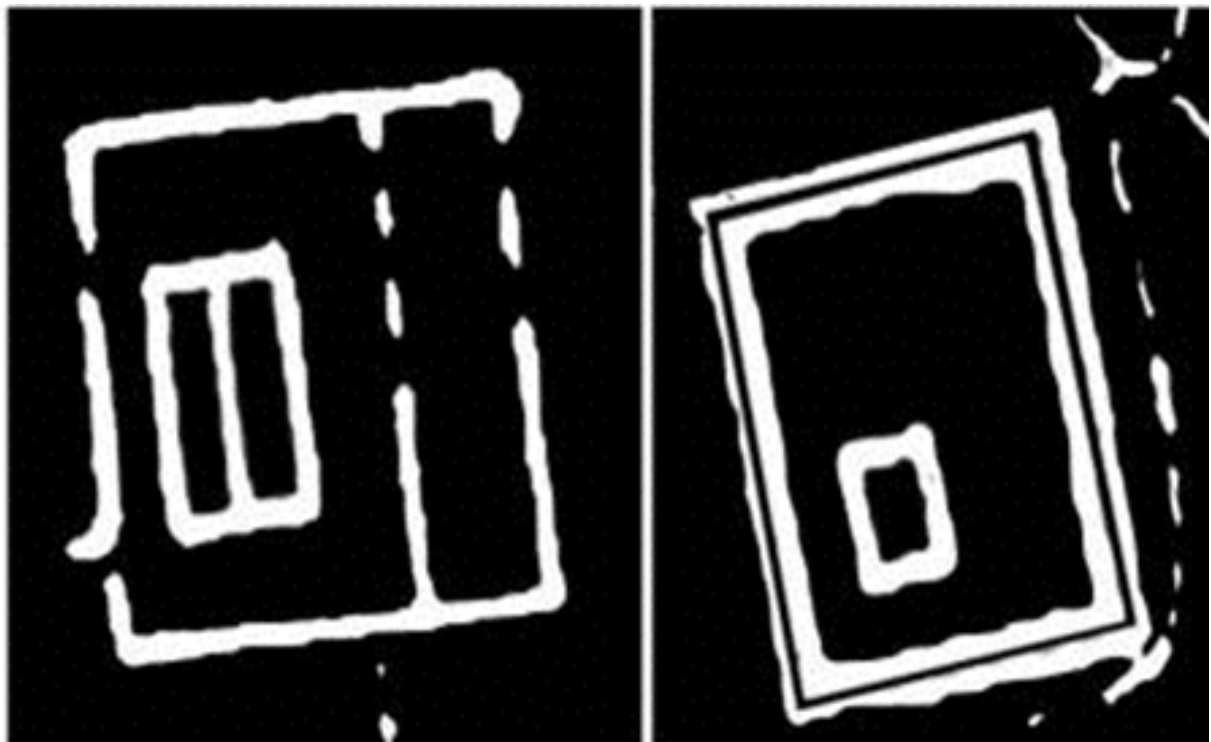
In the south and west side, the slope of the land has brought deposition of thick layers of sand and gravel over the urban structures. The Yahanda and Lulin-kyaw gates on the southwest side of Sri Ksetra, for example, have been filled with overflow silt from drains. These have now been excavated and show evidence of the systematic rebuilding and repair of the gates in ancient times with new features built across the originals on the top of the silt. Another example is the Hmoat-she gateway and its causeway or bridge, which crossed a drainage channel on the western side. This filled on its upstream side, finally silting up the main canal which supplied the water to the moats surrounding the palace-citadel. As these few examples show, repair and change of moats and canals were an on-going part of both the landscape engineering to enhance agricultural productivity and enhancement of the urban infrastructure.

City Walls and Gates: Sri Ksetra



Palace-citadels

At Sri Ksetra the palace-citadel measures (575 x 375 meters). A clearly marked enclosing moat linked to many radiating and concentric canals demonstrates the sacred role of the palace-citadel at the center of the microcosm common to Buddhist and Brahmanic cosmology. The high brick-walled palace construction is slightly inclined in a northwest to southeast direction. Some twenty locations within the palace site have been excavated since 1908-09 CE, yielding tangible evidence of the palace walls and gates. The most recent excavations demonstrated the numerous levels layers of successive structures within the palace-citadel as well as a corner watch tower. As at Beikthano, excavation of the palace gateway unearthed large sandstone statues of *dvarapala* or guardian figures. The location of all three Pyu palaces near the center of the city provides a prototype for subsequent urban centers from Bagan (9th to 13th century CE) to the last royal city, the 19th century CE Mandalay.



PALACE-CITADEL PLANS (LEFT: BEIKTHANO RIGHT: SRI KSETRA)

Pyu-taiks

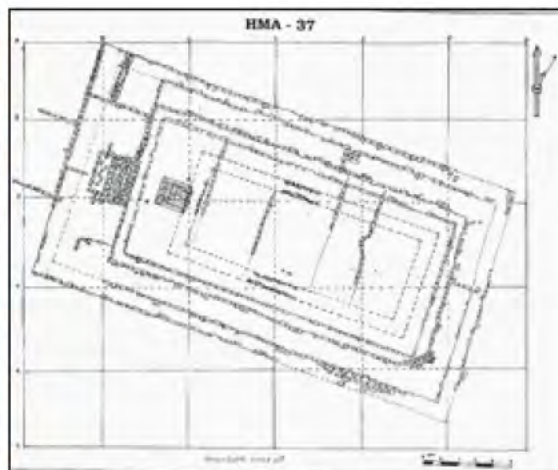
Other elite walled zones similar in size to the palace-citadels are found on the northeast, northwest and south outside the Sri Ksetra city walls. These are *Pyu-taik* community memorial halls, analogous to those found at Beikthano, but larger and more elaborated. The Sri Ksetra *Pyu-taik* contain corner and central structures forming a quincunx likened, as with the palace-citadels, to the sacred Mt. Meru and the four surrounding islands. While this cosmological concept is South Asian in inspiration, the expansion of the urban zones such as seen at Sri Ksetra in its *Pyu-taik*, associated with massed urn burials and sometimes with great *stupas*, represents an innovative development of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Excavation at the Payama *Pyu-taik*, to the northeast of the Sri Ksetra city wall, yielded close to forty burial urns, a number of bronze images of the Buddha and one of a Bodhisattva, a finely made bronze bell (28 centimeters in diameter), and a unique set of five bronze figures (dancers and musicians) recalling a Pyu diplomatic mission to the Tang Court in 802 CE, when, according to Chinese records,

the Pyu mission was accompanied by a troupe of dancers and musicians. The Chinese Chronicles described in great detail the (22) instruments played by the musicians, their chants, the costumes and jewellery worn and the dances. This is the first recorded instance of Myanmar music and dance. Other evidence is provided by a set of small bronze figurines of a traverse flute player, a drummer, a cymbalist, a dancer and a smaller figure of a clown.



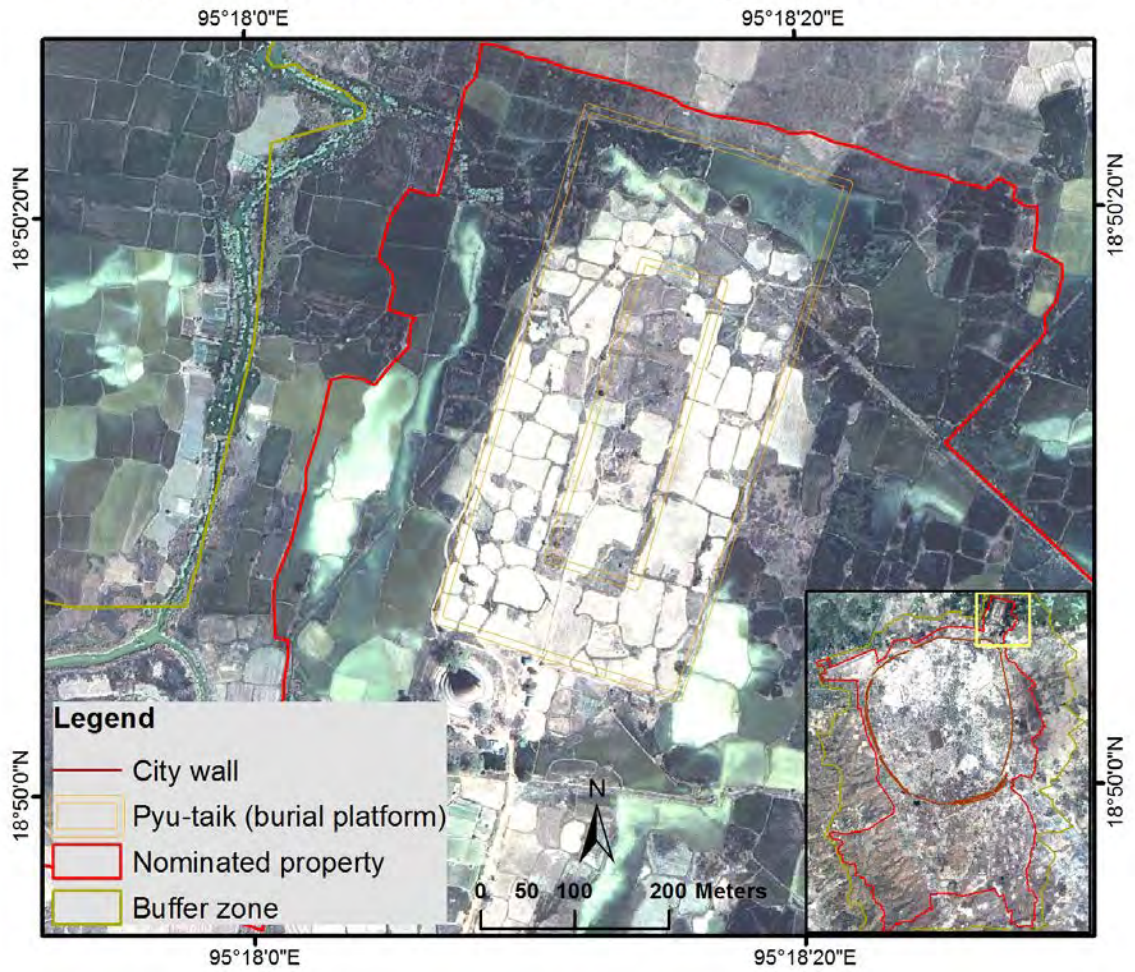
BRONZE MUSICAL TROUPE (SRI KSETRA)

The numerous *Pyu-taik* outside the south wall of Sri Ksetra are flanked on their north end by two distinctive circular sacred ponds and thousands of cremated burials in urns were excavated here in the 1920s CE. The *Pyu-taik* may have been zones of possibly elite ritual, but were certainly also loci of residential and community use, as well as burial. The practice of cremation, the deposition of the ashes, bones and earth in urns, which were in turn placed in groups inside or near monumental structures, was to remain a major feature common to all three cities throughout the one thousand years of archaeological evidence of the Pyu Ancient Cities. The *Pyu-taik* highlight the way the Pyu Ancient Cities assimilated and expanded concepts from South Asia to garner populist support across all sectors of the population of the Pyu Ancient Cities.



PYU-TAIK MEMORIAL HALL HMA-37 NORTHEAST SIDE (SRI KSETRA)

Payama Pyu-taik, Northeast of City Wall: Sri Ksetra

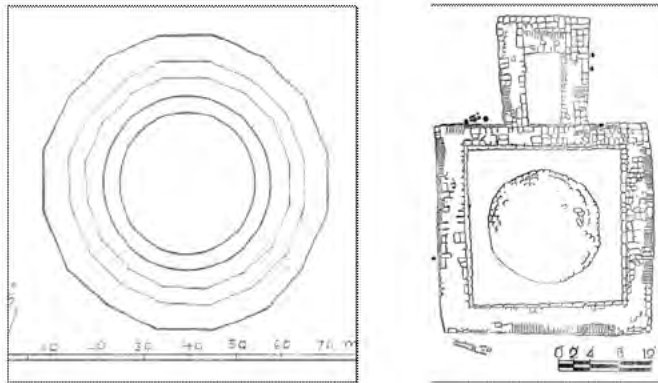


2.6 Statement of Authenticity

The authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to be found in the architectural form and design of unaltered and still-standing monumental structures and urban precincts; a continuous tradition of the use and function of the property's sites of Buddhist veneration; enduring traditions and techniques of agricultural and production management systems, the origins of which are visible in the historic landscape and which continue to be practiced among the local community; the original location and setting of the cities as verified by archaeological research and which remains largely unchanged since the end of historic urbanized settlement 1000 years ago; the materials and substance of the excavated artifacts from the sites, sourced locally and manufactured on-site, and the spirit and feeling of the three ancient cities which throughout the history of Myanmar and until the present day continues to inspire pilgrimage.

Form and design

The authenticity of the form and design of the attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the unaltered architectural edifices and structures (unexcavated, excavated and still-standing) of the early Buddhist monastic communities and the intact urban morphology.



STUPA (PAYAMA, SRI KSETRA) AND STUPA-LIKE STRUCTURE (KKG-14, BEIKTHANO)

Religious architecture

The authenticity of the form and design of the religious monuments is very high. This is particularly the case with the major stupas, which remain largely intact. A number of the stupas have been enlarged successively through later historic periods which can be considered as part of the historical and social significance of the buildings and their veneration as living religious sites. Since then, subsequent conservation work in the modern era have not substantially altered the form or design of the structures.



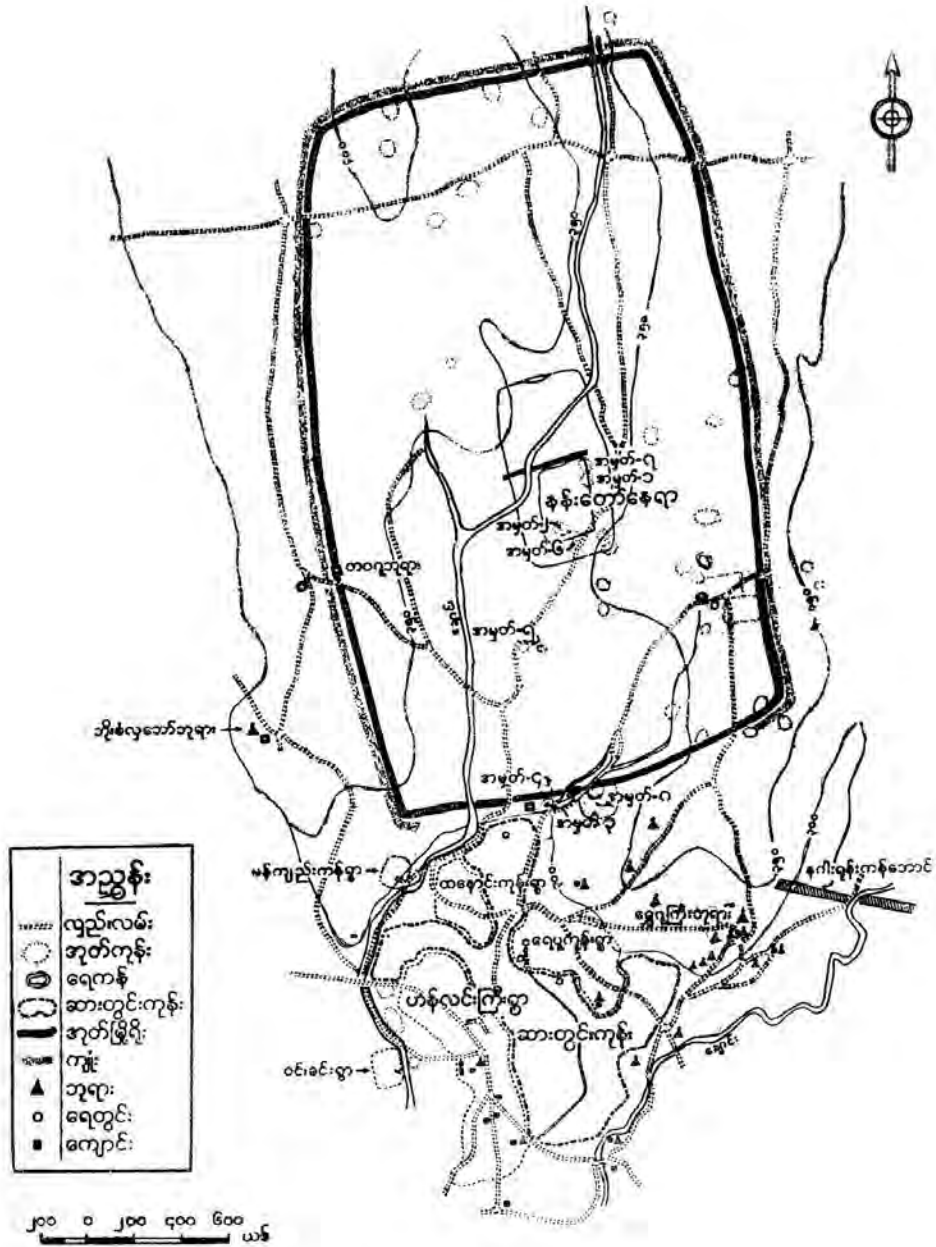
BAWBAWGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

Urban morphology

The authenticity of the form and design of the urban morphology of the Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the archaeologically-intact nature and earliest-known date, confirmed by C14 (refer to Table of C14 Dates in section 2.a) of the standing and excavated structural remains, which exhibit all features comprising the innovative urban morphology characteristic of Pyu Ancient Cities and subsequently of other, later Southeast Asia cities of the extended urban format pioneered by the Pyu: moats, walls, ramparts, gates, palace/administrative complexes, royal inscriptions indicative of a hierarchical system of city administration, and a range of public and social utilities.

Aerial imagery shows that the overall urban layouts of the three cities are exceptionally legible. The moats, walls, ramparts and gates in particular are well-preserved and retain a high degree of authenticity in terms of form and design. The characteristic funnel-shaped gate structures in particular retain their design as per evidence provided by historic documentation. The architectural layout, foundations and even architectural components of other key monuments such as the palaces are also undisturbed from their original design. Even though certain areas of the historic cities are overgrown with vegetation which makes them hard to read when on the site, they remain relatively untouched by development activities, and a significant number of mounds remain unexcavated, so the respective architectural and archaeological remains retain their original design and form.

ဟန်လင်းကြီးမြို့မြေပုံ ၁၉၆၃-၆၄



ပုံ ၁။ ဟန်လင်း၌ ၁၉၆၃-၆၄ ခုနှစ်အတွင်း တူးဖော်သည့်နေရာများပြသောမြေပုံ

PLAN OF HALIN SHOWING EXCAVATED SITES IN 1963-64

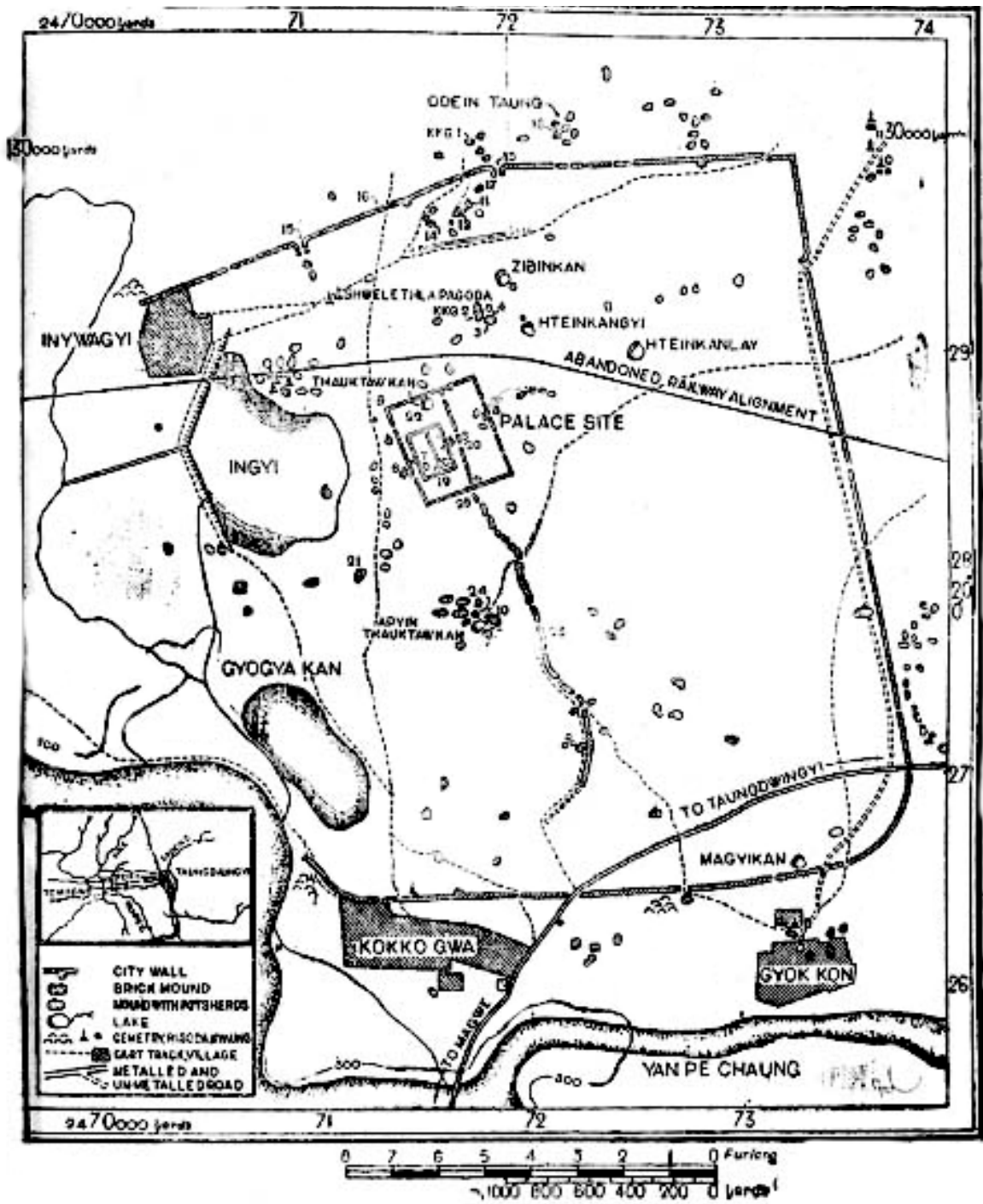
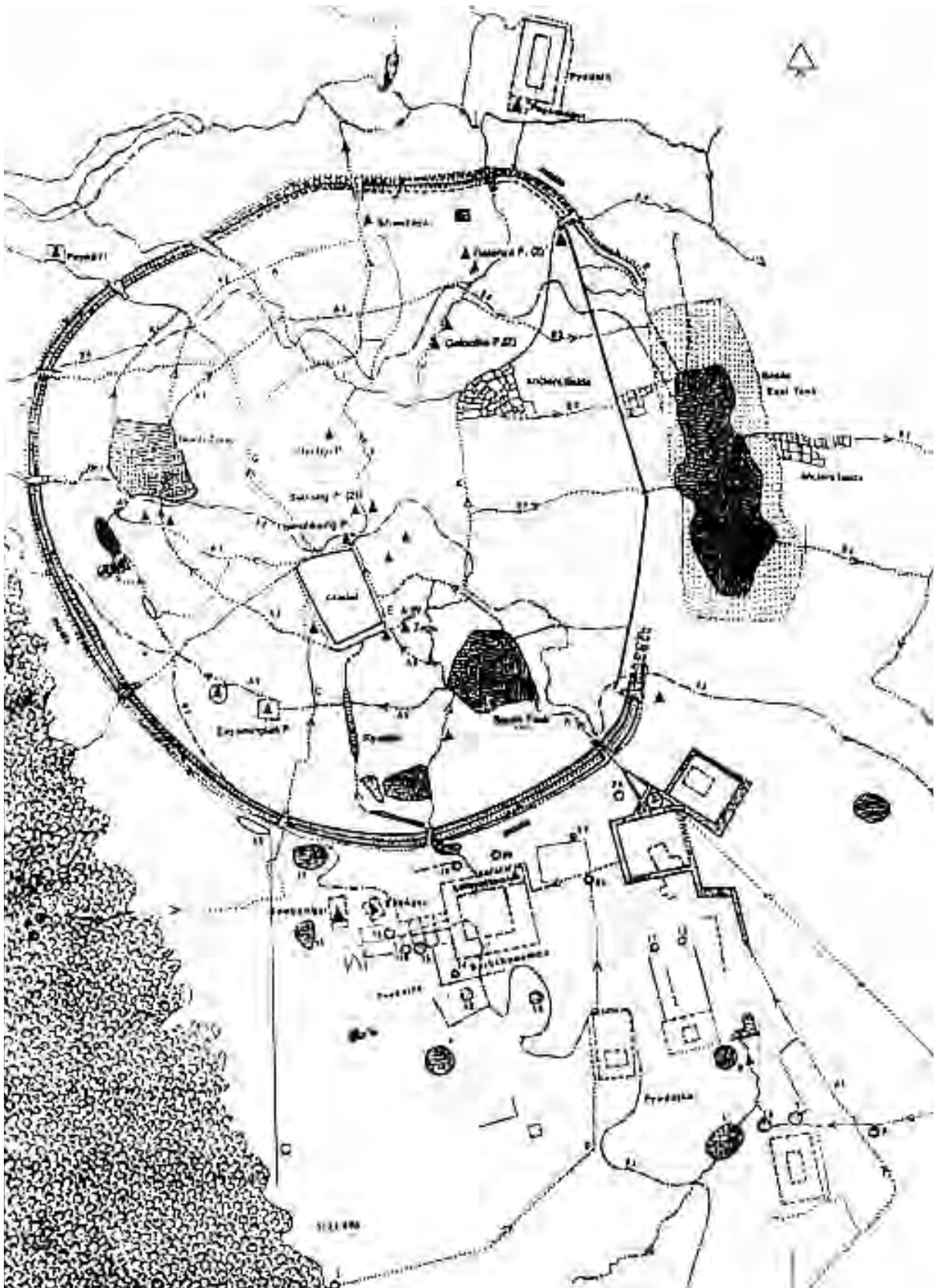


Fig. 1.—Map of Beikthano-myo (Vishnu City).

PLAN OF BEIKTHANO



PLAN OF SRI KSETRA

Use and function

The authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is demonstrated by the continuity of veneration of Pyu-era stupas at the Pyu Ancient Cities, a practice unbroken since Pyu times which keeps alive one of the central functions of these first-ever Buddhist religious complexes in Southeast Asia.



MONKS ROBES TIED AROUND BASE OF BAWBAUNGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA) AND PROCESSION OF CONTEMPORARY DEVOTEES, ATTESTING TO THE CONTINUED VENERATION OF PYU-ERA RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS

Authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued maintenance and repair of religious buildings over time, and in the case of stupas often involving enlargement, encasing earlier constructions within new, and larger structures. The visible form of Kyet-gaung-gon stupa at Sri Ksetra for example, dates to the Bagan era but encloses a Pyu-era stupa as proven by the finding of characteristic Pyu finger-marked bricks.



PYU FINGER-MARKED BRICK OF ASHOKAN STANDARD DIMENSIONS

The authenticity of the use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued use of the agricultural field systems, established by the Pyu, to produce rice and a variety of dry season crops, particularly sesame and legumes which were also staples of Pyu agricultural production. The continued functioning of this agricultural field system is made possible by the upkeep of the dams, reservoirs, tanks, weirs, channels, and canals first constructed by the Pyu to collect and hold water and to channel it to agricultural fields as well as into the inner cities. These hydrological features are still functioning at all three Pyu Ancient Cities, where the present-day local population continues the pattern of agricultural practices established by the Pyu.



*SECTION OF OUTER MOAT SRI KSETRA, EAST OF YAHANDA GATE, COOL SEASON CULTIVATION FLOWERS
KNOWN AS MAYMYO-PAN USED AS A RELIGIOUS OFFERING*

This modern-day continuity sustains the long-lasting use and function of Pyu Ancient Cities throughout their long 1,000 year period of occupation. This is evidenced by the successive phases of construction seen for example at the recently excavated gate on the northeast of Beikthano where two urns were found in the upper but not in the lower layer. At Sri Ksetra, recent excavations within the palace-citadel (HMA-44, HMA-45 and HMA-48, HMA-49) have highlighted the succession of the city's rulers in finds of two urns in the upper layers of the excavation but none in the lower layers, along with multiple strata of chambered structures and the foundations of a watch tower on the southeast of the palace compound.

Traditions and techniques

Commodity and material culture production

The authenticity of the on-going traditions and techniques of Pyu commodity and material culture production as a continuation of their historical antecedents is attested to by archaeological, historical, and ethnographic evidence.

The most specific evidence for the authenticity of local production is fact that the mines and quarries have been identified, located within the nominated property's buffer zone, from which materials were sourced locally for the manufacture of objects characteristic of Pyu material culture, made of gold, silver, and precious and semi-precious stones. Some of these mines and quarries are still in use today. Of particular note in this respect is the continued local production of beads made from the fossil wood, using Pyu-era designs, which are used as talismans by the nearby Chin minority group who traditionally link their ancestry to the Pyu.

The authenticity of local production of the ubiquitous and most distinctive item of Pyu material culture – Buddhist votive tablets – comes from terracotta molds for the making of these tablets excavated near the central citadel-palace of Sri Ksetra. Votive tablets are still produced today, from time to time, by local monasteries for distribution to pilgrims who come to venerate the ancient Pyu sites.

The authenticity of the evidence from the Pyu era for cotton weaving is attested by the quantities of large terracotta loom weights excavated from the sites, particularly from Beikthano. The region today is skill known for the quality of its cotton weaving.

Associated spatially as well as functionally with the continuing agricultural practices discussed above are specific traditions and techniques of specialized production which emerged in the Pyu era and which continues to be practiced until today, completing the evidence for the authenticity in the use and function of the Pyu agrarian landscape. These practices include: the production of salt essential for the preservation of surplus agriculture and for the production of a variety of food products; the making of stamp-designed pottery used to process, package, and store these products; and the construction of the ubiquitous large ox-carts with their heavy-spoke wheels used to transport harvested produce to market.



SALT PRODUCTION AT HALIN VILLAGE

The archaeological evidence for the authenticity of Pyu-era salt production is demonstrated by the excavated remains of Pyu-era salt production facilities located with the nominated property at Halin.

The continued historical authenticity of this use is testified by 11th to 13th century CE Bagan inscriptions mentioning salt-rich fields at Halin and the possibility of the collection of unrefined salt from fields adjacent to hot springs.

Ethnographically, traditional salt production continues today at Halin, both for local consumption and commercial sale. Salty sand, sourced from hot springs near the ancient city's southern wall, is used to make a traditional soap for bathing and locally-produced salt is commonly used to dry fish and to produce *ngapi*, a fermented fish paste. This popular product, made from Ngayan fish, a local species, is the specialty of a village adjacent to the Ngayan-patoe monastery on the north edge of the Halin buffer zone. The paste is sold in large, locally-made earthenware jars manufactured at a well-known, still-functioning kiln on the banks of the Ayeyarwady River not far from Halin.

Location and setting

Today the intact condition of the original setting of the Pyu Ancient Cities is still evident. All three cities continue to be located in agricultural areas, particularly Beikthano and Halin which are relatively isolated and thus undisturbed by modern development. Even Sri Ksetra, which is now adjacent to present-day city of Pyay, the urban developments are concentrated only on the western flank of the ancient city, and are low-rise and low-density in character. The agricultural land and character of the site continues to be largely intact.

Although there have been natural fluctuations in the ecology, the authenticity of this setting can be seen in the continuity of the rural settlement pattern, vegetation and skillful management of seasonal ponds (*in-gyi*) and temporary weirs. The natural constraints and adaptations supported by social cooperation and cultural practices such as village patronage of monasteries have shaped and maintained the relationship of the environment and man-made adaptations which gave rise to the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

The agricultural productivity of the Pyu Ancient Cities relied upon the integration of the manmade moats, tanks and other structures with natural hydrological features such as seasonal lakes (*in-gyi*),



IN-GYI OR SEASONAL LAKE (BEIKTHANO)

Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



streams and rivers which enabled year-round agricultural production. At Halin, the north to south flow of the water courses was mirrored in the long rectangular shape of the city wall, diverting flow to cross through the city. At Beikthano the west to east moats and canals tie into the natural hydrology of the Yin, Sadoun and Yanpe streams flowing west to the Ayeyarwady. At Sri Ksetra, the water flow from the Myinbahu range on the southwest to the flat terrain inside the site was channeled into multiple moats to carry off flood excess and bring water to the rice fields within and around the walls of the city. All of these landscape engineering features and their relationship to one another have been identified on-the-ground and confirmed by aerial photography ground survey, and archaeological excavation.

Materials and substance

The authenticity of the materials and substance of Pyu Ancient Cities is mainly linked to the strict use of brick in the maintenance of the built structures. The use of brick as a permanent material, marking a significant transformation from the earlier indigenous wooden architecture tradition, has allowed for the material authenticity of the Pyu monuments to be preserved to a high degree.

The construction of the brick-built Pyu Ancient Cities was supported by the historic industrial-scale production of the huge quantities of standardized bricks, in specialized forms, which was needed to build and maintain the many monumental structures and massive walls of the cities.

The production of bricks, with clays sourced from the sedimentary layering of the middle Ayeyarwady River Basin and utilizing Pyu-era updraft kiln technology, which has continued in the vicinity of the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout history until today has provided the requisite brick material of compatible quality to maintain the authentic architectural fabric of the historic buildings and structures.

The authenticity of the form and design of the bricks used to construct the urban forms is seen in their uniform size (ca. 44–50 cm x 20–26 cm x 6–7 cm manufactured in conformity with the industrial standard proportion set during Ashokan period in the 3rd century BCE. This standard continued to be followed faithfully in all constructions at the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout their one thousand year history during which many structures were built, repaired and rebuilt several times over. Specialized brick shapes were also manufactured to purpose including: semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned shapes. Typically, bricks have a concave dip on their broad faces to allow bonding without excess binder marking the edges of the brick courses. Furthermore, many bricks were marked across the broad face with finger-markings and some were stamped by their makers with Pyu numerals or letters, further testimony to their authenticity as local production of the ancient Pyu.

Spirit and feeling

The authenticity of the spirit and feeling of Pyu Ancient Cities is seen primarily in the on-going support by village laypersons for the monastic communities. Local pilgrims commonly pay homage to a venerated monk in one of the contemporary monasteries and then visit the ancient structures to link present and past traditions.

The authenticity of the spirit and feeling of the Pyu Ancient Cities is further demonstrated by the continued veneration of spirit figures (nats) whose worship was developed in tandem with Buddhism during the Pyu era. Many small shrines are found in the village pagodas dedicated to spirit figures as well as tutelary or guardian figures of the land.



NAT (SPIRIT) SHRINE AT NORTH (NAT PAUK) GATE OF SRI KSETRA



SHRINE TO THE ANCIENT QUEEN PANHTWA AT SHWEYAUNGDAW MONASTERY (BEIKTHANO)

The annual cycle of festivals celebrating each full-moon day of the lunar year draw large numbers to monasteries and meditation courses held at other times. Celebrations often include some of the many nats within the rich spirit tradition of the Pyu Ancient Cities with the continuation of local participation drawing from chronicle traditions and local cults. Within the chronicle tradition, particularly in the tales of King Duttabaung and Queen Panhtwa, the spirit and feeling is maintained at the Shweyaungdaw monastery on the northeast of Beikthano where a special shrine is dedicated to a three-dimensional figure of Panhtwa. Offerings such as garlands of plastic flowers, brightly colored net shawls and a bottle spirits are continually refurbished at this shrine. Similar offerings are given to the two tutelary figures within the nat shrine north of the Nat-bauk gate on the north side of Sri Ksetra.



SWING OF MA MYA SEIN AT BAWBAWGYI (SRI KSETRA)



SWING OF MA MYA SEIN AT PAYAGYI (SRI KSETRA) AND MA MYA SEIN FESTIVAL (PYAY TOWNSHIP)

Another aspect of this spirit and feeling is seen in popular nats such as the female fertility figure Ma-mya-sein or 'Miss Emerald' associated with Pyay. Her spirit is drawn to ancient structures such as the Payagyi and Bawbawgyi stupas at Sri Ksetra where a metal swing has been placed on the outer part of the pagoda - devotees honor the nat with plastic flowers and net shawls draped on the swing and in places with nat-pwe or spirit festivals where the trance-like dancing of a spirit medium embodies the living presence of Mya-mya-sein. In this and other ways, the authenticity of the spirit and feeling of both the Buddhist and spirit veneration which sustained the Pyu Ancient Cities continues today.

Conclusion

Since the time of the original foundation and construction of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with their numerous religious monuments and associated urban infrastructure constructed of brick, there has been an unbroken tradition of care and maintenance of the most significant features of this civilization, which, although the cities ceased their functions as active urban centers more than one thousand years ago, have retained an important place in the cultural, spiritual, and political life of Myanmar. This tradition of care and maintenance of important brick religious monuments and the brick urban structures of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra has ensured that the spiritual integrity of these features has been retained. Monasteries have retained their central role in the life of the community both at the village and national level. The ancient water control structures which enabled the surplus rice production of the Ancient Pyu Cities has likewise been sustained through maintenance of essential hydrological features created by the Pyu. This has ensured the essential authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities throughout history and into the present.

Since Myanmar's Independence in 1948 CE when the excavated remains as well as the standing monuments came under the official custodianship of the Myanmar government, the Department of Archaeology (and its successor the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library) has continuously collaborated with the *sangha* (monastic community) and community-based Temple Trustee committees to consolidate, conserve, and restore selected religious monuments, as well as other features of the Pyu Ancient Cities, such as the imposing brick city walls and gates. This programme of on-going conservation undertaken and/or overseen by trained conservation professionals has ensured and continues to ensure the unaltered authenticity of the physical attributes of the property. At the same time, the safeguarding, conservation, exhibition, and publication of the assemblage of excavated artefacts in site museums as well as in the National Museum of Myanmar ensures the authenticity of the knowledge embodied in these artifacts associated with the Pyu Ancient Cities is accessible and communicated to scholars and to the general public within Myanmar and world-wide for purposes of research, education, and veneration.

2.7 Statement of Integrity

The nominated property comprising the Pyu Ancient Cities is composed of three geographically separate components covering a combined area of over 4,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 9,000 hectares. The three components of the nominated property are located north-to-south along a 400-kilometers stretch of the middle reaches of the Ayeyarwady river basin. Ranging in date from 200 BCE to 900 BC, the archaeological remains and standing monuments of these three Pyu Ancient Cities provide a complete representation across space and through time of all attributes of the first settlements in the region with an innovative extended urban format and its associated religious and secular infrastructure and architecture, providing the prototype for future urban development throughout Southeast Asia.

All three component sites of the nominated property – Halin, Beikthano, Sri Ksetra – are archaeologically intact, as seen in the standing monuments, the in-situ structural remains, the little-disturbed unexcavated remains, and the still-functioning agrarian terrain. The urban footprint of each city, demarcated by the well-preserved moated city walls, remains highly legible two millennia after their construction. The nominated property contains all the key attributes of the ancient Pyu civilization – the Buddhist architecture, the complex of material culture production, and the innovative urban morphology integrating massive brick constructions within a landscape of upland areas and flat irrigated rice fields.

The completeness and reliability of dated archaeological sequences from the site, dating back to 190 CE with radiocarbon dates derived from intact and *in-situ* architectural features, provide scientific proof of the entire one-thousand year period of occupation of the cities, and reinforce palaeographic dates provided by the analysis of the corpus of inscriptions in Pyu script on artifacts excavated at the property. As a serial property, the three cities together provide sufficient material evidence – in the form of *in-situ* monumental and archaeological features supplemented by associated excavated artifacts-of the complete development trajectory of the Pyu culture from its earliest, prehistoric origins to the decline and abandonment of the cities one thousand years later and the transfer of their populations to new settlements further to the north.

There is some erosion of the exposed brick architecture, particularly at Halin, and some urban encroachment and recent restoration at Sri Ksetra, but these do not present major threats to the integrity of the property. The Pyu-era landscape engineering, in particular the hydrological features, remains intact with manmade structures such as canals and water reservoirs remaining in continued use for on-going agricultural purposes. The significance of the Pyu Ancient Cities as religious sites, with still-standing monumental reliquary *stupas*, excavated remains of numerous Buddhist monasteries, and ritual objects found associated with these structures, is proof of the political importance and sanctity of ritual structures over centuries, sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage which continues until today, testimony to the vitality of these ancient, founding traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

Aspects of integrity demonstrated in the serial property

Each of the three components of the property contains attributes necessary to understand and complete the telling of the story of the rise and flowering of the Pyu cultural template over the course of more than 1,000 years, contributing differentially to this narrative chronologically in time, and spatially through a range of ecological settings. At Halin, the transition from earlier Iron Age cultures is clearly demonstrated allowing an understanding of the endogenous rise of the unique form of Pyu urbanism and the essential link to its environmental setting in the middle Ayeyarwady river basin; at Beikthano can be seen the masterful utilization of seasonal water bodies to meet the needs of a growing urban center, including the construction of numerous and large brick monastic structures and ritual water tanks for a substantial population of Buddhist monks and, in associated burial sites, evidence for the mass adoption of Buddhism by the population; at the immense walled city of Sri Ksetra Pyu culture reached its apex with its lofty stupas, extra-mural urban zones, multiple specialized production areas, and innovations essential for a regulated urban population, including the invention of the first written script of a Southeast Asian vernacular language.

The use of brick to construct permanent urban infrastructure as well as ritual and monastic edifices in the development of all three Pyu cities, marking a significant change from the prehistoric use of wooden structures, is a feature which collectively distinguishes the three component sites of the nominated property and links them together. In the architecture the developmental sequence of Pyu urbanism can be read along the north to south conduit of the Ayeyarwady river, starting at Halin the earliest and northern most Pyu city, then continuing with the additional of new structural forms Beikthano further to the south, and finally at the expansive moated and multiple-walled city of Sri Ksetra further south still, the last of the three cities to be fully developed and the longest lived of the three. The custom of burials embedded in the foundations of ritual structures is also a shared feature of each site and shows a similar chronological development through the three sites north to south as ever larger populations converted to the new religion of Buddhist and adopted its funerary practices characterized by cremation rather than direct inhumation of the body.

Chronological integrity

The significance of each of the Pyu cities in the long chronology of the culture is supported by radiocarbon dates, the earliest of which has yielded a date of 190 BCE- 260 CE.

City	Excavated site	Sample	Calibrated date	Laboratory
Beikthano	KKG-9	1434	190 BCE- 260 CE	Isotope Ins., New Jersey, USA
Beikthano	KKG-9	NZ 452	100 BCE- 390 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 451	80- 550 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	KKG-11	NZ 453	210- 600 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Beikthano	BTO-32	OZM355	60- 220 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering
Halin	HL-9	NZ894	540- 780 CE	Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand
Sri Ksetra	HMA-47	OZN358	420- 570 CE	Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering

The integrity of this exceptionally long radiocarbon sequence, and thus the chronological integrity of the property demonstrating the entire 1,000 year period of Pyu urban development, confirms the morphological and stylistic consistency of the property's architecture, ranging over the three sites.

This chronological integrity is further supported by epigraphy. The corpus of religious inscriptions found in situ at the three Pyu Ancient Cities provides a continuous record in both vernacular (Pyu) and foreign (Sanskrit, Pali) scripts and languages of the Pyu civilization from c. 2nd-3rd century CE to the 9th century CE covering most of the time the sites were occupied. This is the largest body of inscriptions of this period in all of mainland and maritime Southeast Asia, and of unique significance to the study of the development of language, writing, and literacy of the region.

Integrity of the urban morphology

Pyu urban settlements are characterized by the sensitive adaptation and development of the extended urban form to the landscape. Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra each utilized the site-specific conditions of the slope and soils to irrigate and expand agricultural production and develop the surplus necessary for urban population expansion, labour specialization, and active participation in the growing regional trade networks of the first millennium CE. Because of the different hydrology characteristics of each site, all three Pyu Ancient Cities are needed and included into the property in order to demonstrate the nature, range, and sophistication of Pyu engineering and built adaptations to the landscape, with the north to south slope of land and flow of water at Halin, the east to west slope and flow at Beikthano, and the complex northeast to southwest and then westward flow of water at Sri Ksetra.

Within the boundaries of the nominated property, the original natural and agricultural landscape setting at all sites, including areas of ancient extraction of key natural resources has been retained intact until today, Evidence of Pyu era alterations of the landscape setting of settlements to meet the demands of expanding urbanism remains intact in moats, canals, and tanks associated with each site. These hydraulic features are an innovative characteristic of the Pyu extended urban format. Though they have been repaired and maintained regularly by local farmers, the integrity of the basic forms of the ancient canals and the use of the seasonal lakes or *in-gyi* remain as they were engineered by the ancient Pyu.

As noted above all three Ancient Pyu Cities were skilfully integrated into the constraints of the natural environment. This is a key element in the integrity of their surviving features today. Halin is blessed by salt fields, hot springs, and has access to the largest silver mine in the region. The site is located between the Ayeyarwady and Mu rivers with its moats and canals aligned with north to south flowing rivers and streams exploiting the natural slope of the land. At Beikthano, the walls surrounding the site on the north, south and west align clearly with the watershed bracketed by the Yin and Sadoun River on the north and the Yanpe Rivers and its many feeder streams on the south. The numerous canals within this watershed additionally draw from and drain into the large *in-gyi* or seasonal lakes, such as the Innywagyi, Ingyi, Gyogyakan and Kokkogwa-in on the western edge of the site.

The largest of the Pyu cities, Sri Ksetra, lies adjacent to the Myinbahu mountain range with a drop of 60m from the hills to the flat fields inside the city walls. Run-off from the range fed the moats, tanks and canals of the city. Use of the iron deposits of the Myinbahu range facilitated the manufacture

of varied iron architectural fittings and other implements. A third resource of the Myinbahu Range was stone used to carve megalithic thrones, monumental sculpture, and royal urns at Sri Ksetra. The mountain locations where these key resources were extracted and processed are included within the boundaries of the nominated property.

Architectural integrity

The most ubiquitous natural resource used by the three Pyu Ancient cities was clay, used to make terracotta artifacts ranging from beads, to votive tablets, burial urns, pottery, and, especially bricks which were produced in vast quantities to meet the demands of the builders of the cities. The Pyu brick construction industry facilitated the making of walls, gates, palace-citadels and a range of religious and monastic structures. The massive Pyu period brick walls and gates, palace-citadels, monumental religious structures, water tanks and canals, *Pyu-taik* community centers associated with clan or lineage cemeteries consisting of cremated human remains buried in elaborate terracotta jars all remain archaeologically intact at all three cities contributing to the overall integrity of the property and shed light on their inter-city linkages.

The walls, multiple gates, and sometimes brick-lined moats and canals of all three Pyu Ancient Cities are to a large extent intact thus imparting a degree of integrity to the urban morphology of the property at each component site. The walls of each of the Pyu Ancient Cities enclose a progressively larger area as the location moves farther south: 4.8 square kilometers at Halin, 8.5 square kilometers at Beikthano and 14.2 square kilometers at Sri Ksetra. The intact walls range between 2 to 5 meters wide and while most sections are 1.8 to 4.5 meters high, parts of the Sri Ksetra wall are up to 10 meters in height. The number of walls reflects the increasing precipitation as the urban template expanded in its move southwards along the Ayeyarwady so that there is a single wall on the east side of Halin but triple ramparts on the southeast of Sri Ksetra. Remains of the unique Pyu funnel-shaped city gates with their long, inward-curving arms are seen at all the sites and range from 33.6 meters long at Beikthano, 68 meters long at Sri Ksetra, and 70 meters long at Halin located on the Pyu’s northern border with the aggressive Nanzhao Kingdom. This variation between the cities underscores the need to include all three Pyu Ancient Cities as part of the nominated property in order to adequately illustrate the nature of the developmental sequence of these innovative and extensive urban fortifications.

Several gates of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been scientifically excavated with four of these yielding radiocarbon results from wood remains seen in the table below.

<i>City</i>	<i>Excavated site</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Calibrated date</i>	<i>Laboratory</i>
<i>Halin</i>	<i>HL 10</i>	<i>NZ895</i>	<i>60-390 CE</i>	<i>Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand</i>
<i>Halin</i>	<i>HL 17</i>	<i>NZ896</i>	<i>120-430 CE</i>	<i>Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand</i>
<i>Halin</i>	<i>HL 17</i>	<i>NZ898</i>	<i>680-890 CE</i>	<i>Ins. Of Nuclear Science, New Zealand</i>
<i>Halin</i>	<i>HL 31</i>	<i>OZN912</i>	<i>70- 250 CE</i>	<i>Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering</i>
<i>Halin</i>	<i>HL 32</i>	<i>OZN914</i>	<i>80- 320 CE</i>	<i>Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering</i>

Another key feature of the Pyu urban temple is the central palace-citadel which remains intact at all the three Pyu Ancient Cities, with excavations demonstrating similarities in the massive wall and presence of an external moat around the palace-citadel, as well as multiple layers and chambers within the walled area. Without the repeated evidence afforded by the presence of palace-citadel at Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, the commonality of this central feature of Pyu cities would be incomplete. Missing as well would therefore be distinct local evidence for the character of the king as *Cakravartin*, the just ruler of the human and celestial realms, instigating a model that continued to strengthen in Myanmar up until the end of the Konbaung rule in the 19th century CE and continues today in the royal palaces of Bangkok and Phnom Penh.

Archaeological integrity

The buried remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities were, for the most part, undisturbed since the cities' abandonment until the time of their rediscover by modern science, therefore the archaeological integrity of the property was and remains extremely high. Because of this, the tangible remains of the Pyu Ancient cities provided the template for the first archaeological explorations of Myanmar's early history, by Myanmar and European scholars in the early 20th century CE. Since then more than 150 structures have been professionally excavated providing a complete and intact sequence of archaeological evidence of the tandem growth of Buddhism and kingship in the expansion of agriculture and rise of urban centers at key points along the middle Ayeyarwady River during the first millennium CE.

The structures excavated have been preserved in-situ and artifacts unearthed have either been preserved in situ or intact collections in site museums where they are available to the scholars and to the public for educational purposes. The completeness and intactness of the assemblage of excavated artifacts is exceptional while the range and diversity of artifacts recovered from provenanced locations contributes importantly to the archaeological integrity of the property. Each of the three Pyu Ancient Cities has yielded major finds of stone sculpture and other artifacts made of gold, silver, bronze, and terracotta, which, when considered together as a single assemblage contributes to the integrity of the property by virtue of the number of artifacts found and their stylistic chronology, and provides evidence of the economic prosperity that enable specialized production at the Pyu Ancient Cities, a hallmark of the innovate urban format pioneered by the Pyu at their Ancient Cities sites from where it was introduced into and replicated throughout Southeast Asia.

Integrity of maintenance and conservation practices

There is an unbroken tradition of practice in care and maintenance by local communities of culturally significant religious monuments from Pyu times until the present, reinforced for the past 100 years by ever-more strict forms of legal protection. The continued integrity of standing monuments is assured by professional conservation work undertaken and/or supervised by DANML and further ensured by absence of major threats due, in part to the sustained use of Pyu-era urban and rural infrastructure, and in part to the unbroken sanctity of the Pyu Ancient Cities and their ritual structures over centuries, sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage which continues until today, testimony to the vitality of these ancient, founding traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

2.8 Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

The three Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra developed and flourished over a period of more than 1,000 years between circa 200 BCE and 900 CE in the Dry Zone of the middle Ayeyarwady (Irrawaddy) River basin within the territory of what is today modern Myanmar. Covering a combined area of over 4,000 hectares, located within buffer zones of a combined additional area of almost 9,000 hectares, the highly-intact moated-and-walled urban settlements, set within a vast irrigated landscape, contain the remains of monumental brick Buddhist *stupas* (reliquaries), other ritual structures, palace-citadels, burial grounds, water management features and early industrial production sites.

The Pyu Ancient Cities provide exceptional testimony of the introduction of Buddhism into Southeast Asia two thousand years ago and the attendant economic, socio-political and cultural transformations which resulted in the rise of the first, largest, and longest-lived urbanized settlements of the region up until the 9th century. The Pyu showed a striking capacity to assimilate the Indic influences and swiftly move into a significant degree of re-invention. They created a special form of urbanization, the city of extended urban format, which subsequently influenced urbanization in most of mainland Southeast Asia. These earliest Buddhist city-states played a seminal role in the process of transmitting the literary, architectural and ritual traditions of Pali-based Buddhism to other societies in the sub-region where they continue to be practiced up to the present.

Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the early, mature and late stages of the Pyu civilization, characterized by the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages, the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities, distinctive mortuary practices, skilful water management which enhanced agricultural productivity and ensured food security, sophisticated metal- and stone-working, and long-distance trade in manufactured goods. Stable conditions brought about by prolonged economic prosperity and enduring social order fostered innovative developments in construction technologies, city planning, agriculture and industrial production. The model of urban culture established by the Pyu Ancient Cities in the first millennium continued to influence subsequent cities throughout Myanmar and in a wider area of mainland Southeast Asia for the next one thousand years.

(Criterion ii): Over a prolonged period of interaction between indigenous societies with Indic cultures to the west starting after the 2nd century BCE, Buddhism achieved its first permanent foothold in Southeast Asia among the Pyu cities, where it was embraced by all classes of society -- ruling elite, literate intelligentsia, middle class traders, and agrarian proletariat. The consequences of the socio-political transformations prompted by the adoption of Buddhism were profound and pervasive, characterized by the concentration of the population in and around walled cities, increasingly complex social hierarchies underpinned by the *Cakravartin* principles of just rule by the monarch and broad-based populist religious establishments which functioned both as educational and social-welfare institutions. Marked by imposing memorial stupa and other sophisticated forms of brick ritual structures, the Pyu Ancient Cities provide the earliest evidence of the emergence of these innovative architectural forms in the sub-region, some of which have no known prototypes. The development of Pyu Buddhist urban culture had widespread and enduring impact throughout Southeast Asia, providing stimulus for a suite of inter-related developments in architecture, technology, monumental arts, town

planning, and landscape engineering. The transformations of the Pyu cities established a prototype for later state formation following the onward transmission of Buddhist teaching and monastic practice into other parts of mainland Southeast Asia.

(Criterion iii): The Pyu Ancient Cities marked the emergence of the first historically-documented Buddhist urban civilization in Southeast Asia. The establishment of literate Buddhist monastic communities arose in tandem with the re-organization of agricultural production, based on adept management of seasonally-scarce water resources using moats, canals and tanks, and the specialized production of manufactured goods in terracotta, iron, gold, silver and semi-precious stones both for veneration and for trade. The adoption of Buddhism underpinned the construction of religious monuments in brick through royal and common patronage, marking the shift to permanent materials from earlier timber building techniques, and the development of unique mortuary practices using buried urns to store cremated remains in funerary structures.

Buttressed by this affluence, the Pyu exchanged resources, agricultural products and manufactured goods across trading networks linking the Pyu Ancient Cities with commercial centres in Southeast Asia, China and India. Through this network Buddhist missionaries carried their oral and text-based Buddhist teaching deep into other areas of mainland Southeast Asia prompting the widespread diffusion of Buddhism, the adaptation of Indic scripts to write local vernacular languages, and fundamental social transformations along the lines that were already established in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

(Criterion iv): Technological innovations in resource management, agriculture and manufacturing of brick and iron at the Pyu Ancient Cities created the preconditions leading to significant advances in urban planning and building construction. These innovations resulted in the rise of the three earliest, largest, and most long-lived Buddhist urban settlements in all of Southeast Asia. They were the prototypes of the extended urban format later to prove critically influential for city formation in the later classical monumental states of Southeast Asia

The Pyu cities' urban morphology set a new template characterized by massive gated walls surrounded by moats; a network of roads and canals linking urban space within the walls with extensive areas of extramural development; warehouses for agricultural produce and manufactured goods prior to shipment via overland and riverine routes; areas of specialized production; public utilities and food storage facilities; civic amenities; and monumental religious structures defined by towering *stupas* and sacred water bodies. At or near the centre of the Pyu city was the palace-citadel marking the cosmic hub of the political and social universe.

The three Pyu Ancient cities are largely archaeologically intact, as seen in the standing monuments, the in-situ structural remains, the little-disturbed unexcavated remains and the still-functioning agrarian terrain. The urban footprint of each city, demarcated by the well-preserved moated city walls, remains highly legible two millennia later. The proposed property contains all the key attributes of the ancient Pyu civilization – the Buddhist architecture, the complex of material culture production, and the innovative urban morphology integrating massive brick constructions within a landscape of upland areas and flat irrigated rice fields. The completeness and reliability of dated archaeological sequences

from the site, with radiocarbon dates derived from intact architectural features dating back to 190 BCE, provide scientific proof of the entire one-thousand year period of occupation of the cities, and reinforces palaeographic dates provided by inscriptions in Pyu script on artifacts excavated at the site. As a serial property, the three cities together provide sufficient material evidence – in the form of *in-situ* monumental and archaeological features and excavated artefacts -- of the complete development trajectory of the Pyu culture.

There is some erosion of the brick architecture, particularly at Halin, and some urban encroachment and recent restoration at Sri Ksetra but these do not present major threats. The landscape engineering remains intact with manmade structures such as canals and water tanks remaining in continued use for on-going agricultural purposes. The significance of the Pyu Ancient Cities as religious sites, with remains of excavated ritual objects showing centuries of veneration at the ritual structures, is sustained by continuous processes of veneration and pilgrimage, testimony to the vitality of these ancient traditions over an exceptionally long span of time.

The authenticity of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to be found in the architectural *form and design* of unaltered and still-standing monumental structures and urban precincts; a continuous tradition of the *use and function* of the property’s sites of Buddhist veneration; enduring *traditions and techniques* of agricultural and production management systems, the origins of which are visible in the historic landscape and which continue to be practiced among the local community; the original *location and setting* of the cities as verified by archaeological research and which remains largely unchanged since the end of historic urbanized settlement 1000 years ago; the materials and substance of the excavated artifacts from the sites, sourced locally and manufactured on-site, and the *spirit and feeling* of the three ancient cities which throughout the history of Myanmar and until the present day continues to inspire pilgrimage.

In 1902 CE when the Pyu Ancient Cities were “re-discovered” by modern archaeologists, they came under the formal protection, conservation, supervision, and management of the government. Since then, formal measures for the legal protection and administrative management of the Pyu Ancient Cities have been institutionalized in nested levels of authority at central government, regional, district, and township levels. The Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) of the Ministry of Culture has the primary responsibility for all aspects of protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Gazetted as protected areas under *the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (1904)* of British India, the Pyu Ancient Cities are further protected by *the Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)*, the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)* and *the Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law 2011*. To ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws at national and local levels, a number of mechanisms have been established. At the national level, there is the Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage. At the site level, to ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites, as well as to integrate the property’s conservation into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) has been established under the authority of the two national level committees.

The over-arching objective of the long-term management vision of the Pyu Ancient Cities is to safeguard the property, with two equally-important sub-objectives. The first of these is to communicate the heritage values and traditional knowledge embodied in the Pyu Ancient Cities to the general public of Myanmar and of the world. The second is to integrate safeguarding of the heritage of the Pyu Ancient Cities with local development plans in order to use the heritage as the basis to construct a future for the local communities in a manner which ensures the continuity of traditional customary and agricultural practices and is economically, environmentally, and culturally sustainable over the long-term.

PART III

KEY MANAGEMENT ISSUES *page 113 - 187*

OF THE PROPERTY

PART III: KEY MANAGEMENT ISSUES OF THE PROPERTY

3.1 Planning, Management and Policy

3.1.1 National Laws and Regulations

The standing monuments, excavated ancient structures, and unexcavated underground archaeology of all three Pyu Ancient Cities have been protected by law and under the management of the national Department of Archaeology, since 1902 CE, shortly after the sites’ discovery by archaeologists. Before achieving independence in 1948 CE, Myanmar was part of British-controlled India. Therefore, the sites their archaeology were protected under the provisions of the laws protecting archaeological sites in British India, principally, the *Indian Treasure Trove Act of 1878 and the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904*. At first, the main institution responsible for safeguarding archaeological heritage in colonial Burma was the Epigraphic Office (established in 1881). In 1902 CE, responsibility for the protection of archaeological sites and their excavated remains was transferred to the Archaeological Survey of India (Burma Circle) at which time the sites were officially gazetted as protected areas. After Myanmar independence in 1948 CE, the Archaeological Survey of Burma, later renamed the Department of Archaeology, became the official government custodian of these sites. In 2007 CE the departments of the Ministry of Culture were reorganized and the re-named Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (DANML) assumed responsibility and continued to be responsible for all aspects of management of the ancient city sites. Since 1902 CE archaeological exploration, excavation, research, and conservation has been carried out under the auspices of the responsible government authority, intermittently, but continuously, at all three Pyu Ancient Cities. To reinforce and supplement their earlier gazetted as protected areas under the laws of British India, in 1957 CE, the Myanmar Government enacted the *Antiquities Act 1957 (Amended 1962)* which gave national monument protection status to the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Currently a new *Antiquities Act and a new Ancient Monuments Act* are being drafted to replace the Antiquities Act which is now considered to be not entirely adequate for all intended purposes of safeguarding important moveable and immoveable physical expressions of cultural heritage of national significance.

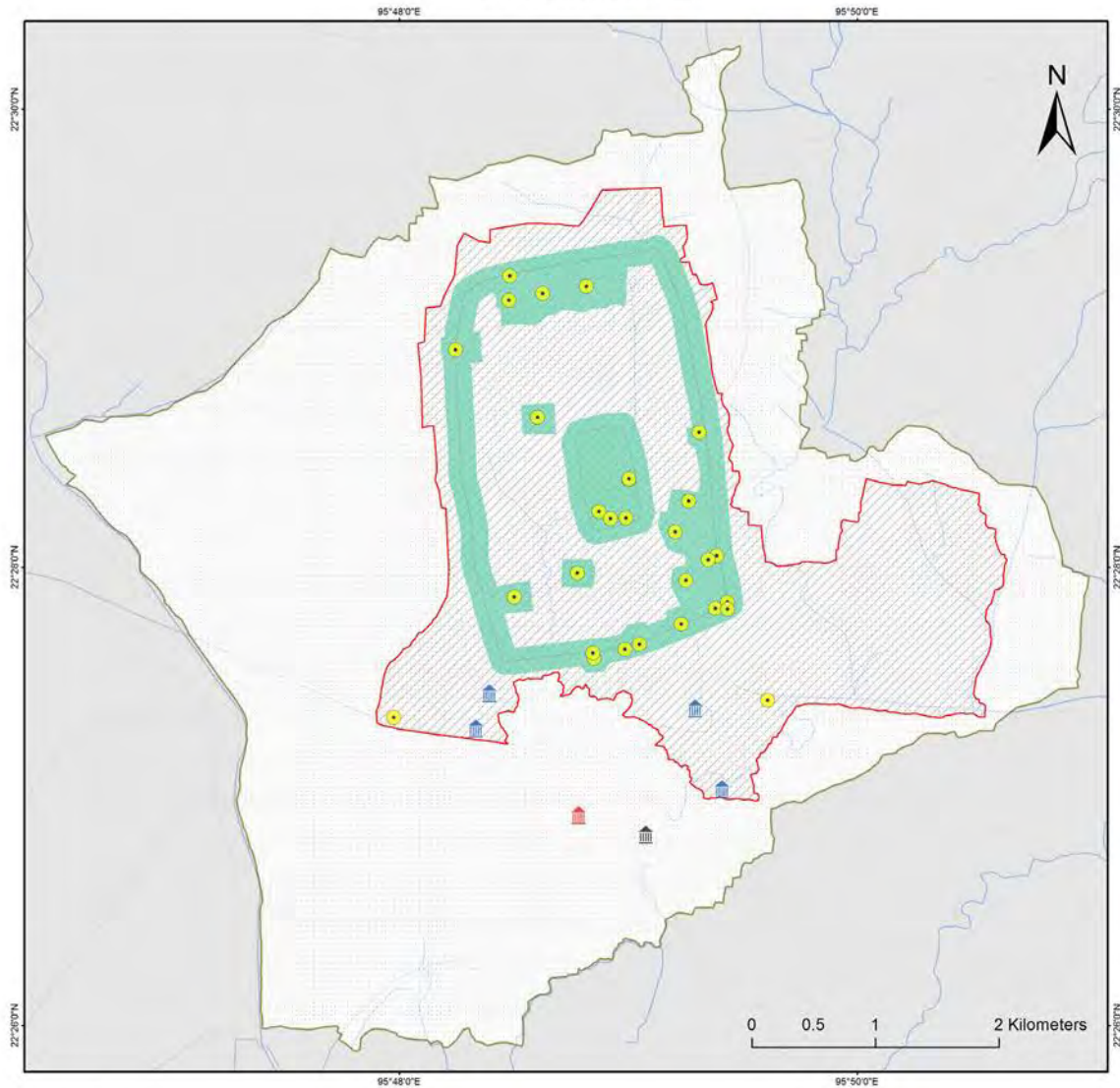
In 1998 CE the *Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions 1998 (Amended 2009)* was promulgated. There are also nationally-promulgated regulations - *Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law* - announced in 2011, applicable for the protection of the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites.

Under the existing legislation, implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws takes the form of (a) use zoning, (b) monument conservation, (c) site management, and (d) public education.

(a) USE ZONING: protection implemented through enforcement of official notifications of zoning orders and associated regulations

As all three Pyu Ancient Cities have been declared as ‘Cultural Heritage Regions’ under the *Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law 1998 (Amended 2009)*, zoning orders for demarcating the three official protection zones - Ancient Monumental Zone (MZ), Ancient Site Zone (AZ), and Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ) – have been carried out by DANML in accordance with *the Rules and Regulations of the Cultural Heritage Region Law* issued by the Ministry of Culture.

Legal Boundaries: Halin

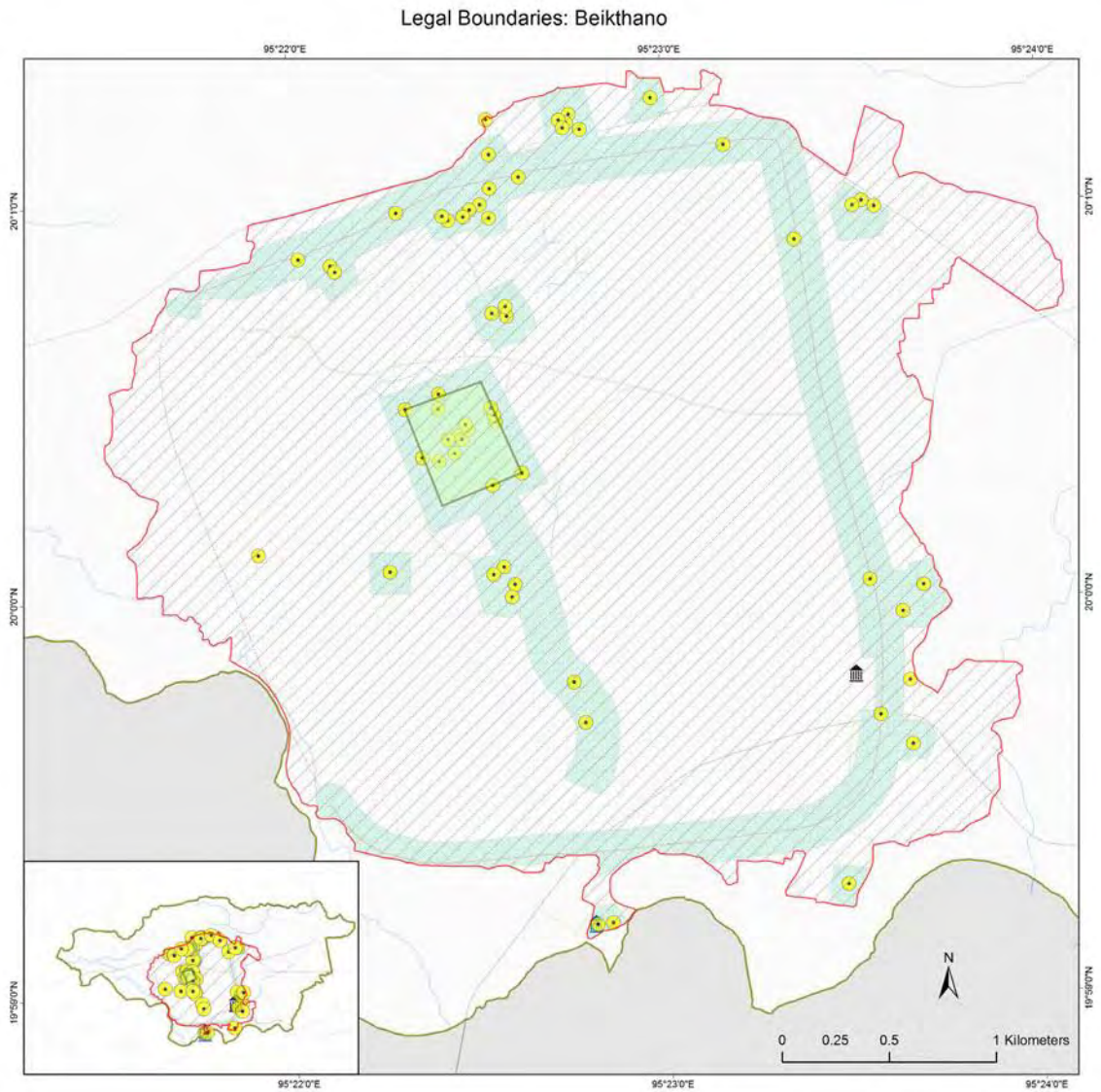


Legend

- Excavated Site
- Seasonal stream
- Ancient monumental zone*
- Museum
- Irrigation canal
- Nominated property*
- Site museum
- City wall
- Buffer zone*
- Inscription shed
- Palace-citadel

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zones.
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.

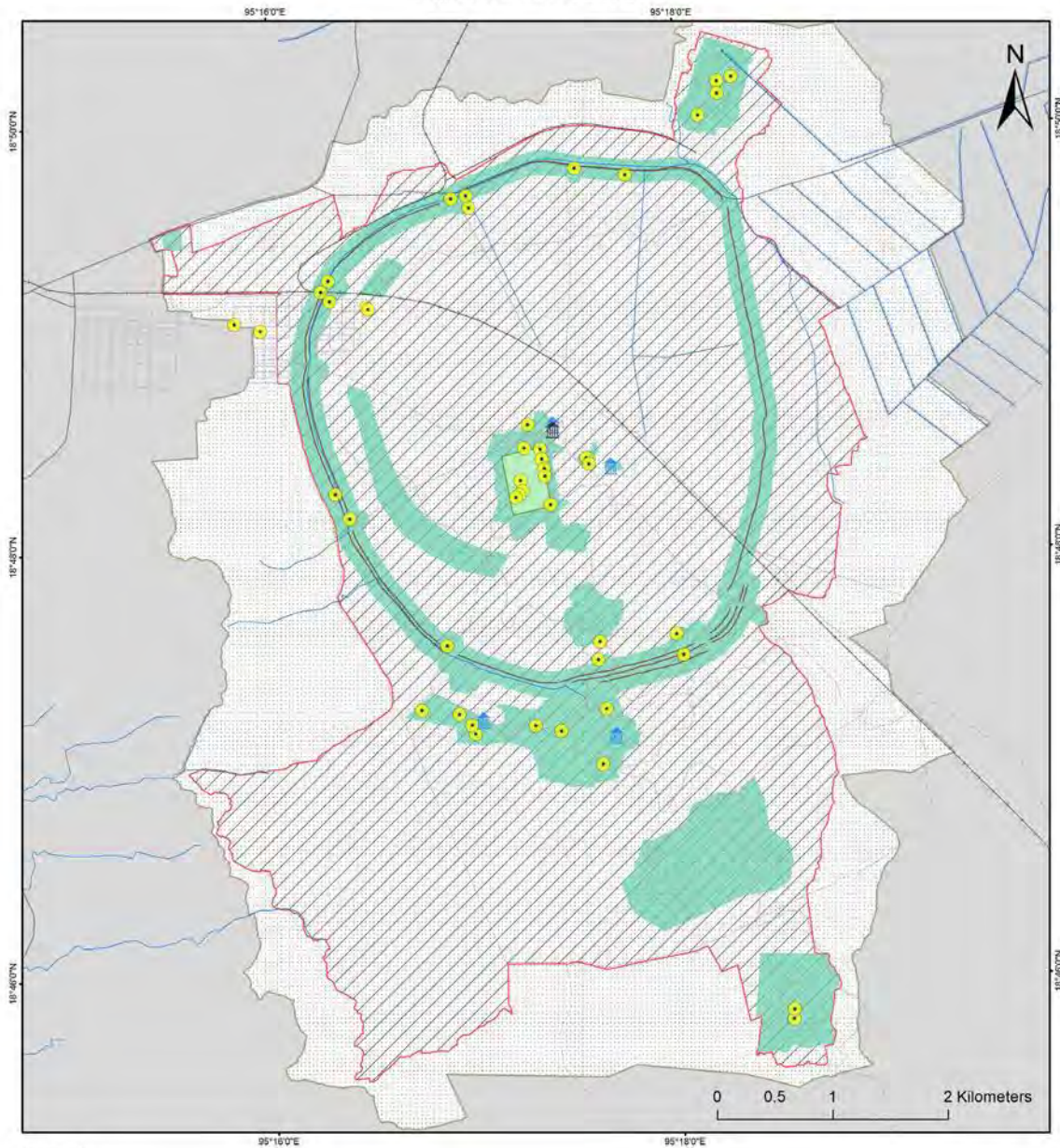


Legend

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Excavated site | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Museum | Railway | Ancient monumental zone* |
| Site museum | Site network road | Nominated property* |
| City wall | Sub-road | Buffer zone* |
| Cart track | Seasonal stream | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009
 - Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone.
 - Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.

Legal Boundaries: Sri Ksetra



- Legend**
- Excavated site
 - Museum
 - Site museum
 - Seasonal stream
 - Irrigation canal
 - City wall
 - Palace-citadel
 - Pyu-taik (burial platform)
 - Ancient monumental zone*
 - Nominated property*
 - Buffer zone*

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009
 - Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone
 - Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone

The DANML has already taken action to extend the boundaries of the Ancient Site Zone (AZ) to cover the proposed property zones while those of the Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ) to cover the proposed buffer zone. Under the following notifications (zoning orders) issued by the Ministry of Culture: Halin (No. 3/2013, Letter No. 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (256), dated 17/1/2013), Beikthano (No. 2/2013, 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (255), dated 17/1/2013), Sri Ksetra (No. 1 /2013, 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (254), dated 17/1/2013), the DANML will install the demarcation posts the respective protection zones of the three ancient cities for the easy management of the site.



DEMARICATION POST (SRI KSETRA)

As the agency officially responsible for the implementation of this law and its regulations intended to protect the national cultural heritage, DANML maintains its principal site office at Sri Ksetra, with a sub-site office each at Beikthano and Halin.

(b) MONUMENT CONSERVATION: protection implemented through the consolidation and conservation of ancient structural remains

DANML is the sole authority responsible for protecting monuments and sites notified under the Law on *the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions and/or the Antiquities Act*. These stipulate that DANML is responsible not only for safeguarding



DANML ARCHAEOLOGISTS AT WORK (SRI KSETRA)

the protected properties, but also for the consolidation of excavated remains and the conservation of ancient monuments. To this end, DANML currently maintains a staff of 235 trained archaeologists, 49 engineers, 25 chemists, totally 309 trained staff and, in order to ensure the continual improvement in the capacity of in-service staff to conserve the properties, has recently established a national Field School of Archeology on site in Sri Ksetra, with technical assistance sourced from Italy's Leric Foundation (Milano Politechnico University) and from UNESCO.

(c) SITE MANAGEMENT: protection implemented through the application of a management plan integrating heritage protection with local development

All matters related to research, conservation, restoration, and use of the three ancient city sites constituting the property are subject to the prior approval and licensing by DANML, which agency also monitors the work in progress, supervises any necessary mitigating measures, and receives project completion reports. The authority of DANML also includes the power to establish regulations for the enforcement of government notifications with regard to the protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

The notification issued by the Ministry of Culture: PYUCOM (Order No. 1/2013, Letter No. 1 / 4 – 11 / 2013 (265), dated 18/1/2013) establishing the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and its constituent site-specific working groups (PYUCOM) defines a range of activities associated with organizing, operating, and implementing measures in supporting of the responsibilities of the property's site management office located at Sri Ksetra. Rather than dependent management the historic environment

of the nominated property following only directives of the central administration, this notification devolves direct management authority to local government authorities to manage the historic and contemporary environments in an integrated manner, within the limits set by the laws, regulations, and notifications for the protection of national cultural regions, monuments, and antiquities, The aim of the decentralization of management authority is to allow situational flexibility in management actions, so as to reflect local history, culture, geographical features, and aspirations of the local community and its residents.

(d) PUBLIC EDUCATION

Due to heretofore inadequate dialogue with other local stakeholders such as township authorities, local politicians, resident monks, farmers and other members of the communities living in Pyay city or near (or sometimes within) one of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, it has been difficult to enforce all provisions of the existing laws and to implement adequately the needed suite of protective measures at the sites. The newly-established PYUCOM, with support from DANML, plans to conduct meetings with political, religious, other government and local authorities, members of the local communities, and other concerned stakeholders to inform them of the World Heritage nomination of the three Pyu Ancient Cities and to explain the planning and use implications of inscription, as well as the impact inscription of the property can have on opportunities for local development .Following these initial information-sharing meeting, a series of educational presentations, seminars, discussions, and workshops will be organized to socialize the vision of the Property Management Plan (PMP) and to elicit cooperation in the realization of the Plan’s objectives. DANML is making efforts to institutionalize a more collaborative planning system among the different stakeholders, including public officials, conservation professionals, members of the community, and the media, so that the property’s integrity and authenticity will be safeguarded during this time when Myanmar is undergoing unprecedented rapid development of its economy, infrastructure, and tourism, at a pace which will surely accelerate near the ancient city sites if the three Pyu Ancient Cities are inscribed on the World Heritage List.



STAKEHOLDER
MEETING
(SRI KSETRA)

3.1.2 Customary protection

In addition to legal protection, the monuments, monasteries, structures, and artifacts of the three Pyu Ancient Cities are also protected by custom and traditional practice. As highly-venerated places of worship and religious pilgrimage, the sites and objects from the sites, are respected as sacred by the people of Myanmar and thus have been throughout history and continue to be protected, for the most part, from looting, vandalism, or other forms of purposeful destruction. Considered by tradition and local belief to be guarded over by the *nat* spirits of ancestors and ancient rulers, the talismanic value of the sites is so high, that it is considered most unlucky, even dangerous, to remove even a single brick, a potsherd, a surface find, or any soil from one of the ancient Pyu City sites.

The specific role of the Buddhist *sangha*, Temple Trustees and Local Community in the Protection and Management of the property are –

Buddhist *sangha* (monk body)

Within the property of three Pyu ancient cities, there are 1 active Buddhist monastery with 20 monks in Halin, 3 monasteries with 17 monks in Beikthano and 54 monasteries with 188 monks in Sri Ksetra. There are 13 active monasteries with 76 monks in Halin, 9 monasteries with 55 monks in Beikthano and 44 monasteries with 116 monks in Sri Ksetra within the buffer zones of all three sites. An abbot of a Buddhist monastery is considered by tradition, and sanctioned by law, to be in possession of and responsible for the management of his monastery, as private property, under the supervision of the Department of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Temple Trustees and local communities

There are local community-based committees of “Temple Trustees” who mobilize private donations of money, materials, and labour for the care and upkeep of historic religious monuments of the monasteries, which are considered part of the public domain under community ownership. In addition to the system of Temple Trustees, members of the local community also take the responsibility for the care and management of a community’s religious heritage.

However, and in spite of strong legal and customary protection, the enforcement authority of DANML also does not extend to the domains of responsibility of other government departments and agencies, nor into the regulation of activities of the *sangha* (resident monk body). Although forbidden by law and therefore illegal, the expansion of residential construction into the protected zones, unauthorized encroachments, illegal constructions, gravel mining, sieving for fragments of ancient gold ornaments, the introduction of deep-plough agricultural practices, some forms of negative land use – such as garbage dumping and the establishment of public utility infrastructure (ex. a natural gas pipeline, electrical pylons) seen most evidently within the property boundaries at Sri Ksetra – all suggest that there are deficiencies in the enforcement of the protection and management system as presently implemented. These deficiencies are due to several inter-related causes, including insufficient human and financial resources and lack of effective communication and of partnership approach with all stakeholders and the local community in managing the property. Due to inadequate dialogue with other stakeholders such as township authorities, local politicians, resident monks, farmers and other

members of the communities living in Pyay city or near (or sometimes within) one of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, it has been difficult to enforce all provisions of the existing laws and to implement adequately the needed suite of protective measures at the sites. The most apparent deficiency was, therefore, the lack of inter-agency coordination at the local government level, due to the absence of a Property Management Plan (PMP) applicable and adhered to by all concerned, and the absence of an inter-agency coordination mechanism to implement and monitor the PMP.

As of 18 January 2013, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) has been established under the following notification issued by the Ministry of Culture: PYUCOM (Order No. 1/2013, Letter No. 1 / 4 – 11 / 2013 (265), dated 18/1/2013) to ensure inter-department coordination at the local government level in the implementation of the PMP. As of 18 January 2013, PMP for Pyu Ancient Cities has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Culture; PMP (Order No.1/2013, Letter No.154/5/20-a, dated 18/1/2013).

At the national level, to ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws, there are a Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and a Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage, both headed by the Minister of Culture. To ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property’s management vision, mission, and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific sub-committees called “working groups” has been established under the authority of and reporting, through the Director-General of the DANML to these two national level committees of the Ministry of Culture.

Issue: Lack of dialogue between the DANML and the stakeholders and of partnership approach in the management of the property

3.1.3 Existing Local Structure and Other Development Plans

There are no existing formal physical development plans or structure plans at the regional, district, or township levels applicable to any of the three sites that comprise the nominated property. However, there are planned and on-going development projects in these areas, under the responsibility of various government departments and agencies which may indirectly impact one or more of the sites of the three Pyu Ancient Cities. The most immediate of these planned projects which can effect negatively are: the expansion of the railway station at Sri Ksetra which is within the boundaries of the nominated property; and the continuing expansion of the Kittaya New City extension of the city of Pyay into the ancient walled city, also within the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zone at Sri Ksetra. The threat to the property’s heritage values is grounded in the fact that government agencies other than DANML are in possession of land within the boundaries of the nominated property or within the buffer zones, such as the railway easement and the unused aircraft runway. Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Border Affairs also has the authority to regulating development in the buffer zones of the property. Township structure plans are in the process of being drafted by the Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development, Ministry of Construction, for all major urban areas of Myanmar, including Pyay city, which is located adjacent to Sri Ksetra, one of the three Pyu Ancient Cities included in the nominated property.

Through the agency of the recently-established PYUCOM, DANML is in discussion with other governmental departments and local government authorities in order to coordinate development planning within the property and its buffer zones. Although no physical plan is yet finalized or adopted through the established government processes, PYUCOM through its Sri Ksetra working group is working closely with the Pyay township authorities to ensure the integration of heritage protection into the new local structure plan for the city of Pyay.

In this process, a moratorium has been called to halt further expansion of Khittaya New Town into the boundaries of the World Heritage property at Sri Ksetra.

Issue: lack of interagency coordination with other state authorities in carrying out development work

3.1.4 Financial Resources

Contribution of the National Government Services

Financial support from the budget of the Ministry of Culture is currently the major financial resource for the protection and management of the Pyu Ancient Cities. Expenditure items supported from the Ministry’s budget include: (a) site security; (b) maintenance of site museum/office/artifact stores; and material, equipment, and labour needed for conservation of the monuments and structural remains of the three sites comprising the nominated property, on an as-needed priority basis. In addition, a limited amount of funds have been made available for Special Projects, on a case-by-case, one-time basis.

Between 2002 and 2012 Pyu Ancient Cities received a total of 974.6 million kyats (1,120,230 USD), as financial support from the government through an annual budgetary allocation from the Ministry of Culture. (See table below)

Annual Budget

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Halin	0.3	-	10.0	14.9	5.0	-	7.5	25.0	5.0	40.0	-	107.7
Beikthano	1.0	7.5	120	60.0	100.0	174.2	26.2	33.8	1.0	30.0	10.0	563.7
Sri Ksetra	4.8	13.3	38.1	16	77.0	10.5	7.5	28.5	28.7	49.0	30.0	303.2
Total - 974.6 million kyats (1,120,230 USD)												

It is understood by the government that a continuation of the previous level of annual allocations will not be insufficient to maintain the property to the required international standard, if the Pyu Ancient Cities is inscribed on the World Heritage List. DANML is now preparing a revised financial planning budget designed to achieve the vision, goals, management objectives and actions outlined in the Property Management Plan, based on an assessment of available and needed human and technical resources, material, and equipment. DANML is also preparing a resource mobilization strategy to

diversify sources of funding, not only from government allocations, but also through multilateral funding, private-sector donations, visitor entrance and use charges to the property, and in other possible ways. An autonomous foundation will be established for the purpose of soliciting private sector donations to aid the protection, conservation, promotion, and development of Pyu Ancient Cities, in keeping with traditional local practices of fund-raising for the safeguarding of important religious monuments and sites.

Fund raising by Temple Trustees

Private donations, raised through the Temple Trustees, provide another source of funding for the upkeep and repair of ancient monuments, but these funds are not under the control of DANML

International Funding

International technical assistance provides financing for capacity building of DANML staff.

3.1.5 Human Resources

Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical locate some kilometers apart, DANML has appointed a single Site Manager to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction, on behalf of DANML, with the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) and its working groups (PYUCOM).

Three Assistant Site Managers, on for each of the three sits comprising the nominated property – Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra – have been appointed to be directly responsible to for implementing management actions at their respective sites, under the direction and supervision of the Site Manager. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to manage and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management *Vision* for the property. In addition to the Site Management Team, staffing needs of each site are identified according to the tasks to be carried out on site, and appropriate personal are appointed by DANML accordingly.

Each staff member has his/her individual terms of reference, as part of the established duty roster for the property, overseen and supervised by the Site Manager

Halin

The Assistant Director of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Shwebo Halin) is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Halin.

Beikthano

The site office within the site museum at Beikthano functions as the site management office. The Assistant Director of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Beikthano) is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Beikthano.

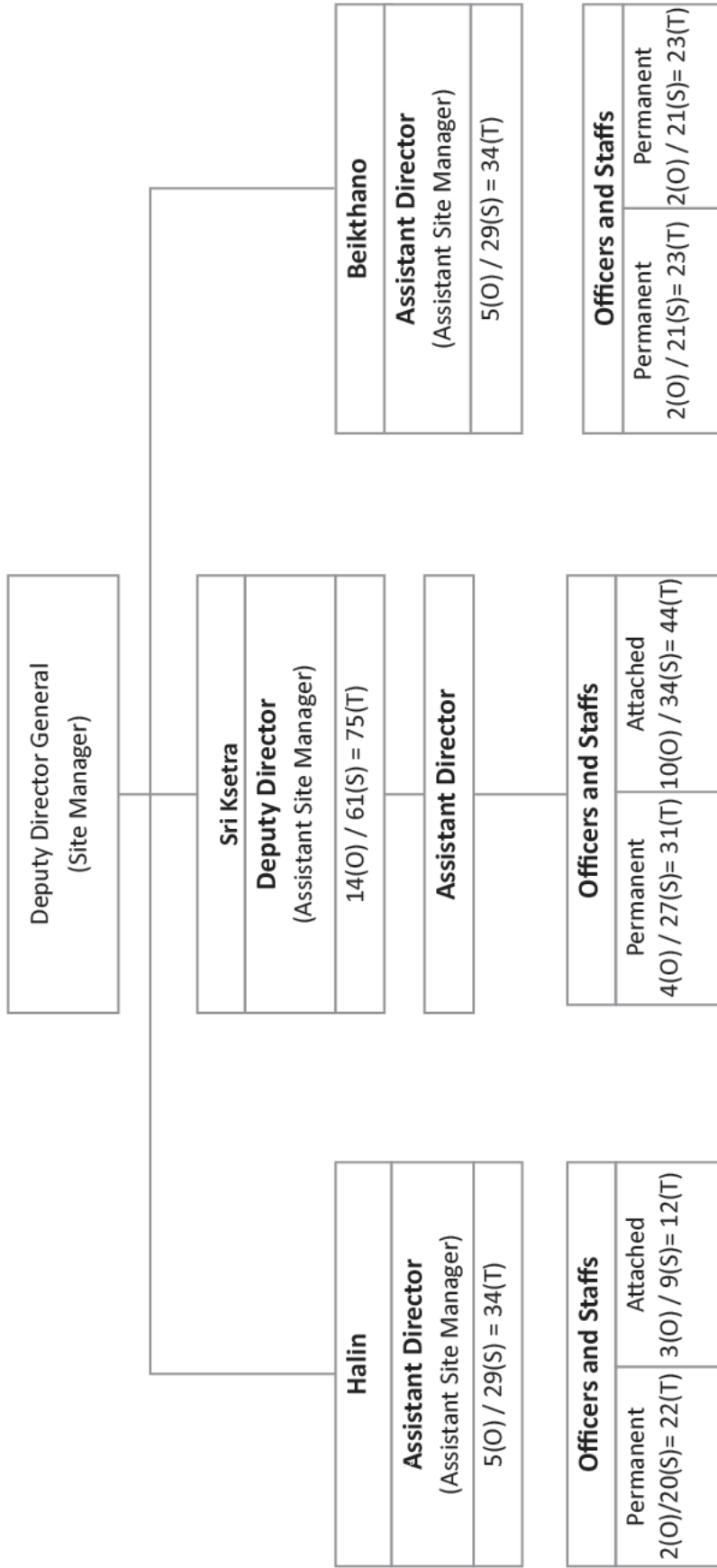
Sri Ksetra

In addition to the property’s Site Manager, Deputy Director, Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library is appointed to serve as the Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra with specific responsibility for the execution of management duties with respect to Sri Ksetra. The Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra is stationed at DANML field office located on site at Sri Ksetra which functions under the authority of the Site Manager

Issue: Lack of Financial and Human resources with the DANML

Staffing Charts for the property

Staffing Diagram For Pyu Ancient Cities

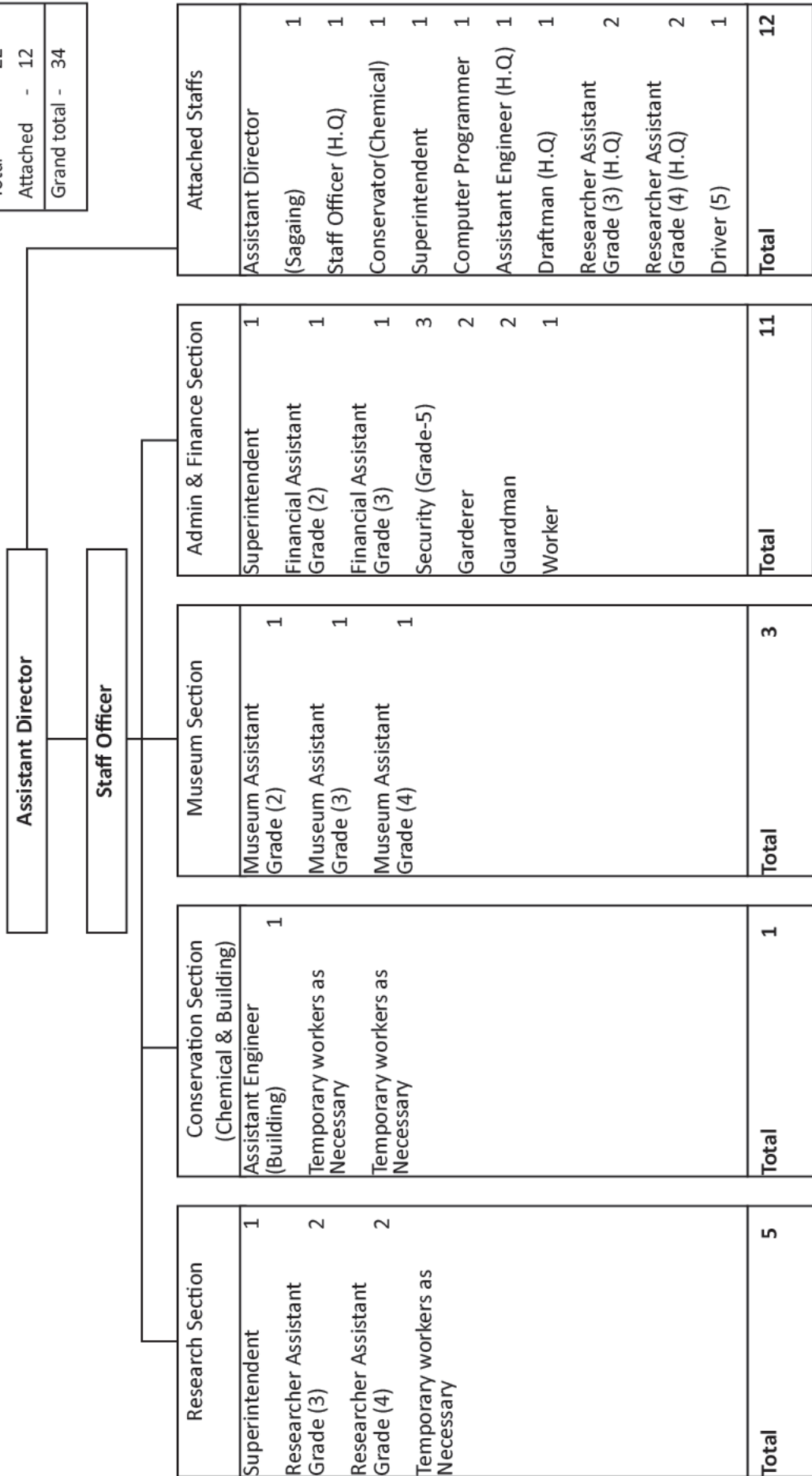


T = Total

O = Officer S = Staff

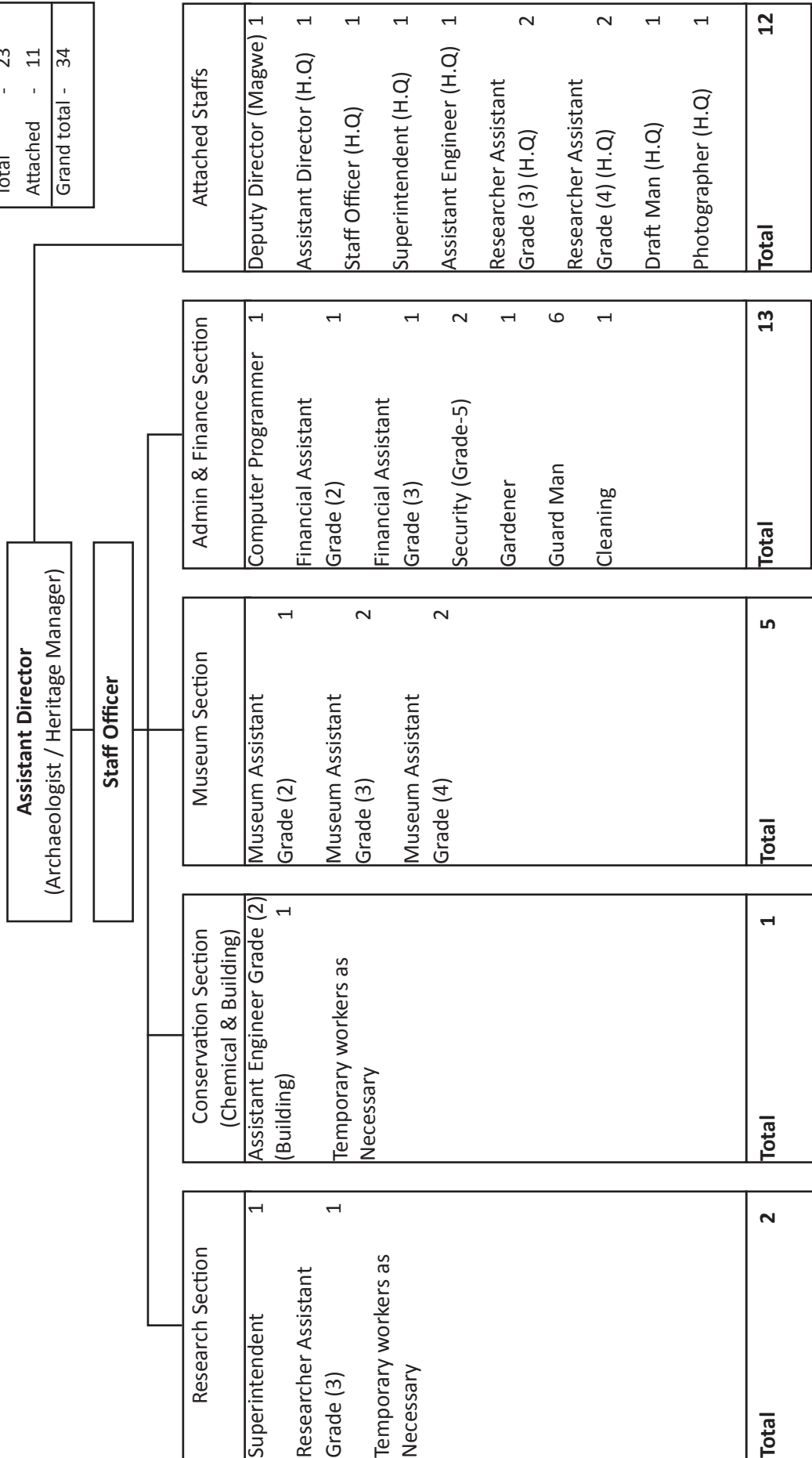
Staffing Diagram (Halin)

Officer	-	2
Staff	-	20
Total	-	22
Attached	-	12
Grand total	-	34

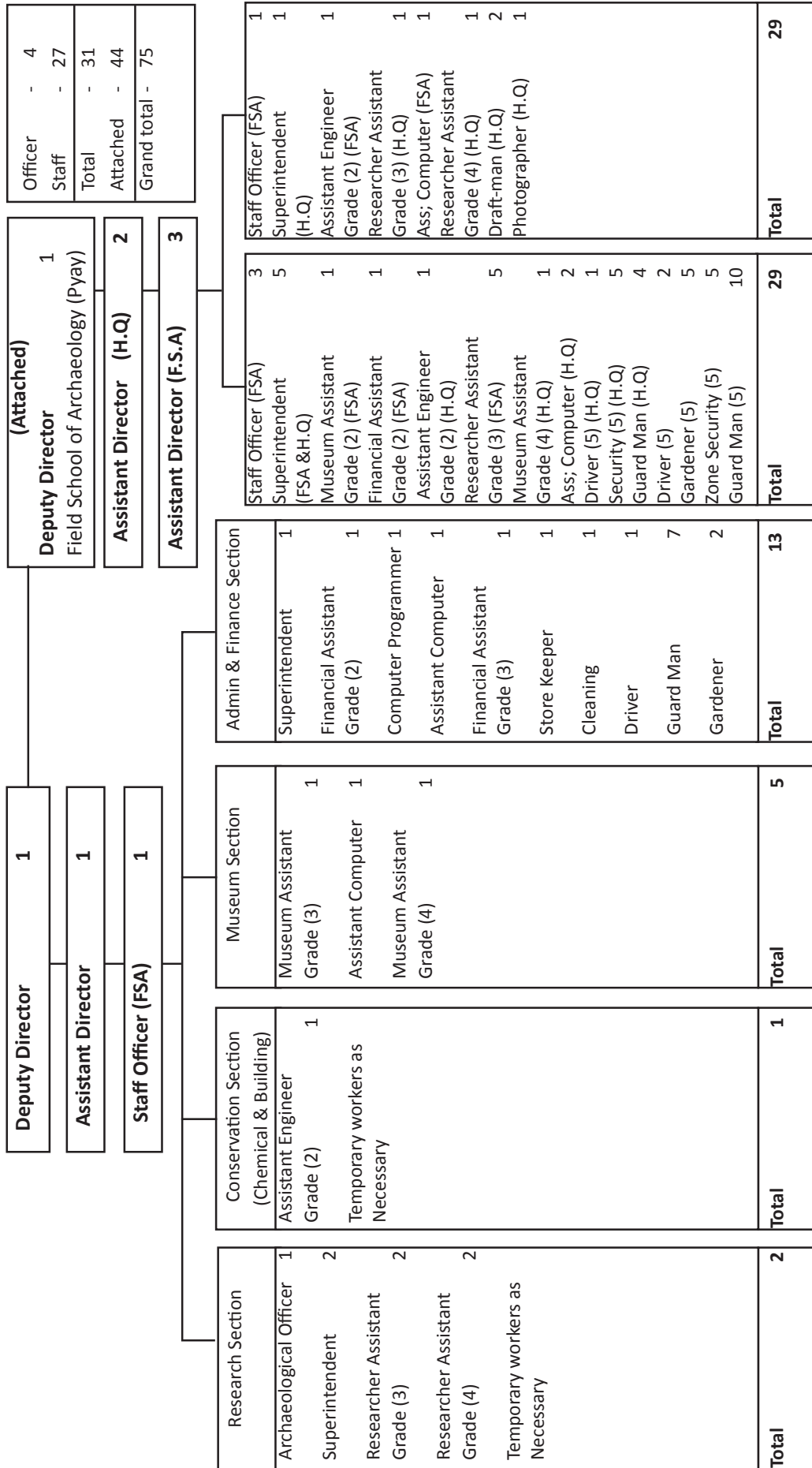


Staffing Diagram (Beikthano)

Officer	-	2
Staff	-	21
Total	-	23
Attached	-	11
Grand total	-	34



Staffing Diagram (Sri Ksetra)



Officer	-	4
Staff	-	27
Total	-	31
Attached	-	44
Grand total	-	75

3.2 Conservation

3.2.1 Living Religious Monuments

All Buddhist monuments, and especially the most venerated *stupas* containing relics of the Buddha, are subject to continuous repair and maintenance and to periodic re-building. The Buddhist *stupas* of Pyu Ancient Cities were therefore repaired and rebuilt several times during the one thousand years when the cities flourished and, as monuments of persisting sanctity and veneration, continued to be repaired and maintained throughout all subsequent periods of Myanmar history. During the Bagan Period (*circa* 8th – 12th centuries CE), the kings of Bagan repaired many of the major religious monuments of the Pyu Ancient Cities, as a merit-making activity showing respect to the teachings (*dhama*, or law) represented by these memorial monuments and demonstrating the legitimacy of the king's links to this legacy.

The DANML has continuously carried out conservation work in parallel with archaeological excavation, and has overseen the repair and restoration work undertaken through the private initiative of the Temple Trustees. Due to limited human and financial resources this work has been relatively modest, but has assured the stabilization and consolidation of both the standing monuments and exposed archaeological features and for emergency and priority repairs (for example, following a particularly heavy monsoon rain).



CONSERVED PAYAGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)



CONSERVED BAWBAWGYI STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

In contrast to the excavated features, the conservation of the standing monuments (such as Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama, the three large *stupas* at Sri Ksetra) has been comparatively satisfactory, although they have lost most of their original plaster covering which renders the exposed brickwork vulnerable to rain water infiltration. During the first millennium CE Pyu era and in subsequent historical dynastic periods, all three *stupas* have been repaired and restored numerous times. Continued public veneration of these Pyu-era structures has assured their protection, care, and routine maintenance throughout history by the attention given to the conservation of these structures by Buddhist monks resident on site, temple trustees, and lay devotees. Starting in the early 20th century CE, attention paid by the public works departments of both the British colonial and the post-independence



CONSERVED PAYAMA STUPA (SRI KSETRA)

Myanmar governments – and then by the Department of Archaeology, and more recently by DANML – have increasingly systematic. This included periodic removal of vegetation, pointing of the brickwork where eroded mortars have exposed it to rainwater penetration, replacement of lost brickwork where this loss presented problems of structural integrity, strengthening against possible earthquakes, the addition of quick-evacuation drainage to the superimposed platforms of and around the monuments, installation of lightning rods, and so forth.

Heavy rain at Sri Ksetra is a potential threat mainly on the standing monuments, the exposed brick surfaces of which are subject to penetration by wind-driven rain water which enters and may weakens the ancient brickwork. The original protective plaster covering of the monuments has been lost, except in small patches. Recent attempts to re-plaster some monuments with cement have had the negative result of trapping water inside the structures, further weakening them.

Issue: Rain water infiltration to the brick structures of the great stupas

There exists a tension between (a) the ‘modern’ approach to material conservation of archaeological monuments which favours the retention of the maximum amount of original material, even if decayed or otherwise not completely intact, and (b) the traditional Myanmar approach to conservation, especially of still-venerated religious monuments, which favours periodic repair, restoration, and rebuilding, as a sign of respect and as a way to gain merit. Undeniably, there is a strong lobby from monks, pilgrims, and devotees to continue with the traditional practices of care and maintenance for still-in-use heritage places.

It can also be anticipated that there may be pressure from public demand and supported by the *sangha* (monk body) for the renovation of the most venerated *stupas*, in keeping with traditional religious practice. Although not yet a problem in any of the three sites, this has resulted in the restoration of some of the still-venerated religious monuments in other sites by the monks, temple trustees and devotees without ignoring the advice and guidance of the DANML.

DANML, representing the so-called “modern approach”, and the temple trustees, representing the continuity of traditional practice, must both learn from each other in order to negotiate an acceptable compromise acceptable to the community which facilitate traditional continuing practices without compromising other heritage values of the monument.

Issue: Tension between the ‘expert’ approach and traditional approach to conservation

3.2.2 Excavated structures and other remains

In Most areas of three Pyu ancient cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, the exposed religious remains consist of numerous *stupa*-like structures, monasteries, ritual halls, memorial halls have been consolidated and are in a satisfactory state of conservation. In relation to agricultural production of the Pyu period, there remains an interior canal network and storage facilities and granaries. The urban morphology remains in city gates and walls, a watch tower and a substantial moated and walled palace complex located in the centers of the walled cities. The property at these sites is therefore in a relatively good state of conservation, although continued exposure to weathering, particularly during the intense monsoon rains, affects all of the structures to some degree.

3.2.2.1 In-situ conservation and display of sensitive remains

In order to conserve and display the excavated remains *in-situ*, that cannot be exposed to weathering elements, the usual practice of the DANML is to erect a shelter over such remains.



The well-known and much-studied Beikthano Queen's Cemetery containing a number of stone urns dating to the first millennium CE Pyu era is located just outside the ancient city of Sri Ksetra to the south. The large stone burial urns, excavated and then re-filled, are protected by a roof erected by DANML providing a good state of conservation.

BEIKTHANO QUEEN'S CEMETERY (SRI KSETRA)

The cemetery area of HMA-53 is located inside the ancient city wall in the southern sector of the city, not far from Bawbawgyi. Considering the impressive character of the site with more than 300 terracotta urns found in successive layers, DANML has opted to leave all findings in situ protected with a light modern super-structure allowing visitors to see the continued use of the site.



INTERIOR OF SITE MUSEUM AT HMA-53 (SRI KSETRA)



Protected by roofed and walled shelter surrounded by a wire-mesh fence, several sites excavated by DANML in recent years reflecting the transition earlier phases of habitation of Halin in the area south of the city wall, as seen for example at four mortuary sites at Halin (HL-25, HL-26, HL-29, and HL-30) skeletal remains and other objects are left *in-situ*.

PRE-PYU MORTUARY SITES (HL-29 AND HL-30) SOUTH OF CITY WALL (HALIN)



MORTUARY SITE (HALIN)



At HL-25 skeletal remains have been placed on raised, mobile supports, because of the possibility of flooding during the rainy season. A pump has been installed at the site, although has not proven sufficient to completely prevent flood risk.

AT HL-25, SKELETAL REMAINS ON MOBILE SUPPORTS (HALIN)



MEMORIAL HALL WITH URNS WHERE SHELTER HAS PROVIDED ONLY PARTIAL PROTECTION (BEIKTHANO)

The much later excavations at Beikthano (BTO-28), a funerary area and memorial hall south of the village of Gyokkon has been preserved to show the finds of more than a hundred funerary urns at HL-25, distributed around and inside a small multi-platform building. Although the DANML has protected the entire building with a shed it has proven ineffective and the terracotta and bone remains are deteriorating due to dampness, humidity and other weathering agencies. The DANML is at present studying the causes of deterioration to arrest this situation urgently.

Early Pyu-era memorial hall (HL-9) at Halin containing many terracotta burial urns containing ash, bone fragments, iron and other artefacts, has lost tangible evidence of the 84 timber posts found *in-situ* during the excavation due to the exposure of such fragile remains due to rain, sun, wind and resultant humidity so that the visible remains today are simply the two superimposed rectangular platforms.



MEMORIAL HALL (HL-9) AS EXCAVATED AND TODAY (HALIN)

Issue: Lack of strategy for in-situ conservation and display of excavated fragile remains.

3.2.2.2 Conservation and presentation of different phases

All three Pyu Ancient Cities are characterized by the massive gates punctuating the city walls. These important features preserve super-imposed chronological evidence of Pyu-era construction, but their excavation and study present conservation challenges requiring decisions made by archaeologists concerning what features and from which phase of construction to preserve. This is particularly seen in the gates and walls of the Pyu Ancient cities.



PRESENT STATE OF HL-10 GATE (HALIN)

The gates are massive at all the three cities, but the longest and widest gates are seen at Halin where for example, the southern wall gate (HL-10) is 5.18 meters wide and the two arms of the gate, each five meters thick, extend 82 meters on the west and 77 meters on the east. All excavated gates at Halin have the Pyu characteristic flared design, the walls of which have been restored and protected



by two or three layers of new bricks added for conservation purposes and rising from ground level to about 1-2 meters. At gate HL-33, traces of a wooden burned structure are recognizable and there is also a large portion of adjoining wall.

*RECOGNIZABLE
FOUNDATION
FOR WOODEN POLES
AT HL-33 (HALIN)*

In several of the remains of the Halin city gates, holes in the foundation for wooden poles supporting a superstructure have been excavated. In addition, at HL-31 excavations highlighted two different levels of pavement, dating from two stages of construction and reconstruction during ancient Pyu times. To investigate the lower level, DANML almost completely removed the top level for a length of about ten meters, and that only the earliest phase of construction has been conserved in-situ.

The ancient gates of Beikthano are clearly recognizable because of the flared funnel-shape of the arms shape characteristic if Pyu city gates. There remain a few layers of original bricks, which have been superimposed, for protective purposes by 2-3 new layers of bricks typically using ancient bricks recovered in situ as surface finds not associated with an identifiable ancient structure.



FLARING FUNNEL-SHAPE FORM OF GATE KKG-15 (BEIKTHANO)

Archaeological excavations of one of the eastern gates of Beikthano, site BTO-36, are currently in progress and illustrate a different conservation issue, presenting a problem for both conservation and interpretation. At this site, the ancient gate feature is crossed by a modern paved road that runs along the inner side of the east wall at a level of about one meter higher than the original street plan.



ROAD FEATURE RUNNING ACROSS GATE BTO-36 (BEIKTHANO)

Lulinkyaw Gate in Sri Ksetra is one the most impressive gates. Located at the central west side of the ancient city wall, it has been restored and repaired several times.

The conservation status of the city gates is generally good, and the restorations carried out have been discreet. The exposed ancient bricks, large and made with various impurities, often appear fractured, but this is a residual effect of their original firing. The layers of bricks added by site conservators to protect the ancient walls are also made of fragments of old bricks, from the site and with mortar. In British colonial times and until recently cement mortars were used by site conservators. DANML now has mandated the use of a traditional mortar consisting of lime and ground brick dust. Analysis of the composition of the original Pyu-era bricks and mortar that bound them has not done yet been carried out, but is on the research agenda of the Field School of Archaeology's conservation laboratory. A



*DETAIL OF LULIN-KYAW GATE (RED LINE)
SHOWING MODERN RESTORATION OVERLYING ANCIENT PHASES
(SRI KSETRA)*

remaining conservation problem concerns those places where excavation has gone below the level of the gate's foundation and has been left unfilled, exposing the gate to erosion during intense monsoon rains. Fortunately, the ancient city site is generally well-drained naturally, and supplemented with strategic drains added by excavators at exposed features, in particular at the excavated city gates.

Ancient drainage is also apparent in the area around the central palace-citadel in Halin. There are recognizable traces of the foundations of a presumed ancient dam near the excavated sites of HL-1 and HL-2 that protected the palace-citadel complex from potential flooding which have been conserved by refilling of the excavation site.



REFILL OF HL-2 EXCAVATION SITE OF PALACE-CITADEL (HALIN)

There are few traces remaining of the buildings inside the walls of the palace in Beikthano. A single large structure is recognizable which was heavily restored by its original excavators some 50 years ago. The walls of the palace, however, are still visible for long stretches, especially in along the east and west sides. The walls near the gate of the palace have been restored and are protected by one or two



STRUCTURE OF PALACE-CITADEL, BTO-3 (BEIKTHANO)

courses of recovered bricks. In the remaining parts of the wall are still clearly recognizable by the numerous traces of clay and bricks visible at ground level.

The palace-citadel complex at Sri Ksetra was first excavated in 1908 CE and has been re-investigated at least 20 times by archaeologists over the past one hundred years. Each excavator consolidated different parts of the exposed structures, thus making it difficult to read the overall layout.



PALACE-CITADEL COMPLEX (SRI KSETRA)

Issue: Lack of policy regarding the conservation and presentation of different phases

3.2.3 Other Standing structures

Most of the standing structures are remaining only in Sri Ksetra site and some of them are negatively affected by previous conservation/restoration attempts using incompatible materials, the negative effects of which are gradually being reversed by DANML conservators trained at the Field School of Archaeology.

The square-plan religious building of Lemyethna ('four faces'), with the four entrances as the cardinal points, is located 290 meters outside the ancient city of Sri Ksetra, but still within the boundaries of the nominated property. A temporary iron ligature has been added to support the walls pending further conservation work by DANML. It is a square shrine with sides of 11.50 meters and a three-terraced roof. The entrances were blocked with brick by early excavators/conservators in keeping with the practice of the British colonial Public Works Department of that time.



LEMYETHNA RELIGIOUS BUILDING
(SRI KSETRA)

The Paya-taung structure at Sri Ksetra is in poor condition. Part of the inner vault of this building's superstructure has collapsed and the north wall is significantly bulged. The roof has sizeable cracks through which large quantities of water enter into the building during the rainy season. This quadrangular ritual building was excavated in 1967/68 and needs immediate attention to conserve this structure. The lack of funds and expertise delays the conservation of these structures.



PRESENT STATE OF PAYA-TAUNG STRUCTURE
(SRI KSETRA)

Issue: Lack of funds and expertise for conservation

3.2.3.1 Later period abandoned structures

There is several later period, but abandoned structures particularly at Halin and Beikthano testifying to the continuity of Buddhist practice and religious uses of these Pyu Cities even after they were abandoned. Near the village of Halin Gyi there are standing remains of numerous other *stupas*, generally dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. These *stupas* are, however, abandoned and in a poor state of conservation. A religious building constructed on the Pyu-period walls of Halin and dating from the late 19th century CE is in an advanced state of deterioration. At Beikthano there is one such religious building (Shwe Hlat Hla, 18th century AC) within the buffer zone, where, its superstructure has recently collapsed, while at Sri Ksetra, the monks residence of the Lat-the-ye-kan monastery (19th century AC) has been abandoned and in an advanced state of conservation.



LATE 19TH CENTURY CE MONASTIC STRUCTURE ON HALIN CITY WALL



LATTHEYAYAKAN MONASTERY
(SRI KSETRA)



18TH TO 19TH CENTURY STUPA NEAR HALIN
GYI VILLAGE

Issue: Lack of focus in conservation and preservation of later period abandoned structures

3.2.4 Conservation of the Settings of the Sites and its attributes of OUV

The landscape engineering which facilitated the expanded agricultural production of the Pyu Ancient Cities was based on construction, extension, and repeated maintenance of many water control features which are preserved and conserved to date through traditional use.



*ANCIENT TANK
AT HALIN CONSERVED
THROUGH TRADITIONAL USE*

These include ponds and tanks, irrigation canals, dykes, and sluice gates built in relation to surrounding streams, seasonal lakes and ponds (*in-gyi and in-aing*).



SRI KSETRA MOAT AND CANAL ON SOUTH SIDE OF SITE

Other ancient water bodies, such as the Shan-le-byin and Tin daikkwin and additional canals and moats inside the southern part of the Sri Ksetra ancient city site, of which large earthen embankments are still functioning and well preserved through continued use by local farmers.



RICE FIELDS IN AREA AROUND HALIN CITY WALL

When the soil in adjacent to the planned ramparts was dug up for the construction of the city walls in ancient times, the newly-created depression provided additional seasonally flooded zones that could be used for nursery rice cultivation. All of these features of the hydrological engineering associated with the urban area remain well preserved and intact within the present-day landscape of Halin nominated property and buffer zone and are conserved through their continuing use by the local farming communities.

Just north of the present-day village of Halin Gyi south of the ancient Halin city wall are hot springs where the 50 degree waters were channeled, traditionally during the Pyu era, into circular basins to form a group of bathing pools still frequented by local inhabitants. The present constructions dates from the early 20th century CE, but this important production area has been maintained through continuing local use and site maintenance.

Other water features of the ancient urban site are also preserved though traditional use. An example is seen in a water reservoir near the excavated sites of HL-3 and HL-4 where a staircase, accessed by a doorway flanked by a small shrine of more recent date, leads down to the pond. Attributed to the Pyu era for the collection of rainwater, it remains in use even today as the drinking water reserve for the village of *Halin Gyi*.



STORAGE OF DRINKING WATER AT HALIN

3.2.5 Common Threats

The common threats of the conservation of the physical remains of the Pyu Ancient Cities are due to their (a) the exposure of the brick material, of which both the standing and archaeologically-exposed physical remains are principally constituted, to the punishing effects of the environment characterized by heavy annual rains during the monsoon season followed by an extended hot, dry season, and (b) by the pressures placed on the religious and ceremonial use of the still-venerated monuments by local residents and pilgrims. It can also be anticipated that there may be pressure from public demand and supported by the *sangha* (monk body) for the (c) renovation of the most venerated *stupas*, in keeping with traditional religious practice.

In some instances there is a considerable time period between the completion of the excavation and the commencement of the conservation of exposed monuments mainly due the focus on excavation for research purpose than on the conservation of the remains exposed during the process of excavation. Lack of both personnel and funds for conservation, which is very much more than that of excavation, has also partly contributed to this situation. This makes the exposed monument lose



HL 27 EXCAVATED STRUCTURE
AWAITING CONSERVATION (HALIN)

its details due to weathering as well as human and animal action. On the other hand there is no coordination between the excavation and conservation teams during the whole operation which do not permit the exchange of ideas and strategies for the conservation.

Issue: Low priority placed on conservation in contrast to the high priority placed on archaeological excavation for research purposes and lack of coordination between professionals, personnel and funds for conservation



KKG4 (2009) DETERIORATION OF ORIGINAL BRICKS DUE TO USE OF CEMENT AND MODERN BRICKS (BEIKTHANO)

Because Beikthano was excavated earlier and then more extensively than the other two Pyu Ancient Cities sites, the conservation work carried out before and immediately after independence in 1948, has in some instances, failed, and in other places is no longer considered up to modern international standards expected of brick conservation. In particular, the use of cement mortars and modern bricks of higher compressive strength than that of the original bricks to conserve the brick structural remains has, as is now evident, unfortunately resulted in hastening their deterioration, rather than helping.



CONSERVATION OF MONASTIC STRUCTURE KKG-2 (BEIKTHANO)

The monastic structure of KKG-2, which is one of the most important religious structures at Beikthano consisting of a wide central corridor flanked by eight small cells with brick walls still survives to 3-4 meters above the ground also show that its brick work is affected mainly due to the use of cement.

DANML has provided temporary wooden supports to prevent the failing of parts of the earlier consolidation work and plans to carry

out re-consolidation measures using traditional mortar. In some conservation work the new brickwork do not match the character and the bonding pattern to that of the old and the workmanship.

Some structures at Beikthano, such as BTO-15 located on top of a small hill, however, have undergone successive attempts at reconstruction over time but these have been poorly executed and have introduced modern bricks and concrete to the structure. The structure is now facing additional erosion from periodic water-logging and need to be re-consolidated. At present, not more than 50% of the current structure can be recognized as original.

Another problem ensuing and enduring from past attempts at conservation of the excavated structures is the over-loading of the structurally weak ancient brick monuments with modern brick layers, added with the good intension to protect the ancient bricks. This has put undue structural stress on the fragile ancient materials leading to collapse of entire sections of the ancient structure, together with the modern additions bonded to the old with cement. In some instances, the resultant loss of ancient material has led to a distorted reading of the original structure.

In British colonial times and until recently cement mortars were used by site conservators. DANML now has mandated the use of a traditional mortar consisting of lime and ground brick dust. Analysis of the composition of the original Pyu-era bricks and mortar that bound them has not done yet been carried out, but is on the research agenda of the Field School of Archaeology's conservation laboratory.



CRACKED BRICKWORK DUE TO OVERLOADING AT KKG-2 (BEIKTHANO)

Issue: residual effects of poor conservation work undertaken in the past

However DANML is now taking measures to correct or undo such past mistakes, and is in the process of removing the earlier added brick as well as the cement mortar used in earlier conservation works and is replacing the cement with a traditional mortar consisting of lime and ground brick dust.



Since the brick monuments do not have deep foundations, occasional pooling of rain water around the monuments make the water penetrates into the structure and

OCCASIONAL POOLING OF RAINWATER AROUND A GATE (BEIKTHANO)

weakens the foundations. This is mainly due to the poor drainage of the excavated features. In addition, some of these foundations excavated below the level of the surrounding land and have not been refilled or the surrounding land levelled to the original ground level.

Issue: Water logging around the monuments during the rainy season

Site management now places an emphasis on drainage of the structural remains, taking advantage insofar as possible, the original system of canals which in former times drained excess monsoon rain water from the ancient city into the nearby water tanks for storage and use during the long dry season.

Salinity

The problem of the efflorescence of dissolved ground water salt on exposed brick structures, so common at many archaeological sites of this period, has not been observed at any of the Pyu Ancient Cities sites, in spite of the historic practice of salt mining at Halin Ancient City site, in particular.



However, the megalithic free-standing sculpture and inscriptions found near the museum of Sri Ksetra, which are within the shelters show signs of decay due to the salinity which is caused by the modern cement construction associated with them.

ARTEFACT STORE ROOM NEAR MUSEUM WITHIN SRI KSETRA CITY WALL



MEGALITHIC
FREE-STANDING
SCULPTURE
(SRI KSETRA)

Issue: The modern cement construction associated with the megalithic free-standing sculpture and inscriptions at Sri Ksetra

Botanical and biological growth

The outer city wall at Sri Ksetra is the most affected monument due to the growth of trees and other plants which could make the brickwork cracked due to their root penetration thus allowing rain water penetration into the core of the structures.



MONUMENT SHOWING THE PENETRATION OF TREE ROOTS IN TO THE GATE (SRI KSETRA)

Animal

Due to the year-round availability of water and fodder, especially the villagers of surrounding areas of Halin and Beikthano use the unfenced property as pasture for herds of cows, goats, and sheep. They sometimes cause damage to the brick-built excavated structural remains. Although the DANML has constructed fences around such monuments as a solution to this problem, they are not compatible in aesthetic terms.



CATTLE AND FENCED MONUMENT (BEIKTHANO)

Issue: Growth of vegetation and presence of animals within the property.

3.3 Maintenance

Excavated sites and standing monuments fall under the direct purview of the DANML, and hence maintained by the same department. The work related to maintenance mainly covers the removal of the vegetation growth on the historic surfaces, re-pointing of the brick work, replacing the missing/ decayed/ damaged bricks, proper draining of the standing water from the site, maintaining the turf and undergrowth in specific areas etc. Although the maintenance at the site is acceptable to a certain extent, due to the lack of a maintenance plan and inadequate human resources for maintenance, the some monuments are deteriorating.



The tradition of maintaining living (venerated) religious monuments continues today under the guidance of the abbots of the active Buddhist monasteries associated with all three Pyu Ancient Cities and supported by the community through the structure of Temple Trustee committees. The maintenance work in such monuments is acceptable.

BRICKWORK SHOWING GROWTH OF VEGETATION (SRI KSETRA)

Issue: Lack of a plan and inadequate human resources for maintenance of the monuments under the purview of the DANML

3.4 Scientific Research

After the British annexation of Myanmar in 1826, 1853 and 1885, European scholars began to carry out research on the ancient culture, principally epigraphic evidence and the compilation of an inventory of ancient monuments. British and other European interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities took place following the British experience in India where European art history and archaeology focused on ancient Buddhist remains with the formation of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861. In 1868 instructions were sent from Calcutta to list and photograph all antique monuments worthy of being preserved. These events greatly affected the development of art historical and archaeological disciplines in the very different context of Myanmar's long and unbroken Buddhist heritage which the Pyu Ancient Cities initiated. In 1881, Emile Forchammer, a professor of Pali at Rangoon College was appointed as the Epigraphic Officer and the Department of Archaeology was established in 1902.

During the colonial era, the earliest evidence of the culture of the Pyu Ancient Cities came through chance finds and surface survey, demonstrated for example by the finding of two golden palm-leaf shaped manuscript plates inscribed with Pyu scripts discovered near the Hmawza village in Sri Ksetra in 1897. After establishing the Archaeological Survey of Burma, explorations of the three Pyu Cities were commenced in 1903 and 1905 of Halin and Beikthano Pyu Ancient Cities. At this time, the superintendent archaeologist Taw Sein Ko surveyed the old mounds of Halin and made a sketch of

city to show its long rectangular shape with a moat on the north, east and west, as well as the palace-citadel in the middle. Many additional ancient mounds in the east, north and south areas of the city were recorded as well as the habitation area of Halin village on the south of the city wall.

In 1905 the Epigraphic Office of Burma made two test pits outside of the Beikthano city-wall and recorded the findings of potsherds, burial urns with ash and bone pieces. In 1906, the French General Leon de Beylie, undertook test excavations at Sri Ksetra recorded in his publication *Prome et Samara* (1907). Thereafter Taw Sein Ko and his successors regularly entered reports into the Annual Report of Archaeological Survey of India and thereafter Burma archaeological reports detailing a long series of discoveries. In 1910, a British administrator and scholar, J.S Furnivall founded the Burma Research Society and published the *Journal of Burma Research Society* (JBRS) which continues today as the *Myanmar Historical Research Journal* (MHRJ) published by the Ministry of Culture. Many significant discoveries were made during these years, including the excavation of Khin Ba Kon relic chamber by Charles Duroiselle in 1926.

Since 1962 CE archaeological research in the form of excavations at Pyu Ancient Cities has uncovered more scientific data for better understanding of the Pyu culture. Despite such activities, significant areas of the nominated property have yet to be scientifically investigated. There are plans to investigate the unexcavated parts of the site using noninvasive remote sensing techniques, such as ground-penetrating radar and resistivity mapping. The purpose of the introduction and use of these noninvasive techniques is to better manage, protect, and preserve the site for future archaeological research. Courses in the use and interpretation of these new technologies are now underway at the national Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, with expertise and technical assistance provided by Italy's Leric Foundation and UNESCO.

Till now, the writings of Pyu inscriptions are questionable hence the extinct of ethnicity and long time lack of continuous Pyu Language. During the British colonial period (mid 19th to mid 20th century) the European scholars started the study of Pyu culture with the epigraphic and archaeological evidences. In 1960s the Department of Archaeology, Myanmar revealed the questioned Pyu culture with the deal of modernized archaeological excavations, it is still carrying on and more and more available data were added. Therefore as a result, many of literal and research issues by local and foreign researchers have come out.

Issue: Numerous research questions associated with Pyu culture which as a potential impact positively on the potential OUV of the property

3.5 Ownership

3.5.1 Categories of ownership

Ownership, occupation, and use of the land, monuments, and structures within the boundaries of the property of the Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra, are divided among a numbers of authorities and stakeholders.

Ownership of the land falls into two categories: the public domain, which belongs to state, and the private domains, within which individual ownership and use rights are recognized. Within the nominated property 32% of the land is publicly-owned; while 68% of the land is privately-owned.

Public Domains: State-owned land

Most of the state-owned land within the nominated property is in the possession of, and managed by, DANML. This includes the excavated and unexcavated areas of archaeological exploration, the standing monuments and other historic structures, and the service buildings constructed for the protection, management, maintenance, and interpretation of the property, such as the site office, site museums, and artefact stores.

The part of the state-owned land that is not in the possession of DANML is in the possession of, and managed by, local government departments of other ministries such as the General Administration Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Border Affairs, the Department of Religious Affairs of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Department of Forestry of the Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry, the Department of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transport, the Department of Railways and Department of Transport of the Ministry of Rail Transportation and the Department of Post and Telecommunication of the Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs, etc. This includes public infrastructure such as the unused aircraft landing strip in the buffer zone of Sri Ksetra, railroad easements, road, bridges, gas pipelines, electrical and communication facilities, and public schools.

Private Domains: Land owned by private organizations or individuals

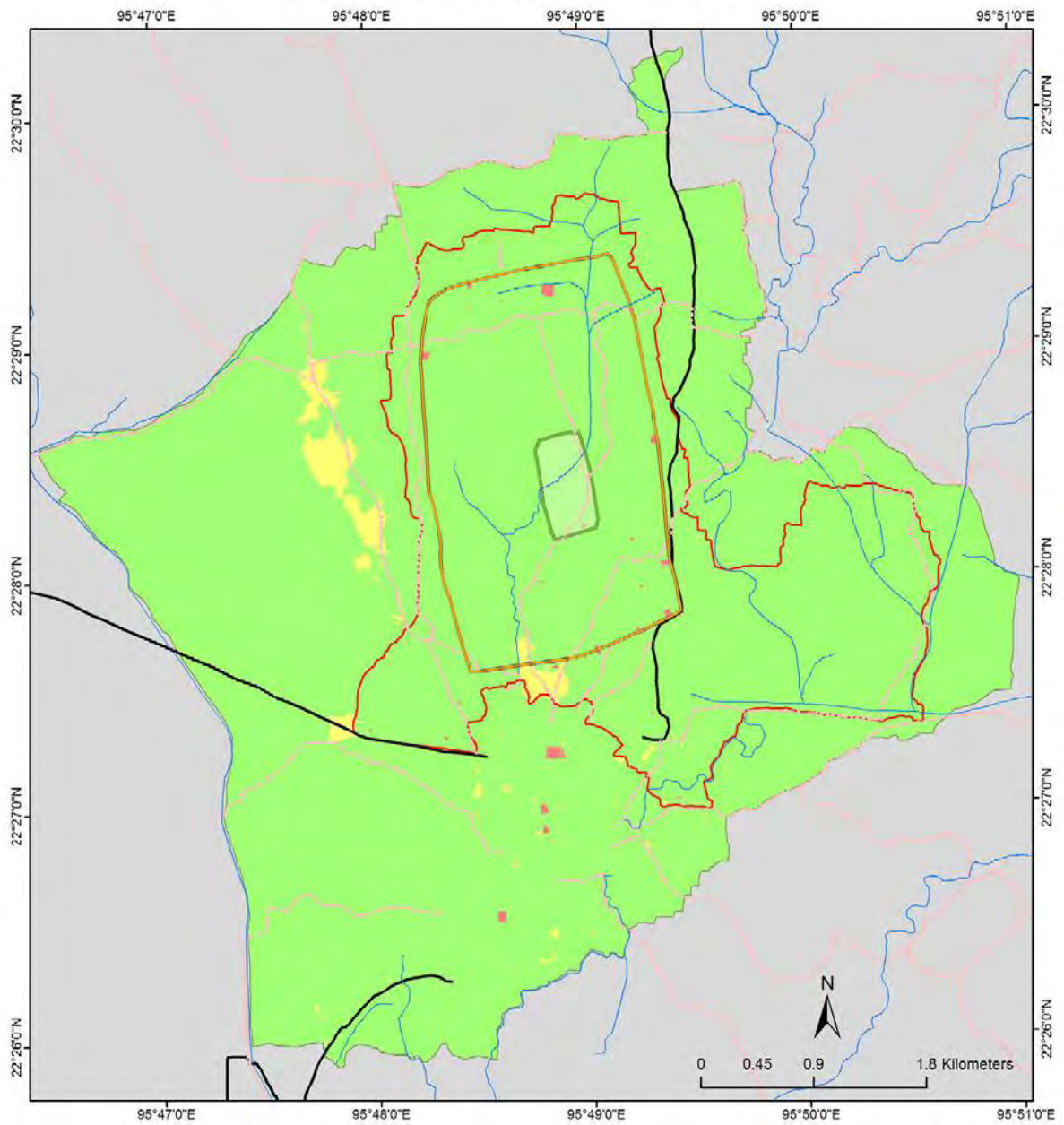
The ownership of the privately-owned lands within the nominated property and the buildings on these lands is divided between (a) land which is owned in common by the community; (b) land owned and used by Buddhist religious establishments, the activities of which are supervised by the Department of Religious Affairs, Ministry of Religious Affairs; and (c) land which is owned by private organizations/ companies or by individuals.

3.5.2 Current status of ownership and land use at the three Pyu Ancient Cities

Halin

Unlike at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, there are no railway tracks or formal roads crossing the nominated property at the Halin Ancient City site. However several informal cart tracks crossing the site are in current use by local farmers. Although there is a later period Buddhist monastery built on and adjacent to the standing remains of the outer wall of the ancient city, it is in abandoned and ruins. Most of the land within the property at the Halin Ancient City site is currently used by local farmers for agriculture. Some of these farmers live within the site's buffer zone in small villages composed of buildings constructed in the traditional vernacular of wood, bamboo, and thatch. Compared to Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, the number of residential plots within the property boundary at Halin is few, while there are no commercial establishments within the property. At present there is no site museum at Halin; artefacts excavated from the site are stored and displayed at a small museum located within the Nyaungkoebin Buddhist monastery, located in the site's buffer zone. DANML staffs an on-site guard house at Halin and maintains shelters constructed over the most important of the excavated archaeological features of the property at this site.

Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



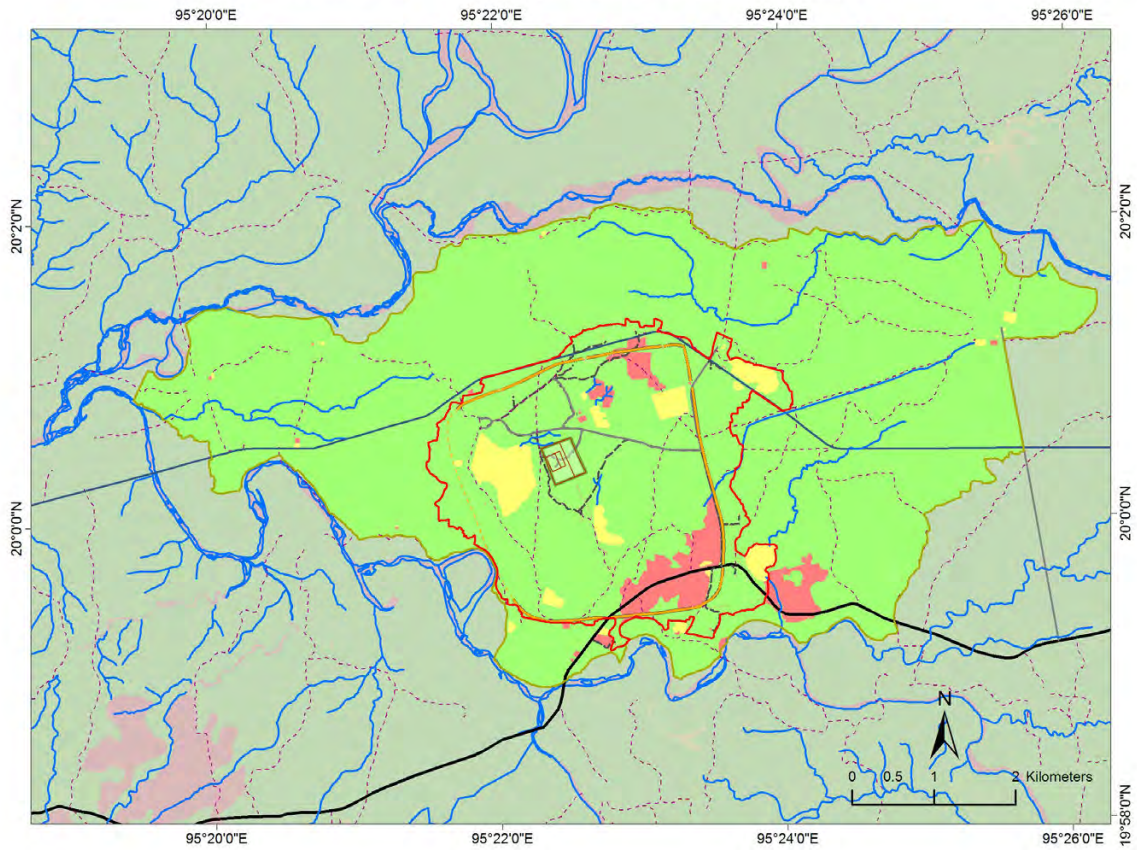
Legend

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| Stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Sub-road | Public: government |
| Cart track | Palace-citadel |
| | Nominated property |
| | Buffer zone |

Beikthano

The Yangon - Mandalay railroad track, constructed in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, crosses the nominated property in east-west alignment along the northern edge of the Beikthano Ancient City site. Paved roads cross the property in a north-south direction through the eastern part of the site and in an east-west direction through the southern part. The lands on which the railway tracks are laid out are owned by the Department of Railways while those on which the roads are laid out are owned either by the national Department of Transport or the regional, district, or township authorities. Apart from the railway line and roads, there is no other public utility infrastructure within the property, unlike at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site. The land associated with the two active Buddhist monasteries located within the property at Beikthano are in the possession and management of the *sangha* (resident body of monks supervised by an abbot) and serve the religious needs of the community, as well as of pilgrims visiting the ancient monuments. Like at Halin and Sri Ksetra, considerable land within the property is used by local farmers for agricultural activities, while other portions are part of a government green zone scheme. Residential plots are also found within the property at the Beikthano Ancient City site, but the numbers are few and are clustered near a large ancient man-made water tank. The architecture of this settlement is traditional pole-and-thatch construction and is of considerable antiquity. It is considered by anthropologists that this settlement is a continuing remnant of a Pyu-era settlement. At Beikthano, like at Halin, there are no organized commercial areas within the nominated property. And like at Halin, traditional vernacular village settlements of farmers are found also within the buffer zone of Beikthano, many in association with Pyu-area ancient remains or scatters of surface finds. At Beikthano, a well-kept site museum staffed by DANML is located at the south-east corner within the boundary of the nominated property. The site museum doubles as a visitor reception and information center. Associated with the site museum are artefacts storage facilities and staff quarters. Within the area of the property where the most extensive Pyu-era remains have been excavated DANML also maintains another small rest-house cum exhibition and lecture hall, with toilet facilities for visitors. At Beikthano, like at Halin, DANML staffs an on-site guard house.

Land Ownership In Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Seasonal stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Main road | Public: government |
| Sub-road | Palace-citadel |
| Railway | Nominated property |
| Cart track | Buffer zone |
| Site network road | |

Sri Ksetra

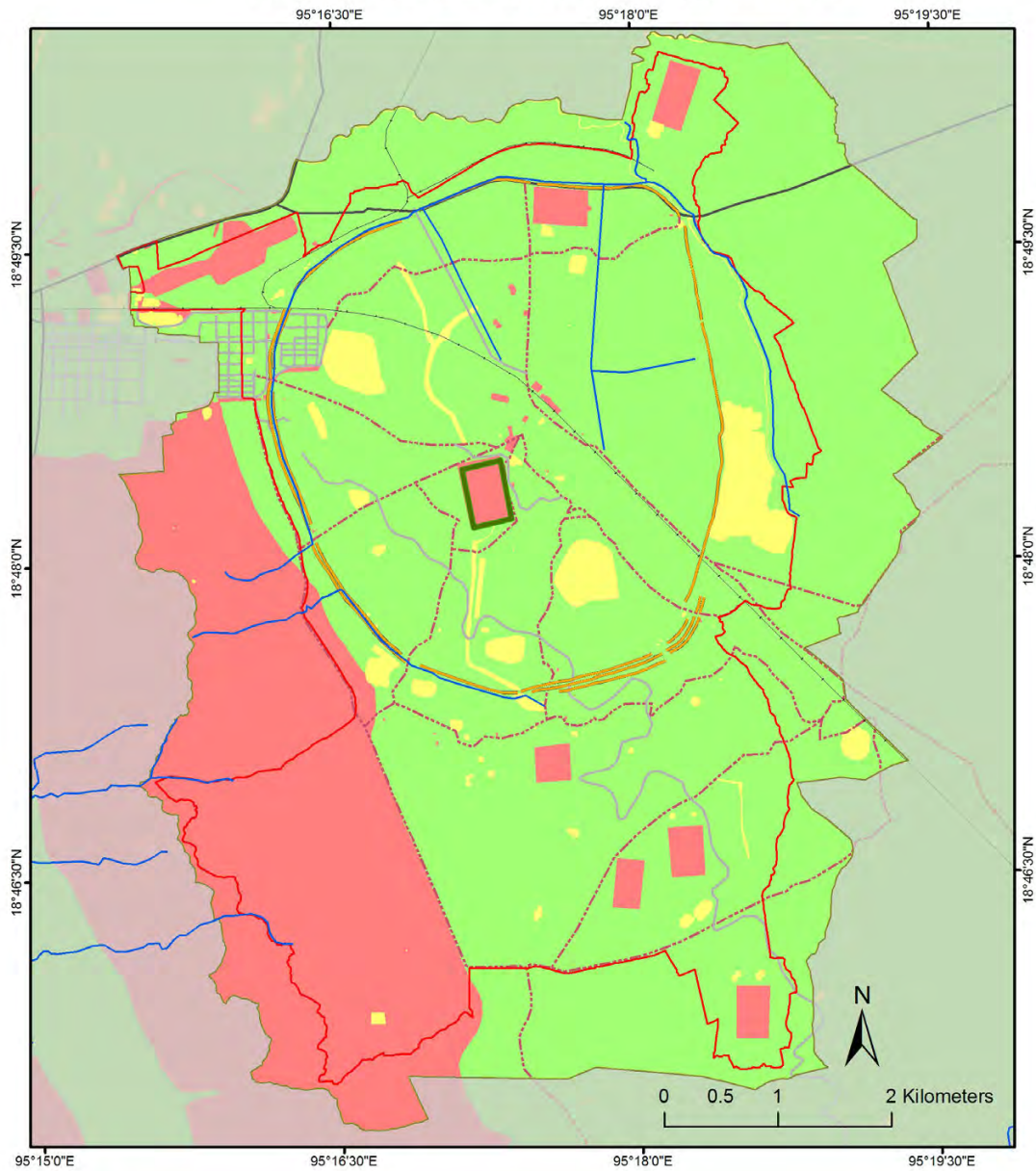
The Yangon - Mandalay railway track, constructed in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, also crosses the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site in three intersecting lines. One crosses through the center of the property from north-west to south-east direction, while there are two branch railway lines crossing through the northern part of the property, one heading from the central intersection towards the north direction and the other towards the east. Associated with these railway tracks are two small railway stations. The one at the intersection of the tracks is contemporary with the construction of the railway lines. The other, along the northern branch, was constructed in 1997 CE in hopes of attracting tourists from Bagan to visit Sri Ksetra. Presently, the railway is little used as most travelers prefer to use the network of newly constructed roads linking the major cities of central Myanmar. There are also eighteen small, paved roads inside the property most of which are part of the Khittaya New Town settlement located in the northeast quadrant of the property, while others link the older traditional villages and/or major standing monuments. As at Beikthano, the lands on which the railway tracks are laid out are owned by the Department of Railways, while the roads owned by the national Department of Transport or the regional, district, or township authorities. The principal road within the boundaries of the nominated property laid out atop the unexcavated remains of the ancient city wall was, like the railway, first laid out in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, as an access road for the newly constructed railway lines. There are two electric lines supported on large pylons passing across the site at the northwest corner.

The land associated with the seventeen active Buddhist monasteries within the boundaries of the nominated property at Sri Ksetra are in the possession of the *sangha* and serve the religious needs of the community, as well as those of pilgrims visiting the ancient monuments, many of whom spend extended periods of time in meditation retreats at one of the two principal active monasteries. One of these modern monasteries has been built over the northeast corner of the ancient inner city wall.

As at Halin and Beikthano, the majority of the land within the nominated property at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site is used by farmers for agriculture. However, unlike Halin and Beikthano, at Sri Ksetra there are a number of privately-owned residential plots inside the ancient city walls and within the boundaries of the nominated property. Most of these privately-owned residential plots are clustered at long-established sites near ancient water-bodies, and, like the settlement at Beikthano, are presumed to be remnants of Pyu-era settlements. The newly-established residential plots are, for the most part, clustered at its north-eastern corner of the property near the principal road and the railroad track in a government-sanctioned expansion of the existing street grid of the nearby city of Pyay (formerly called Prome), which is a large and growing urban area located only eight kilometres from the ancient city site and is the historic successor to Sri Ksetra after the abandonment of the ancient city some one thousand years ago. This new settlement, which across the remains of the outer wall and penetrates some 500 meters into the ancient city, was planned by local township authorities in the 1970s CE and is referred to as Khittaya New Town, in reference to the ancient name of the city. Within Khittaya New Town, in addition to its approximately 2000 residents, there are a scattering of local commercial establishments, such as tea shops, small restaurants, and stalls of traders catering primarily to the needs of the locally resident community, and those of visiting pilgrims. At two of the active monasteries within the property's boundaries, Bawbawgyi monastery and Mogoke Vipassana monastery, there are guest houses for pilgrims maintained by the monastery. Within the property DANML maintains a

comprehensive site museum which also functions as visitor reception center, two artefact store rooms, two security posts, plus a new facility, purpose-built in 2005 by the Ministry of Culture, to house the recently-established Pyay Field School of Archaeology, which is a national in-service training facility for DANML staff. The local office of DANML is located in the buffer zone of the nominated property, but is scheduled to be moved to a new location near the site-museum in the near future. In addition, there is a decommissioned and unused aircraft landing strip owned by the Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Transport, located to the northwest of the walled city within the proposed property zone. Within the proposed buffer zone of the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, similar patterns of land ownership, land occupation, and land use exist as at Halin and Beikthano.

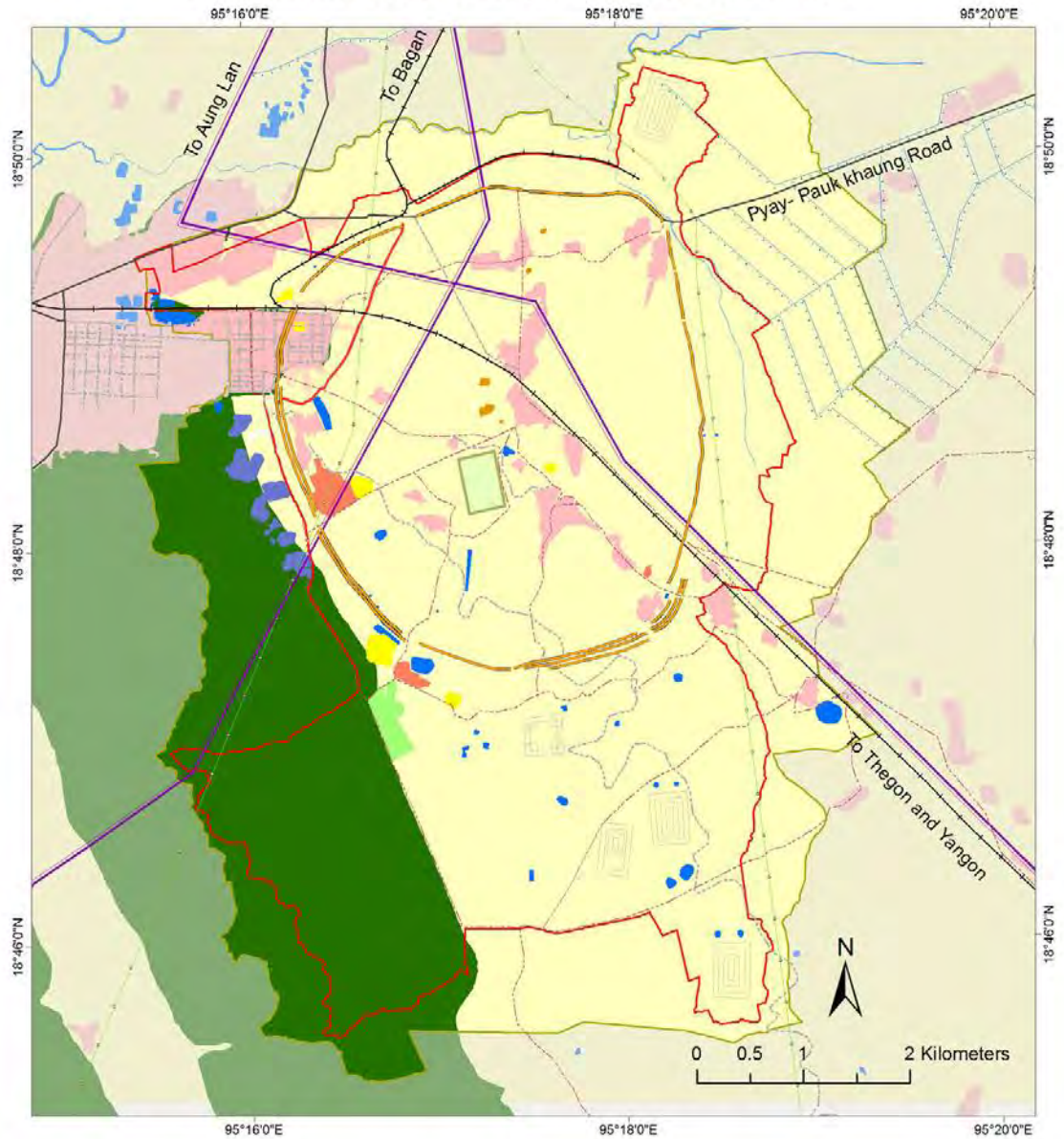
Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Seasonal stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Main road | Public: government |
| Sub-road | Palace-citadel |
| Railway | Nominated property |
| Cart track | Buffer zone |

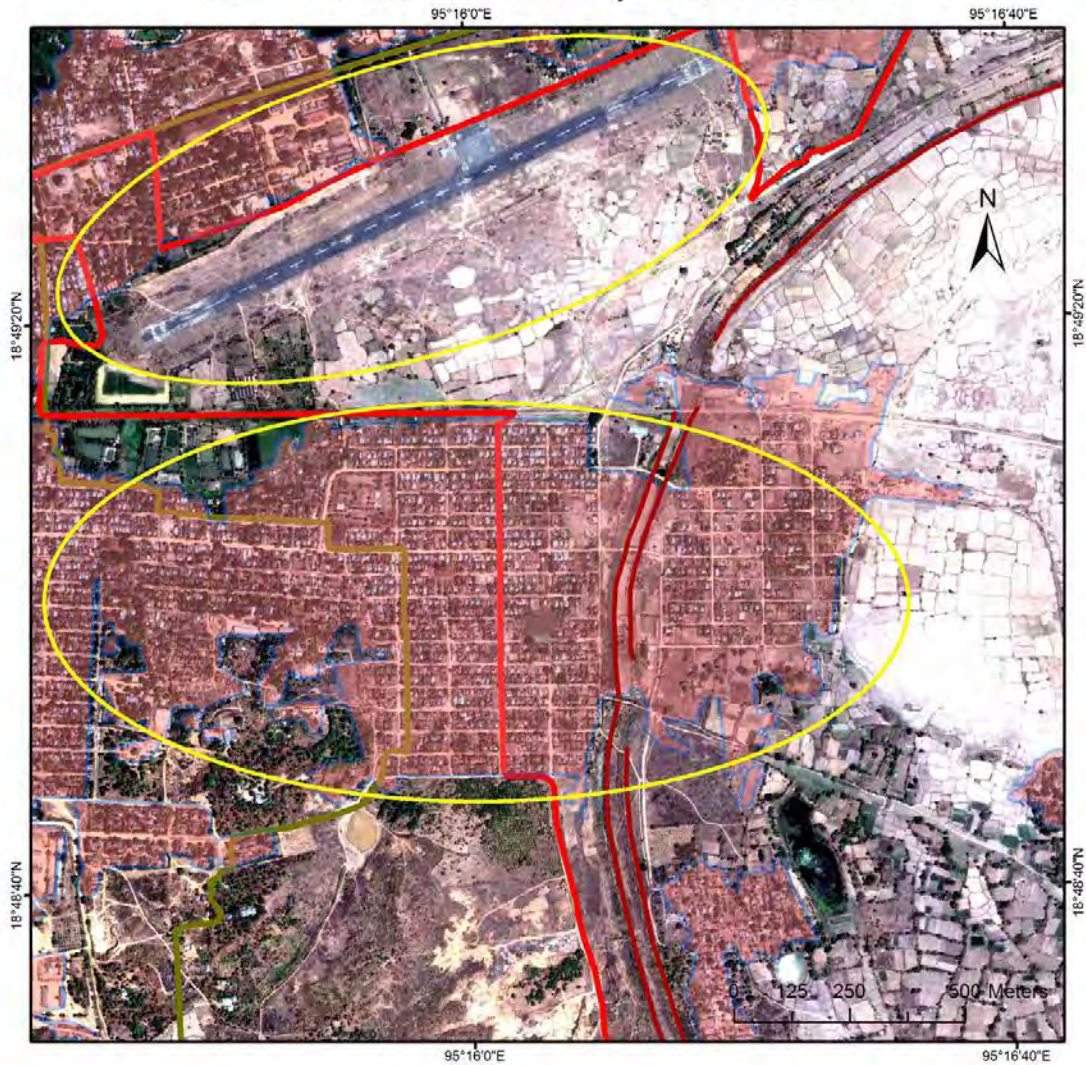
Development Pressures in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| — City wall | — New gas line | — Gold mining | — Nominated property |
| — Main road | — Old gas line | — Gravel mining | — Buffer zone |
| — Sub-road | — Power line | — Mechanical ploughing | |
| — Railway | — Settlements area | — Traditional way of agriculture | |
| — Cart track | — Commercial crop production | — Palace-citadel | |
| — Irrigation canal | — Encroachment: monastery | — Pyu-taik (burial platform) | |

Urban Encroachment near City Wall: Sri Ksetra



Legend

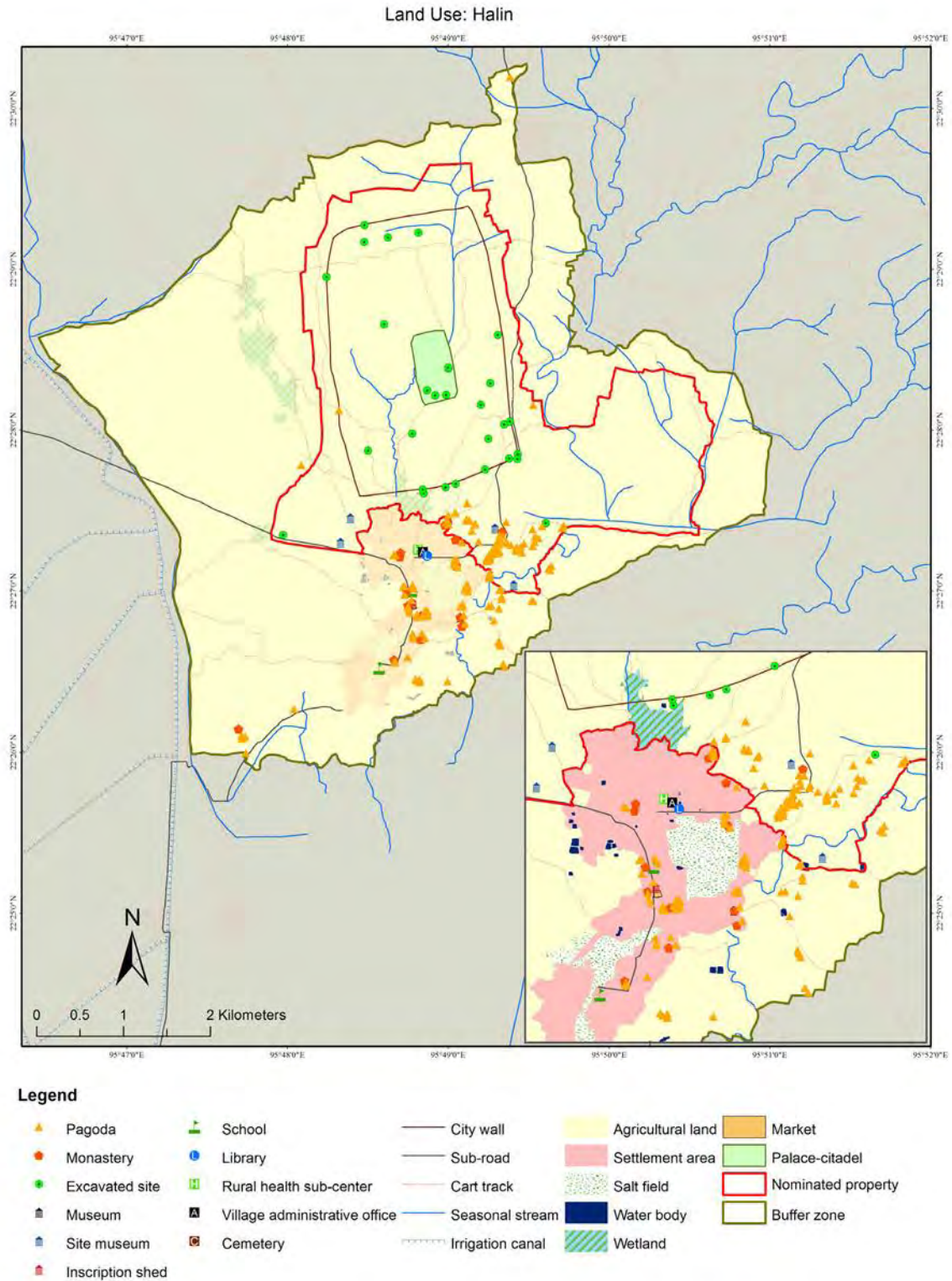
-  City wall
-  Settlement area
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

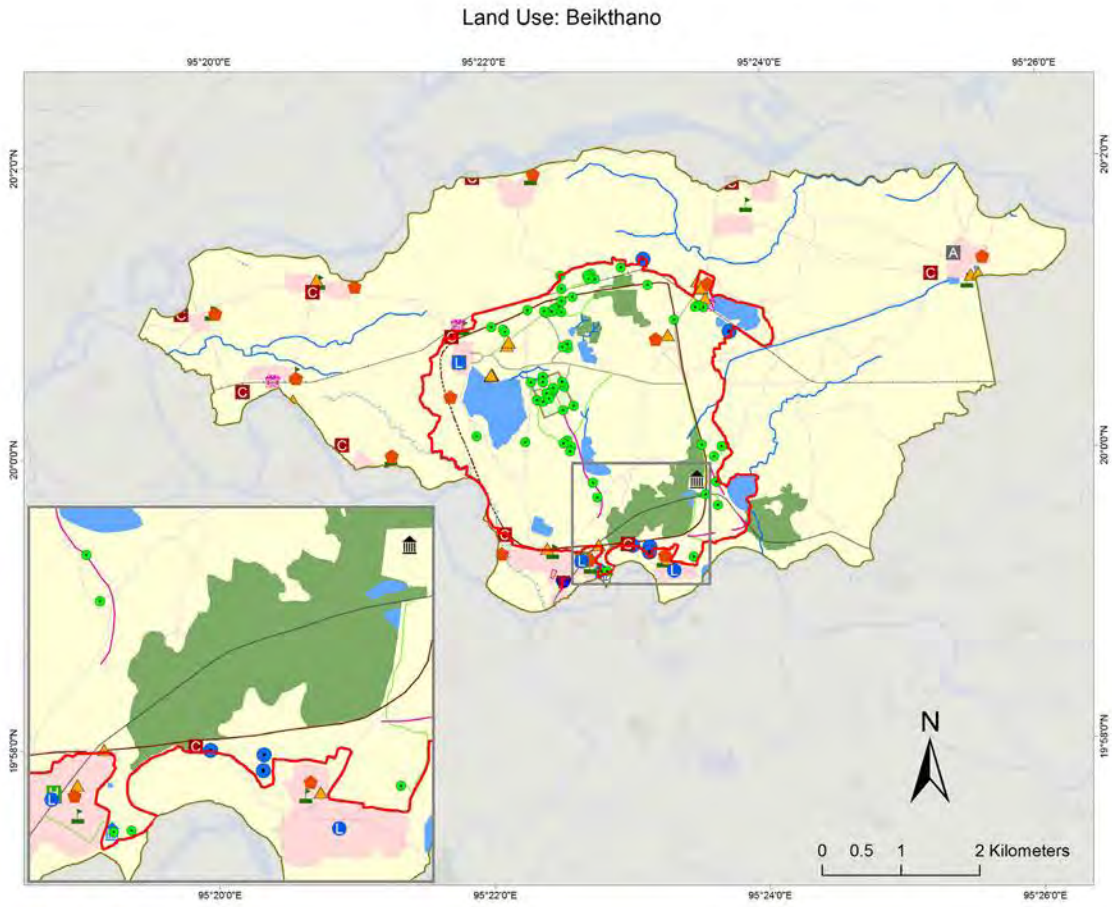


Issue: Due to different land ownership, there are multiple stakeholders with varied interest in the development of the property and the buffer zones.

3.6 Use of the Site

Currently the property has following uses:

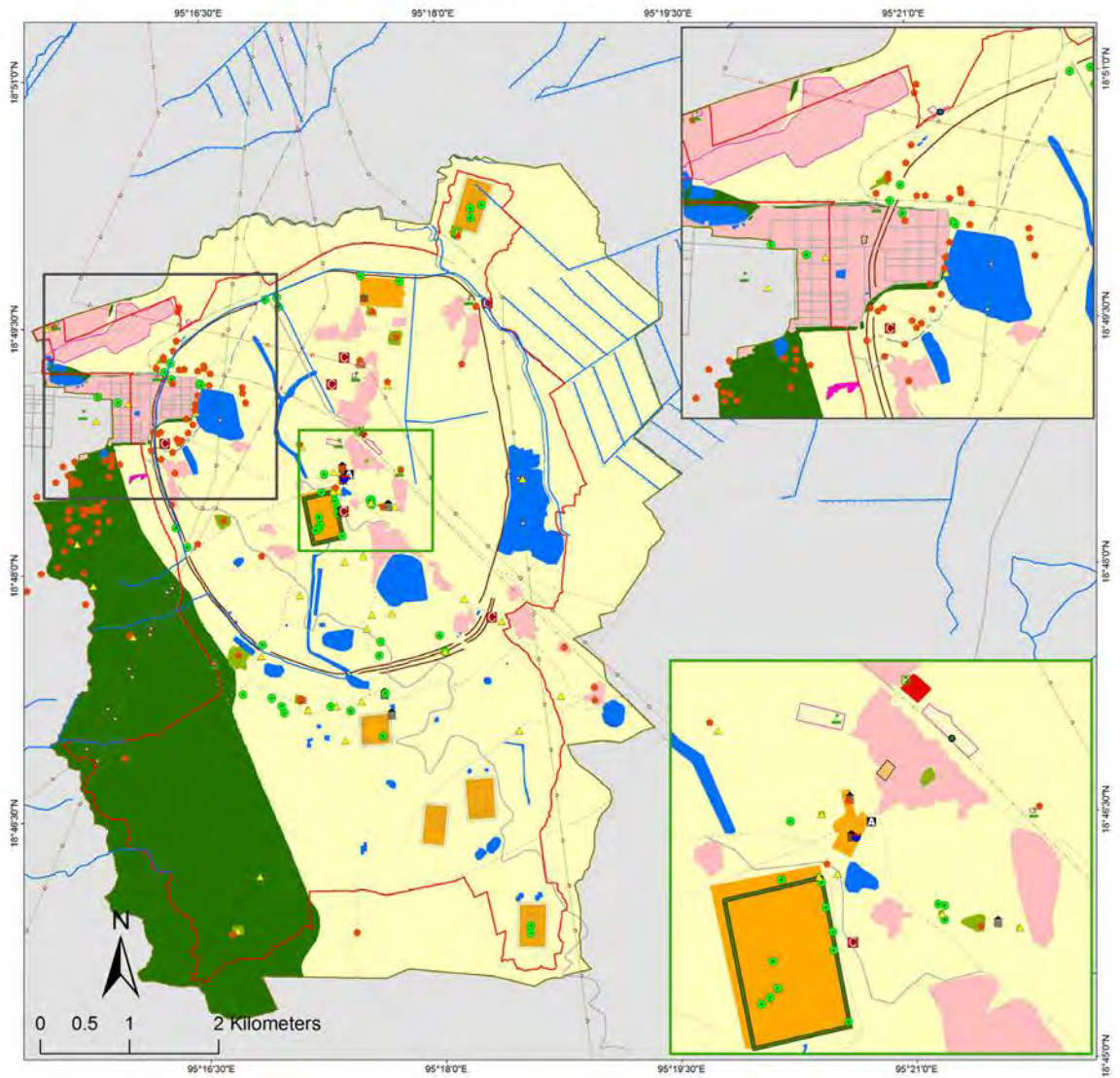




Legend

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Excavated site | Rural health sub-center | Cart track | Agricultural land |
| Library | School | Main road | Water body |
| Modern cemetery | Site museum | Railway | Forest |
| Monastery | Mound | Site network road | Settlement area |
| Service infrastructure | Village administrative office | Sub-road | Sand bed |
| Museum | Brick bank | Palace-citadel | Broken ground |
| Pagoda | Channel | Market | Nominated property |
| Police outpost | City wall | | Buffer zone |
| Railway station | Seasonal stream | | |

Land Use: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ▲ Pagoda | — City wall | ■ Religious zone | □ Palace-citadel |
| ● Monastery | - - - New gas line | ■ Agricultural land | □ Pyu-taik (burial platform) |
| ● Excavated site | - - - Old gas line | ■ Settlement area | □ Nominated property |
| ■ Museum | — Power line | ■ DANML * | □ Buffer zone |
| ■ Site museum | — Main road | ■ Institutional zone | |
| ■ Field school of archaeology | — Sub-road | ■ Hospital | |
| ■ Meditation center | — Railway | ■ Forest area | |
| ■ Rural health sub-center | — Cart track | ■ Modern cemetery | |
| ■ Village administrative office | — Seasonal stream | ■ Water body | |
| ■ Police outpost | — Irrigation canal | ■ Garbage | |
| ■ School | | | |
| ■ Cemetery | | | |

* Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

3.6.1 Religious function

At Halin, the only significant addition to the ancient religious landscape is one small modern Buddhist monastery with 20 resident monks located in the northeast quadrant of the property within the ancient city walls and other 13 active monasteries with 76 monks located within buffer zone. This monastery although modern is dedicated to the ancient practice of Buddhist meditation and therefore is a continuing religious use of the property. The second, older and larger monastery, located outside the ancient city walls is an historic pilgrimage site, and is also therefore a continuing traditional use of the property. The location and use of both monasteries, 3 monasteries with 17 monks in property and 9 monasteries with 55 monks in buffer zone, is derived from the continued sanctity attributed to Beikthano as one of the most important of the ancient Pyu city sites.

There are 54 active Buddhist monasteries within the property with 188 monks in property; and other 44 active monasteries within the buffer zones with 116 resident monks. In addition, many pilgrims visit the historic religious monuments within the property annually, most of whom are domestic pilgrims, with a small percentage of international pilgrims, mainly from the other Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka.



NYAUNGKOBIN MONASTERY IN HALIN VILLAGE



AN ACTIVE BUDDHIST MONASTERY WITHIN THE PROPERTY (BEIKTHANO)



ACTIVE MONASTERIES WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES (SRI KSETRA)

Active buddhist monastery within property and buffer zone

Pyu ancient cities	Property/buffer zone	Active buddhist monastery	Monk and novice
Halin	Property	1	20
	Buffer zone	13	76
Beikthano	Property	3	17
	Buffer zone	9	55
Sri Ksetra	Property	54	188
	Buffer zone	44	116

3.6.2 Agricultural practices

The present-day field system of Halin and Beikthano appears to continue the pattern and practice of traditional Pyu field systems and thus, apart from its interest to anthropologists, has not impacted upon the buried archaeological remains of the ancient city. Villagers grow rice and vegetables even as the Pyu people probably did two thousand years ago. Most of the property area of Halin is planted in dry rice alternating seasonally with *yar-mye* (sesame, bean, and chilli fields), a traditional system of cropping typical of dry areas which requires only limited water for irrigation. The principal land use within and around Beikthano was field cultivation with ancient field systems visible in the irregular shape of early bunded rice fields within the southeast quadrant of the ancient city and outside the city wall within the buffer zone. *Yar-mye* are also the planted at Beikthano, where, because of the greater availability of water, irrigated rice is more important than at Halin. There is also a variety of vegetables grown by the village farmers at Beikthano due to more reliable water supply and a greater variety of soils. These include both traditional crops, such as beans, sesame, and onions, as well as more recently-introduced crops such as maize, tomatoes, potatoes, groundnuts, and tobacco. All of these vegetable crops are for local market consumption and their cultivation does not impact upon the buried archaeological of the site or upon the excavated structures.



TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURAL FIELD AT ONE OF THE SITE

At Halin and Beikthano, traditional shallow-draft plowing using oxen is still the only form of agricultural practice within the property and the buffer zones. Due to these agricultural practices, there are cart routes crossing the property, but they do not cause any negative impact upon either the buried or excavated ancient structures. Like at Halin and Beikthano, most of the villagers farming within the property boundaries of Sri Ksetra grow traditional crops using traditional, non-mechanized practices. However, in recent years there have been some instances in the southwest area outside of the ancient city wall, but still within the property's boundaries and the buffer zone, where few individual businessmen-farmers from the nearby city of Pyay have introduced non-traditional cash crops such as sugar cane and non-traditional tree crops. In point of law, these businessmen's access to the land within the property boundaries is illegal, but has occurred because of their local influence. The impact of the introduction of these new crops within the boundaries of the property is limited, but its negative impact can be seen in the buffer zone where the traditional character of the ancient Pyu agricultural landscape and land use patterns are affected. The unexcavated mounds and archaeological layers may also be negatively affected by the roots of some non-traditional crops, such as sugar cane, with roots which go deep into the ground. These businessmen-farmers have also introduced mechanized deep-draft ploughing on a small scale. This practice has caused some, and has the potential to cause more damage to buried, unexcavated archaeological remains. Accompanying the new mechanized methods of agriculture and new cropping patterns are also new methods of irrigation which are not compatible with the long-functioning system of the ancient Pyu irrigation infrastructure and therefore distort the authenticity of the ancient landscape, hydrology, field system, and land use.



**NEW INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURE
IN SRI KSETRA BUFFER ZONES**

city walls. Inside the ancient city there were two big tanks one in the north and one in the south, from which water was available year-round, and which charged a network of inner-city canals which distributed water to all parts of the vast area of the city. The ancient hydraulic system, an integral part of the urban morphology of Sri Ksetra, has been in places disrupted because of the introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure.

New infrastructure to support new agricultural practices, although constructed in the buffer zone and not within the boundaries of the property, has a negative impact on the ancient hydraulic engineering, which supplied water to the ancient city from the watershed of the nearby range Myinbharhu mountain range, by way of the Nawin River, channelled it into the city moat and inner-city canals, and stored it in a number of reservoirs both within and without the ancient

Issue: Introduction of non-traditional cash crops, use of mechanized deep-draft agricultural practices and introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure.

3.6.3 Residential function

This is a original use of the property and, even after political power shifted away from the Pyu Ancient Cities to locations directly adjacent to the mighty Ayeyarwady River, which had become more usable as a trade corridor due to advances in boat construction and navigation techniques, and the populations of the Pyu Ancient Cities gradually gravitated to these new administrative and economic centers, the Pyu Ancient Cities were never entirely abandoned and the hydrological system continued, and still continues to date, to be used by local farmers living in small settlement within and adjacent to the sites of the formerly great cities, near the water tanks constructed by the Pyu two thousand years ago, to assure year-around supply of water.

Within the property and buffer zones of Pyu ancient Cities the settlements are therefore currently used for residential purposes and have a traditional character. In Halin although there is a small number of scattered houses within the property zone, but it is relatively free from living villages. The details of the population and the number of villages with the property and the buffer zones at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra are as follows:

Person and villages within property and buffer zone

Site	Number of persons/ villages within area of nominated property	Number of persons / number of village within proposed buffer zone	Total	Year of census
Halin	Nil	5,526 / 1 village	5,526 / 1 village	2012
Beikthano	604/ 1 village	10,428 / 10 villages	11,032 /11 villages	2012
Sri Ksetra	8,935/ 17 villages	677/ 1 village	9,612 / 18 villages	2012



At Halin, four families are engaged in farming within the property boundaries. Their negative impact on the property is negligible. On the contrary, their presence helps to patrol the property and maintain its ancient landscape.

**TRADITIONAL
VILLAGE HOUSE
(CONSTRUCTION WOOD
BAMBOO THATCH)
WITHIN BUFFER ZONE
OF HALIN**

Just south of the ancient city, within the buffer zone of the property, the present day Halin Village has a population of 5,526.

Population of halin village (buffer zone)

Serial	Name of village	Families	Persons	Property/ buffer zone	Year of census
1	Halingyi	1,279	5,526	Buffer	2012

Beikthano

The major settlement within the property is a traditional village, Innywa-gyi, located northwest of the ancient city area and close to a salty seasonal lake (*Inn-gyi*) converted into a water tank by at least the Pyu era. Within the village there are some constructions built in recent times, including a small stupa dating to the 19th century CE, which is in a poor state of repair. Overall, however, this traditional village, continually inhabited since at least the first millennium CE retains high ethno-archaeological value. The village layout is intact and the architectural form and construction material used in the traditional village houses are exceptionally well sustained, adding to the interpretation of the ancient agricultural way of life at the Pyu city.



TRADITIONAL FARMING VILLAGE OF INNYAWA-GYI

Population of property and buffer zone (Beikthano)

No.	Name of village	Families	Persons	Property/buffer zone	Year of census
1	Innywagyi	140	604	Property	2012
2	Gyokkon	150	696	Buffer	2012
3	Kokkogwa	478	1,962	Buffer	2012
4	Kyatsudaw (S)	133	683	Buffer	2012
5	Kyatsudaw (N)	106	577	Buffer	2012
6	Pyadu (W)	178	944	Buffer	2012
7	Pyadu (E)	42	207	Buffer	2012
8	Letpanshe	279	1,398	Buffer	2012
9	Ohnhnedan	260	726	Buffer	2012
10	Yanpegwa	58	331	Buffer	2012
11	Nyaunggon	277	2,904	Buffer	2012
	Total	2,101	11,032		2012

Sri Ksetra

At the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site, located near the modern city of Pyay, expanding population pressure in and nearby the property also presents a management challenge to the site’s integrity.

With regard to threats arising from development pressures of the expanding city of Pyay, expanding populations from Pyay were encouraged by the government in the 1970s CE to settle in some parts of the property at Sri Ksetra, where they were allocated residential plots.



TRADITIONAL HOUSE (SRI KSETRA)

Population of property and buffer zone (Sri Ksetra)

Serial	Name of village	Families	Persons	Property/ bufferZone	Year of census
1	Kyaungon & Gwakan	86	387	Property	2012
2	Myosoe	33	172	Property	2012
3	Twinbye	112	483	Property	2012
4	Konyoe	144	558	Property	2012
5	Kwaythegon	24	126	Property	2012
6	Linywa & Kyaungsoegon & Mindan&Mintegon	217	1,002	Property	2012
7	Hmawzazeyat	158	682	Property	2012
8	Sinphyukan	27	123	Property	2012
9	Kalagan	47	201	Property	2012
10	Kanbaungzu & Kinmongyon	120	578	Property	2012
11	Shwegyobin	75	285	Property	2012
12	Moakshe	342	1,037	Property	2012
13	Gyobin	47	202	Property	2012
14	Taunglonenyo	178	746	Property	2012
15	Thitseintbin	8	18	Property	2012
16	Hmawzaywama	106	443	Property	2012
17	Shwetagarmyothit	390	1,892	Property	2012
18	Khittaya New Town (Encroachment area)	904	3,602	Property	2012
19	Khittaya New Town (Encroachment area)	390	1,892	Buffer	2012
20	Pyay Extension Area (Near Payagyi stupa)	38	152	Buffer	2012
21	Moathtaw	139	677	Buffer	2012
	Total	3,585	15,258		2012

Issue: Pressure due to urban expansion and uncontrolled development

The rapid expansion of cement construction in the vicinity of the property as the city of Pyay expands has increased the demand for sand and gravel, which is conveniently mined from ancient streambeds, a practice which also contributes to the distortion of the historic landscape. A long-established and very popular local pastime is “gold sieving” or the practice of prospecting for small gold ornament or pieces of gold leaf eroded out of the ground after heavy rains. These surface finds find their way into local gold shops and are popular souvenir items.



GRAVEL MINING (SRI KSETRA)

Traditional areas of specialized production of the Pyu-era salt are particularly evident in the continued production of salt at Halin. This continues until today on a regular basis not only for local consumption but also for commercial production. Salt is obtained from the hot springs in villages located to the south of the ancient city wall, with local use primarily in food processing and preserving, particularly fish and fish products. Salty sand is also used in the production of a traditional soap for bathing.

At Beikthano, salt occurs as efflorescence on the soil surface of depressions during the dry season. The soil in these depressions is able to be filtered and boiled to produce sufficient usable quantities for local consumption. During the late 1980s when farmers in this area experience a crop failure, they resorted for supplementary income to the traditional production of salt and salt-soap gathered along the edges of the *Kokkogwa in-gyi* (pond) on the south of the ancient city site.

3.6.4 Institutional Functions

Field School of Archaeology at Pyay

The Field School of Archaeology at Pyay located physically within the property boundaries of the Sri Ksetra was established by DANML in 2005. The Field School currently does not offer a specific curriculum of training courses for conservation and management techniques on an annual basis. Instead, the Field School targets in-service training of DANML staff and other national professionals in related fields, by offering a postgraduate diploma course in Applied Archaeology and by providing the opportunity for practical on-site training through the participation of students of the Field School in archaeological research and conservation projects, in collaboration with external expert teams.



*FIELD SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGY
IN RELATION TO THE SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE (SRI KSETRA)*

The Field School complements and supplements the training that is available at universities within Myanmar, which, insofar as concerns disciplines of relevance to the protection and management of heritage, is currently limited to the disciplines of: history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, and chemistry. Professional specialization in such fields as international heritage law, management of cultural heritage, landscape conservation and management, conservation of traditional vernacular architecture, or archaeological artifact conservation are not currently available through the university curriculum. Therefore, the Field School attempts to fulfil such knowledge gaps related to heritage management.

In order to promote archaeological and heritage conservation knowledge among selected DANML officials, six months refresher courses are annually offered at the Field School, as are technical seminars in specific conservation topics.

Members of the local communities in or near Cultural Heritage Regions, including Pyu Ancient Cities, also avail of on-the-job training available through the Field School by participating as paid labour on archaeological excavations and monument conservation works, under the supervision of national and international experts.

Among the objectives of the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay is to establish a national professional body of trained conservation specialists who will be exclusively licensed to work on historic monuments, thus assuring that monument conservation throughout the country will conform to the highest international standards.

DANML also plans to develop and upgrade the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay to the formal status of a post-graduate institute attached to a national university and to offer fully-accredited Masters Degree courses, thus providing a permanent and renewing intellectual basis for the management of the nation's cultural heritage and to nurturing professional-level expertise in the required disciplines. The transition of the Field School to university status will begin within the 2013-2014 fiscal years.

3.6.5 Transportation and utility infrastructure

The location of the Ancient Pyu City sites on ground slightly elevated above surrounding low-lying and easily-flooded paddy fields has resulted that various government departments have, since the British colonial period, opted to construct transportation and utility infrastructure on the monuments as well as across and close to the sites.

Roads

At Halin, however, such organized interventions are not evident and only bullock cart tracks used by the local farmers are seen within and across the site. Since they are not permanent features of infrastructure, they do not negatively affect the attributes of the property at this site.



BULLOCK CART TRACKS AT HALIN

The main Taungdwingyi-Magwe Road cuts across the ancient city of Beikthano through the city wall at the southern edge of the property, while a secondary feeder road leads to the active Shweyaungdaw monastery is crossed through the ancient city in a north-south direction, over the city wall and crossing one of the ancient city gates. These roads both date from the British colonial period. Although such interventions have negatively affected the integrity of the site to some extent, especially during the construction work carried out during the laying out these roads, there is no plan to develop these roads further. A potential threat to the historical setting of Beikthano is the Taungdwingyi-Magwe Road where there is some minor ribbon development of small service structures.

Archaeological excavations of one of the eastern gates of Beikthano, site BTO-36, are currently in progress and illustrate a different conservation issue, presenting a problem for both conservation and interpretation. At this site, the ancient gate feature is crossed by a modern paved road that runs along the inner side of the east wall at a level of about one meter higher than the original street plan.

At Sri Ksetra, a motor road leading from Pyay to Paukkaung is laid atop and along the northern side of the ancient city wall. There are other paved access roads within the site leading to traditional village settlements, to monasteries and ancient monuments of pilgrim and tourist interest, and to DANML facilities. These roads pass through the ancient city gates and follow ancient roads within the site. In the northwest quadrant of the property, the Khittaya New Town urban development includes a network of local paved and unpaved roads, one of these, the Shanzu Village Road cross the ancient city wall.

Within the buffer zone, but close to the northern boundary of the property at Sri Ksetra is the major Pyay-Aunglan highway constructed during the British Colonial period. The major commercial tourist facilities of this site are located along this road. The road fronts the Payagyi stupa which, unlike the commercial tourist facilities, is located within the boundaries of the property. Vibration and pollutions from this road, as well as ribbon development of additional tourism facilities along the road present threats to this important stupa and its monastery which still maintains an active chapter of monks.

Railways

At Halin there are no railways within its property or the buffer zone.

At Beikthano, the railway from Taungdwingyi to Magwe runs close to the north wall of the ancient city passing through the property and its buffer zone. Laid out in 1877 CE during the British colonial period, the construction of this railway led to the re-discovery of the ancient city by British engineers and thereafter by the archaeologists.

The monuments such as stupa like KKG-18, monasteries such as BTO-18, BTO-20, BTO-30, BTO-31, BTO-33, memorial halls like BTO-19 and BTO-34, ritual structures like KKG-1, as well as unexcavated structures close to the railway track may affect in the long term because of vibration of the movement of trains. The traditional landscape setting and landscape engineering of the property is also negatively affected by the addition of the new railway line running through the property, even though its purpose (the transport of pilgrims) serves the original functions of the property. In addition to the negative impact on the ancient city wall, the construction of the railway has also disrupted the flow of water through the property by inserted a new dyke for the railway track. A recent spur, leading from Taungdwingyi to Patanago and passing the Shweyaungdaw monastery, was constructed in 2000 CE for the convenience of pilgrims visiting this popular religious site, also crosses through both the property at its northern edge and continues on through the buffer zone. The recent construction of the railway spur through Beikthano had undoubted negative impact on the property due to the fact that substantial quantities of ancient brick were removed from the ancient city wall.

Laid out during the British colonial period, the now unused railroad from Yangon to Pyay crosses the ancient city walls of Sri Ksetra at two locations. In addition, there are two more railway spurs crossing through the ancient city site, Yangon-Bagan and Pyay-Paukkhaung, although these do not physically impact directly on any known ancient structures. The recently established New Pyay Railway Station within the property but close to the city wall at its northwest limit has the potential to attract urban growth around it.

The historic landscape and setting of the property at the Sri Ksetra site has therefore been negatively impacted by modern transportation infrastructure passing through and near the property, as well as by ribbon development associated with these transportation routes and facilities.

Air field

At Sri Ksetra, there is an unused and de-commissioned airstrip located within the property zone close to the north-western quadrant of the city wall, but perilously close to the important Payagyi stupa. Since the airstrip is not operational at present, its presence at present does not endanger the stupa or

any other monument. However, if this air field were to be re-opened in future to cater to increased tourist pressure, in spite of national regulations prohibiting flights over or near monuments of national importance, this will pose a serious threat to the monument.

Gas, electricity, telecommunication

At Sri Ksetra, exposed gas pipeline and high-wire electricity pylons run across the ancient city.



GAS PIPE LINES AND ELECTRICAL PYLONS (SRI KSETRA)

Issue: Transportation and utility infrastructure passing through and near the property

3.6.6 Tourism and Pilgrimage

At Halin the Shwegugyi Pagoda is only famous for local community and there are some other pilgrim locations in the regions like Shwebo, Monywa and Sagaing. In Beikthano also, the regional pilgrim interest is Myathalun Pagoda of Magwe, after that only the Shweyaungdaw Pagoda and Nandwin Monastery are visited to worship with the special interest of spiritual influence of Boh Boh Aung who was famous for way of spiritual escape. But the large stupas of Sri Ksetra are equally paid reverence as like as Shwesandaw Pagoda of Pyay by the pilgrims of the whole country.

Because of the Myanmar’s relative isolation, until recently, as a tourist destination and because of the lack of general public awareness of the significance of Pyu civilization and the magnificence of its monuments, there has been little tourist interest in the sites, apart from that of religious pilgrims, students, and researchers. This situation however can be expected to change dramatically with the inscription of the property on the World Heritage List.

Statistics of domestic and international visitors 2012

Year	Site	Domestic	International	Museum visitor	Site visitor
2012	Halin	1,426	46	452	1,472
2012	Beikthano	3,142	5	3,147	3,147
2012	Sri Ksetra	6,533	2,834	8,477	74,32

Only at Sri Ksetra is there an impact on the site’s monuments caused by domestic tourists from the local vicinity. These visitors are typically young people who come on weekend and holidays to visit the major monuments of the site in small groups.

With regard to the accommodation, the pilgrims usually use the facilities available within the monasteries. At Halin, pilgrims stay in the living monasteries within the buffer zone, while at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, they stay in the monasteries within the property and the buffer zone. At Halin, there are no facilities in the form of hotels or guest houses and such facilities could be found at Shwe Bo and Wetlet. At Beikthano, there is a guest house of the DANML within the property is the only facility available at the site and other such facilities are available at Magwe and Taung-dwin-gyi. At Sri Ksetra, such facilities are mainly available in the nearby city of Pyay.

However the increased tourism to the sites in future may demand the establishment of facilities for tourist accommodation within the property .It can also be anticipated that local community interest in the management of Pyu Ancient Cities will increase as tourism and other income-generating activities associated with tourism are developed after this is inscribed on the World Heritage List.

Issue: Potential demand for the establishment of tourist accommodation facilities within the property.

3.7 Interpretation and Presentation

3.7.1 Museums and interpretation centres

The artefacts discovered/ unearthed at Halin are currently kept within a small building of the Nyaung-Koe-Pin Monastery, located in the buffer zone of the property. It serves as a temporary site museum and houses a miscellaneous collection of finds from various historical periods: pottery, coins, bronzes, furniture, objects of Buddhist worship, etc. Among this collection the materials dating to the Pyu era are numerous and important. In addition, some of the stone carvings found at the site are sheltered within a structure erected by DANML located within the Halin Gyi village in the buffer zone. Despite these, there are no other facilities at Halin for interpretation and presentation of the property.



INSCRIPTION SHED (HALIN)

The museum at Beikthano, located within the property displays the artefacts discovered / unearthed at the site and compared to that at Sri Ksetra, the display is better organized to facilitate the interpretation of the site. However the display is dominated by the artefacts belonging to the post-Pyu Bagan period, which while testifying to the continued legacy of the Pyu during the late Bagan period, confounds to a certain extent the interpretation of the significance of the site itself. The museum has a multi-purpose hall which is currently used for temporary exhibitions. It could also be used for audio-visual presentations to give the visitors an introduction to the site.



MUSEUM BUILDING (BEIKTHANO)



MUSEUM DISPLAY (BEIKTHANO)

A modest structure constructed at the site (near the excavation site nos. KKG-2, 3 and 4), where there is high concentration of monastic remains, displays maps and photographs of the site to provide heritage information to the visitors.



*MODEST STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTED (BEIKTHANO)
(NEAR THE EXCAVATION SITE NO. KKG-2, 3 AND 4)*

There is also a site museum, located within the boundaries of the property at Sri Ksetra, which displays artefacts discovered at or excavated from the site. Although the museum has a rich collection of artefacts, which are labelled and explain some values of the ancient Pyu civilization, it does not convey to the visitor an overall sense of the OUV of the property. The city of Pyay has an active heritage non-governmental organization, the Shwe Phon Pwint, which promotes the site locally. Established in 1931, it operates a museum and a library of 10,000 volumes of historical material on Pyu culture and civilization which is open to the public, free of charge and is well-frequented by members of the local community and by students.



MUSEUM BUILDING (SRI KSETRA)

In addition to the on-site museums at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra described above, the National Museum in Yangon has extensive displays of excavated Pyu artefacts. The National Museum is frequented by most cultural tourists who visit Myanmar.

3.7.2 On-site information panels

Information panels providing heritage information of the sites and monuments are not available at Halin. Basic information panels are installed at the major monuments at Beikthano and Sri Ksetra.



MUSEUM DISPLAY AND ON-SITE INFORMATION PANEL (SRI KSETRA)

However the contents of the panels need improvement to convey essential heritage information of such monuments. The size and design of such information panels do not match the heritage character of the site while the installation of some of them too close to the monument, make them compete with the monuments and thereby disturbs the aesthetic outlook of such monuments.

3.7.3 Heritage information and guided tours

The Ministry of Culture/ DANML has published numerous volumes on Pyu culture, and its archaeology, in both English and Myanmar languages, some of which are aimed for the general information of the public, others to disseminate the results of scholarly research which has been conducted over more than one hundred years. However, there are no brochures, guide maps or guide books covering the sites, explaining the heritage values and other information to the visitors to the sites. The website of DANML, <http://www.archaeologymm.com>, provides basic information in English on the Pyu Ancient Cities, but needs improvements to provide specific information on the heritage values of the properties. There are also no services to provide guided tours at the sites in present day but the DANML have a plan to provide palm flats and brochures for these three Pyu ancient sites, explaining the heritage values and guidelines.

Issue: Lack of an on-site unified visitor interpretation and presentation strategy

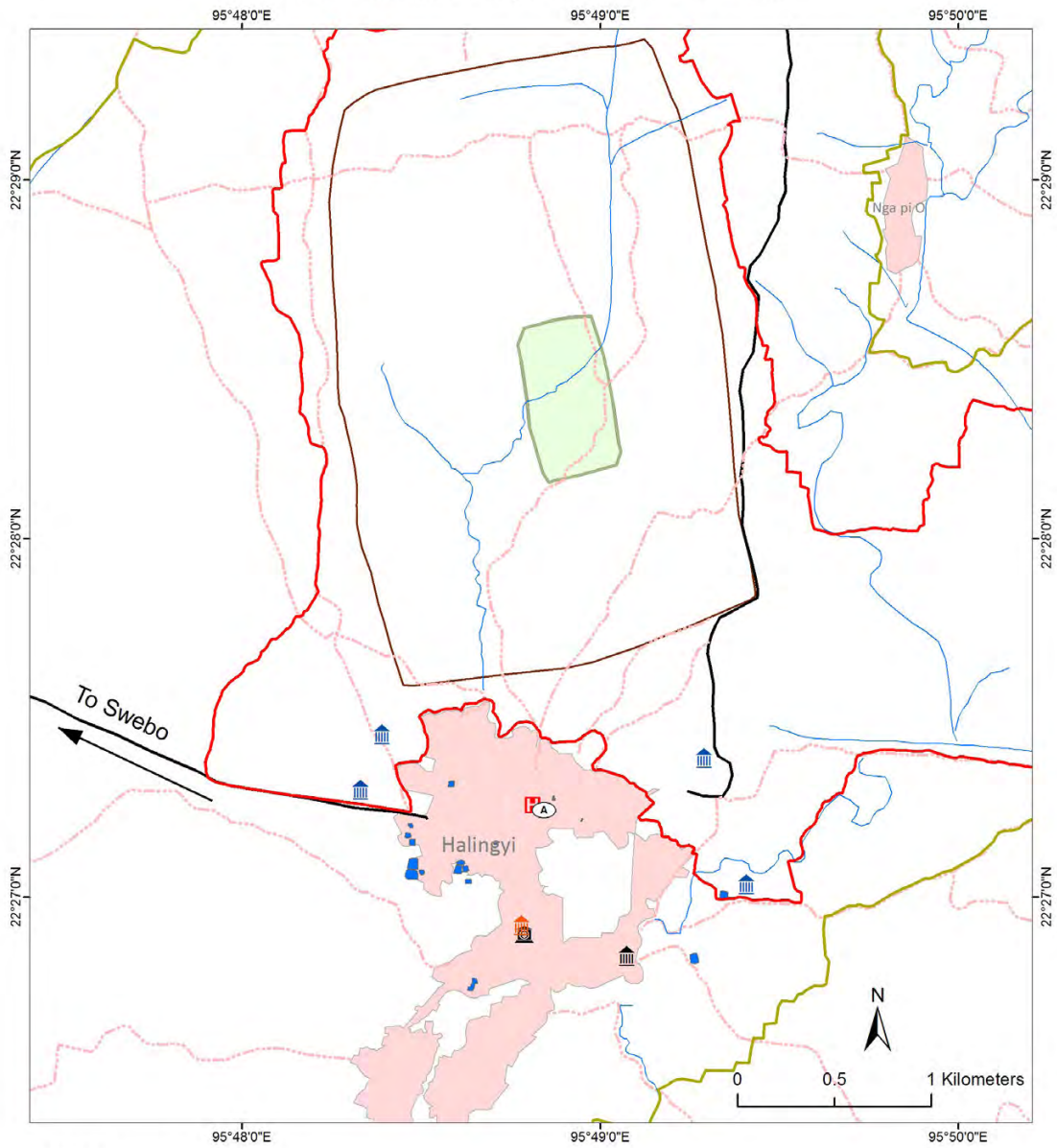
3.8 Visitor Access and Facilities

Halin

As far as visitor access is concerned, of the three Pyu Ancient Cities, Halin is the most remote site. It is located about 24 kilometers from the nearest town of Shwe Bo. It is currently a district level settlement in Sagaing Region, but also a historic city dating to the early Konbaung Period(1753CE). In Shwe Bo, there is a complement of modern infrastructure, including a guest house, hotel, motel, hospital, communication facilities, and a tourism centre, which includes a DANML archaeological park of which the centrepiece is a reconstruction of the historic Konbaung Dynasty Shwe Bo Palace. There

are three alternative approach roads to the Halin Ancient City site from Shwe Bo, with each paved road is equally poor in condition, and not passable during the rainy season. A four-wheeled vehicle takes about one and one-half hours during the dry season to reach the Halin ancient city site from Shwe Bo. Due to the remoteness, comparatively less-impressive standing monuments and fewer numbers of active religious establishments nearby, Halin is the least visited site among the three Pyu Ancient Cities. Due to the absence of a proper road network within the site, most of the site's monuments cannot be visited by motor vehicles and must be visited by foot or by bullock/pony cart. The existing cart-tracks across the property can also be used by motorcycles to visit the monuments. At present, the site does not offer any of the visitor facilities that are available at other two ancient city sites.

Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Museum | City wall | Palace-citadel |
| Site museum | Sub-road | Nominated property |
| Inscription shed | Cart track | Buffer zone |
| Village administrative office | Stream | |
| Rural health sub-center | Hot spring | |
| Market | Settlement area | |

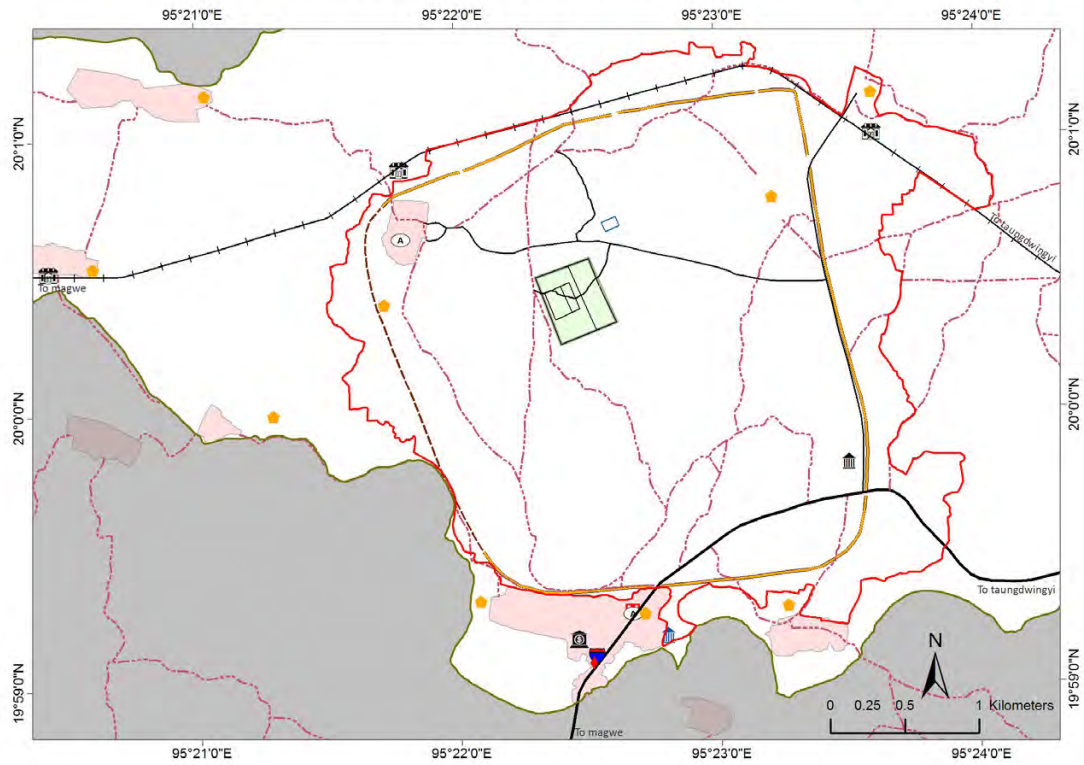
Beikthano

Although less remote than Halin, Beikthano is still a relatively isolated site located 19.2 kilometers from the nearest township of Taungdwingyi. As Beikthano is located on the main Magwe -Taungdwingyi road, one can get to the site by car or by bus or by train to Taungdwingyi , then from there take a taxi or a pony cart to the site. While more tourists and considerably more pilgrims visit Beikthano than visit Halin, due to the site’s relative isolation, comparatively fewer standing monuments, and the absence of facilities close to the site for overnight accommodation, Beikthano is still less visited than Sri Ksetra. The property, surrounded by an intact ancient city wall, is large and the historic landscape encompassed by its buffer zone is expansive and punctuated on three sides by traditional water-retention ponds called *in-gyi*, the massive embankments of which were constructed during Pyu times, providing an approach to the site which is both historic and impressive. There is a newly-constructed entrance archway to the site providing a sense of arrival to the site. There are no panels displayed at any of the entry points to the site indicating the status of the site (as a protected Cultural Heritage Region) or explaining its heritage significance. There are no directional signage or visitor trails to guide the visitors systematically around the site. At the museum there are modern and well-maintained toilet facilities for visitors; additional toilet facilities are available at DANML visitor rest house cum exhibition and lecture-hall located at the site of the most extensive excavated archaeological remains. Apart from that, currently, there are no restaurants or shops at the site to cater to visitors’ comfort and needs.



NEW ENTRANCE ARCH (BEIKTHANO)

Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



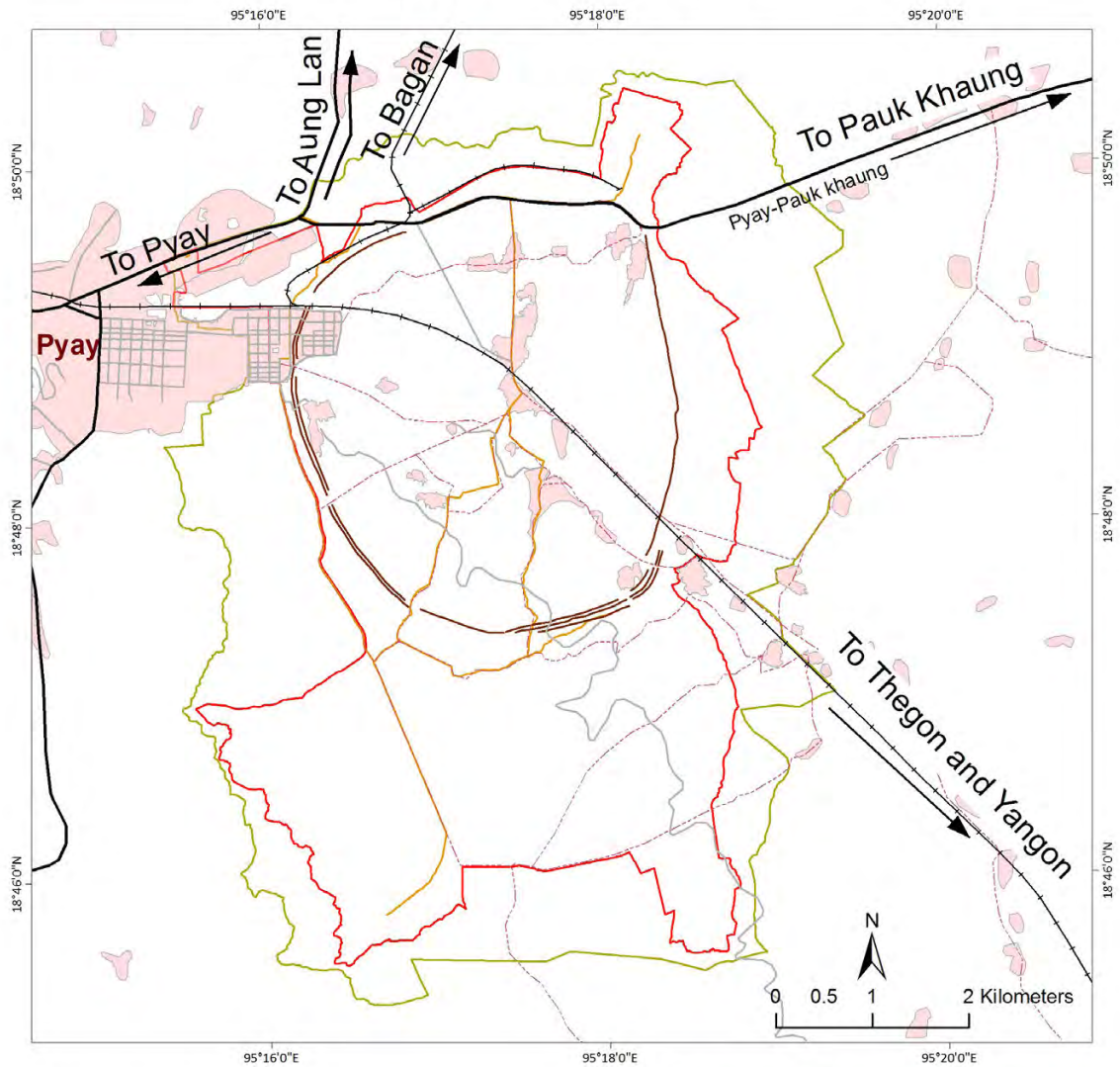
Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Museum | Police outpost | Palace-citadel |
| Site museum | Railway station | Rest house |
| Village administrative office | Main road | Settlement area |
| Rural health sub-center | Sub-road | Nominated property |
| Monastery | Railway | Buffer zone |
| Market | Cart track | |
| Service infrastructure | City wall | |

Sri Ksetra

Due to the large number of ancient city gates providing multiple entry points into the ancient city site, there is no controlled entry into the property and hence lack sense of arrival. As at Beikthano, there are no panels displayed at any of the entry points to the site indicating the status of the site (as a protected Cultural Heritage Region) or explaining its heritage significance. There are also no directional signage or visitor trails to guide the visitors systematically around the site. Except at the museum, there are no toilet facilities at the Sri Ksetra Ancient City site for the use of visitors, although at the monasteries there are toilet facilities for pilgrims. Tea-shops and small scale restaurants to cater the local community resident on-site and to visiting pilgrims are available at the commercial areas within the settlements.

Accessibility from the Nearest Town/ Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Issues: Inadequate access road to Halin; lack of sense of arrival at Halin and Sri Ksetra; inadequacy of basic tourist facilities such as toilets; and lack of directional signage or visitor trails to guide the visitors systematically around the site

3.9 Risks to the site

3.9.1 Earthquakes

In Myanmar there is located along major fault lines running NS direction and is subject to frequent earthquakes. The ruins of Bagan, 320 kilometres north of the Pyu Ancient City Sri Ksetra, along the Ayeyarwady River, were severely affected by a major earthquake in 1975 CE. In 2011 CE a minor tremor was felt at Taungdwingyi, near Beikthano. The ancient Pyu engineers were evidently aware of this risk in the construction of their massive brickworks. However, and in spite of pointed investigation by specialist engineers, no evidence of earthquake damage has been found in any of the ancient structures in the Pyu Ancient Cities.

However, an earthquake of 6.8 RS occurred in the Sagaing and Mandalay regions of upper Myanmar in November 2012, in small-scale resulting small scale damage to some structures in Halin, such as the recently renovated small stupa of Ngayanpade located near the northern periphery of the property and a few Nyaungyan and Konbaung Period pagodas in the buffer area. DANML has plans to install seismic monitors at the three major stupas in Sri Ksetra: Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama and to collaborate with Myanmar Earthquake Committee and Myanmar Engineering Society for particular Seismic Hazards Assessment on Ancient Monuments.

3.9.2 Flooding

Although located in close proximity to principal streams and rivers and within the watershed of the great Ayeyarwady River, none of the three Pyu Ancient Cities is subject to catastrophic flooding. The ancient Pyu engineers chose the location of the cities purposefully.

Beikthano is located amid several small streams which flow significantly larger during the rainy season. The large water bodies associated with the site were engineered in ancient times not only to provide water during the dry season, but to contain excess run-off during the rainy season.

To the degree that these water bodies still function for this purpose today, the site remains protected from annual flooding. However, the annual flooding of principal Yanpe stream may impact the boundary of the southern quadrants of Beikthano. The excavated structures near the Yanpe stream BTO-28, 29, 26, 32 and unexcavated mounds close to the Yanpe are those most potentially threatened by seasonal rise in the level and rate of flow of the stream during the rainy season.

The drainage at Sri Ksetra as a whole is satisfactory. The site has sufficient slope to provide adequate evacuation of rain water, especially considering that the ancient system of canals connected to the city moats still functions having been maintained, at least in part, by village farmers over time. As concerns drainage of the standing monuments, insofar as the original structures remain intact from the Pyu period or from Bagan period restorations, the original drainage provided at that time still functions. Engineering interventions were made to drain the three great *stupas* of Bawbawgyi, Payagyi and Payama during the British colonial period.

3.9.3 Fire

As they are composed of brick, fire is not a major risk to most of the structures of the Pyu Ancient Cities, with the exception of the three major stupas in Sri Ksetra: Bawbawgyi, Payagyi, and Payama where fire could cause thermal fracturing of the structures. All three of these important stupas are located within the compounds of active monasteries where the monks provide round-the-clock vigilance.

The risk of fire to the property comes principally from two sources. One fire hazard is from candles placed by worshippers at the major monuments during important Buddhist holidays. To minimize this risk, special candle-stands are provided. The other fire hazard comes from the practice of annual burning of agricultural fields, the flames of which, while controlled by local farmers, sometimes come up to the foundations of the ancient monuments.



ANNUAL FIELD CLEARANCE WITH FIRE NEAR ANCIENT MONUMENTS DURING EARLY SUMMER (SRI KSETRA)

3.9.4 Theft and vandalism

Although the bricks from the monuments, specially the city walls have been used for the construction of roads and railways during the British colonial times, reducing the heights of the walls, brick hunting is not a threat at any of the three sites at present.

Unfortunately, at the end of the 1980s CE during an era of local unrest, the palace complex of Sri Ksetra was badly disturbed by looters apparently looking for gold objects. While this period of looting to which the property has been subjected was particularly severe, small scale gold-panning to retrieve ancient objects continues, and due to the site's easy proximity to urban areas, more commonly at Sri Ksetra than the other Pyu Ancient Cities.

Issue: There are potential risks to the property particularly due to earthquakes and fire.

PART IV
VISION, GOALS,
MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES
AND ACTIONS

page 189 - 202

PART IV: VISION, GOALS, MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Although the three ancient city sites are geographically separate from one another, located in the different administrative regions of Sagaing, Magwe, and Bago, they are serial components of a single property, and hence subject to a single property management plan. As the values of the Pyu Ancient Cities are integral, related to one another within each ancient city site, and co-related between the three ancient city sites, a holistic approach to management is adopted in the PMP.

4.1 Vision

The vision for the potential Pyu Ancient Cities World Heritage property management plan to be:

A Heritage Site with a balance between antiquity and livingness, where its potential Outstanding Universal Value is safeguarded, promoted and communicated to contemporary life and to bring these values into play to contribute to local community economic, social, and cultural development, by integrating heritage preservation into environmental conservation and sustainable development through a participatory approach to the property's management, undertaken in cooperation with other stakeholders including the sangha (monk body) and the local community.

This management *Vision* has following key components:

Safeguard

- Regulation of activities, by whichever agency, group, or person(s), which take place within the boundaries of the property;
- Identification, monitoring and control of factors affecting the property, in particular those which impact negatively on the property's OUV including integrity and authenticity;
- Implementation of the highest international standards of conservation applied to all attributes related to the OUV, by all parties undertaking maintenance, conservation, or restoration works;

Promote and Communicate

- Promotion of inclusive, participatory, traditional Buddhist practices and of the Buddhist communities associated with the ancient city sites which comprise the property;
- Support for the celebration of Buddhist cultural practices; and religious pilgrimage to the property;
- Communication of traditional Buddhist practices, and other heritage values – in particular, those which contribute to the OUV of the property -as an integral part of visitor interpretation and visitor education at the property in corporation of the local community;
- Promotion of the use of the property as a knowledge resource, and as a venue for creative cultural activities inspired by the legacy of Pyu civilization and the Outstanding Universal Value of the property;
- Facilitation of continued scholarly research into the heritage values of the property;

Contribute to Local Community

- Encouragement of the active participation of the resident monk body in the conservation of the property
- Facilitation of the use of the property as an educational resource by students from local schools, and further afield;
- Encouragement of public engagement with the property supervised participation in conservation works and in archaeological excavations.
- Development of organic agriculture, emphasizing traditional crops, as a modern economic sector for farmers, in keeping with the government's "organic green" policy for the region's development;
- Supplementation of the economic activities of agriculture of the local communities associated with the sites of the property through the development and promotion of the production of objects of material culture derived from Pyu artefact prototypes,;
- Encouragement and facilitation of the use of the property for intangible cultural heritage activities (art installations, music and theatre performances, etc) and other forms of creative expression inspired by Pyu heritage values;
- Promotion of increased private-sector engagement and support for the property's conservation

4.2 Goals, Management Objectives and Actions

In order to realize the vision and to address the issues identified in Part III of the PMP; following four goals have been established:

1. Protection of the property from impacts which endanger the long-term safeguarding of its heritage values and the attributes.
2. Communication of the property's importance as a primary knowledge resource for education, research and better experiencing the property to national and international audiences, both among the scientific community and among the general public.
3. Integration of the property into the contemporary life of the local community, including in economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable ways insofar as these activities do not endanger the property's heritage values.
4. Assurance of the legal, technical, administrative, and financial mechanisms necessary to accomplish the above mentioned goals.

Numbers of management objectives are also established under each goal. Actions under each management objective have also been suggested below:

Goal 1. Protection of the property from impacts which endanger the long-term safeguarding of its heritage values and the attributes.

Issues:

- Transportation and utility infrastructure passing through and near the property
- Pressure due to urban expansion and uncontrolled development

Management Objective 1

To prevent the harmful effects on the attributes related to the suggested OUV due to the expansion and upgrading of all intrusive elements such as transportation and utility infrastructure projects, expansion of settlements etc.

Actions:

*(a) To have a dialogue and an agreement on a priority basis with the local/ planning authorities, railway department, air force authorities about the negative impact of intrusive elements in order **not to**:*

- (i) extend the new Town of Kittaya (Pyay Myo Thit) further in to the property of Sri Ksetra*
- (ii) allow ribbon development associated with transportation and utility infrastructure*
- (iii) develop the Shwedagar ,Mauzer railway stations and the areas around them at Sri Ksetra and Beikthano railway station and area around them at Beikthano*
- (iv) develop the air strip at Sri Ksetra for any commercial or military purposes*
- (v) expand the utility infrastructure such as gas pipe lines, electrical pylons, roads etc. whose primary intention is not directly linked with the property*

(b) To work with the local/ planning authorities to prepare plans for implementation to relocate / re-settle the illegal occupation within the Monument Zone (MZ) on alternative locations outside the property

Issue:

- Inappropriate use of the site

Management Objective 2

To ensure that the property is not inappropriately used (such as gravel mining, garbage dumping etc.) as this will threaten the buried archaeological deposits, land morphology and other aspects of its OUV; to ensure the use of the property is respectful of its sanctity; and to maintain its cleanliness

Actions:

- (a) *Have a dialogue and an agreement with the municipal authorities at Sri Ksetra*
 - (i) *not to dump garbage in future within the property and buffer zone*
 - (ii) *to remove and clean the present garbage dumping ground and to have the commitment of the municipality to ensure the cleanliness of the site.*
- (b) *Prohibit gravel mining within the property through regulatory control.*
- (c) *Ensure that no incident of looting and gold sieving within the property and buffer zones through the enforcement of law and other regulatory control as well as vigilant programs*

Issues:

- Water logging around the monuments during the rainy season
- Maintenance of monuments
- The modern cement construction associated with the megalithic free-standing sculpture and inscriptions at Sri Ksetra
- Growth of vegetation and presence of animals within the property.
- Rain water infiltration to the brick structures of the great *stupas*

Management Objective 3

To prevent the agents of decay becoming active through adequate preventive measures

Actions:

- (a) *Prepare and implement on a priority basis:*
 - (i) *proper drainage systems to prevent trapping rain water inside and around the structures and occasional pooling*
 - (ii) *a maintenance plan on a priority basis for the property with particular emphasis on the brickwork against growth of vegetation, and implement it for the whole plan period to keep the standing and exposed monument in good condition.*
 - (iii) *a conservation proposal to arrest the deterioration process of the megalithic free-*

standing sculpture and inscriptions at Sri Ksetra

(b) Conduct an awareness program for the local community around the site about the damage caused by the cattle particularly to the brickwork in order to prevent them sending cattle for grazing into such areas of the property

(c) Devise a system of barriers using special varieties of low-grown scrubs for instance that do not have an impact in terms of aesthetics of the site to prevent the cattle approach such areas.

(d) Formulate a program to monitor the condition of the brick monuments, specially the great stupas at Sri Ksetra in relation to the rain water infiltration to the brickwork

Issue:

- Residual effects of poor conservation work undertaken in the past

Management Objective 4

To improve the standard of conservation practice, particularly that of the brickwork to prevent residual effects due to poor conservation work and to correct the past mistakes

Actions:

(a) Prepare a set of guidelines (manual) to be followed for the conservation of monuments, particularly for the brickwork with regard to the specifications of the new bricks, mortars, etc. and the compatibility of the new work in character, technique, differentiation of the old and the new, quality and workmanship etc. based on the highest international standards of conservation.

(b) Correct the past mistakes associated with the conservation of brickwork as per the guidelines formulated to prevent residual effects on the conserved monuments

Issues:

- Low priority placed on conservation in contrast to the high priority placed on archaeological excavation for research purposes and lack of coordination between professionals, personnel and funds for conservation
- Lack of strategy for in situ conservation and display of sensitive remains.
- Lack of policy regarding the conservation and presentation of different phases

Management Objective 5

To ensure protection and preservation of remains that are uncovered through archaeological excavations

Actions:

Prepare a set of guidelines covering the following aspects to be followed:

- (a) Establish and follow a practice of secure funds for the conservation work before the commencement of an excavation project*
- (b) Make a policy and follow with regard to the exposed remains such as re-burial, exposure of a part or whole of the structure depending on its condition , presentation of different phases, etc.*
- (c) Involve the conservation professionals during the excavation and the excavation professionals during conservation to have a better coordination of the work*

Issue:

- Lack of understanding and cooperation between the DANML and the monks, temple trustees and devotees in the conservation of still-venerated monuments.

Management Objective 6

To allow the continuity of traditional practices of repair, restoration, rebuilding of still-venerated religious monuments without compromising other values

Actions:

- (a) Hold a series of workshops and conduct on-site training for professional and technical staff of the DANML on value-based approach to conservation in order to decide the degree of intervention based on the value assessment*
- (b) To initiate a practice of preparing a detailed conservation plan agreed upon by the stakeholders to ensure that the work is carried out according to an agreed plan and to monitor/supervise the work on regular basis by the DANML*

Issue:

- Lack of focus in conservation and preservation of later period abandoned structures

Management Objective 7

To ensure the conservation of standing monuments including those belonging to later periods that testify to the continuity of Buddhist practice and religious uses of the Pyu Cities

Action:

- (a) *To prepare and implement a phased out program for conservation of standing monuments including those belong to later periods*

Issues:

- Introduction of non-traditional cash crops, use of mechanized deep-draft agricultural practices and introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure.
- Potential demand for the establishment of tourist accommodation facilities within the property.

Management Objective 8

To maintain the present traditional agricultural land use of the property that represents the continued use of land for similar purposes over millennia by preventing commercial plantations and other modern large-scale agricultural activities requiring the use of modern agricultural practices such as use of chemical fertilizers, deep-draught plough, and the insertion of modern irrigation infrastructure into the ancient landscape

Actions:

- (a) *Carry out public awareness programs about the negative impact on the OUV due to the modern agricultural practices such as use of deep-draft mechanized ploughing and other harmful mechanized methods of agriculture, etc.*
- (b) *Prohibit through statutory control the modern agricultural practices such as use of deep draft mechanized ploughing and other harmful mechanized methods of agriculture, commercial plantations of non-traditional crops and introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure within the property*
- (c) *Prohibit through statutory control establishing any tourist hotels within the property*
- (d) *To encourage the on-going greening project for planting locally indigenous trees promoted within the buffer as the most appropriate provision of not only the need to preserve the potential OUV, but also the living landscape as a setting to the Pyu Ancient Cities.*

Issue:

- There are potential risks to the property particularly due to earthquakes and fire

Management Objective 9

To ensure that the potentially harmful effects on the property from natural or man-made disasters are minimized and mitigated

Action:

Develop a disaster risk management plan for the property

Issue:

- Action by the visitors to the site

Management Objective 10

To prevent inappropriate actions by visitors which create negative impact specially on the historic religious standing structures and exposed archaeological remains

Action:

To have awareness programs through information panels highlighting the need to balance the activities of pilgrims with the need to conserve at the historic religious structures, and through leaflets, and the guides and guards at site about the effect of inappropriate actions, such as graffiti, walking on the historic walls etc.

Management Objective 11

To improve documenting the property's importance and state of conservation as a primary knowledge resource and managing the GIS data base, including the use of the GIS for monitoring purposes

Actions:

- (a) *Conduct complete architectural documentation as required, site condition assessments, excavation, preservation treatments, compile the preservation records and prepare annual reports.*
- (b) *Prepare and review inventories of monuments and associated artefacts within the proposed property and buffer zones*
- (c) (i) *Develop GIS database with information on the OUV carrying attributes, land ownership, land occupation, land use and factors affecting the proposed property and to use this GIS data base also for monitoring*
(ii) *Enhance GIS to be on-line data base accessible from Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library,*

Goal 2. Communication of the property's importance as a primary knowledge resource to national and international audiences, both among the scientific community and among the general public.

Issue:

- Gaps in the research agenda focusing on the potential OUV of the property.

Management Objective 12

To encourage research projects and programs dealing with research questions relevant to the Pyu Culture with particular emphasis on Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, with the objective of furthering knowledge on various aspects of the property's multiple values, particularly using noninvasive techniques

Actions:

- (a) *Formulate a research agenda for the Property with agreed priorities for research to cover various facets of Pyu Culture to enhance the OUV*
- (b) *Prepare network of educational and research institutions that have worked or are interested in Pyu culture, especially within the WH areas for learning and research collaborations, particularly focusing on the noninvasive techniques.*
- (c) *Invite universities and experts both local and foreign, in corporation with the site staff to carry out research by securing special research grants*
- (d) *Encourage dissemination of the results of the research to the wider intellectual audience as well as general public*

Issues:

- Lack of an on-site unified visitor interpretation and presentation strategy
- Inadequate access road to Halin
- lack of sense of arrival at Halin and Sri Ksetra
- Inadequacy of basic tourist facilities such as toilets
- Lack of directional signage or visitor trails to guide the visitors systematically around the site

Management Objective 13

To improve overall interpretation and presentation strategy of the Pyu Ancient Cities

Actions:

- (a) *Construction of an appropriate site museum and office on the priority basis at Halin*
- (b) *Re-arrange the display of the existing site museums at Sri Ksetra and Beikthano to convey the potential OUV.*
- (c) *Prepare plans to develop the existing museum at Sri Ksetra as a visitor information cum interpretation center in a long-term plan to provide a sense of arrival and for visitor orientation*
- (d) *Develop one of the access roads to Halin from Shwebo for easy approach to the site by motor vehicles*
- (e) *Install a system of unified directional signage for the visitors to systematically visit the major sites related to the attributes of the OUV.*
- (f) *Produce heritage information materials such as guidebooks, on-site information panels, postcards and posters etc. - in Myanmar and English languages– and development of multi-media audio-visual for the public education of Pyu heritage and its significance.*
- (g) *Provide an effective system of guiding for both domestic and international visitors by training and employing young people from the local communities as cultural heritage specialist guides to effectively communicate the potential OUV and other heritage values of the property*
- (h) *Establish toilets and drinking water facilities for the visitors and pilgrims within the property*

Goal 3. Integration of the property into the contemporary life of the local community, including in economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable ways insofar as these activities do not endanger the property's heritage values.

Issue:

- Property have hardly delivered any economic benefit to the local communities

Management Objective 14

To provide economic benefit to the local communities through cultural tourism, which could in turn be used to obtain the support of such stakeholders for the better protection and management of the property

Actions:

- (a) Hold a series of workshops to make the local community aware of the OUV and other heritage values of the property and its impact on the cultural and economic benefits.*
- (b) Provide opportunities for the local communities to engage in activities related to site interpretation for tourists*
- (c) Introduce traditional vernacular settlements associated with the property as an item of the visitor itinerary for the visitors to appreciate the traditional way of life and practices without disturbing their life styles and thereby giving the local villagers an opportunity to sell their traditional products to the visitors.*
- (d) Development of organic agriculture, emphasizing traditional crops, as a modern economic sector for farmers living within the buffer zones of the property and in adjacent agricultural areas.*
- (e) Encourage supplementation of the economic activities of agriculture of the local communities associated with the sites of the property through the development and promotion of the production of objects of material culture derived from Pyu artefact prototypes, for local sale to visitors.*
- (f) Encourage and facilitate use of the property for intangible cultural heritage activities (art installations, music and theatre performances, etc) and other forms of creative expression inspired by Pyu heritage values.*

Goal 4. Assurance of the legal, technical, administrative, and financial mechanisms necessary to accomplish the above mentioned goals.

Issue:

- Lack of dialogue between the DANML and the stakeholders and partnership approach in the management of the property
- lack of interagency coordination with other state authorities in carrying out development work

Management Objective 15

To ensure that appropriate administrative arrangements are in place for the effective management of the property. These arrangements to be based on partnership between all stakeholder institutions and for active participation of monks and the local community

Actions:

- (a) Obtain the formal consent, endorsement, and commitment of those bodies and individuals responsible for the implementation and undertaking activities of the management plan, by incorporating its objectives, actions, development guidelines into their relevant planning guidance and policies*
- (b) Implement the PMP through the newly established PYUCOM and the working groups for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra*
- (c) Entrust the inter-ministerial committee, the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee(MNCCC), headed by the Hon. Minister of Ministry of Culture to oversee the implementation of the PMP*
- (d) Arrange regular meetings of PYUCOM (at least quarterly or when necessary) to accelerate activities which shall be put in place to ensure the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders to ensure the safeguarding of the potential OUV*
- (e) Integrate the management objectives and actions of the PMP into the regional development plans and development proposals related to the proposed property and buffer zones through written communications, with related departments, discussions at periodic PYUCOM meetings and at discussions at highest policy levels*

Management Objective 16

To ensure a sense of custodianship of the property for the monks, temple trustees and local community by making them aware of the importance of preserving its heritage character and thereby to obtain consent and make them actively participate in the management of the property

Action:

Establish a stakeholder group to enable the monks, temple trustees and local community to participate in the management of the property

Issue:

- Inadequate Financial and Human resources with the DANML

Management Objective 17

To ensure sustainable funding apart from the National Budget by preparing sustainable funding strategy for implementation of components of the PMP

Actions:

- (a) *Prepare sustainable funding strategy for implementation of components of the PMP with International Assistance through UNESCO and other international and local associations.*
- (b) *Establish a separate fund managed by the Ministry of Culture / DANML to directly receive funds from local as well as international donors including funds from autonomous foundations and to earn money through cultural tourism (gate collection, and other facilities) and use it exclusively for the conservation and management of heritage*

Management Objective 18

To improve the skill, capacity and human resources to undertake conservation and management of the property in corporation with international and local partners

Actions:

- (a) *Develop the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, as a field based national “center of excellence”, ex: Postgraduate Institute attached to a recognized national university) for training in archaeology, conservation and heritage management science in corporation with international and local partners such as ICCROM and local and foreign universities,*

referenced by the three sites comprising the property of Pyu Ancient Cities as exemplars of good site management.

(b) Conduct training courses, workshops, seminars etc. on a regular basis for the professionals to update their knowledge on current approaches and practices in conservation and management

(c) Invite and obtain the cooperation of the experts attached to the local universities, professional bodies such as Myanmar Architects Association, Myanmar Engineering Association etc. to jointly conserve and manage the property

(d) Provide foreign training to selected professionals to give international exposure on current systems / practices of conservation and management techniques.

(e) Fill all the vacancies as per the approved carder based on the work plan of the associated with the three site offices of Pyu Ancient Cities

Issue:

- Inadequate monitoring of the current state of conservation and need to monitor action plans

Management Objective 19

To monitor the above Actions and State of Conservation

Actions:

(a) Monitoring of above Actions

(b) Monitoring of the State of Conservation given in 5.3

PART V
MANAGING THE PROPERTY

page 203 - 272

PART V: MANAGING THE PROPERTY

5.1 Mechanism for Implementation

5.1.1 Umbrella Organization

To ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property’s management vision and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific working groups have been established under the authority of and to report, through the Director-General of the DANML to the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and Ministry of Culture. The 2013 notification establishing the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and its constituent site-specific working groups (PYUCOM) defines a range of activities associated with organizing, operating, and implementing measures in supporting of the responsibilities of the site management (refer the appendix a for the establishment of the PYUCOM). This notification devolves direct management authority to the local level to manage the Pyu Ancient Cities in an integrated manner, within the limits set by the laws, regulations, and notifications for the protection of national cultural regions, monuments, and antiquities. The aim of the decentralization of management authority is to allow situational flexibility in management actions through participatory approach involving all stakeholders including the *sangha* (monk body) and the local community.

PYUCOM, whose functions were effective officially as of 18 January 2013 is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture. It is the umbrella organization established for bringing together and representing the multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities and so includes in its membership: District Administrative Officers of the Districts where the three sites are located, and the Director General and other higher officials of the DANML. The Working Group of each of the three Pyu City is chaired by the District Administrative Officer of the respective District, and includes in its membership: district representatives of General Administration Department, Myanmar Police Force; Departments of Rural Development; Settlement and Land Records; Religious Affairs; Public Construction Works; Forestry; Officers in charge of the respective towns, villages, wards, etc. The principal responsibility of the PYUCOM is to serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments, other state agencies to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the PMP. The PYUCOM is also empowered to setup various committees such as transportation and utility infrastructure and stakeholder groups including the *sangha* (monk body), Temple Trustees and local community, etc. to look into various aspects concerning the property to collectively take action to manage the sites through participatory approach.

In order to have the formal consent and commitment at all levels and have a partnership approach to long- term management of the property, the PYUCOM will obtain the endorsement of all the bodies and individuals responsible for the implementation and undertaking the activities of the PMP. The relevant government departments, agencies and institutions will be requested to incorporate the objectives of this PMP into their relevant planning guidelines and policies.

5.1.2 Lead Organization

The DANML will be the lead organization responsible for the implementation of the PMP in cooperation with other stakeholders and its on-site and off-site partners. In carrying out this function, DANML seeks the advice of local and international experts, obtains the consent and commitment of the other stakeholders by organizing meetings of the PYUCOM quarterly or when necessary, orders site manager to report to the PYUCOM.

All matters related to research, conservation, restoration, and use of the three ancient city sites constituting the property are subject to the prior approval and licensing by DANML, which agency also monitors the work in progress, supervises any necessary mitigating measures, and receives project completion reports. The authority of DANML also includes the power to establish regulations for the enforcement of government notifications with regard to the protection and management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities.

Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical location some kilometers apart, DANML has appointed a single Site Manager (Deputy Director General of the DANML) for the Pyu Ancient Cities who will also serves as the secretary of the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM), to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction, on behalf of DANML, with the above-mentioned inter-departmental coordinating mechanism, PYUCOM, for which the Site Manager serves as a Convening Secretary. He is responsible for convening meetings of PYUCOM, for establishing the agenda of the meetings, and for keeping the record of all meeting and reporting the PYUCOM's recommendation to DANML's Director-General. In addition to the property's Site Manager, Deputy Director (Sri Ksetra), DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra with specific responsibility for the execution of management duties with respect to Sri Ksetra. The Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra is stationed at DANML field office located on site at Sri Ksetra which functions under the authority of the Site Manager. The Assistant Director (Halin) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Halin while the Assistant Director (Beikthano) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Beikthano. Three Assistant Site Managers are directly responsible to for implementing management actions at their respective sites, under the direction and supervision of the Site Manager. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to monitor, manage, and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management vision for the property. In addition to the Site Management Team, staffing needs of each site are identified according to the tasks to be carried out on site, and appropriate personal are appointed by DANML accordingly. Each staff member has his/her individual terms of reference, as part of the established duty roster for the property, overseen and supervised by the Site Manager and the respective Assistant Site Manager.

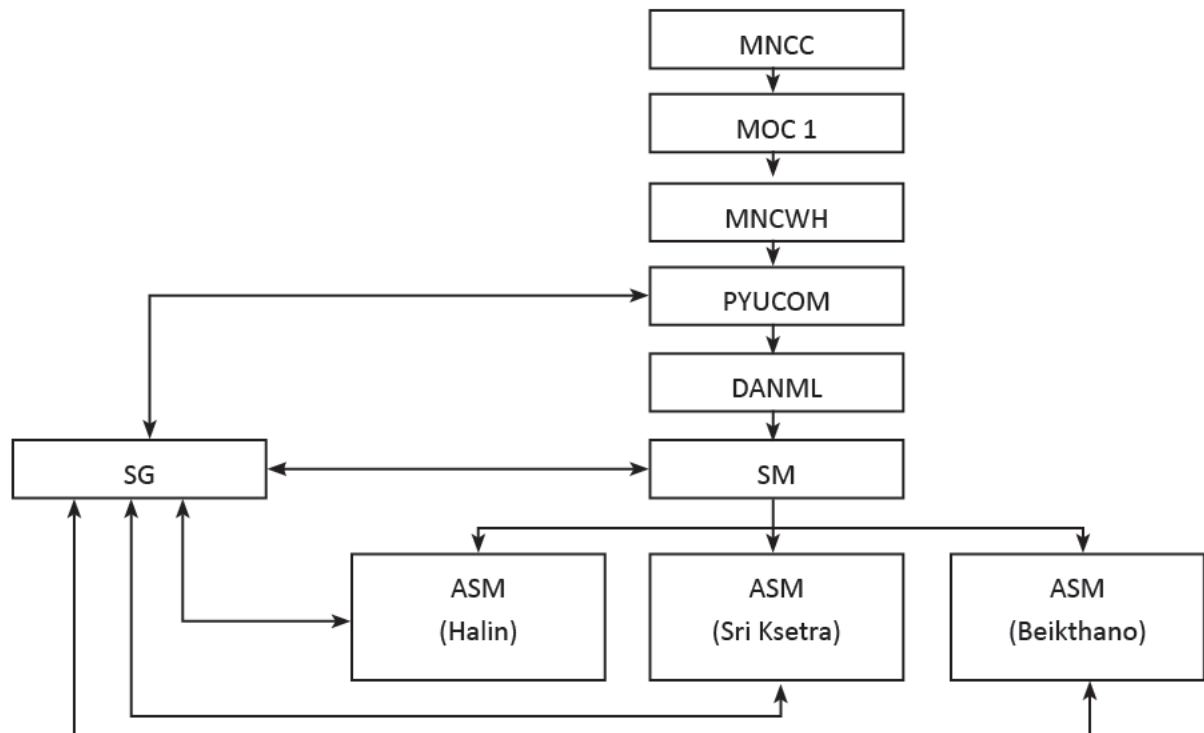
The Site Management is responsible for maintain the property's monitoring records, for regular reporting and to report to the Director-General of DANML on the state of conservation of the property and the status of factors affecting the property. A program is also plan to ensure that the information obtained from monitoring the property is entered in a timely manner into the property's GIS data base, which is maintained at DANML offices in Nay Pyi Taw.

The DANML has also prepared the guidelines for development and other activities related to the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra (Refer 5.4 below) under the powers vested under the Cultural Heritage Regions Law 1998 (revised 2009). The DANML is also in the process of working with local government authorities through the PYUCOM to make them the local statutes and planning guidelines to regulate and control development within the property and the buffer zones through partnership approach.

5.1.3 Stake Holder Group

In order to create a forum for discussion and to sort-out issues concerning the on-site implementation of the actions of the Management Plan, a Stakeholder Group each for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra will be established by the PYUCOM. Representatives of on-site stakeholders including the *sangha* and local communities will form this group and participate in the meetings of the PYUCOM held quarterly or when necessary.

Mechanism for Implementation



- MNCCC = Myanmar National Culture Central Committee
- MOC 1 = Ministry of Culture
- MNCWH = Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage
- PYUCOM = Pyu Ancient Cities Co-ordinating Committee
- DANML = Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- SG = Stakeholder Groups including *Sangha* and local communities
- SM = Site Manager
- ASM = Assistant Site Manager

5.1.4 Implementation, Monitoring and Reviewing

The implementation of the PMP Process is to be considered in five year cycles. The first Five-Year Schedule will commence from April 2013 and end in March 2018, based on the Myanmar Fiscal Year, which begins in April.

Monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of the PMP will be carried out at following levels:

- The Stakeholder Group will monitor and review its programs in relation to the PMP at their monthly meetings. The Assistant Site Manager of the respective site to report the progress of the action programs at the meetings.
- The PYUCOM will review the progress submitted by the Site Manager and in achieving the objectives of the PMP. It will also review the overall direction of the PMP in response to the changing needs and priorities during its meetings. The PMP will be revised every five years.

5.2. Implementation and Monitoring the Time-Bound Action Plan

The vision and objectives set out under the **Part 4** will be achieved by means of several actions involving a variety of stakeholders and partners involved with the property.

The program outlines the actions and also identifies the human and financial resources needed, the stakeholders responsible for delivery, for its implementation. It also indicates the time scale for completion.

5.2.1 The Time-Bound Action Plans

Goal 1. Protection of the property from impacts which endanger the long-term safeguarding of its heritage values and the attributes.

Management Objective 1 To prevent the harmful effects on the attributes related to the suggested OUV due to the expansion and upgrading of all intrusive elements such as transportation and utility infrastructure projects, expansion of settlements etc.						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR and PERIODICITY	
1 (a) To have a dialogue and an agreement on a priority basis with the local/planning authorities, railway department, air force authorities about the negative impact of intrusive elements in order not to: <i>(i) extend the new Town of Kittaya (Pyay Myo Thit) further in to the property of Sri Ksetra</i>	DANML	DHSHD-MOC2, DGA -MOHA, DRD,TDC-MOBA, DP-MONPED, INRD-MOIP, DSL-MOAI, Local communities	2013 -2014	No FR required.	Rate of the increase of area of the encroachment and number of houses - on quarterly basis.	
<i>(ii) allow ribbon development associated with transportation and utility infrastructure</i>	DANML	DGA -MOHA, DRD,TDC-MOBA, DP-MONPED, INRD-MOIP, DSL-MOAI, Local communities	2013 -2014	HR from DANML No FR required.	Rate of increase of the number of constructions- on quarterly basis.	

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR and PERIODICITY
(iii) develop the Shwedagar , Mauzer railway stations and the areas around them at Sri Ksetra and Beikthano railway station and area around them at Beikthano	DANMIL	DR-MORT, DGA –MOHA, DHSHD-MOC2 , DP-MONPED	2013 -2014	HR from DANMIL No FR required.	The number of constructions- on quarterly basis
(iv) develop the air strip at Sri Setra for any commercial or military purposes	MOC1	DCA – MOT, DGA –MOHA, DHSHD-MOC2, DP-MONPED	2013 - 2015	HR from MoC1	(1) extension of the number of Airstrips or structures (2)Periodic Inspection by PYUCOM and submit written report quarterly to MoC1
(v) expand the utility infrastructure such as gas pipe lines, electrical pylons, roads etc. whose primary intention is not directly linked with the property	MOC 1	DEP -MOEP, DEP1-MOE2, MPT- MOCPT, DTP-MORT, DHSHD-MOC2, DP-MONPED, DGA –MOHA	2013 - 2014 onwards	HR from MOC 1	(1)extension of utility Infrastructure (2)Periodic Inspection by PYUCOM and submit written report quarterly to MoC1
(b) To work with the local/ planning authorities to prepare plans for implementation to relocate / re-settle the illegal occupation within the Monument Zone (MZ) on alternative locations outside the property	MOC 1	DHSHD-MOC2, DP-MONPED, INRD-MOIP, DGA – MOHA, TDC-MOBA, DSL-MOAI, Local Communities	2016-2018	HR from MOC 1	The number of buildings and inhabitants, The number of houses relocated- on yearly basis

Management Objective 2

To ensure that the property is not inappropriately used (such as gravel mining, garbage dumping etc.) as this will threaten the buried archaeological deposits, land morphology and other aspects of its OUV; to ensure the use of the property is respectful of its sanctity; and to maintain its cleanliness.

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
2 (a) Have a dialogue and an agreement with the municipal authorities at Sri Ksetra <i>(i) not to dump garbage in future within the property and buffer zone</i>	DANML	TDC-MOBA , MPF, DGA -MOHA , Local communities, monk body and temple trustees	(i)2013- 2014	(i)HR from TDC-MOBA, DANML FR from RB 4,000 USD	(i)the number of Garbage dumping sites- on monthly basis
<i>(ii) to remove and clean the present garbage dumping ground and to have the commitment of the municipality to ensure the cleanliness of the site.</i>	TDC-MOBA	DANML, MPF, DGA -MOHA, Local communities	(ii)Jan-June 2013	(ii)HR from TDC-MOBA, DANML FR from IA/PF 50,000 USD	(ii)Removed volume- on monthly basis
(b) Prohibit gravel mining within the property through regulatory control.	MPF, DGA -MOHA	DANML, Local communities	2013 - 2014	HR from DANML, PO,DGA -MOHA	the number of location, area and volume of quarrying -on quarterly basis
(c) Ensure that no incident of looting and gold sieving within the property and buffer zones through the enforcement of law and other regulatory control as well as vigilant programs VVV	MPF, DGA -MOHA,	DANML, Local communities	2013-2018	HR from DANML, PO,DGA -MOH A	the number of location, incidents and people - on yearly basis

Management Objective 3 To prevent the agents of decay becoming active through adequate preventive measures						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
3 Prepare and implement on a priority basis: (a) proper drainage systems to prevent trapping rain water inside and around the structures and occasional pooling	DANML	DI-MOAI	2013-2014	HR from DANML, Experts FR from RB 15,000USD(Annually)	the number of occasional pooling during rainy seasons	
(b) Prepare a maintenance plan on a priority basis for the property with particular emphasis on the brickwork against growth of vegetation, and implement it for the whole plan period to keep the standing and exposed monument in good condition.	DANML	-	Preparation: 2013-2014 Implementation: 2013-2018	HR from DANML, Experts FR from RB 25,000USD (Annually)	Periodic inspection by PYUCOM and submit written report annually to MoC1	
(c) Prepare and implement a conservation proposal to arrest the deterioration process of the megalithic free-standing sculpture and inscriptions at Sri Ksetra	DANML	-	2013- 2015	HR from DANML, In-Experts FR through IA 1,500USD	Progress of the funding and technical assistance during preparation of proposal and progress of the conservation work through periodic reports	
(d) Conduct an awareness program for the local community around the site about the damage caused by the cattle particularly to the brickwork in order to prevent them sending cattle for grazing into such areas of the property	DGA –MOHA and DANML	Local communities	2013-2014	HR from DGA –MOHA and DANML FR from RB 10,000 USD(Annually)	the number of programs on quarterly basis	

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
(e) Device a system of barriers using special varieties of low-grown scrubs for instance that do not have an impact in terms of aesthetics of the site to prevent the cattle approaches to such areas.	DANML	-	2013-2015	HR from DANML FR from IA/PF 6,000USD(Annually)	the number of damages on yearly basis
(f) Formulate a program to monitor the condition of the brick monuments, specially the great stupas at Sri Ksetra in relation to the rain water infiltration to the brickwork	DANML	-	2014-2018	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 6,000USD (Annually)	Monitoring reports during and after rainy season

Management Objective 4

To improve the standard of conservation practice, particularly that of the brickwork to prevent residual effects due to poor conservation work and to correct the past mistakes.

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
4.	(a) Prepare a set of guidelines (manual) to be followed for the conservation of monuments, particularly for the brickwork with regard to the specifications of the new bricks, mortars, etc. and the compatibility of the new work in character, technique, differentiation of the old and the new, quality and workmanship etc. based on the highest international standards of conservation.	DANML	-	2014-2015	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 15,000USD	Progress of the preparation on quarterly basis
	(b) Correct the past mistakes associated with the conservation of brickwork as per the guidelines formulated to prevent residual effects on the conserved monuments	DANML	-	2016-2018	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts FR from IA 15,000USD(Annually)	Number of monuments on yearly basis

Management Objective 5 To ensure protection and preservation of remains that are uncovered through archaeological excavations						
	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
5.	(a) Establish and follow a practice of secure funds for the conservation work before the commencement of an excavation project	DANML	-	2013-2018	HR from DANML FR from RB 6,000USD (Annually)	Number of un-conserved exposed structures on yearly basis
	(b) Make a policy and follow with regard to the exposed remains such as re-burial, exposure of a part or whole of the structure depending on its condition, presentation of different phases, etc.	DANML	-	2013-2014	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 25,000USD (Annually)	Progress reports submitted on yearly basis
	(c) Involve the conservation professionals during the excavation and the excavation professionals during conservation to have a better coordination of the work	DANML	-	2013-2018	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from RB 6,000USD(Annually)	Progress reports submitted on yearly basis

Management Objective 6 To allow the continuity of traditional practices of repair, restoration, rebuilding of still-venerated religious monuments without compromising other values						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
6. (a) Hold a series of workshops and conduct on-site training for professional and technical staff of the DANML on value-based approach to conservation in order to decide the degree of intervention based on the value assessment	DANML	-	2015-2016	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 25,000 USD (Annually)	Number of workshops on yearly basis	
(b) To initiate a practice of preparing a detailed conservation plan agreed upon by the stakeholders to ensure that the work is carried out according to an agreed plan and to monitor/ supervise the work on regular basis by the DANML	DANML, Monk bodies/ Temple trustees	DRA-MORA	2013-2018	HR from DANML FR from IA/PF 15,000 USD (Annually)	Number of joint projects on yearly basis	

Management Objective 7 To ensure the conservation of standing monuments including those belonging to later periods that testify to the continuity of Buddhist practice and religious uses of the Pyu Cities.						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
7. To prepare and implement a phased out program for conservation of standing monuments including those belong to later periods	DANML	-	2015-2018 (first phase)	Preparation of proposal: HR from DANML ,Experts, In-Experts and FR from IA/PF(10,000 USD) Implementation: HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts and FR from IA/PF (Annually) as decided by the proposal	Number of conserved monuments on yearly basis	

Management Objective 8

To maintain the present traditional agricultural land use of the property that represents the continued use of land for similar purposes over millennia by preventing commercial plantations and other modern large-scale agricultural activities requiring the use of modern agricultural practices such as use of chemical fertilizers, deep-draught plough, and the insertion of modern irrigation infrastructure into the ancient landscape

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN & FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
8. (a) Carry out public awareness programs about the negative impact on the OUV due to the modern agricultural practices such as use of deep-draft mechanized ploughing and other harmful mechanized methods of agriculture, etc.	DANML and MOC1	DGA –MOHA, Local communities, Private owners, Farmers	2013-2018	HR from MOC 1 FR from RB 1,500 USD (Annually)	Number of harmful effects on yearly basis
(b) Prohibit through statutory control the modern agricultural practices such as use of deep-draft mechanized ploughing and other harmful mechanized methods of agriculture, commercial plantations of non-traditional crops and introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure within the property	DA-MOAI and MOC1	MPF,DGA –MOHA, Local communities, Private owners, Farmers	2013-2014	HR from DA-MOAI and MOC1	(i)Number of harmful effects and constructions on yearly basis (ii)Inspection by PYUCOM and submit written report annually to MoC1
(c) Prohibit through statutory control establishing any tourist hotels within the property	DHT-MOHT	TDC-MOBA, MOC 1,DHSHD-MOC2, DGA –MOHA, Local communities	2013-2013	HR from DHT-MOHT	Number of constructions on yearly basis

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN & FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(d) To encourage the on-going greening project for planting locally indigenous trees promoted within the buffer as the most appropriate provision of not only the need to preserve the potential OUV, but also the living landscape as a setting to the Pyu Ancient Cities.	DZGD-MOECF	DANML	2013-2018	HR from DANML, DZGD-MOECF,	total area and number of non indigenous trees on yearly basis

Management Objective 9 To ensure that the potentially harmful effects on the property from natural or man-made disasters are minimized and mitigated						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
9. Develop a disaster risk management plan for the property	DANML	MOSWRR, TDC-MOBA, DMH-MOT, MES, AMA	2013-2015	HR from DANML, MOSWRR in corporation with , Experts FR from IA 30,000 USD	Progress of the preparation quarterly basis	

Management Objective 10 To prevent inappropriate actions by visitors which create negative impact specially on the historic religious standing structures and exposed archaeological remains						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
10. To have awareness programs through information panels highlighting the need to balance the activities of pilgrims with the need to conserve at the historic religious structures, and through leaflets, and the guides and guards at site about the effect of inappropriate actions, such as graffiti, walking on the historic walls etc.	DANML	DGA –MOHA, Local communities	2013-2018	HR from DANML, FR from RB 1,500 USD	Number of incidents on quarterly basis	

Management Objective 11 To improve documenting the property's importance and state of conservation as a primary knowledge resource and managing the GIS data base, including the use of the GIS for monitoring purposes						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
11. (a) Conduct complete architectural documentation as required, site condition assessments, excavation, preservation treatments, compile the preservation records and prepare annual reports.	DANML	-	2015-2018	HR from DANML FR from RB 7,500 USD	Number of individual sites/ monuments completed on quarterly basis	
(b) Prepare and review inventories of monuments and associated artifacts within the proposed property and buffer zones	DANML	-	2015-2018	HR from DANML FR from RB 7,500 USD	Number of inventoried monuments/ artifacts on quarterly basis	
(c) (i) Develop GIS database with information on the OUV carrying attributes, land ownership, land occupation, land use and factors affecting the proposed property and to use this GIS data base also for monitoring	DANML	MOST	2013-2018	(i) HR from DANML, MOST, Experts, In-Experts FR from RB 1,500 USD	Progress reports on quarterly basis	
(ii) Enhance GIS to be on-line data base accessible from Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library, Nay Pyi Taw as well as regional branch offices	DANML	MOST	2013-2018	(ii) HR from DANML, MOST, Experts, In-Experts, FR from IA/PF 5,000 USD	Progress reports on quarterly basis	

Goal 2. Communication of the property's importance as a primary knowledge resource to national and international audiences, both among the scientific community and among the general public.

Management Objective 12

To encourage research projects and programs dealing with research questions relevant to the Pyu Culture with particular emphasis on Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, with the objective of furthering knowledge on various aspects of the property's multiple values, particularly using non-invasive techniques

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
12. (a) Formulate a research agenda for the Property with agreed priorities for research to cover various facets of Pyu Culture to enhance the OUV	DANML	Collaborating national and international research institutions/ scholars	2014-2015	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts, FR from IA/PF 12,000 USD (Annually)	Progress on quarterly basis
(b) Prepare network of educational and research institutions that have worked or are interested in Pyu culture, especially within the WH areas for learning and research collaborations, particularly focusing on the non-invasive techniques.	DANML	-	2015-2016	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 12,000 USD (Annually)	Progress on quarterly basis
(c) Invite universities and experts both local and foreign, in corporation with the site staff to carry out research by securing special research grants	DANML	-	2016-2018	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from IA 15,000 USD(Annually)	Number of research projects on yearly basis

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(d) Encourage dissemination of the results of the research to the wider intellectual audience as well as general public	DANML	-	2016-2018	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from RB 8,000 USD(Annually)	Number of publications, articles etc. on yearly basis

Management Objective 13

To improve overall interpretation and presentation strategy of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
13. (a) Construction of an appropriate site museum and office on the priority basis at Halin	MOC1	-	2013-2015	HR from MOC1 FR from RB 40,000 USD	Periodic reports of the progress
(b) Re-arrange the display of the existing site museums at Sri Ksetra and Beikthano to convey the potential OUV.	DANML	-	2016-2018	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts FR from RB/IA 15,000 USD (Annually)	Periodic progress reports of the re-arrangements
(c) Prepare plans to develop the existing museum at Sri Ksetra as a visitor information cum interpretation center in a long-term plan to provide a sense of arrival and for visitor orientation	DANML	-	2017 - 2018	HR from DANML Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 10,000 USD	Periodic progress reports of the of the plan preparation
(d) Develop one of the access roads to Halin from Shwebo for easy approach to the site by motor vehicles	DTP-MORT	-	2016-2018	To be determined	Periodic progress reports of the of the plan preparation
(e) Install a system of unified directional signage for the visitors to systematically visit the major sites related to the attributes of the OUV.	DANML	-	2014-2016	HR from DANML FR from RB 6,000 USD(Annually)	Periodic progress reports of the of the plan preparation

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(f) Produce heritage information materials such as guidebooks, on-site information panels, postcards and posters etc. - in Myanmar and English Languages- and development of multi-media audio-visual for the public education of Pyu heritage and its significance.	DANML	SPP	2014-2016	HR from DANML FR from RB 6,000 USD (Annually)	Number of publications, number of panels etc. on yearly basis
	(g) Provide an effective system of guiding for both domestic and international visitors by training and employing young people from the local communities as cultural heritage specialist guides to effectively communicate the potential OUV and other heritage values of the property	DHT-MOHT	DANML, DGA – MOHA, SPP Local communities	2015-2018	HR from DHT- MOHT,DANML FR from IA/PF 12,000 USD	Number of guides on yearly basis
	(h) Establish toilets and drinking water facilities for the visitors and pilgrims within the property	DANML and TDC- MOBA	Temple Trustees	2013-2015	DANML and TDC- MOBA	Number of facilities on yearly basis

Goal 3. Integration of the property into the life of the local community, including in economically beneficial and environmentally sustainable ways insofar as these activities do not endanger the property's heritage values.

Management Objective 14

To provide economic benefit to the local communities through cultural tourism, which could in turn be used to obtain the support of such stakeholders for the better protection and management of the property

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
14. (a) Hold a series of workshops to make the local community aware of the OUV and other heritage values of the property and its impact on the cultural and economic benefits.	MOC1	DGA –MOHA,, DE-MOE1, SPP Local Communities	2013-2015	HR from MOC1 FR from RB 3,000 USD(Annually)	Number of workshops on quarterly basis
(b) Provide opportunities for the local communities to engage in activities related to site interpretation for tourists	DGA –MOHA and DANML	Local Communities	2013-2018	HR from DANML FR from RB 3,000 USD(Annually)	Number of local people engaged in activities on yearly basis
(c) Introduce traditional vernacular settlements associated with the property as an item of the visitor itinerary for the visitors to appreciate the traditional way of life and practices without disturbing their life styles and thereby giving the local villagers an opportunity to sell their traditional products to the visitors.	DGA –MOHA and DANML	Local Communities	2015-2018	HR from DANML FR from IA/PF 60,000 USD(Annually)	Number of visitors visiting the settlements on yearly basis

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(d) Development of organic agriculture, emphasizing traditional crops, as a modern economic sector for farmers living within the buffer zones of the property and in adjacent agricultural areas.	DA-MOAI	DANML, Community, Private owners, Farmers	2016-2018	HR from DA-MOAI, DANML FR from IA/PF 10,000 USD (Annually)	Sample field survey during ploughing season
	(e) Encourage supplementation of the economic activities of agriculture of the local communities associated with the sites of the property through the development and promotion of the production of objects of material culture derived from Pyu artifact prototypes, for local sale to visitors.	MOC3 and MOC1	DGA –MOHA, Local Communities	2016-2018	HR from MoC3 and MoC1 FR from IA/PF 15,000 USD (Annually)	Number of sales on quarterly basis
	(f) Encourage and facilitate use of the property for intangible cultural heritage activities (art installations, music and theatre performances, etc) and other forms of creative expression inspired by Pyu heritage values.	MOC1	DGA –MOHA, DE-MOE1, SPP, Local Communities	2016-2018	HR from MOC1 FR from IA/PF 15,000 USD (Annually)	Record number of activities held with community on yearly basis to submit written report to PYUCOM annually

Goal 4. Assurance of the legal, technical, administrative, and financial mechanisms necessary to accomplish the above three other objectives.

Management Objective 15

To ensure that appropriate administrative arrangements are in place for the effective management of the property. These arrangements to be based on partnership between all stakeholder institutions and for active participation of monks and the local community

ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
15. (a) Obtain the formal consent, endorsement, and commitment of those bodies and individuals responsible for the implementation and undertaking activities of the management plan, by incorporating its objectives, actions, development guidelines into their relevant planning guidance and policies	MOC1	Other related departments and stakeholders	2013-2014	HR from MOC 1	Number of incorporations in to the planning guidance and policies on yearly basis
(b) Implement the PMP through the newly established PYUCOM and the working groups for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra	DANML	Other related departments and stakeholders	2013-2018	HR from MOC1	Number of actions implemented on yearly basis
(c) Entrust the inter-ministerial committee, the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee(MNCCC), headed by the Hon. Minister of Ministry of Culture to oversee the implementation of the PMP	MOC1	Other related departments and stakeholders	2013	HR from MoC 1	Number of meetings held on yearly basis

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(d) Arrange regular meetings of PYUCOM (at least quarterly or when necessary) to accelerate activities which shall be put in place to ensure the cooperation and collaboration of all stakeholders to ensure the safeguarding of the potential OUV	DANML	Other related departments and stakeholders	2013-2018	HR from MOC 1 FR from RB 6,000 USD (Annually)	Number of meetings held on yearly basis
	(e) Integrate the management objectives and actions of the PMP into the regional development plans and the development proposals related to the proposed property and buffer zones through written communications, with related departments, discussions at periodic PYUCOM meetings and at discussions at highest policy levels	MOC1	MOST,DHSHD-MOC2 , DP-MONPED, other related departments and stakeholders	2013-2018	-	Number of integrated management objectives and actions on yearly basis
	(f) Notify site specific guidelines written in PMP for proposed property and buffer zones of Pyu Ancient Cities as MZ,AZ,PZ rules and regulations for Pyu Ancient Cities	MOC1	-	2013-2014	-	Periodic progress report of notification
	(g) Erect demarcation posts around MZ, AZ and PZ zones and encroachment area in Sri Ksetra	MOC1	-	2013-2014	HR from MOC 1 FR from RB 15,000 USD (Annually)	Periodic progress report of erecting demarcation posts

Management Objective 16

To ensure a sense of custodianship of the property for the monks, temple trustees and local community by making them aware of the importance of preserving its heritage character and thereby to obtain consent and make them actively participate in the management of the property.

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
16.	Establish a stakeholder group each for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra to enable the monks, Pagoda trustees and local community to participate in the management of the property	MOC1	DGA –MOHA, Pagoda trustee, Monk organization, Community, Schools, Other state holder groups	2013-2015	HR from MOC1, Pagoda trustee, Monk organization, Community, Schools FR from IA/PF 9,000 USD (Annually)	Number of meetings, number of attendance etc. on yearly basis

Management Objective 17 To ensure sustainable funding apart from the National Budget by preparing sustainable funding strategy for implementation of components of the PMP						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
17. (a) Prepare sustainable funding strategy for implementation of components of the PMP with International Assistance through UNESCO and other international and local associations.	DANML	UNESCO and other international and local associations	2013-2018	-	Number of progress reports on yearly basis.	
(b) Establish a separate fund managed by the Ministry of Culture / DANML to directly receive funds from local as well as international donors including funds from autonomous foundations and to earn money through cultural tourism (gate collection, and other facilities) and use it exclusively for the conservation and management of heritage	MOC1	Local as well as international donors	2014-2018	-	Periodic progress report of establishing a fund	

Management Objective 18 To improve the skill, capacity and human resources to undertake conservation and management of the property in corporation with international and local partners						
ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR	
18. (a) Develop the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay, as a field based national "center of excellence", ex: Postgraduate Institute attached to a recognized national university) for training in archaeology, conservation and heritage management science in corporation with international and local partners such as ICCROM and local and foreign universities, referenced by the three sites comprising the property of Pyu Ancient Cities as exemplars of good site management.	DANML	International and local partners including ICCROM and local and foreign universities	2016-2018	FR from IA/PF 100,000 USD IA/PF 10,000 USD (Annually) RB 100,00 USD (Annually)	Number of courses conducted, number of participants, number of international partners on yearly basis	
(b) Conduct training courses, workshops, seminars etc. on a regular basis for the professionals to update their knowledge on current approaches and practices in conservation and management	DANML	Collaborating national and international research institutions and universities	2013-2018	HR from DANML, Experts, In-Experts FR from IA/PF 10,000 USD (Annually)	Number of courses, workshops, seminars held on yearly basis	

	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
	(c) Invite and obtain the cooperation of the experts attached to the local universities, professional bodies such as Myanmar Architects Association, Myanmar Engineering Association etc. to jointly conserve and manage the property	DANML		2013-2018	HR - Experts, FR from RB 100,00 USD IA/PF 10,000 USD	Involvement of number of experts on yearly basis
	(d) Provide foreign training to selected professionals to give international exposure on current systems / practices of conservation and management techniques.	DANML	-	2013-2018	HR - In-Experts, FR from IA/PF 10,000 USD	Number of participants on yearly basis
	(e) Fill all the vacancies as per the approved carder based on the work plan of the associated with the three site offices of Pyu Ancient Cities	DANML	-	2015-2018	-	Number of vacancies on yearly basis

Management Objective 19 To monitor the above Actions and State of Conservation						
	ACTIONS	STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBLE	OTHER STAKEHOLDERS	TIMESCALE	HUMAN&FINANCE RESOURCES	MONITORING INDICATOR
19.	(a) Monitoring of above Actions	DANML	-	2014-2018	FR from RB 1,800 USD (Annually)	-
	(b) Monitoring of the State of Conservation given in 5.3 below	DANML	-	2014-2018	FR from RB 1,800 USD (Annually)	-

Experts	= Experts from AMA, MES, MOST, etc	DHT	= Department of Hotel and Tourism
In-Experts	= International Experts	MOHT	= Ministry of Hotel and Tourism
FR	= Financial Resource	DP	= Department of Planning
HR	= Human Resource	MONPED	= Ministry of National Planning and Economic Development
IA	= International Assistance	DPT	= Department of Post and Telecommunication
PF	= Private Sector Funding	MOCPT	= Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs
RB	= Regular Budget	DR	= Department of Railway
DA	= Department of Agriculture	DTP	= Department of Transport Planning
DI	= Department of Irrigation	MORT	= Ministry of Rail Transportation
DSL	= Department of Settlement and Land Record	DRA	= Department of Religious Affairs
MOAI	= Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	MORA	= Ministry of Religious Affairs
DANML	= Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	DRD	= Department of Rural Development
MOC1	= Ministry of Culture	TDC	= Township Development Committee
DCA	= Department of Civil Aviation	MOBA	= Ministry of Border Affairs
DMH	= Department of Met and Hydrology	DZGD	= Dry Zone Greening Department
MOT	= Ministry of Transportation	MOECF	= Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
DC	= Department of Construction	INRD	= Immigration and National Registration Department
DHSHD	= Department of Human Settlement and Housing Development	MOIP	= Ministry of Immigration and Population
MOC2	= Ministry of Construction	MOC3	= Ministry of Cooperatives
DE	= Department of Education	MOSWRR	= Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement
MOE1	= Ministry of Education	MOST	= Ministry of Science and Technology
DEP1	= Department of Energy Planning	SPP	= Shwe Phon Pwint Museum
MOE2	= Ministry of Energy		
DEP	= Department of Electric Power,		
MOEP	= Ministry of Electric Power		
DGA	= Department of General Administration		
MPF	= Myanmar Police Force		
MOHA	= Ministry of Home Affairs		

5.3 Key Indicators for Measuring State of Conservation

Factor				Impact				Monitoring													
								Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity			Location of Record						
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / joint impacts		Site specific impacts			Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	H	B	SK		da	mo	yr	other		
				Development Pressures	Agriculture	Adoption of modern agricultural practices	Deep-draft ploughing	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	●			Halin	Property	●	Change						
Collateral impact in buffer zones	●		Property					●	Beikthano	Property	●	Disturbance of archaeological deposit, revealing artifacts and change of the landscape		✓						seasonal	Site offices
	●		BZ			Property	●	Sri Ksetra	Property	●	Sample field survey during ploughing season								seasonal	Site offices	
Transportation infrastructure	National infrastructure	Rail			●		Halin	Property	●	changes to the urban morphology, and to the landscape										Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
			attributes of OUV located within the boundaries		●		Property	●	Beikthano	Property	●	Disturbance of archaeological deposit, revealing artifacts; Change of the landscape									Site offices
			Collateral impact in buffer zones		●		BZ	Property	●	Sri Ksetra	Property	●	Sample field survey during ploughing season								Site offices
				●		Overall / joint impacts		●	(i) extension of railway lines or number of buildings and structures around new railway station and lines	DR-MOT and MOC 1	✓				✓			Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw			

Factor				Monitoring												
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record				
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by		H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other			
Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones		●												
				●												
	Halin	Property	BZ	●												
			Property	●												
	Beikthano	Property	BZ	●												
			Property	●												
	Sri Ksetra	Property	BZ	●												
			Property	●												
Highway				changes to the urban morphology, and to the landscape	(i) extension of highway lines (ii) number of buildings and structures around highway lines		√	√				√		Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw		
				Vibration on existing monuments, Changes to the urban morphology	(i) extension of air strips (ii) number of buildings and structures around air strip and field						√				√	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw

Factor				Monitoring																
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site		Periodicity			Location of Record								
Principal Factor		Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by	DRD, TDC- MOBA and DANIML	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices					
		Encroachment	Established	Non-traditional human settlements												Changes to the urban morphology	(i) total area of encroachment and settlement area (ii) number, height, form and design of new buildings and structures, (iii) number of inhabitants,			
			Occasional	Garbage dumping	Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, area and volume of garbage inside the property	DRD, TDC- MOBA and MOC1								Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw					
				Gravel extraction	Disturbance to existing archaeological remains, Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, area and volume of quarrying	MPF, DGA- MOHA and MOC1								Site offices					
		Overall / Joint impacts		attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	●														
						●														
				Halin		Property	●													
						BZ	●													
				Beikthano		Property	●													
						BZ	●													
Sri Ksetra		Property	●																	
		BZ	●																	

Factor				Monitoring												
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site		Periodicity			Location of Record				
Principal Factor		Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by		H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices	
Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	National infrastructure	Electric power line and pylons	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw		
	Site specific impacts	Halin	Property	National infrastructure	Telecommunication line and tower	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
																BZ
		Beikthano	Property	National infrastructure	Telecommunication line and tower	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
																BZ
		Sri Ksetra	Property	National infrastructure	Telecommunication line and tower	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw
	MPF-DGA-MOHA and MOC1	Disturbance to existing archaeological remains, Change and disturbance to the landscape	number of location, incidents and people	DEP-MOEP and MOC1	Change and disturbance to the landscape	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
DPT-MOCPT and MOC1	Change and disturbance to the landscape	(i)extension of or number of Electric Power Lines and Towers (ii)Visual analysis for ancient site	DPT-MOCPT and MOC1	Change and disturbance to the landscape	●	●	●	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw		

Factor			Monitoring						Location of Record					
											Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site
Principal Factor			Change		Measured by	Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity			Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw	
			attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones			H	B	SK	da	mo	yr		other
Environmental Pressures	Biological factors	Plants			Gas pipe line	●				●	DEP-1-MOE and MOC 1			✓
Animals	Vegetation growth on structure	Cattle	Forest cover	+	+	DF-MOECF,			✓	✓	✓	seasonal	Site offices	
				●	●									
Sub Factor	Type	Source		●	●									
				●	●									
Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / Joint impacts	●	●									
				●	●									
	Overall / Joint impacts	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / Joint impacts	Overall / Joint impacts	●	●								
					●	●								
	Overall / Joint impacts	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / Joint impacts	Overall / Joint impacts	●	●								
					●	●								
Overall / Joint impacts	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / Joint impacts	Overall / Joint impacts	●	●									
				●	●									
Overall / Joint impacts	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / Joint impacts	Overall / Joint impacts	●	●									
				●	●									

Factor				Monitoring																
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site		Periodicity			Location of Record								
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Overall / joint impacts	Halin	Property	BZ	Change	Measured by	DANML	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices
								Property	BZ				SK	da	mo	yr	other			
	Natural disaster and risk	Flooding		Streams adjacent to property	●	●	●	I	Property	BZ	Damage to the structures and fragile objects displayed within the shelters	number of affected structures and objects	DANML	√	√	√	√	√	seasonal	Site offices
					●	●			Property	BZ	Damage to the structures	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	DANML	√	√	√	√	√	√	Incident -al
	Visitation	Visitors (impact of)	Traditional users	Pilgrims	●	●	●	I	Property	BZ	Damage to the structures	number of affected structures showing signs of damage	DANML	√	√	√	√	√	Incident -al	Site offices
					+	+			Property	BZ	Encourage the living religious aspect of sites	number of Pilgrims	DANML	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	Visitation	Modern users		Students	+	+	●	I	Property	BZ	Encourage to treasure heritage sites	number of Students	DANML	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
					+	+			Property	BZ										

Factor				Monitoring																	
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Site specific impacts				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity			Location of Record		
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Halin	Beikthano	Sri Ksetra	Change	Measured by	H		B	SK	da	mo	yr	other			
Principal Factor	Visitor infrastructure (impact of)	Support infrastructure	Accommodation	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices			
				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
				+/1	+	+	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	DHT-MOHT and DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
				+/2	+	+	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
				+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	DANML	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices And Nay Pyi Taw		
				+	-	+	-	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/							
				+/	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/							
				+/	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/							
				+/	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/							
				+/	+	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/	+/							

¹ Tourist/ pilgrim accommodation located within and in the context of traditional monasteries can be considered to have a potentially positive impact.

² The development of traditional forms of transportation (such as bullock carts) to move visitors around within the property can be considered to have a positive impact

Factor				Monitoring													
				Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record					
Inhabitants within property and buffer zone	Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by	DANML	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices		
								Need for better visitor information	Type, number and location of map, signboard and signage	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices
	Recent settlers	Agricultural	Agricultural	Traditional villages ³	On-site signage	Encourage religious living heritage	number of Buddhist monastery, monks, nuns, followers/pupils	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
						Encourage traditional agriculture	number of villagers	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices			
	Recent settlers	Agricultural	Agricultural	Non-resident farmers	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Encourage traditional agriculture	Number of occasional farmers	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices		
						Affect on traditional agriculture	Number of recent farmers	DGA-MOHA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Site offices			
	Overall / Joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	
																	+
		Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Overall / Joint impacts		attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	
																	+
Overall / Joint impacts	Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-		
																+	+

³ As distinct from modern encroachments

Factor				Monitoring											
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Overall / Joint impacts		Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site			Periodicity		Location of Record	
				attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	Change	Measured by		H	B	SK	da	mo		yr
Principal Factor	Government	Commercial	Serving religious establishments and pilgrims	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin Property	-	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano Property	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
Principal Factor	Government	Commercial	Serving local residents	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin Property	-	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano Property	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
Principal Factor	Government	Commercial	Serving tourists	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin Property	-	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano Property	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
Principal Factor	Government	Commercial	Serving tourists	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Collateral impact in buffer zones	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin Property	-	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Halin BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano Property	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices
				Beikthano BZ	+	+	+	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	Site offices

Factor		Monitoring													
		Indicator of impact		Responsible Agency	Site		Periodicity			Location of Record					
Principal Factor	Sub Factor	Type	Source	Change	Measured by	Other related departments	H	B	SK	da	mo	yr	other	Site offices	
															attributes of OUV located within the boundaries
Impact	Overall / joint impacts	Hailin	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	
															Property
		Beikthano	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	•
		Sri Ksetra	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	•
	Site specific impacts	Hailin	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	•
		Beikthano	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	•
Sri Ksetra	Property	BZ	+	-	•	+	-	•	+	-	•	•	•	•	
															Property
Overall / joint impacts	attributes of OUV located within the boundaries	Collateral impact in buffer zones	•	+/-	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
															•

- = high and immediate negative impact
 - = significant long-term negative impact
 - = negligible negative impact
 - + = positive impact
 - = factor is not present / has no impact
-
- DANML = Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
 - MOC1 = Ministry of Culture
 - DA = Department of Agriculture
 - DI = Department of Irrigation
 - MOAI = Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
 - DF = Department of Forest
 - MOECF = Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry
 - DGA = Department of General Administration
 - MPF = Myanmar Police Force
 - MOHA = Ministry of Home Affairs
 - DHT = Department of Hotel and Tourism
 - MOHT = Ministry of Hotel and Tourism
 - DPT = Department of Post and Telecommunication
 - MOCPT = Ministry of Communications, Posts and Telegraphs
 - DCA = Department of Civil Aviation
 - DMH = Department of Met and Hydrology
 - MOT = Ministry of Transportation
 - DR = Department of Railway
 - DTP = Department of Transport Planning
 - MORT = Ministry of Rail Transportation
 - DCA = Department of Civil Aviation
-
- DMH = Department of Met and Hydrology
 - MOT = Ministry of Transportation
 - DRD = Department of Rural Development
 - TDC = Township Development Committee
 - MOBA = Ministry of Border Affairs

5.4 Guidelines for Development and other activities related to the Pyu Ancient Cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra

General note: These guidelines to be read in conjunction with map nos. 5.1-5.20 attached to this document

A. Property (=Ancient Site Zone, AZ)

A.1 General Regulations

General guidelines are applied to all zones within the Property such as ancient monumental zones, religious zones, agricultural and open spaces, institutional zones, settlement zones including encroached areas, etc.

A.1.1 Landscape and setting

A.1.1.1 All landowners within the property shall adhere to the zonal plan approved by the DANML and PYUCOM and no activity that is considered not compatible with the respective zones shall be allowed.

A.1.1.2 Any act which disturb the historic and cultural landscape, morphology, hydrology etc, within the property (such as re-modeling the land, digging canals, drains, construction of new water bodies, filling of marshy land and existing reservoirs etc.) are not allowed.

A.1.1.3 Cutting of trees and the under growth in ancient site zone including besides the original path of bullock-carts are prohibited except for fire wood. For other purposes, need to obtain prior permission from DANML.

A.1.1.4 Moving or destroying demarcation posts of Zone or signboards are prohibited.

A.1.1.5 Garbage dumping within the property is prohibited.

A.1.1.6 Encroachment and illegal occupation within the property are prohibited.

A.1.1.7 Exploring/mining gold, minerals, drilling, digging canal/pond, exploring and exploiting stones, destroying hillocks/mountains, filling rivers/streams/ponds/canals/ravines/valleys with earth, preparing land and any other form which can cause damage to the existing landscape are prohibited.

A.1.2 Unexplored underground archaeological objects and remains

A.1.2.1 Exploring/mining gold, minerals, drilling, digging preparing land and any other form which can cause damage to the underground archaeological objects and remains are prohibited.

A.1.2.2 Excavations for foundations, wells etc, shall be carried out with prior permission from the

DANML. Such activities shall be carried out under the direct supervision of an officer appointed by the DANML. The DANML may stop such excavations if the DANML feels that the excavations may cause harmful effects on the archaeological/ heritage value of the property and no compensation shall be paid by the DANML due to the stoppage of such excavations.

A.1.2.3 In the event of any object of antique value found by chance should be handed over to the DANML immediately.

A.1.3 Access and use

General

A.1.3.1 Tourist / pilgrim accommodation is prohibited within the property unless these facilities are within existing structures or within traditional monasteries.

A.1.3.2 Repair, renovation, extensions to the existing buildings and structures shall be carried out in conformity with the architectural character of the existing building / structure and the overall archaeological/ heritage character of the property and with prior approval of the DANML and PYUCOM.

A.1.3.3 Area changes of quarters or villages should conform to the zoning plan.

A.1.3.4 Construction of new buildings and structures is allowed only within the religious, institutional and settlement zones (except the encroached areas) Such constructions shall be carried out with the prior approval of the DANML and PYUCOM

A.1.3.5 Except within the religious, settlement and institutional zones erecting temporary structures such as tents, canopies, stalls etc. and establishing movable structures are not allowed within ancient site zones without the prior consent of the DANML and PYUCOM.

Agricultural and other economic uses of the land

A.1.3.6 Following activities / functions are encouraged:

- (a) Developing organic agriculture in a way that it does not damage the historic agrarian landscape of the Pyu culture,
- (b) Facilitation of the use of the property for intangible cultural heritage activities (art installations, music and theatre performances, etc) and other forms of creative expression inspired by Pyu culture in a way that they do not damage the existing cultural heritage.

Public education, support and community involvement in property management

A.1.3.7 Active involvement of the resident monk body and public engagement in the conservation by providing the necessary training, guidance, and supervision is encouraged. However, care should be given not to be damaged to the cultural heritage.

A.1.3.8 Facilitation of the use of the property as an educational resource by students from local

schools are encouraged, however, care should be given to control inappropriate activities within the property.

Religious use, including pilgrimage, of historic monuments and structures

A.1.3.9 The celebration of Buddhist and other traditional intangible cultural practices such as *nat* spirit veneration including ordination rites, merit-making activities, religious pilgrimage, meditation and festivals, etc are encouraged within and around the property in a way that these activities do not have any negative effect on the historic structures

Scholarly research and archaeological excavation

A.1.3.10 Use of the property as a knowledge resource is encouraged to reveal more information about the heritage values of the property. However, care should be given no to have any negative effect on the historic structures.

A.1.4 Hoardings, Advertisements and signage

A.1.4.1 All types of advertisements with dynamic and continuously changeable devices, using neon lights, digital technology etc. or more dominantly and contrasting characters are prohibited.

A.1.4.2 Installation of hoardings and advertisements shall be carried out only with the prior approval of the DANML and PYUCOM and in conformity with the following:

- (a) The location, size and colors of the hoardings/ advertisements shall not disturb the heritage character of the property.
- (b) Street name boards and other directional signboards shall follow a unified system and design to be in harmony with the heritage character of the overall property.

A.1.5 Service infrastructure

A.1.5.1 Construction of highways, other regional roads, railways etc., the primary function of which are not to serve the residents and users related to the property, and high tension over-head electrical lines across the property are not allowed.

A.1.5.2 Only the construction of roads that serve the residents and users related to the property are allowed only with the prior approval of the DANML / committee and in conformity with the following:

- (a) shall not disturb the layout and setting of the monuments and, or the overall property,
- (b) shall not cause any physical/ structural harm to the monuments due to vibration and the road distance shall be at least 100 m away from ancient monuments,
- (c) for the existing road that are very closed to the ancient monument, activities causing vibration such as using vehicles above 2 tons, driving with the speed more than 30 kilom per hour are prohibited,

- (d) width of the roads shall not be more than 7 m,
- (e) only tar roads or roads with chippings laid on the upper layer of the roads shall be allowed,
- (f) The surface finishes and color to be in harmony with the archaeological/ heritage character of the property,
- (g) during the construction of roads and other service structures, if the antiquities and ancient structures are found underneath, the DANML has the right to intervene and stop the project.
- (h) If parking lots are to be constructed, a separate application shall be submitted to the DANML and it shall be carried out as regulated by the DANML.

A.1.5.3 In the Provision of infrastructure such as Water supply, sewerage and drainage systems, electrical and telecommunication lines shall be installed taking into account the heritage character of the property. Prior approval to be obtained from the DANML for such installations.

A.1.5.4 Antenna and other service towers should not protrude above the existing natural tree line.

A.1.6. Visitor infrastructure and facilities

A.1.6.1 Vehicle parks, toilets, restaurants etc. necessary for visitors and pilgrims to the property shall be located in such a way to prevent harmful effects on the layout and setting of the monuments and the heritage character. Prior approval of the DANML and PYUCOM to be obtained for the establishment of such facilities.

A.1.6.2 Restaurants and shops that cater local residents and visitors/ pilgrims to the property are allowed. The nature of the products, services etc, shall strictly be complied with the socio- religious / heritage character of the property.

A.1.7 Emergency response procedures

A.1.7.1 DANML, related stake holders, local community, local and international visitors to follow natural disaster and risk management plan for Pyu Ancient Cities when it is in place.

A.2 Specific Regulations

In addition to general guidelines for the whole property mentioned above, sub-zones of the property have the following specific regulations. Specific guidelines for each sub-zone are as follows -

A.2.1 Ancient Monumental Zone(s) (MZ)

Building construction and other physical alterations of the landscape

A.2.1.1 No person other than those of the DANML and authorized by the DANML are allowed to dig, remove or otherwise interfere with any soils, grass or plants or carry-out any other archaeological investigation. Such interventions to be in conformity with the highest national and international practices of archaeological investigations.

A.2.1.2 Refurbishing or destroying the original appearance in part or the whole of the walls or fences and old water moat of the ancient monument in the Zone are prohibited.

A.2.1.3 No person other than those of the DANML and authorized by the DANML are allowed to handle repair, restore, conserve the monuments or engage in any development work such as landscaping, layout, installation of signage etc. Such interventions to be in conformity with the highest national and international practices of conservation and heritage management.

A.2.1.4 The monuments owned by individuals and institutions other than the DANML (such as monks, religious authorities, various institutions, communities etc.) shall be repaired, restored or conserved with the prior approval and under the direct supervision of the DANML.

A.2.1.5 Damaging, disfiguring, unauthorized removing or otherwise interfering with the monument, objects or any other property or installation in any manner is prohibited.

A.2.1.6 No new buildings / structures other than those necessary to protect, interpret and present its heritage values and facilitate religious practices (such as canopies, covered sheds, fences, gates, huts, signage, informative panels, religious structures etc.) shall be erected. Such interventions should be in conformity with the architectural/ archaeological value of the monument and, or the overall heritage character of the property and with the prior approval of the DANML.

A.2.1.7 The constructions/ extensions/ developments within the areas of legal ownership falling within the Ancient Monumental Zone to be carried out with prior approval of the DANML.

A.2.1.8 Burning bushes and making any form of fire within the zone as well as 100 meter distance from the boundary of the MZ is prohibited.

A.2.2 Agricultural and Open Spaces

Agricultural and other economic uses of the land

A.2.2.1 Mechanical ploughing and other agricultural practices that may destroy the archaeological stratifications are prohibited. In the case of traditional ploughing systems using oxen, the depth shall

not exceed 15 cm from the surface and not within 100 meter distance from ancient monument.

A.2.2.2 Commercial plantations and other agricultural activities which disturb the historical agrarian landscape of the Pyu culture are not allowed.

A.2.2.3 Introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure within the property is not allowed

A.2.3 Religious Zone(s)

Religious use, including pilgrimage, of historic monuments and structures

A.2.3.1 Repair/ restoration / renovation of and extensions to the existing ritual and monastic structures shall be carried out in conformity with the existing architectural and religious character of the religious establishment and with the prior approval of the DANML.

A.2.4 Settlement Zones

A.2.4.1 Construction of new buildings and structures as well as repair, renovation, extensions within the existing settlements, other than the encroached areas shall be carried out with the prior approval of the DANML and PYUCOM and in conformity with the following:

- (a) Only not more than two storey buildings / structures (other than those designed following the architecture of the structures on stilts, traditional religious structures etc.) are allowed.
- (b) Basements are not allowed for construction of new buildings and structures.
- (c) The maximum height of the structures/ buildings shall not exceed 10 m.
- (d) The design, construction and materials used, finishes, color scheme etc. shall be in harmony with traditional / heritage character of the historical monasteries or the vernacular settlements related to the property.

A.2.5 Institutional Zones

A.2.5.1 Institutional establishments (both state owned and private) other than those established for functions related to heritage management of the property, factories, recreational functions not compatible with the heritage character of the property, highly commercial areas etc.

B. Buffer Zone = Protected and Preserved Zone, PZ

The purpose of the Buffer zone is to effectively protect the property, which includes the immediate setting of the property, specifically the panoramic agricultural landscape as a support to the property and its protection.

B.1 Landscape and setting

B.1.1 Any intervention which destroys the character of the vernacular settlements and the monasteries within the buffer zone are not allowed.

B.1.2 Any construction, commercial plantation which will have an adverse effect on the landscape of the property should not be allowed. Prior approval to be sought from DANML / PYUCOM for any construction and other development activities.

B.1.3 Introduction of modern irrigation infrastructure within the property is not allowed

B.2 Building construction and other physical alterations of the landscape

B.2.1 Construction/ alteration/ renovation to buildings and structures within the buffer zone shall be carried out with the prior approval of the DAMNL and PYUCOM and in conformity with the following:

- (a) The maximum height of the structures/ buildings shall not exceed 10 m
- (b) The design, construction and materials used, finishes, color scheme etc. shall be in harmony with the overall heritage character of the property.

B.2.2 Construction of flyovers of highways, electrical pylons, telecommunication towers, etc. that protrude dominantly above the skyline of the buffer zone are not allowed.

B.2.3 Production of sand/gravel/stones, blasting explosives, making bricks, filling the valley with earth, discharging the waste in the Zone should be carried out with the prior approval of the DAMNL and PYUCOM.

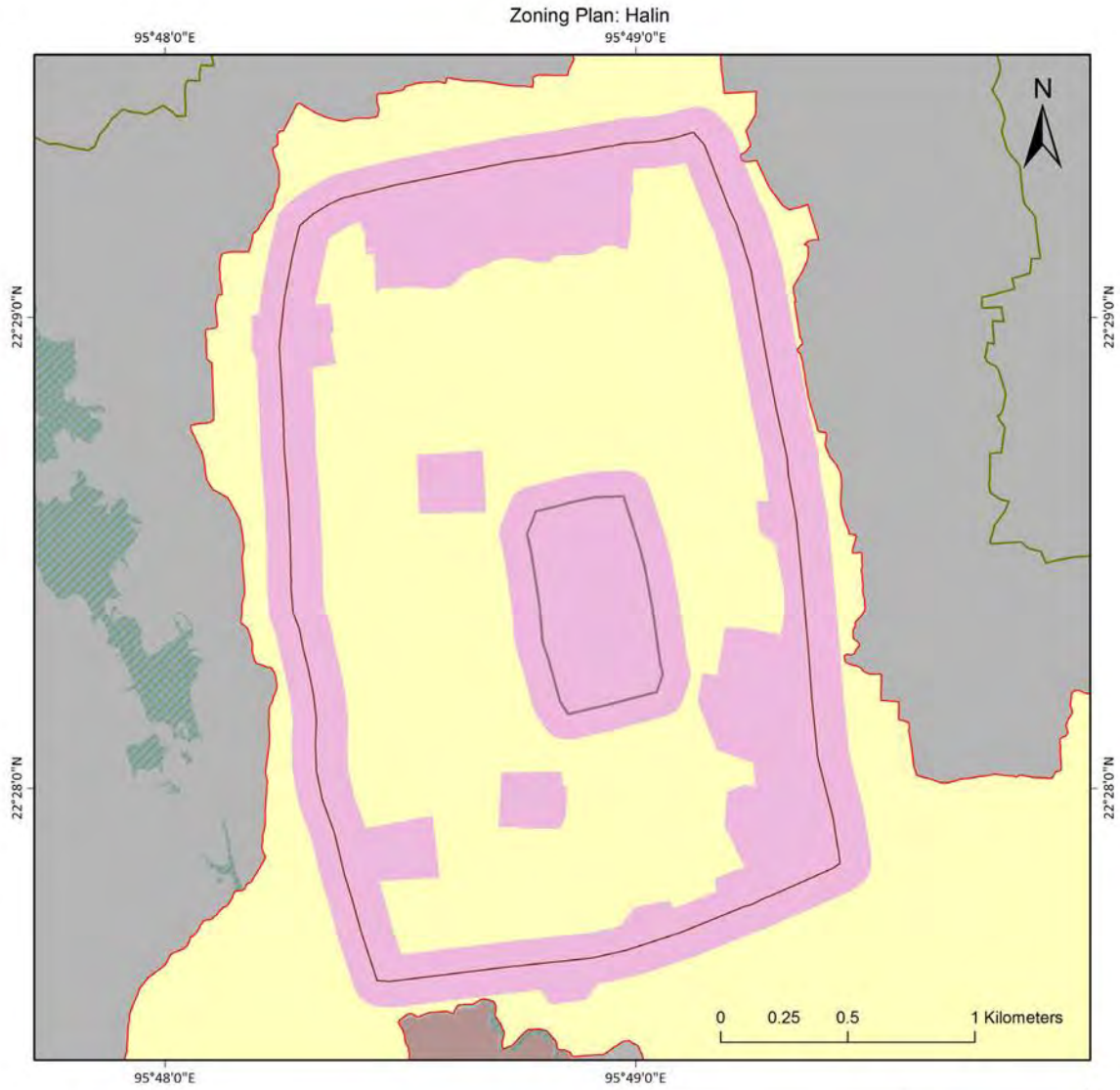
B.2.4 Electrical and telecommunication posts shall be erected not to disturb the archaeological / heritage character of the property

B.2.5 Antenna and other service towers such as electrical and telecommunication towers should not protrude above the existing natural tree line.

B.3 Tourism and visitor management

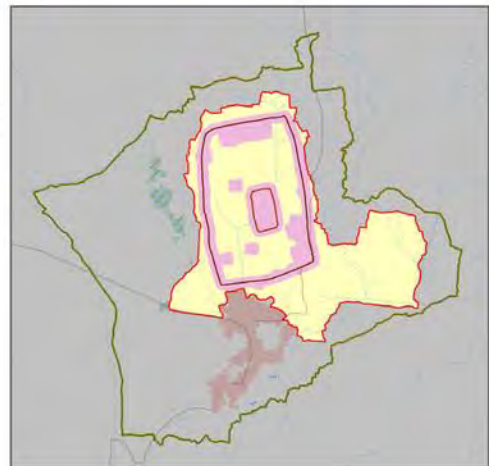
Visitor infrastructure and facilities

B.3.1 Vehicle parks, toilets, restaurants etc. necessary for visitors and pilgrims to the property shall be located in such a way to prevent harmful effects on the layout and setting of the monuments and the heritage character and prior approval to be obtained from the DAMNL and PYUCOM .

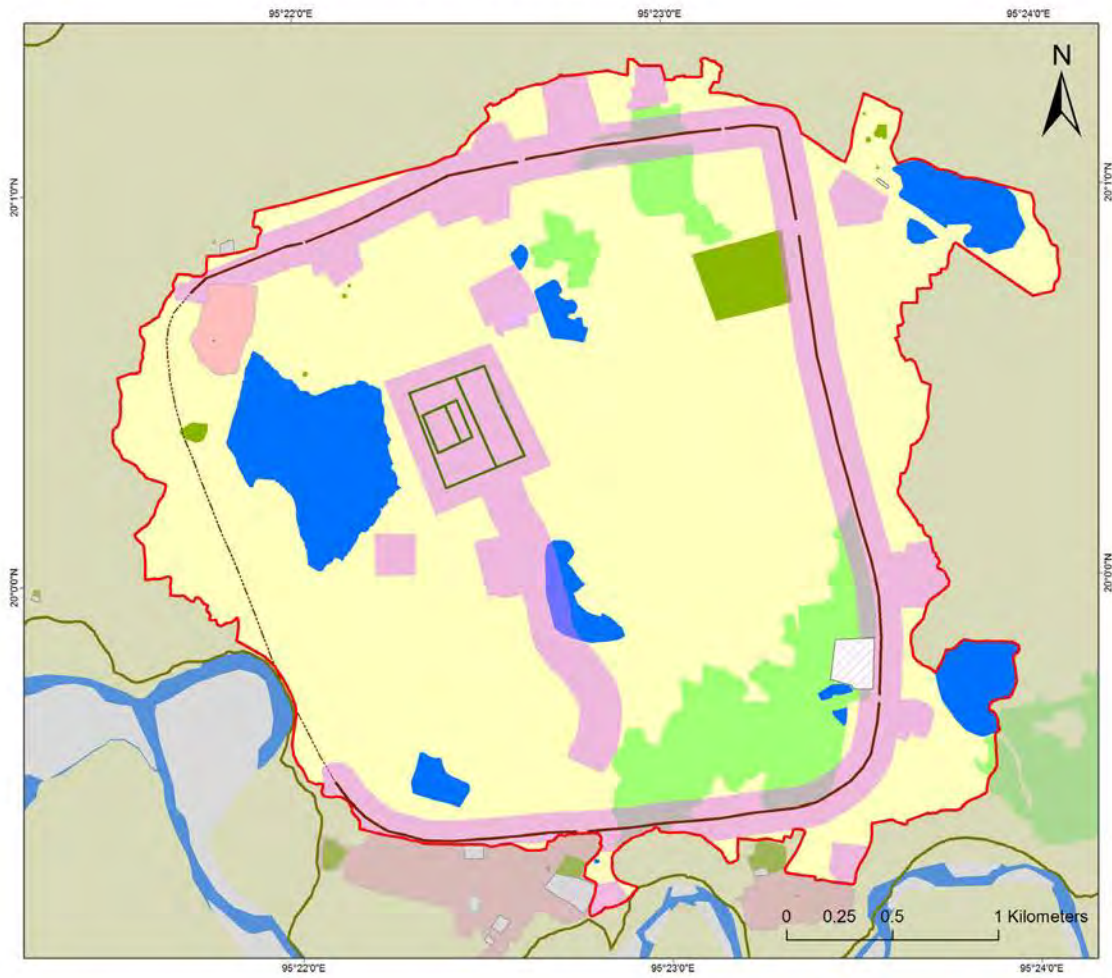


Legend








- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| City wall | Palace-citadel |
| Agricultural and open spaces zone | Ancient monumental zone |
| Institutional zone | Nominated property |
| Religious zone | Buffer zone |
| Settlements zone | |
| Wetland | |



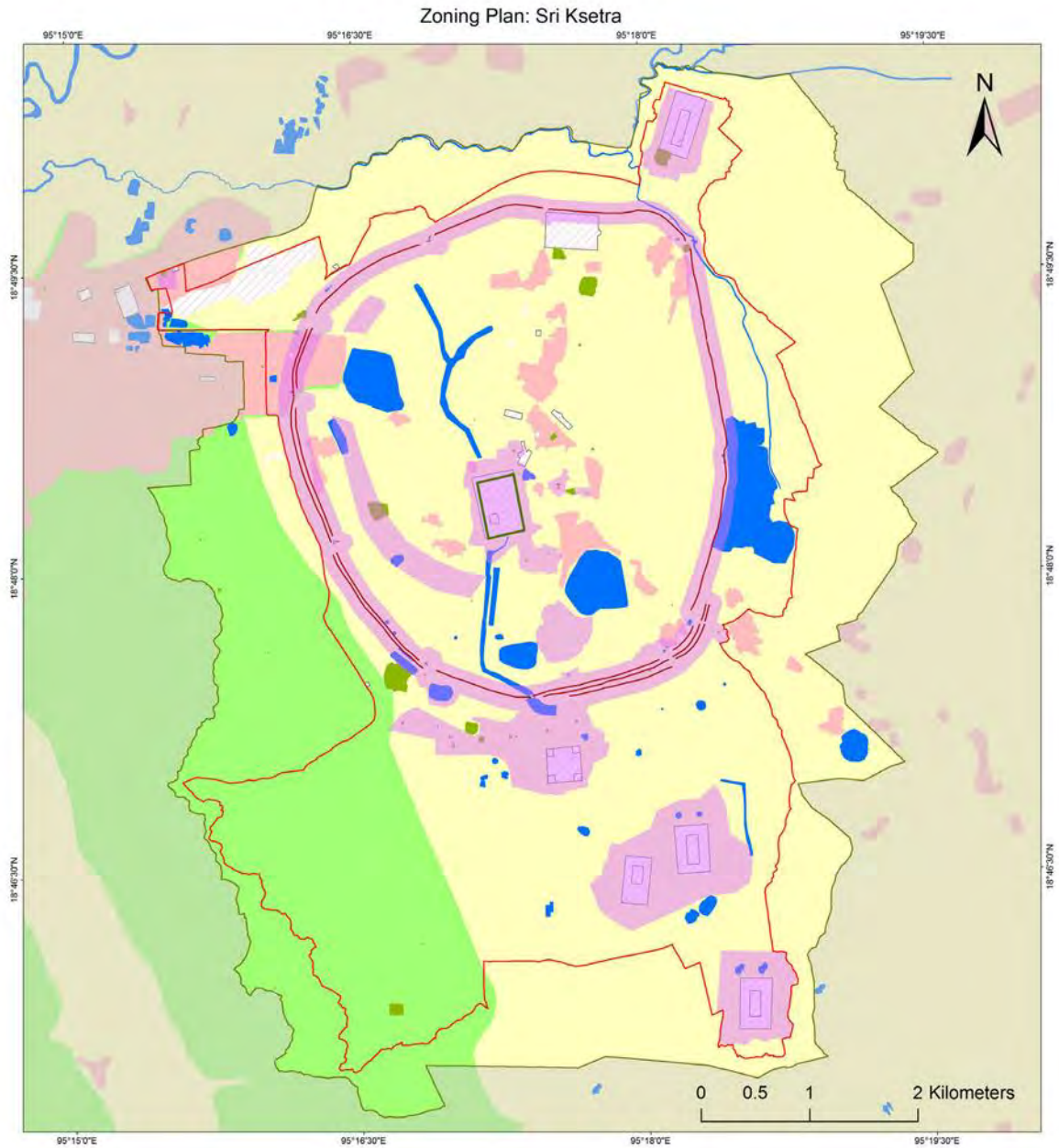
Zoning Plan: Beikthano



Legend

-  City wall
-  Agricultural and open spaces zone
-  Institutional zone
-  Religious zone
-  Settlements zone
-  Forest
-  Water body
-  Palace-citadel
-  Ancient monumental zone
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



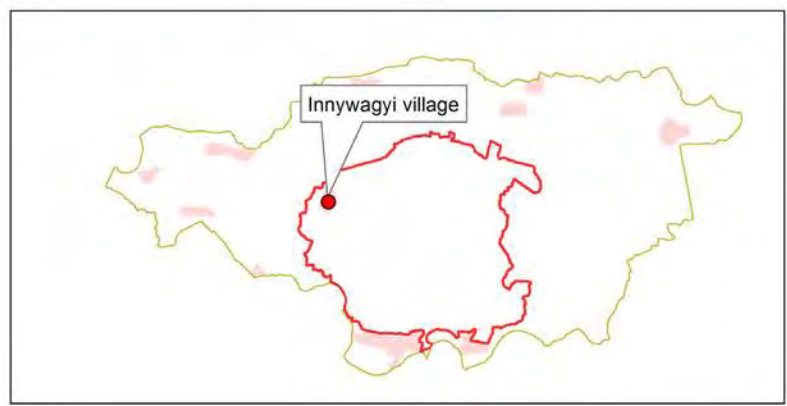


- Legend**
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| City wall | Palace-citadel |
| Agricultural and open spaces zone | Ancient monumental zone |
| Institutional zone | Nominated property |
| Religious zone | Buffer zone |
| Settlements zone | |
| Forest | |
| Water body | |

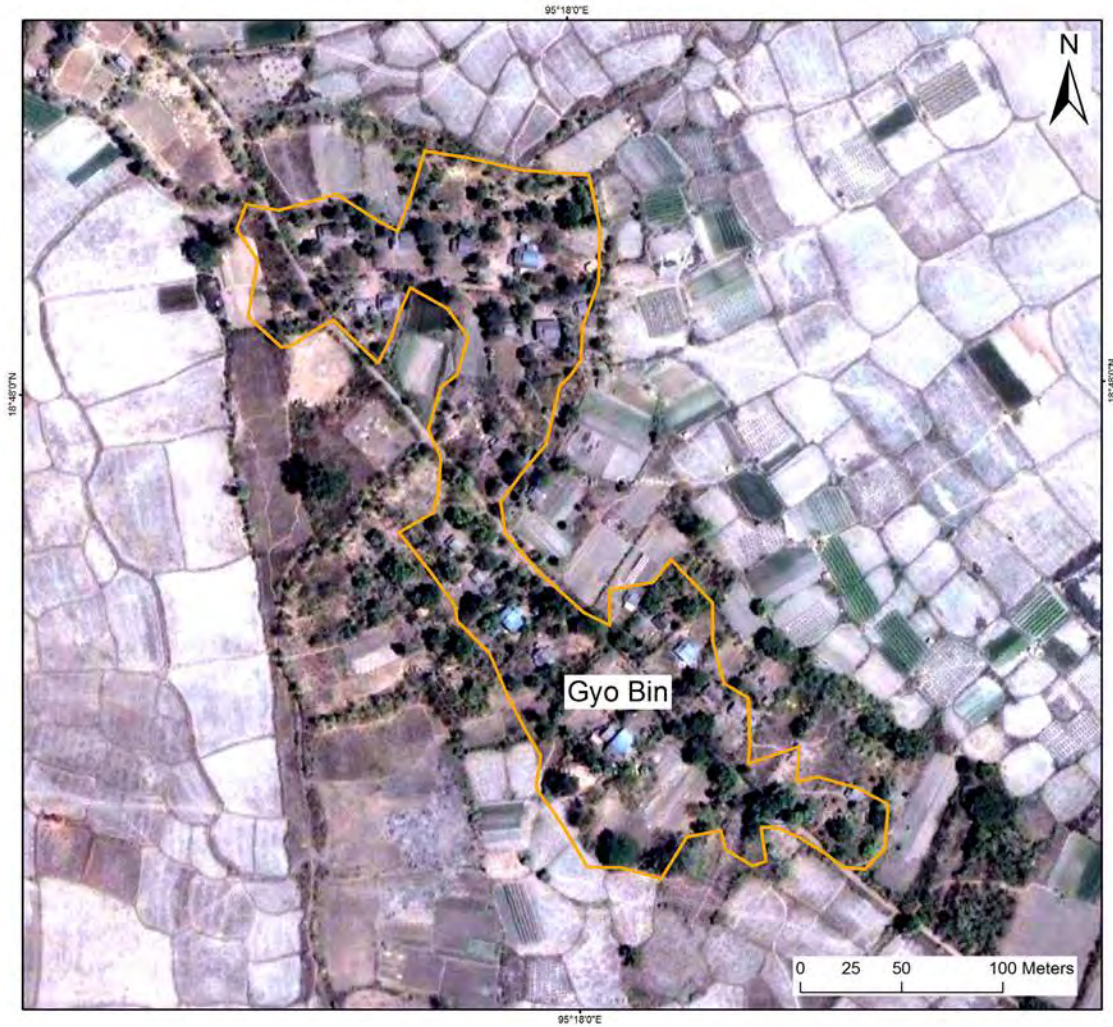
Settlement Zone (Innywagyi Village) in Nominated Property: Beikthano



- Legend**
- Library
 - Stupa
 - School
 - Railway station
 - Modern cemetery
 - Excavated mound
 - Village administrative office
 - Natshrine
 - Village area
 - Nominated property
 - Buffer zone

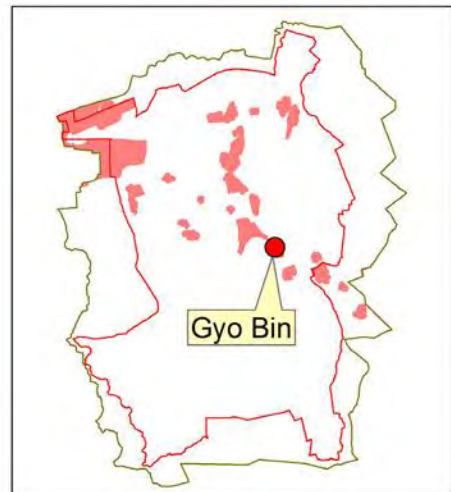


Settlement Zone (Gyo Bin Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

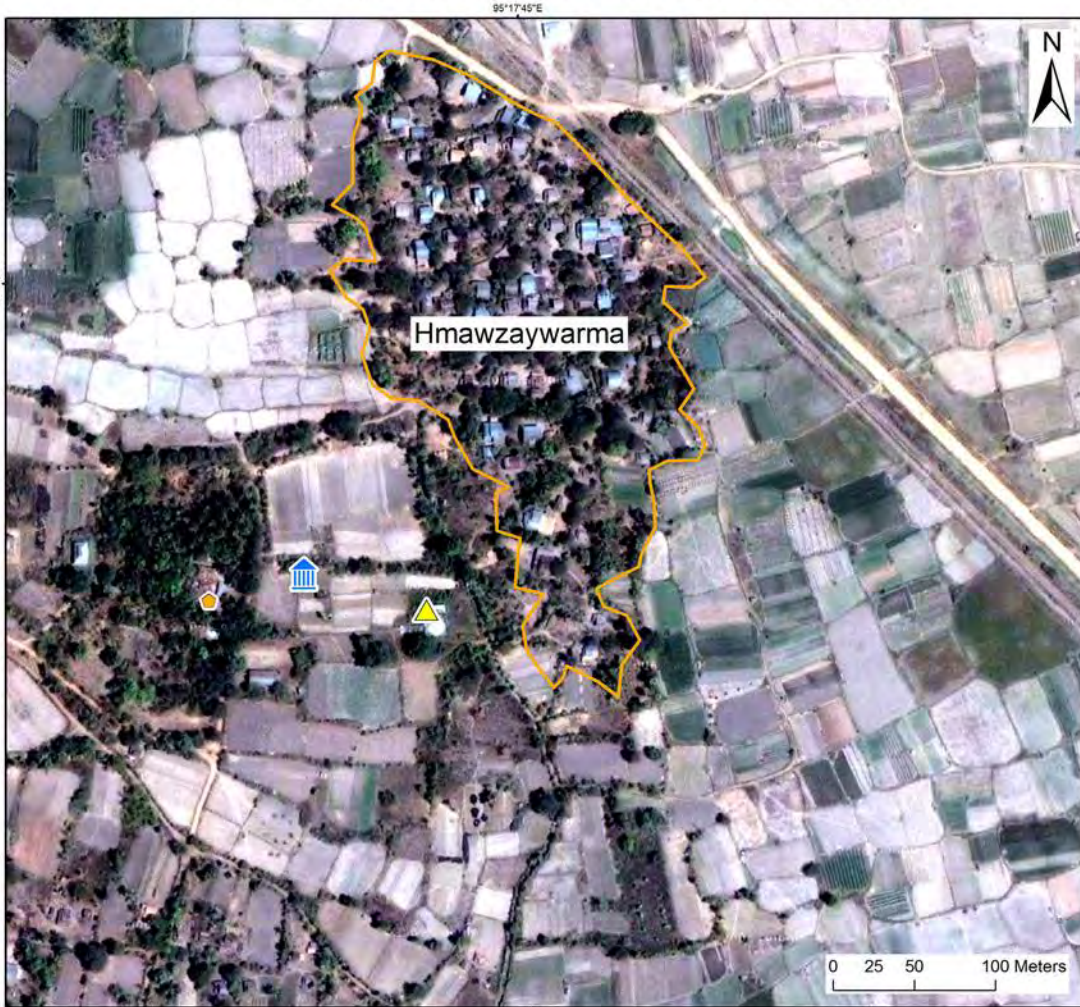


Legend

-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

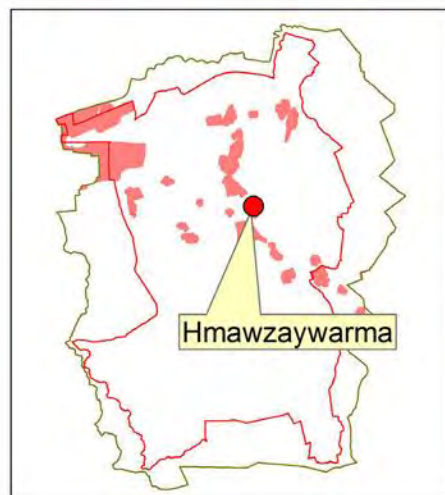


Settlement Zone (Hmawzaywarma Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

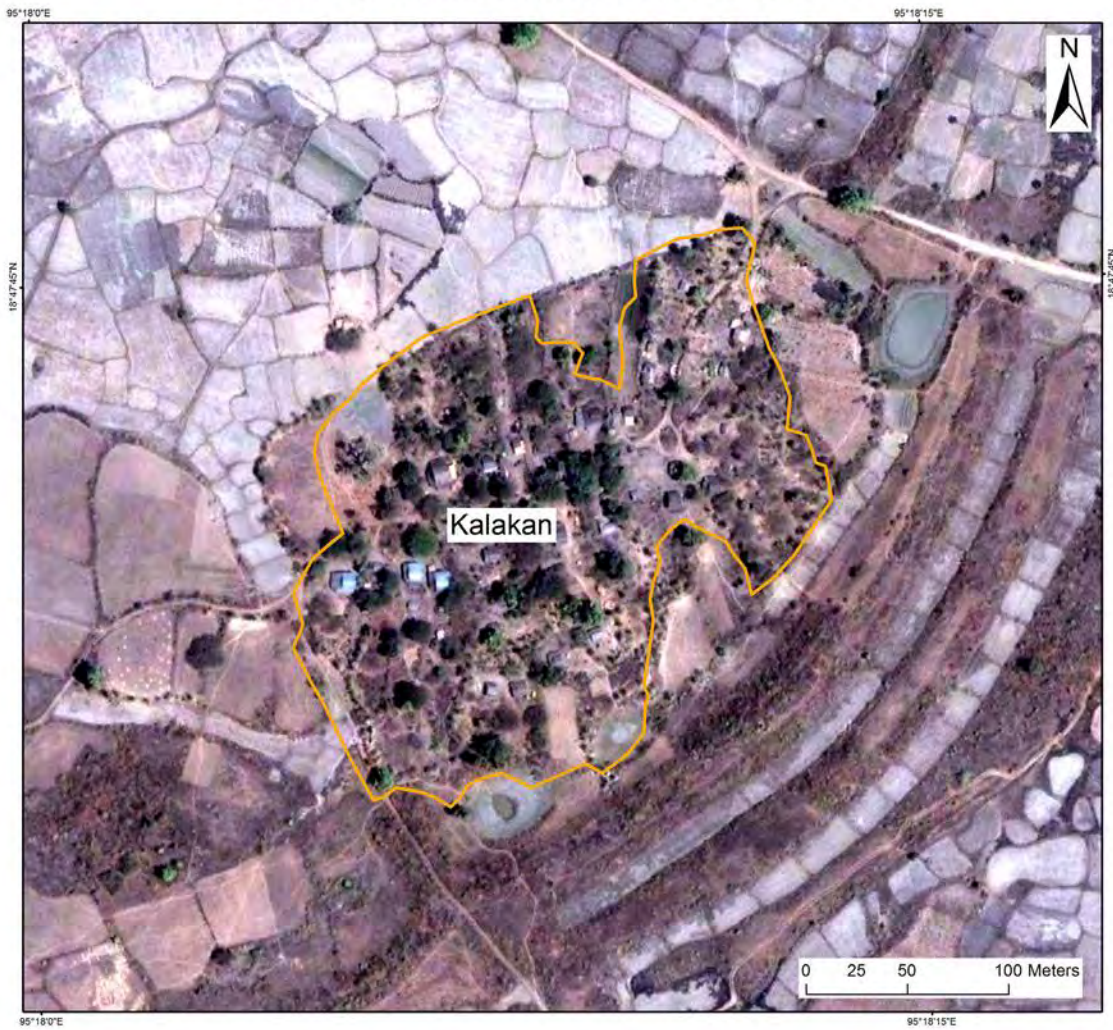


Legend

-  Site museum
-  Monastery
-  Stupa
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

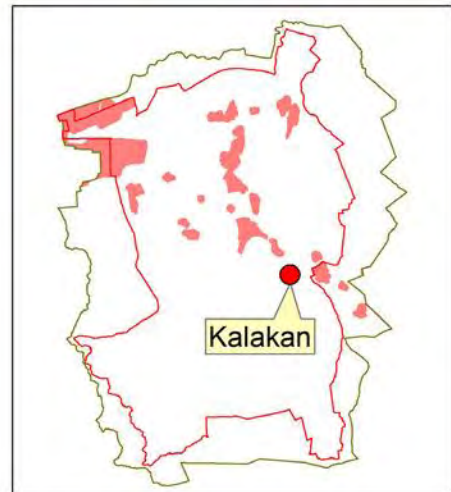


Settlement Zone (Kalakan Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



Legend





-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

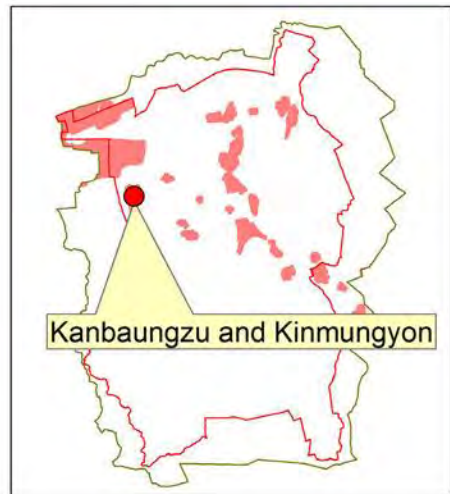


Settlement Zone (Kanbaungzu and Kinmungyon Villages) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

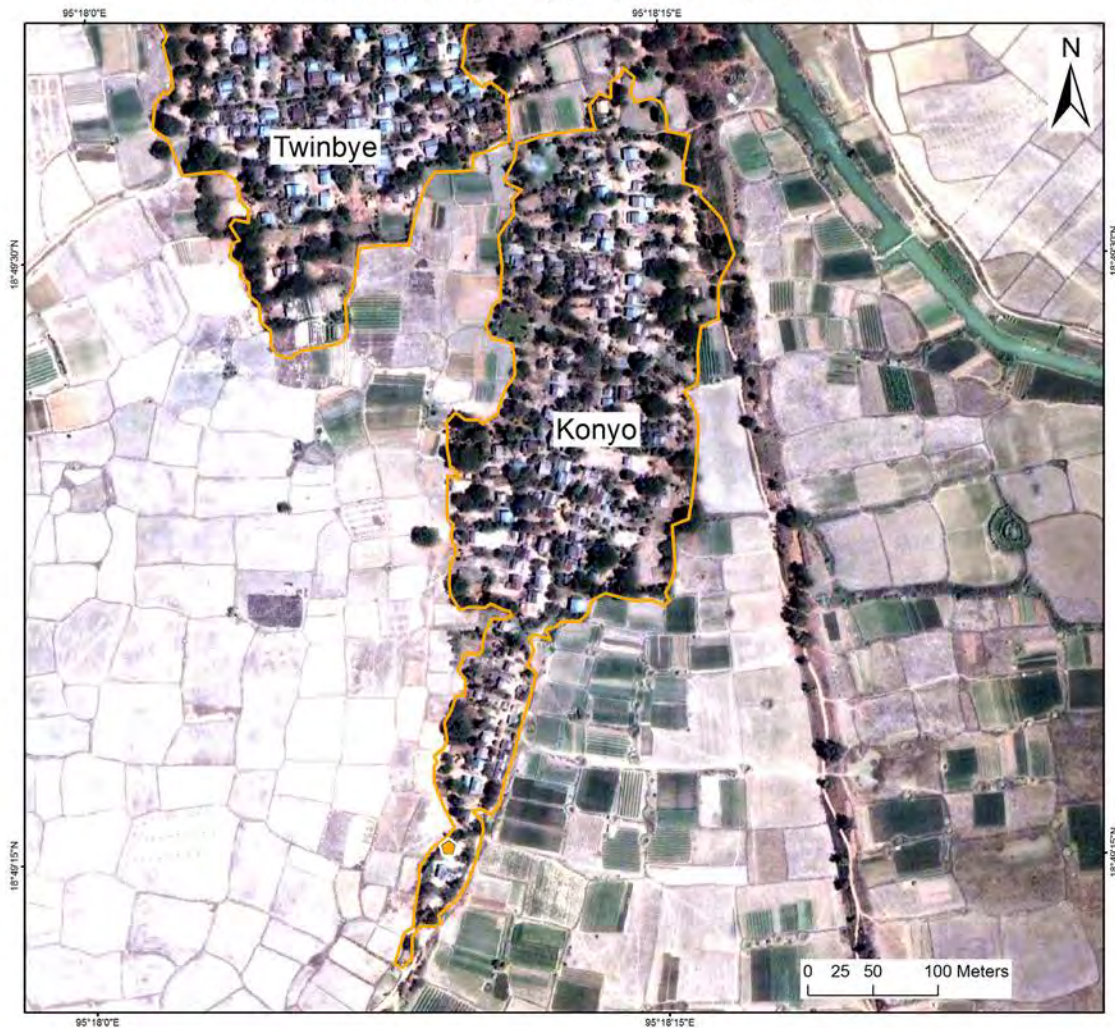


Legend






-  Monastery
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

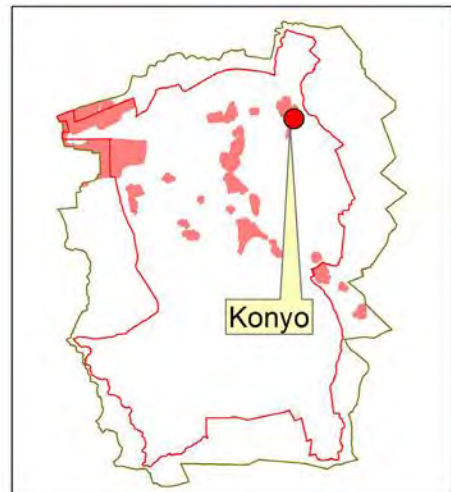


Settlement Zone (Konyo Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

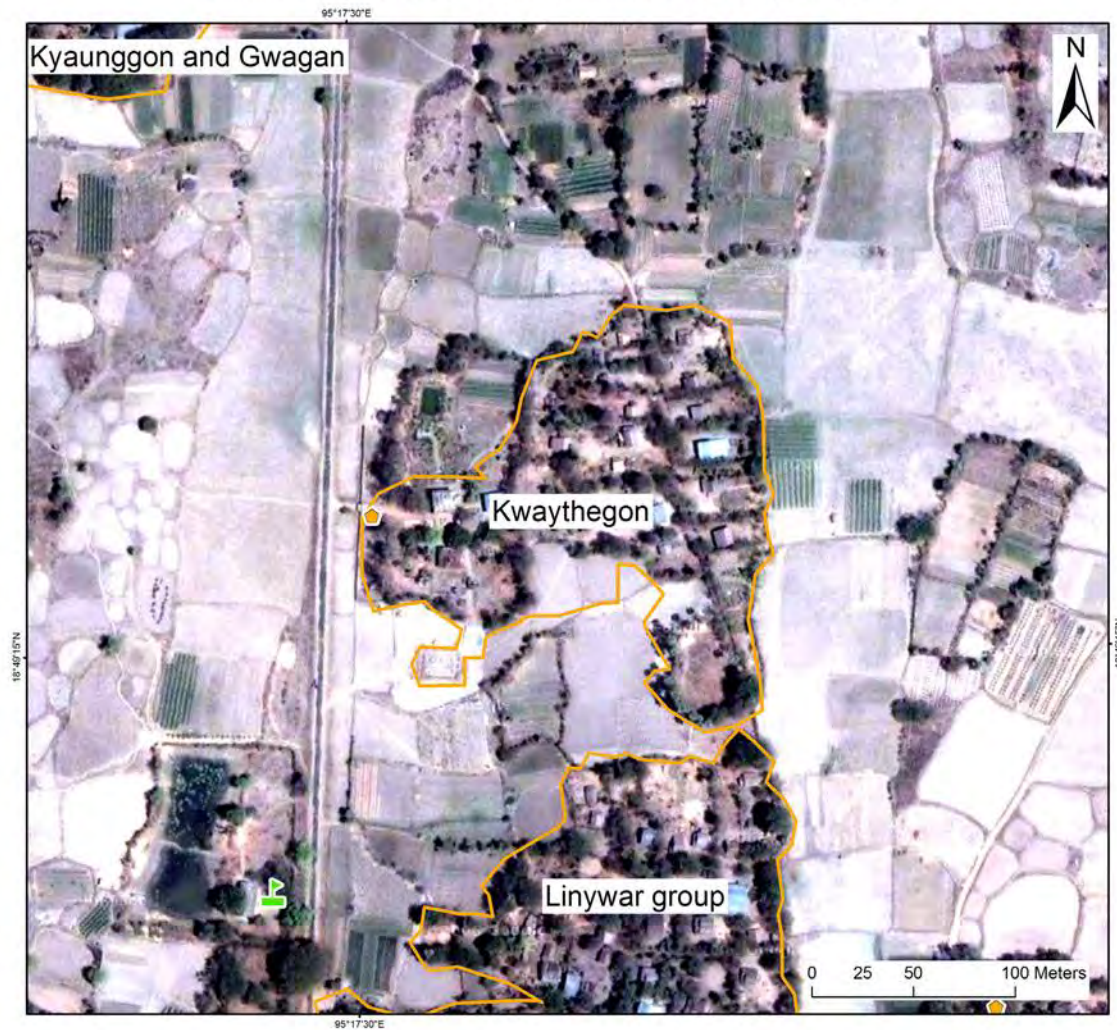


Legend

-  Monastery
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

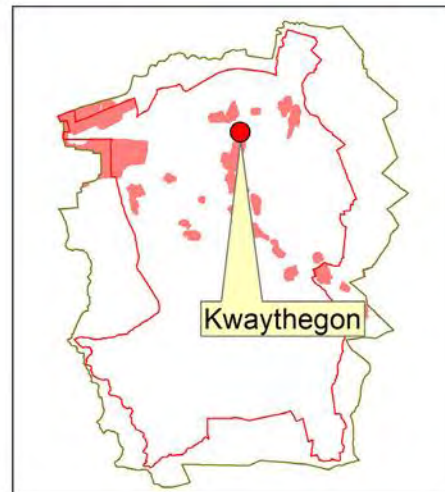


Settlement Zone (Kwaythegon Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  School
-  Monastery
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

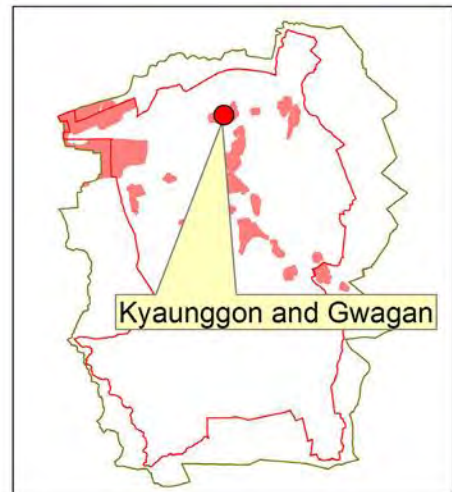


Settlement Zone (Kyaunggon and Gwagan Villages) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

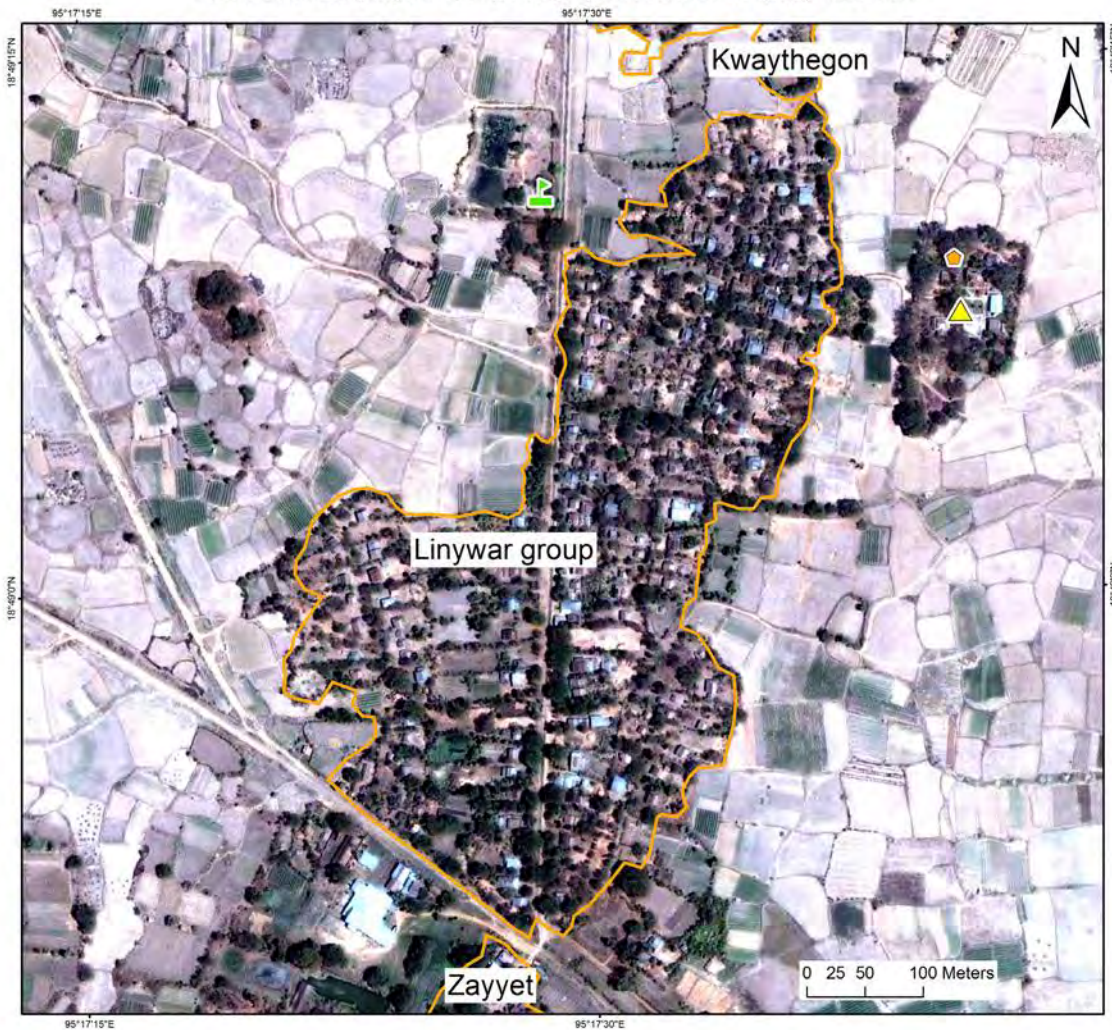


Legend

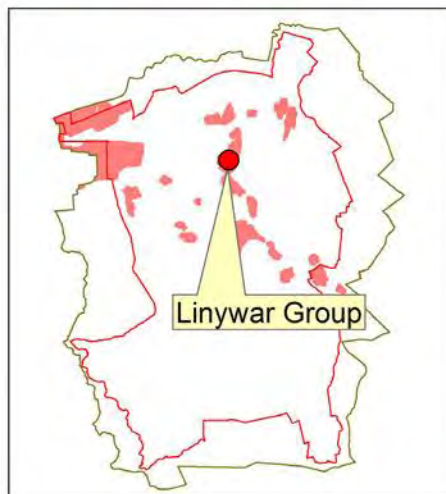
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



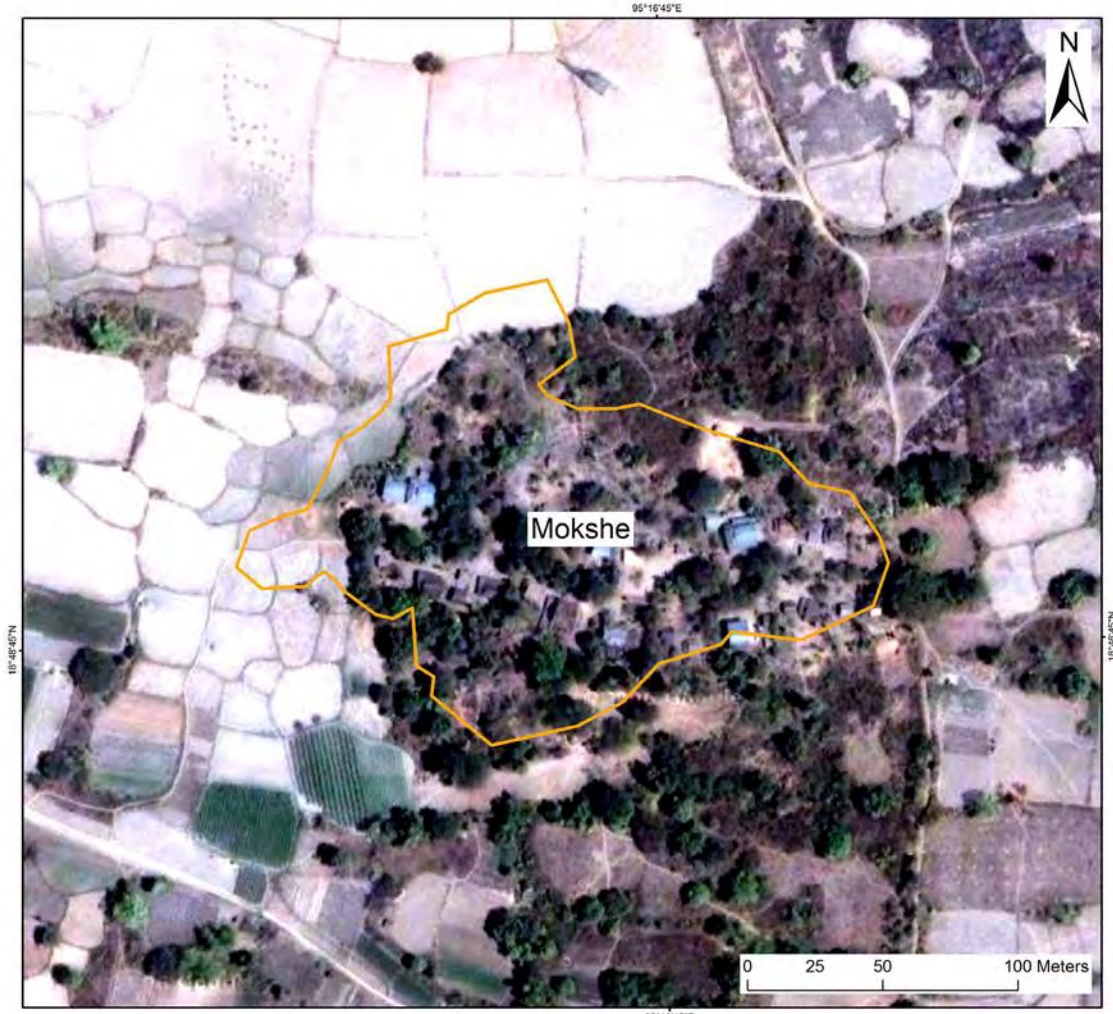
Settlement Zone (Linywar Group Villages) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra







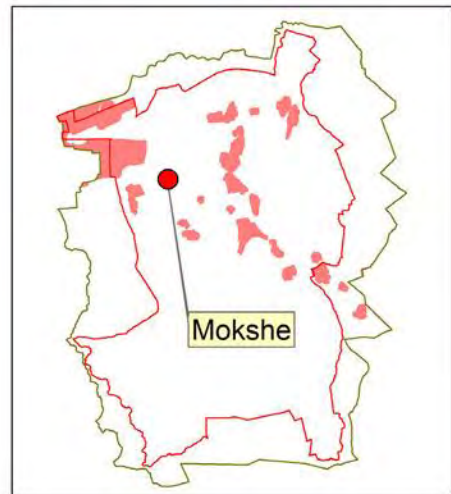
- Legend**
-  School
 -  Monastery
 -  Stupa
 -  Village area
 -  Other settlement zones
 -  Nominated property
 -  Buffer zone



Settlement Zone (Mokshe Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



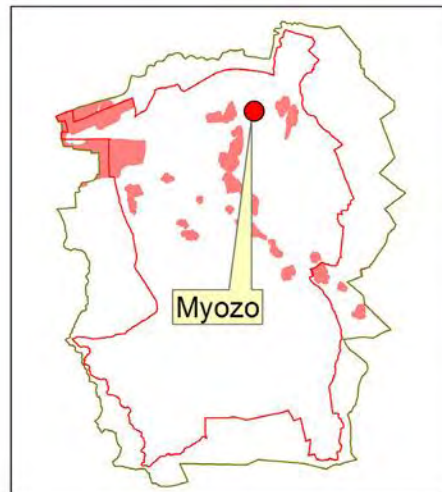
- Legend**
-  Village area
 -  Other settlement zones
 -  Nominated property
 -  Buffer zone



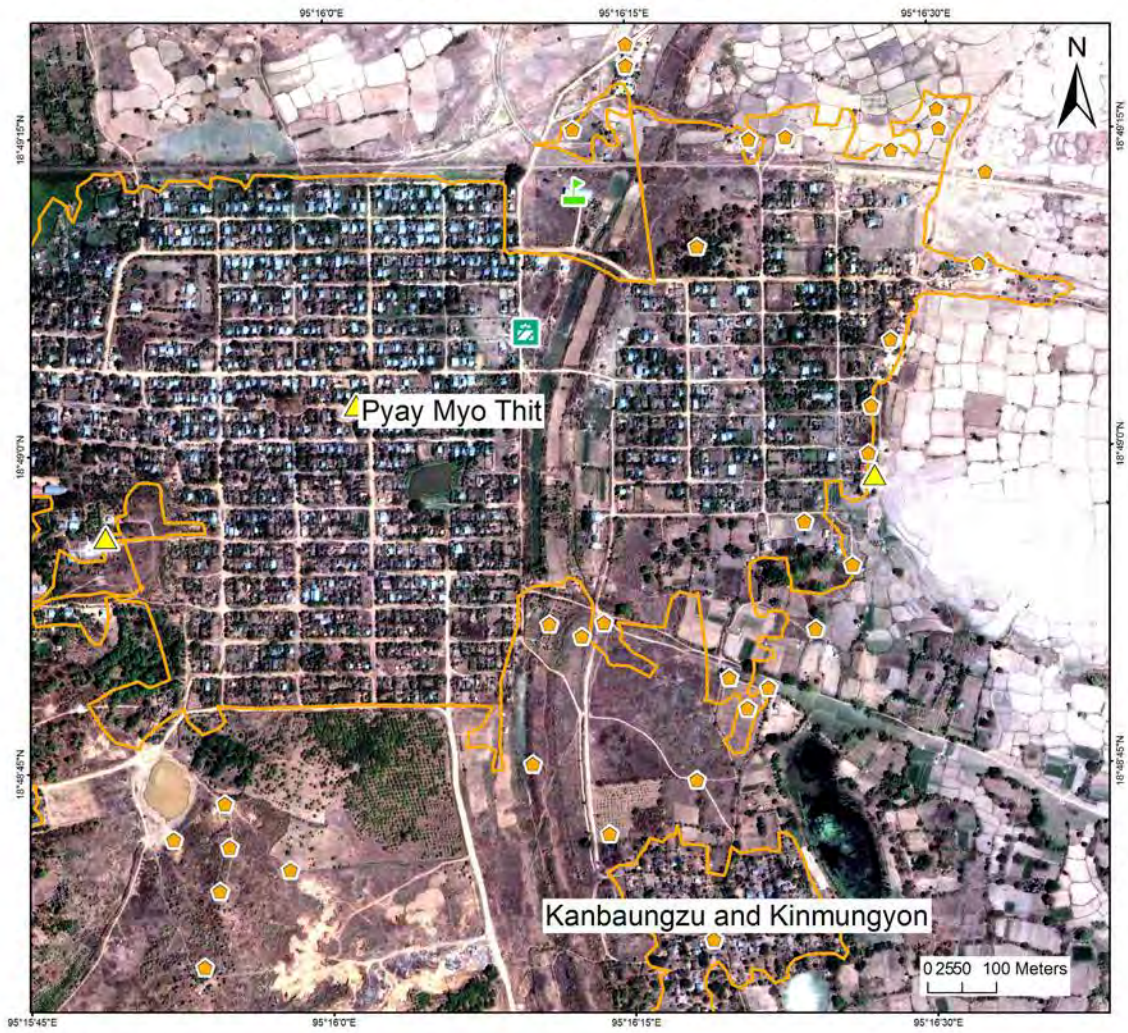
Settlement Zone (Myozo Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



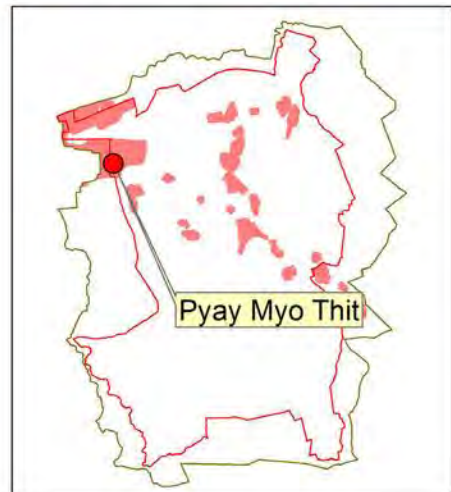
- Legend
-  Monastery
 -  Stupa
 -  Village area
 -  Other settlement zones
 -  Nominated property
 -  Buffer zone



Settlement Zone (Pyay Myo Thit Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra








- Legend**
-  Market
 -  School
 -  Monastery
 -  Stupa
 -  Village area
 -  Other settlement zones
 -  Nominated property
 -  Buffer zone



Settlement Zone (Shwegyobin Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  Monastery
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

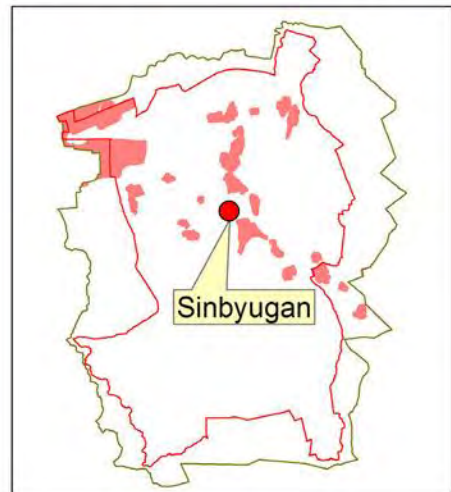


Settlement Zone (Sinbyugan Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

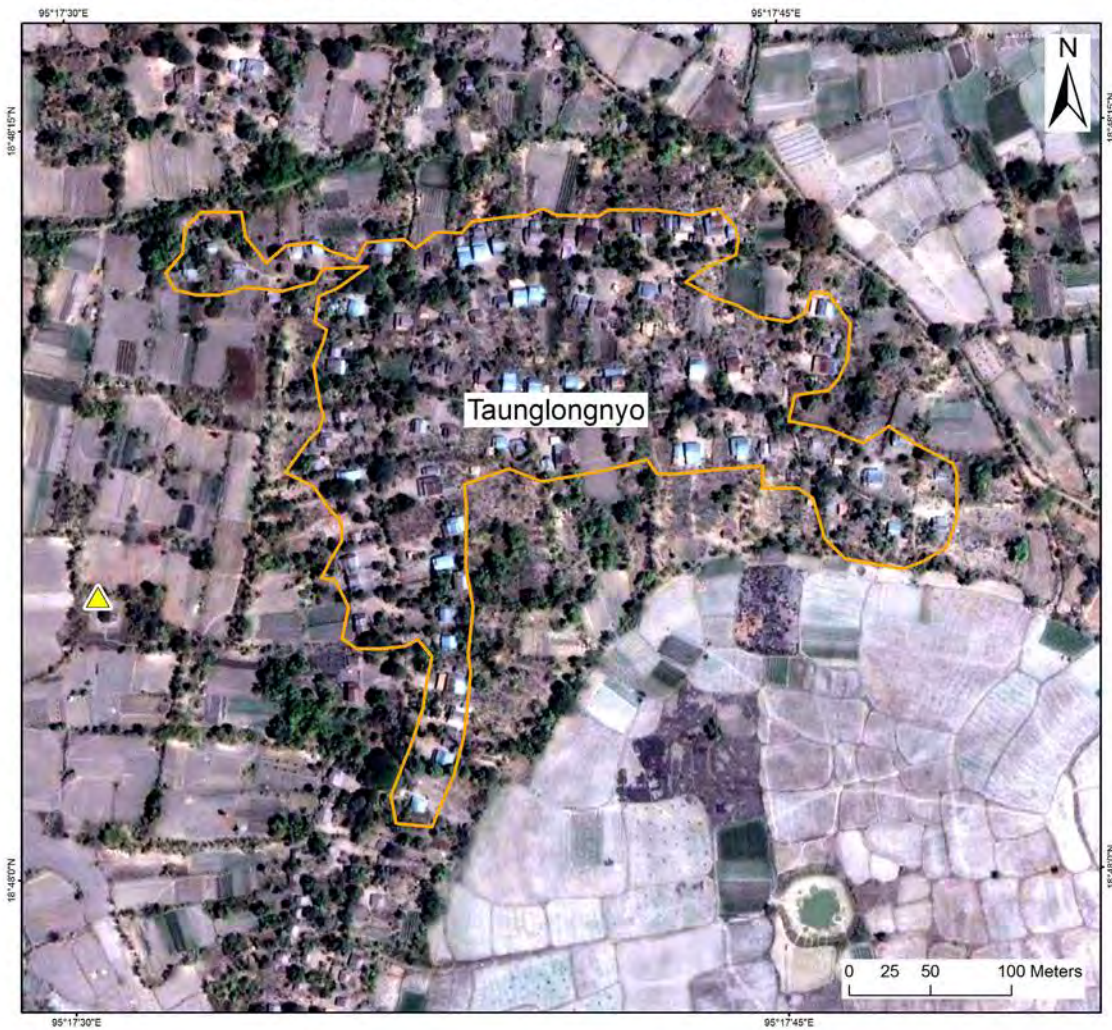


Legend






-  Monastery
-  Stupa
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

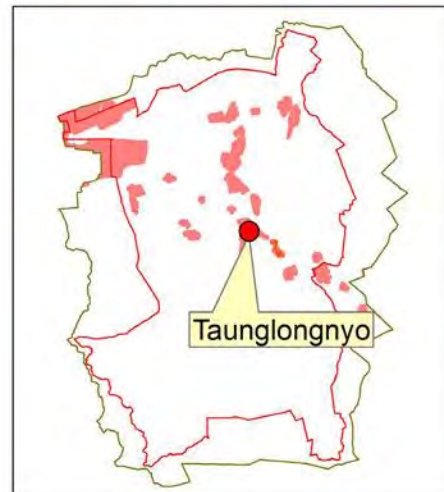


Settlement Zone (Taunglongnyo Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

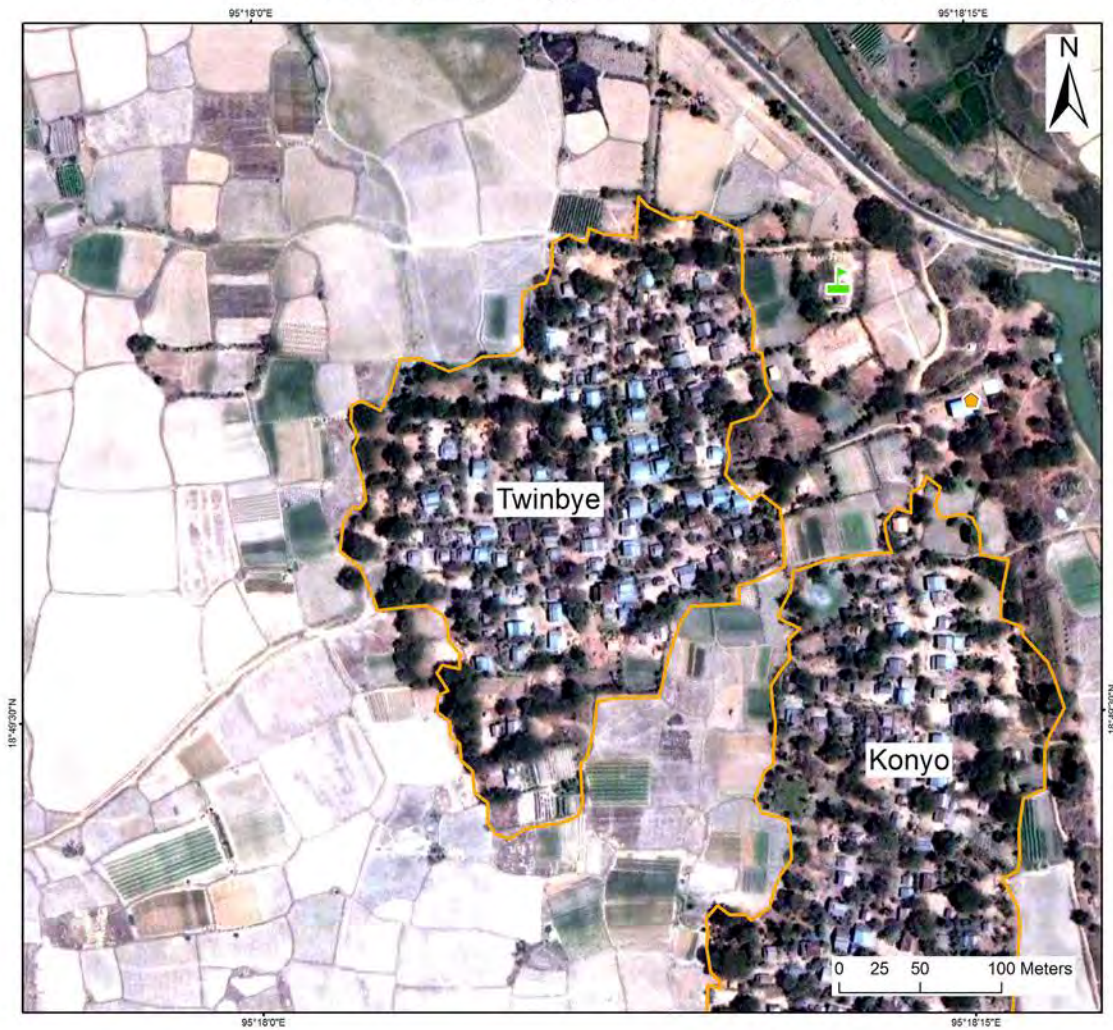


Legend

-  Stupa
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

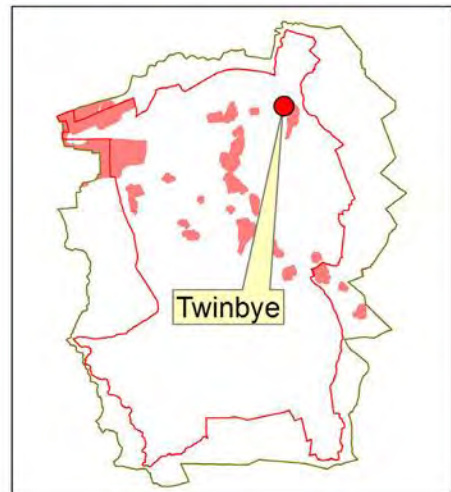


Settlement Zone (Twinbye Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra

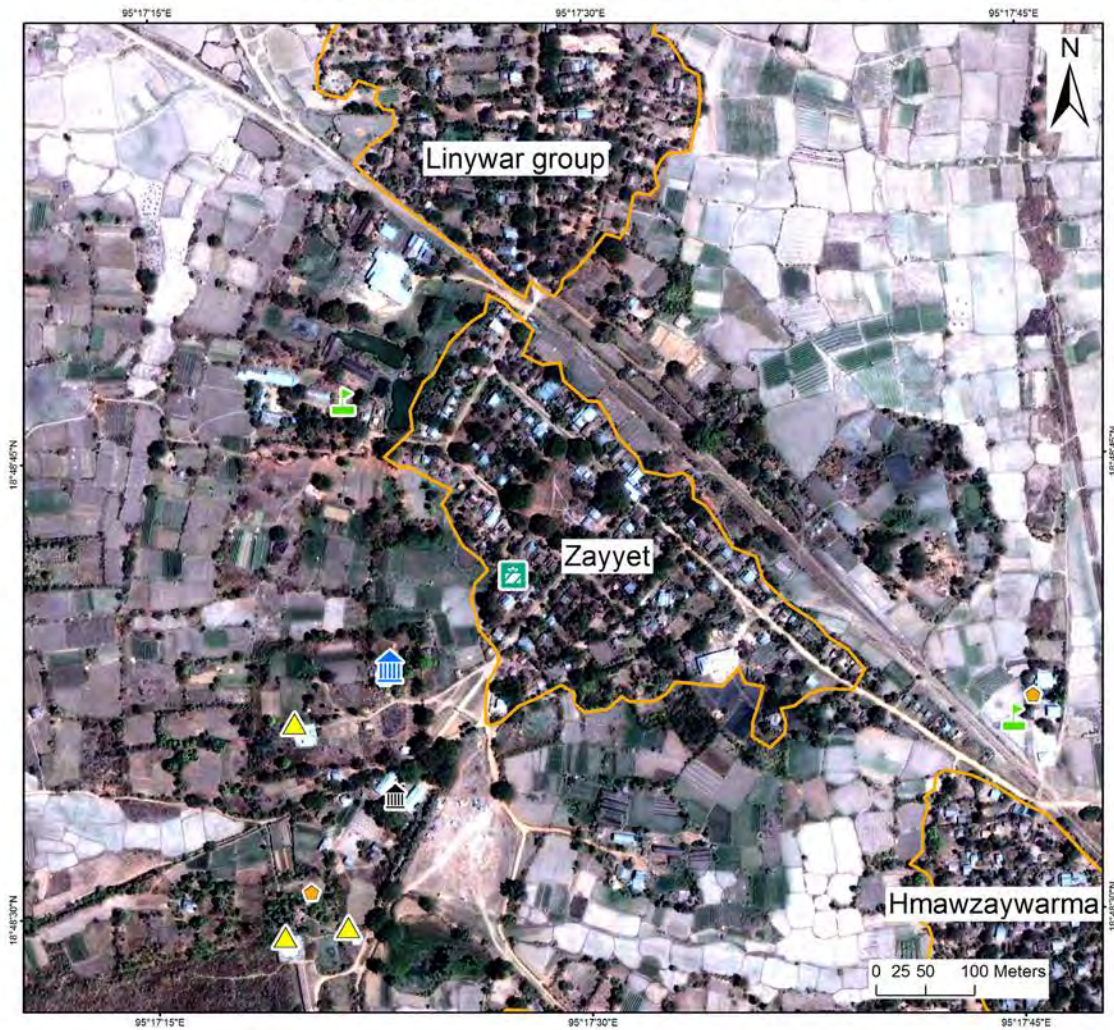


Legend

-  School
-  Monastery
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone

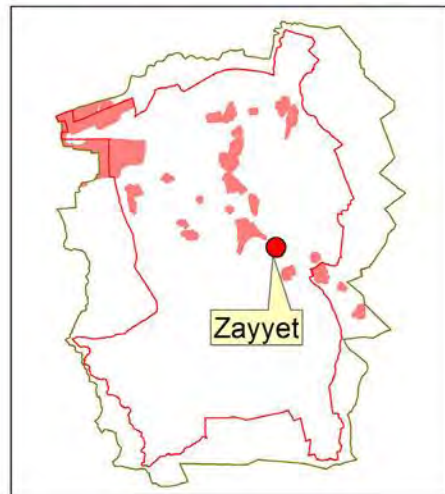


Settlement Zone (Zayyet Village) in Nominated Property: Sri Ksetra



Legend

-  Site museum
-  Market
-  School
-  Museum
-  Monastery
-  Stupa
-  Village area
-  Other settlement zones
-  Nominated property
-  Buffer zone



Appendix A

Forming of the Committees

Appendix A Forming of the Committees

The Pyu ancient cities Coordinating Committee



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 1/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 7th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(18th January 2013)

Forming the Pyu ancient cities Coordinating Committee and Regional Working groups for the nomination and protection of the three Pyu ancient cities of Myanmar

1. According to the letter No 4/4407-Committee/ A Pha Ya(2012) dated 27.7.2012 of Minister office , Ministry of Culture has formed the following Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and Working groups for the protection and the management of the three Pyu ancient cities (Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra) in order to sustain its Outstanding Universal Values .

(e) Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| (6) | Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture | Chairman |
| (7) | Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Vice-chairman |
| (8) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Shwebo District,
Sagaing Region | Member |
| (9) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Magwe District,
Magwe Region | Member |
| (10) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Pyay District,
Bago Region | Member |

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| (11) | Principal
Field School of Archaeology (Pyay)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (12) | Deputy Director General (Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Secretary |
| (13) | Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division (Naypyitaw)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Joint Secretary |

(f) Working Group for Sri Ksetra Pyu Ancient Cities

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| (12) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Pyay District | Chairman |
| (13) | Deputy Director (Assistant Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Member |
| (14) | Officer in charge of Township (Administration)
General Administration Department, Pyay Township | Member |
| (15) | Officer in charge of Township (Police Force)
Myanmar Police Force, Pyay Township | Member |
| (16) | Executive Officer
Department of Rural Development, Pyay Township | Member |
| (17) | Officer in charge of Township
Settlement and Land Record Department, Pyay Township | Member |
| (18) | Officer in charge of Township (Religious)
Department of Religious Affairs, Pyay Township | Member |
| (19) | Officer in charge of Township (Engineer)
Public Construction Works, Pyay Township | Member |
| (20) | Officer in charge of Township (Forestry)
Department of Forestry, Pyay Township | Member |
| (21) | Officer in charge of Township (Law)
Pyay Township | Member |
| (22) | Officer in charge of Villages
Hmawzar Village, Pyay Township | Member |

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------|
| (23) | Officer in charge of Wards and Villages
Sri Ksetra Myothit Quarter, Pyay Township | Member |
| (24) | Shwe Phone Pwint Museum (Pyay) | Member |
| (25) | Assistant Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Pyay) , Ministry of Culture | Secretary |

(g) Working Group for Beikthano Pyu Ancient Cities

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| (13) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Magwe District | Chairman |
| (14) | Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Magwe)
Ministry of Culture | Member |
| (15) | Officer in charge of Township (Administration)
General Administration Department,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (16) | Officer in charge of Township (Police Force)
Myanmar Police Force, Pyay Township | Member |
| (17) | Executive Officer
Department of Rural Development,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (18) | Officer in charge of Township
Settlement and Land Record Department,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (19) | Officer in charge of Township (Religious)
Department of Religious Affairs,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (20) | Officer in charge of Township (Engineer)
Public Construction Works,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (21) | Officer in charge of Township (Forestry)
Department of Forestry,
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| (22) | Officer in charge of Township (Law)
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (23) | Officer in charge of Villages
Inn Ywar Gyi Village, Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (24) | Officer in charge of Villages
Kukko Gwa Ywar Village, Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (25) | Assistant Director (Assistant Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Beikthano)
Ministry of Culture | Secretary |

(h) Working Group for Halin Pyu Ancient Cities

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| (14) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Shwe Bo District | Chairman |
| (15) | Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Sagaing)
Ministry of Culture | Member |
| (16) | Officer in charge of Township (Administration)
General Administration Department,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (17) | Officer in charge of Township (Police Force)
Myanmar Police Force, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (18) | Executive Officer
Department of Rural Development,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (19) | Officer in charge of Township
Settlement and Land Record Department,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (20) | Officer in charge of Township (Religious)
Department of Religious Affairs, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (21) | Officer in charge of Township (Engineer)
Public Construction Works, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (22) | Officer in charge of Township (Forestry)
Department of Forestry, Wet Lett Township | Member |

(23)	Officer in charge of Township (Law) Wet Lett Township	Member
(24)	Officer in charge of Villages Hanlinn Village, Wet Lett Township	Member
(25)	Assistant Director (Assistant Site Manager) Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Shwe Bo - Hanlinn) Ministry of Culture	Secretary

2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of Pyu ancient cities Coordination Committee and working groups are as follows:

- (k) To serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments, other state agencies, etc. to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the management plan of the Property and report to the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and Ministry of Culture.
- (l) To record and preserve the cultural remains not to be deteriorated in present situation.
- (m) To coordinate with the regional authorities concerned not to be damaged for the cultural heritage in ancient cities by the urban development projects.
- (n) To implement suggestions and restrictions defined by UNESCO.
- (o) To exchange and disseminate the information of cultural heritage to the local communities in ancient cities to achieve the social and economical benefits.
- (p) To reveal and preserve the cultural heritage handover to the new generation.
- (q) To draw up the projects and basic procedures to cooperate with concerning departments in the National level for the preservation of cultural heritage.
- (r) To supervise, educate and give lecture the principles, do's and don'ts and restrictions to local people.
- (s) To supervise and educate the policies and procedures of the preservation of cultural heritage defined by UNESCO to the Departments concerned and local people in the region.
- (t) To cooperate with the concerning Departments and manage the cultural heritage in accord with the standardization of preservation and to conduct for the participation of local people.

- (u) To promote awareness, educate and give lecture the principles which defined for the buffer zones and cultural heritage sites to obey the regional administrative organizations, Departments concerned and local peoples.

(Aye Myint Kyu)

Union Minister for Culture

Letter - No – 1/4 - 11/2013(265)

Date - 18th January 2013

Distribution List

- Office of President
- Government's Office
- Hluttaw Office
- The Supreme Court of Union
- Constitutional Tribunal of the Republic
- Union Election Committee
- All Union Ministries
- Union Attorney General's Office
- Office of the Auditor General
- Union Civil Service Board
- Government's Office of respective Regions and States
- Nay Pyi Taw Council
- Managing Director , Printing and Publishing Enterprise
- Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- Department of Fine Arts
- Department of Historical Research
- National University of Arts and Culture
- Individual concerned
- Head of Division, Division 2 and Division 3 , Minister's Office

By Order

(Aung Naing Myint)

Head of Office

Appendix A Myanmar National Culture Central Committee



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

President Office

Notification No.13/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 12th Waxing of Nadaw, 1374 ME

(9 January 2013)

Reconstitution of Myanmar National Culture Central Committee

1. In order to carry out renovation task with momentum after designating ancient cultural zones and to discover and preserve ancient cultural heritages, the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee has been reconstituted with the following persoms.
 - (a) Union Minister Chairman
Ministry of Culture
 - (b) Union Minister Member
Ministry of President Office (1)
 - (c) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (d) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Boder Affairs
 - (e) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - (f) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Information
 - (g) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Religious Affairs
 - (h) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Appendix A

(i)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Education	Member
(j)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Construction	Member
(k)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Hotels and Tourism	Member
(l)	Director-General President Office	Member
(m)	Director-General Union Government Office	Member
(n)	Director-General Union Attorney-General Office	Member
(o)	Director-General Settlement and Land Records Department	Member
(p)	Director-General Forest Department	Member
(q)	Director-General National Archives Department	Member
(r)	Director-General Fine Arts Department	Member
(s)	Director-General Historical Research Department	Member
(t)	Rector National Culture and Fine Arts University (Yangon)	Member
(u)	Rector National Culture and Fine Arts University (Mandalay)	Member
(v)	Rector Anthropology Department, Yangon University	Member
(w)	Dr. Toe Hla Vice-Chairman, Myanmar Historical Commission	Member
(x)	U Kyaw Win Director-General (Retd), Ministry of Culture	Member
(y)	Chairman Myanmar Traditional Arts and Crafts Association	Member

(z) Chairman Myanmar Artists and Artistes Association	Member
(aa) Dr.Kyaw Latt Architect, Myanmar Architects Association	Member
(bb) U Hsan Oo Architect, Myanmar Architects Society	Member
(cc) U Than Myint Myanmar Engineering Society	Member
(dd) Deputy Minister Ministry of Culture	Secretary
(ee) Director-General Archaeology, National Museum and Library Department	Joing-Secretary

2. The functions of the central committee are as follows:-

- (a) To designate regions out of ancient regions that should be regarded as cultural heritage regions
- (b) To make a list of ancient regions, ancient buildings and ancient artifacts that are assumed to be regarded as Myanmar cultural heritages by the government
- (c) To restrict the land use for residential buildings, roads, motor roads, farms for livelihood and other business in cultural regions and adjacent regions that need to be protected
- (d) To engage as necessary in formulating, amending and revoking laws and bylaws
- (e) To lay down policies for preservation of cultural heritages in cooperation with international governments and organizations
- (f) To engage in preservation, exposing and conducting research on cultural heritage regions
- (g) To lay down policies in uplifting national prestige and integrity, safeguarding cultural heritages and national characters and dynamism of patriotism
- (h) To preserve fundamental traditional cultures of Myanmar national races to ensure the youth are interested in and value and cherish traditional cultures of Myanmar national races;
- (i) To constantly observe, discover, preserve and promote traditional cultural performing arts of Myanmar national races, traditional arts of ethnic communities and ten arts and crafts and so forth;
- (j) To try for development and higher quality of cultural arts Myanmar national races;
- (k) To enable tangible and intangible cultural heritages in Myanmar to be put on world's cultural heritage list;

Appendix A

- (l) To categorize the tangible and intangible cultural heritages recorded and submitted by respective departments into three classes_world's cultural heritagelevel, national cultural heritage level and region/state's cultural heritage level;
 - (m) To set the levels of museums in regions and states depending on collected items on display, display pattern, level of educative performance of the museum to local people and structure of the museum building;
 - (n) To discover and record cultural customs that are nearly extinction in order to safeguard and preserve traditional customs of national races;
 - (o) To adopt policies for drafting and enacting law on establishment of national museum and other kinds of museums;
 - (p) To adopt policies for drafting and enacting safeguarding national intangible cultural heritages;
 - (q) To expand the numbers of historical site landmark gardens, archaeological site landmark gardens:
3. The notification No. 30/2011 dated 20-4-2011 of the President Office was abrogated by this letter.

Sd/Thein Sein

President

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Appendix A Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Minister Office

Notification No. 6 / 2012

Nay Pyi Taw, 11th Waxing of Second Waso, 1374 ME

(13th August 2012)

Forming the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage

1. According to the letter No. 4 / 407 – Committee / A Pha Ya (2012), dated by (3.8.2012) of the Government's Office, Ministry of Culture formed the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage to undertake for the nomination of Myanmar Cultural Heritage on World Heritage List.

The Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| (1) | U Kyaw San
Union Minister
Ministry of Information and Culture | Chairman |
| (2) | Daw Sanda Khin
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture | Vice Chairman |
| (3) | Daw Nanda Hmun
Director General
Department of Historical Research | Member |
| (4) | Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt
Director General (Retired)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |

Appendix A

(5)	<p>Dr. Thaw Kaung Librarian (Retired) Central Library of Universities</p>	Member
(6)	<p>U San Win Director General (Retired) Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library</p>	Member
(7)	<p>U Nyunt Han Director General (Retired) Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library</p>	Member
(8)	<p>U Aung Kyaing Deputy Director General (Retired) Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library</p>	Member
(9)	<p>Dr. Kyaw latt Executive Patron Myanmar Association of Architects</p>	Member
(10)	<p>U Nyunt Maung San Central Executive Member Myanmar Engineer Association</p>	Member
(11)	<p>Daw Khin Kyi Pyar Rector National University of Culture and Arts</p>	Member
(12)	<p>U Kyaw Oo Lwin Director General Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Ministry of Culture</p>	Secretary
(13)	<p>U Thein Lwin Deputy Director General Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library Ministry of Culture</p>	Joint Secretary

2. Responsibilities

The Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage has to undertake the following responsibilities to nominate the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Myanmar on World Heritage List

successfully beginning from the Pyu Ancient Cities, such as Beikthano, Halin and Srikestra to Bagan Cultural Heritage Region.

- (a) To revise and select the Myanmar Cultural Heritage for approval of Tentative List in World Heritage Committee, UNESCO.
- (b) To choose the priority in Tentative List of Myanmar for nomination on World Heritage List.
- (c) To conduct the forming of organization and collaborating with regional authorities, responsible persons, experts respective Ministries and get to arrange for necessary data and maps.
- (d) To report to Government's Office according to the fundamental rule and regulation
- (e) To manage and guide to Expert Team those who conduct the processes of Nomination Dossier and Site Managers and Working committees those who implement in respective sites.
- (f) To manage and guide for cooperation and collaboration with National and Regional level authorities and organizations for conducting the nomination processes.
- (g) To give guidance for the preservation principles in protection the cultural heritage of Myanmar with the frame work of UNESCO.
- (h) To conduct the national policy, guidance of implementation, management and decision for the protection of cultural heritage in Myanmar.
- (i) To conduct the examination and preparation for Myanmar Cultural Heritage in accord with UNESCO frame works.
- (j) To instruct for the compilation of Nomination Dossier processes which is selected in accord with UNESCO frame works.
- (k) To define the policy in accord with the Criteria on Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) which defined by World Heritage Convention.
- (l) To manage and instruct the procedures of Nomination Dossier and Protection and Management Plan.

Kyaw san
Union Minister for Culture

Letter No-1/4-11/2012(3184)

Date: 13 August 2012

Distribution List

Office of the President
Government's Office
Hluttaw Office
The Supreme Court of Union
Constitutional Tribunal of the Republic
Union Election Commission
All Union Ministries
Union Attorney General's Office
Office of the Auditor General
Union Civil Service Board
Government's Office of respective Regions and States
NayPyiTaw Council
Managing Director, Printing and Publishing Enterprise
Department of Archaeology, national Museum and Library
Department of Fine Arts
Department of Historical Research
National University of Arts and Culture
Individual concerned
Head of Division, Division 2 and Division 3, Minister's Office

By order

(Aung Naing Myint)

Head of Office

Appendix A ND drafting team



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Nay Pyi Taw

Letter no. 2/ Shay Thu Pya (Na Hsa Pa) 2012(092)

Date: 15th March 2012

Subject: Forming the Drafting Committee for submission of Myanmar cultural heritages of Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra to be inscribed on the World Heritage List

Reference: Minister's Office Date of (14.3.2012) in Letter No.1/4-99/ (2010) 2012 (1015)

1. Relating to the subject, Myanmar cultural heritages of Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra have been carried out to inscription the World Heritage List, World Heritage Center of UNESCO
2. Relating to the submission of World Heritage List, the Nomination Dossiers will be submitting as a Nomination Draft in September 2012.
3. Therefore, the Drafting Committee has formed with the following list of persons.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) U San Win | Chairman |
| Director General (Retired) | |
| Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | |
| (2) U Aung Kyaing | Member |
| Deputy Director General (Retired) | |
| Representative of Pyithu Hluttaw | |
| (3) U Myint Aung | Member |
| Archaeologist | |

Appendix A

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (4) Daw Khin Kyi Pyar
Rector
National University of Art and Culture (Mandalay) | Member |
| (5) Daw Mi Mi Khaing
Director
International Relation and Cooperation Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw) | Member |
| (6) U Win Kyaing
Principal
Field School of Archeology (Pyay)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (7) Daw Mya Oo
Director
National Library (Yangon)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (8) Dr. Su Su
Professor
Ministry of Science and Technology | Member |
| (9) UMyo Min Kyaw
Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw) | Member |
| (10)U Than Zaw Oo
Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw) | Member |
| (11)U Myint Soe Aung
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Sagaing Department) | Member |

(12)U Nyein Lwin	Member
Deputy Director	
Archaeological Museum (Bagan)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(13)Daw Shwe Shwe	Member
Deputy Director	
International Relation and Cooperation Division	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(Naypyitaw)	
(14)Dr. Htar Htar Par	Member
Deputy Director	
Department of Historical Research	
(15)Dr.Than Htike	Member
Lecturer	
Field School of Archaeology (Pyay)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(16)U Kyaw Myo Win	Member
Assistant Director	
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division (Naypyitaw)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(17)U Thein Lwin	Secretary
Deputy Director General	
Department of Archeology, National Museum and Library	

Responsibility

- To compile the Nomination Form in Myanmar Language and submit the form to the Director General (Deadline: 10.3.2012)
- To co-ordinate and draw the SOUV and Management Plan by calling the Drafting Committee Meeting in 16.3.2012
- Re co-ordinate the Expert Committee Meeting in 18.3.2012 and 19.3.2012
- To compile the Draft of Nomination Dossiers in English before holding the Expert Meeting in April

Kyaw Oo Lwin

Director General

Distribution

- all members

Appendix A MP drafting team



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Nay Pyi Taw

Letter No.2/Shay Thu Pya (Na Hsa Pa)2012, (193)

Date: 2012 June 18.

Subject: **Forming and Giving Responsibilities**

1. Archeological, National Museum Library Department is conducting to enroll three Pyu ancient cities, HaLin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra into the world Heritage List.
2. For enrolling the Such Three Pyu ancient cities into the world Heritage List, nomination dossier shall be submitted at the death line of 2012, September.
3. As Management plan to enroll such three Pyu ancient cities into the World Heritage List Plays the vital role, for the draft of Management Plan in complete on time, these following persons are formed and given responsibilities.

(A)	Dr Kyaw Latt Patron Myanmar Architect As	-	Leader
(B)	Dr. Su Su Professor Ministry of Science and Technology	-	Member
(C)	Dr. Pwint Assistant Professor Ministry of Science and Technology	-	Member
(D)	Dr. Kyaw Zay Yar Tun Assistant Lecture Mandalay Technology Institute	-	Member
(E)	U Myint Soe Aung	-	Member

- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (F) U Myat Swe - Member
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (G) U Nyein Lwin - Member
Vice Headmaster
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (H) U Kyaw Myo Win - Member
Assistant Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (I) U Myo Min Kyaw - Member
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

4. It is informed to submit the management Plan of three Pyu ancient cities to Director General at the deadline 2012 July 30.

Kyaw Oo Lwin
Director General

Distribution

leader and all members

Copy

- Ministry of Science and Technology
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Sagaing Branch)
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Magway Branch)
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Pyay Branch)

Appendix B

Laws and Zonning orders

Appendix B Laws and Zonning orders

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

**THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1957
[Act No.15 / 1957,]**

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

BILL.

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1957

[Act No.15 / 1957,]

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. (1) This Act shall be called the Antiquities Act, 1957.

Title and commencement.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context-

(i) "antiquity" means any object of archaeological interest and includes any land on or in which any such object exists or is believed to exist;

(ii) "object of archaeological interest" includes---

(a) any fossil remains of man or of animal;

(b) any site, trace of ruin of an ancient den, habitation or working place, midden or sacred place;

(c) any cave or other natural shelter;

(d) any ancient structure, erection, causeway, bridge, cairn, shrine, grave tumulus, place of interment, excavation, well, water tank, artificial pool, monolith, group of stones, earth work, gateway, moat or fortification and any remains thereof;

(e) any object or implement believed to have been used by early man or animal;

(f) any engraving, drawing, painting or inscription which is of ethnological or historical interest;

(g) any sculpture, carving, coin, amulet, epigraph, manuscript or any other article, object or thing of metal, stone, clay, wood, textile, leather, basket-ware or other material which is illustrative of life in former times;

(h) any other article, object or thing, declared by the President by notification to be an antiquity for the purpose of this act;

(iii) "Scheduled monument" means any antiquity declared to be scheduled monument under section 11;

(iv) "maintain" and "maintenance" include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring of cleansing of a scheduled monument and the doing of any act which may be

necessary for the purpose of maintaining a scheduled monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

- (v) "owner" includes a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners, and any manager, or trustee exercising powers of management over an antiquity, and the successor on title of any such owner and the successor in office of any such manager or trustee:
- (vi) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (vii) "the President: means the President of the Union of Burma;
- (viii) "the Director" means the Director of the Burma Archaeological Survey.

ANTIQUITIES

3.(1) If the President considers that any antiquity ought not to be moved from the place where it is without his sanction, he may, by notification, direct that such antiquity or any class of such antiquities shall not be moved except with the permission of such authority as may be prescribed. If such authority refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the President.

(2) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (1) shall specify the antiquity or antiquities which he proposes to move, and shall furnish, in regard to such antiquity or antiquities any information which such authority may require.

(3) Whoever moves any antiquity in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

(4) If the owner of any property proves to the satisfaction of the President that he has, suffered any loss or damage by reason of the inclusion of such property in a notification issued under sub-section (1), the President shall either-

- (a) exempt such property from the said notification; or
- (b) purchase such property at its market value; or
- (c) pay compensation for any loss or damage sustained by the owner of such property.

4. The Director may, if he considers that any antiquity is in need of protection or preservation and ought in the public interest to be protected or preserved,-
Protection of antiquities

- (a) carry out measures, with the approval of the President, for the inspection and preservation of any antiquity including the removal, with the consent of the owner, of any antiquity for the purpose of repair and safe custody;
- (b) assume guardianship of and maintain any antiquity, where such antiquity is without an owner.

5. The President may-

- Acquisition of* (a) accept any gift, loan, devise or bequest of any antiquity if he thinks it expedient to do so:
- (b) assume voluntary contributions towards the cost of the maintenance of any antiquity of which he is in possession or control, or towards the purchase of any antiquity, and may manage and apply funds so received.

6.(1) If the President apprehends that any antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, he may pass orders for the compulsory purchase of such antiquity at its market value, and the Director shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the antiquity to be purchased.

- Compulsory purchase of antiquities*
- (2) The power of compulsory purchase conferred by this section shall not extend to-
- (a) any antiquity actually used for the purpose of any religious observance;
 - (b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family.

7. (1) No, person shall export an antiquity without a permit issued by the President.

Prohibition of export of antiquities (2) An application for a permit under this section shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed.

(3) Before issuing a permit under this section in respect of an antiquity the President may cause the antiquity to be inspected and to be sealed.

(4) If any question arises whether any article, object of thing is or is not an antiquity for the purposes of this section, it shall be referred to the Director, and his decision thereon shall be final.

(5) Whoever exports or attempts to export an antiquity in contravention of sub-section (1), shall, without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, be punishable with

imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

(6) Any antiquity in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (5) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(7) An officer of Customs, or an officer of Police of a grade not lower than sub-inspector, duly empowered by the President in this behalf, may search any means of conveyance by land, water or air, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub-section(5) are contained therein.

(8) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (7) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the President and the President shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if may, as appears to him to be just.

EXCAVATION

8. (1) No person other than the Director or any person authorized in writing by him, shall *Restrictions of excavation* by means of excavation or similar operations search for any antiquity without a permit issued by the President.

(2) With the permission of the President the Director may by himself of by any other person authorized in writing by him-

- (a) carry out excavation for the purpose of discovering antiquities in ay area;
- (b) enter upon any land where archaeological or other operations are being carried out and inspect the same.

(3) Where, in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(2), the rights or any person are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of any land, the President shall pay to that person compensation for the infringement.

(4) The President shall, before issuing a permit under this section, satisfy himself that the applicant is competent by training and experience to carry out the operations for which the permit is required, and may, in his discretion, required to be satisfied that the applicant has the financial or other support of an archaeological or scientific society or institution of good repute.

(5) The president may make rules_

- (a) regulating the conditions on which such permit may be granted, the form of such permit and the taking of security from the person to whom the permit is issued;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which antiquities found by the holder of a permit shall be disposed of; and
- (c) generally to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) A permit issued under this section _

- (a) may at any time be revoked by the President without any reason being assigned;
- (b) shall not of itself confer any right to enter upon any land without the consent of the person entitled to grant such consents.

(7) Notwithstanding the issue of a permit under this section, the person to whom the permit was issued and all persons engaged in any excavation or other operations to which the permit relates shall, if so required by any person duly authorized in writing by the President suspend such operations until notified by the President that they may be resumed.

8. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section(1), or sub section(7) or fails to comply with any condition subject to which he has been granted a permit under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both ;

Provided that no prosecution under this sub-section shall be instituted without the sanction of the Director.

9. If the President is of opinion that any land contains any antiquity of national interest, he *Power to acquire land.* may acquire such land, or any part thereof, under the Land Acquisition Act, as for a public purpose.

10.(1) Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest in the course of *Discovery of objects of archaeological interest* operations permitted under the provisions of section(8) shall without undue delay give notice thereof to the President.

(2) Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest otherwise than in the course of operations mentioned in sub-section (1) shall without undue delay give notice thereof together with particulars of the place and the circumstances of the discovery to such person as may be prescribed, and shall, if so required by any person duly authorized in writing by the President, suspend such operations until notified by the President that they may be resumed.

(3) Whoever knowingly fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

11.(1) The Director may, if he considers that an antiquity is in need of protection or preservation and ought in the public interest to be protected or preserved, submit to the President an application to declare it as a scheduled monument.

(2) On application being made by the Director, the President may, by notification, declare such antiquity to be a scheduled monument.

(3) A copy of every notification published under sub-section(2) shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or near the scheduled monument, together with an intimation that any objection to the issue of the notification received by the President within one month from the date when it is so posted will be taken into consideration.

(4) On the expiry of the said period of one month, the President, after considering the objections, if any, shall confirm or rescind the notification.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section all ancient monuments protected and maintained by the Director in accordance with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, shall be deemed to have been notified as scheduled monuments under this section.

(6) A notification published under this section ---

- (a) may at any time be rescinded by the President; and
- (b) shall, unless and until it is rescinded, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the antiquity to which it relates is a scheduled monument.

12. (1) The Director with the sanction of the President, may Purchase or take lease of any Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of a scheduled monument.

(2) The Director, with the like sanction, may accept a gift of bequest of any scheduled monument.

(3) The owner of any scheduled monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Director the guardian of the said monument, and the Director may, with the sanction of the President, accept such guardianship.

(4) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under sub-section (3), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right,

title and interest in and to the said monument as if the Director had not been constituted guardian thereof.

(5) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 13 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

(6) Where a scheduled monument is without an owner, the Director may assume the guardianship of the said monument.

13. (1) The Director may, with the sanction of the President propose to the owner to enter *Preservation of a scheduled monument by agreement.* into an agreement with the President for the reservation of any scheduled monument.

(2) The President may make rules relating to the terms and enforcement of any such agreement.

14. (1) If the Director apprehends that the owner of occupier of a scheduled monument intends to *Enforcement of agreement.* destroy, remove, alter, deface, or imperil the said monument or to build on or near the site there of in contravention of the terms of an agreement for

its preservation under section 13, the Director may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement.

(2) If an owner or other person who is bound by an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a scheduled monument under section 13 refuses to do any act which, in the opinion of the Director, is necessary to such preservation or maintenance, or neglects to do any such act within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Director, the Director may, in writing authorized any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) If any owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 13 for the preservation of a scheduled monument, refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement the Director may take such action as provided in sub-section (2) for contravention of the terms of agreement.

(4) Any person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal to the President, who may cancel or modify it.

15. (1) The Director shall maintain every scheduled monument in respect of which the *Maintenance of scheduled monuments.* President has acquired any right by acquisition, purchase, agreement, or otherwise.

(2) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under section 12, he shall for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the said monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his agents, subordinates and rules as may be expedient in this behalf.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with may extend to one thousand kyats or with both workmen, for the purpose of inspection the said monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable ion the maintenance thereof.

16. The Director may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a scheduled *Voluntary contributions* monument and he may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him;

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed.

17.(1) A place of worship or shrine maintained by the President under this Act shall not be used for *Protection of place of worship from misuse, pollution or desecration.* any purpose inconsistent with its character. (2) Where the Director has, under section 12, purchased or taken a lease of any scheduled

monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest, or the Director has, under the said section, accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument, or any part thereof, is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Director shall make due provision for the protection of such monument, or such part thereof, from pollution or desecration_

(a) by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with conditions made with the concurrences of the person in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the said monument or part thereof is used, or

(b) by taking such other action as he may think necessary in this behalf.

18. With the sanction of the President the Director may_

Relinquishment of rights in scheduled monuments (a) Where rights have been acquired in respect of and scheduled monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being

be the owner of the said monument if such rights had not been acquired or;

(b) relinquish any guardianship of a scheduled monument which he has accepted under this Act.

19. (1) Subject to such rules as may be made by the President the public shall have a right of *Right of access to scheduled monuments* access to any scheduled monument maintained by the President under this Act.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine which may extend to three hundred kyat's or with both.

20. (1) The Director may prohibit the laying out or building of any new structure within or near the *Prohibition of building new structures near scheduled monuments.* premises of any scheduled monument not with standing that is the subject of an agreement under section 13.

(2) The Director may, for reasons stated in writing, declare that repairs to or maintenance of any scheduled monument by owners, or trustees may only be done with his approval.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any lawful direction made by the Director under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

21. (1) If the President is of opinion that mining, quarrying, excavation, blasting or any other *Power of President to control mining etc., near scheduled monuments.* operation of a like nature should be restricted or regulated for the purpose of protecting or preserving any scheduled monument he may, by notification, make such rules as may be expedient in this behalf.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

22. (1) If the President is of opinion that flying in the neighbor-hood of any antiquity should be regulated or restricted in the interest of protection it, he may by notification, make such rules as may be expedient in this behalf.

(2)Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

23. (1)Whoever willfully destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces, imperils or excavates any *Penalties.* scheduled monumentshall be punishable with imprisonment for a

term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

(2) Whoever without lawful authority destroys, defaces, alters, or removes any notice, mark or sign denoting any scheduled monument or any fence, covering or other thing erected or provided for the maintenance of a scheduled monument shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine which may extend to three hundred kyats or with both.

GENERAL

24. The market-value of any property which the President is empowered to purchase at such value *Assessment of market-value or compensation.* under this Act, and the compensation to be paid by the President in respect of anything done under this Act, shall, where any dispute arises in respect of such market-value or compensation, be ascertained so far as possible in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act:

Provided that, when making an inquiry under the Land Acquisition Act the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be nominated by the Director and the other shall be a competent person nominated by the owner or , in case the owner fails to nominate an assessor, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf, by the Collector.

25. The President may make rules_ *Power to make rules.*

- (a) regulating the access of the public to scheduled monuments and museums maintained or partly maintained out of the revenues of the Union of Burma, and fixing fees in respect thereof;
- (b) regulating , restricting of prohibiting the photographing, copying or reproduction of any such monument or of any exhibit in any such museum;
- (c) generally for carrying out my of the purposes of this Act.

26. Whoever willfully obstructs, hinders or delays any person in the exercise or performance of any *Obstruction to persons exercising powers.* powers or duties conferred or imposed by this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month orwith fine which may extend to three hundred kyats or with both.

27. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything, in good *Bar of legal proceedings.* faith, done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule, direction or order made there under.

28. The Ancient monuments Preservation Act is hereby repealed. Repeal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Ancient monuments Preservation Act was enacted to provide for the reservation of Ancient Monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavations in certain places and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

But that Act is no longer adequate to the needs of independent Burma, especially in respect of traffic in antiquities and also of preservation of historical monuments.

Hence the present Bill.

Appendix B The Law Amending the Antiquities Act 1957,1962

The Law Amending the Antiquities Act of 1957

1962, Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Council Law No.28

Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Council Chairman hereby enacts the following Law:

1. (1). This Law shall be called the Law Amending the **Antiquities Act of 1957**
 (2). This Law Shall be effective immediately.
2. In Section 2 of 1957 , Antique object Act later refer to Such Act-
 (A) In paragraph 2, Sub Paragraph (G) the expression of manuscript and printed script shall be included in the expression of parabaik and palmleaf script.
 (B) The following shall be substituted in Paragraph (3) instead of previous Paragraph (3).
 (3) The Building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government means
 the building which is being announced by the Government as the building
 protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government
 according to
 Section 11.
3. The expression of “building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government” Shall be substituted at every place of “expression of “ Listed Monuments”.
4. In Section 7 of Such Act, this following shall be substituted in the Sub Section 5 Instead of previous Sub-Section 5.
 (5) Whoever violates any provisions of Sub-Section (1) to effort taking antique object out or abetment of taking antique object out, on conviction be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend not more than three years and not less than six months and with fine which may not more than five thousand Kyats and which may not less than five hundred kyats without effecting other existing law.
5. In such Section 11 of Such Act, After Sub-Section (6), Sub Section (7) shall be inserted as follows:
 (7) Although, how **such the** Act prescribed, the existing ancient monuments which existed before 1886 shall be deemed as the building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government has been announced.
6. In Section 20 of Such Act, The prescription shall be substituted instead of previous prescription, as follow-
 (1) No one shall construct the new building (or) repair the building or inside the premise of building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government Without permission of Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government,

(2) Who violates any provisions of this Section, on conviction be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to not more than three months (or) with fine which may extent to Kyats 1000 or with both, in addition damage of this building involved in the offence shall be liable to compensate for the damage.

(3) Whoever build the building where is contrary provisions of this Sub-Section(1), during the separated term to be moved by an order promulgated by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government and refuse(or)fail such order , officer can enable to move this building. In moving the building, he shall be liable to bear the of expense the cost of moving.

7. In section 21 of Such Act, the prescription shall be substituted instead of previous prescription as follow:-

21.(1) No one shall , without the permission of Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government excavate mineral, petroleum, jewelry (or) ground, near the surrounding of the ancient monument protected by the Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government. In addition no one shall make explosion which may cause danger within the distance or near this by using any kind of dynamite of any weight for the purpose of mining.

Exception- for agriculture, digging the ground shall be deemed not prohibition near the surrounding of such building according to provisions of this sub Section.

(2) Whoever violates any provisions of this Section on conviction be punishable with rigorous imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Kyats 3000, or with both. In addition damage of this building involved in the office shall be liable to compensate for the damage.

8. In Section 23 of Such Act, Sub Section I Shall be substituted as follow-:

(1) Whoever violates, any antique object in the premise of such building protected by the Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government (or) any antique object kept in the responsible by the according to Section 4 (Kha) is destroyed intentionally, or moved, or dismantle or changed or damage or excavated, shall on conviction, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to not more than three years and not less than Six months or with fine which may extends to Kyats 5000.

Annex VIII The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law 9/1988

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

**The Protection and Preservation of Cultural
Heritage Regions Law**

10th September, 1998

The State Peace and Development Council
The Protection and Preservation of Cultural
Heritage Regions Law
(The State Peace and Development Council Law
No.9/98)

The 5th Waning Day of Tawthalin. 1360 M.E.
(10th September, 1998)

The State Peace and Development Council hereby enacts the following Law : -

CHAPTER I

Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meaning given hereunder:
 - (a) **Cultural Heritage** means ancient monument or ancient site which is required to be protected and preserved by reason of its historical, cultural artistic or anthropological value ;
 - (b) **Ancient Monument** includes the following that have existed before 1886 or that have been determined as cultural heritage : -
 - (1) architectural structure, shrine, stupa, temple, monastery, palace, residential building and carving image and painting thereon;
 - (2) natural or man- made cave in which human beings had dwelt;
 - (3) stone inscription and record;
 - (4) road, bridge, sepulchre, sepulchral site and remains of excavated structure;
 - (5) pond, city-wall, wall, gateway, moat, fort and any remains thereof;
 - (c) **Ancient Site** means place or high ground where a town or settlement of ancient people or ancient monument had existed before 1886 or which is determined as cultural heritage whether it is in the process of excavation or has not yet been excavated;

- (d) **Precinct of Ancient Monument** means the enclosure of and ancient monument prescribed under this Law;
- (e) **Ancient Monumental Zone** means the zone where the ancient monument is situated and which is prescribed under this Law;
- (f) **Ancient Site Zone** means the zone where the ancient site is situated and which is prescribed under this Law;
- (g) **Protected and Preserved Zone** means the zone prescribed under this Law for the protection and preservation of the view of the cultural heritage, ancient monument and ancient sites in order that they may not be destroyed;
- (h) **Cultural Heritage Region** means the ancient monumental zone, ancient site zone or the protected and preserved zone prescribed under this Law;
- (i) **Department** means the Department of Archaeology.

CHAPTER II

Objectives

3. The objectives of this Law are as follows : -
- (a) to implement the protection and preservation policy with respect to perpetuation of cultural heritage that has existed for many years;
 - (b) to protect and preserve the cultural heritage regions and the cultural heritage therein so as not to deteriorate due to natural disaster or man-made destruction;
 - (c) to uplift hereditary pride and to cause dynamism of patriotic spirit of citizens by protecting and preserving the cultural heritage regions;
 - (d) to promote public awareness and will as to the high value of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions;
 - (e) to protect the cultural heritage regions from destruction;
 - (f) to carry out protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions in conformity with the International Convention approved by the State.

CHAPTER III

Determining Cultural Heritage Region

4. The Ministry of Culture may, with the approval of the Government issue notification demarcating any or more than one of the following kinds of zones as a cultural heritage region: -
- (a) ancient monumental zone;
 - (b) ancient site zone;
 - (c) protected and preserved zone.

5. The Ministry of Culture may carry out as follows for the acquisition of any land within the cultural heritage region if necessary :-
- (a) if the land is under the administration of any government department or government organization, coordinating in advance with the relevant government department or government organization;
 - (b) if it is the land in which there is right of cultivation, right of possession, right of utilization, beneficial right, right of succession or right of transfer, coordinating in advance with the relevant Ministry in accordance with the existing laws.

CHAPTER IV

Protecting and Preserving the Cultural Heritage Region

6. The Ministry of Culture may cause to be dismantled a building which is not an ancient monument and which obstructs the view of an ancient monument or surrounding natural landscape within the cultural heritage region.
7. The Ministry of Culture may direct the relevant Trust who are taking care of the ancient monument to do so without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship.
8. The Ministry of Culture may determine regionwise the conditions to be observed in the construction of buildings within the cultural heritage region.
9. The Department shall carry out works of protection and preservation of the ancient monuments and ancient sites situated in the cultural heritage region.
10. The Department may prohibit any person from ploughing and cultivating within the boundary of the ancient monument or ancient site or from carrying out any activity that may cause damage to the cultural heritage in the cultural heritage region.
11. The Department shall, with the approval of the Ministry of Culture, carry out the following in the cultural heritage region :-
- (a) determining the precinct of an ancient monument ;
 - (b) prescribing the conditions to be abided by the shops opened within the precinct determined under sub-section (a)

CHAPTER V

Functions and Duties of the Ministry of Culture

12. The functions and duties of the Ministry of Culture are as follows :-
- (a) carrying out works of protection and preservation, revelation of and research on cultural heritage regions;

- (b) safeguarding the prominent and culturally of high value cultural heritage regions and the decaying cultural heritages that should be given priority in preservation;
- (c) determining with the approval of the Government, the ancient monuments and ancient sites that should be determined as cultural heritage in the cultural heritage regions;
- (d) carrying out with the approval of the Government to enable the ancient monuments and ancient sites that should be determined as world cultural heritage to be included in the list of the world cultural heritage;
- (e) taking measures as may be necessary to prevent smuggling of antiquities from the cultural heritage region to foreign countries and to recover those antiquities that have been taken outside the country;
- (f) carrying out public educative work for protection and preservation of cultural heritage regions, and for taking pride in the value of the cultural heritage.

CHAPTER VI

Applying for Prior Permission,

Scrutinizing and Issuing

13. A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of other existing laws and also apply to the Department in accordance with stipulations to obtain prior permission under this Law :-

- (a) within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone -
 - (1) constructing or extending a building ;
 - (2) renovating the ancient monument or extending the boundary of its enclosure ;
- (b) within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure ;
- (c) Within the cultural heritage region:-
 - (1) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship;
 - (2) carrying out archaeological excavation;
 - (3) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same .

14. (a) The Department shall, after scrutinizing the application submitted under section 13 in accordance with the stipulations, submit the same to the Ministry of Culture with the remark of the Department;
 - (b) The Ministry of Culture may, in respect of the matter contained in section 13 grant or refuse permission after scrutiny;
 - (c) When permission is granted under sub-section (b) the Department shall issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed .
15. A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of others existing laws and also apply in accordance with the stipulations to the Department to obtain prior permission under this Law:-
- (a) renovation of a building other than an ancient monument or extension of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone;
 - (b) Within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovation a building other than a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure;
 - (c) Digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region.
16. The Department:-
- (a) may, after scrutinizing in accordance with the stipulations the application submitted under section 15 , grand or refuse permission;
 - (b) Shall, when permission is granted under sub-section (a), issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed.
17. The Ministry of Culture and the Department shall, with respect to the application for prior permission under this Law, scrutinize based on the following facts:-
- (a) whether it can cause obstruction of the view of the cultural heritage region or not;
 - (b) whether it is clear of the ancient monument or ancient site or not;
 - (c) whether it can obstruct the surrounding natural landscape or not;
 - (d) whether it can undermine the grandeur of the ancient monument or not;
 - (e) whether it can affect the security of the cultural heritage or not; and
 - (f) whether it can cause environmental pollution or not.

CHAPTER VII

Prohibitions

18. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law, construct, extend, renovate a building or extend the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone.
19. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law carry out any of the following with respect to a building within the protected and preserved zone:-
- (a) constructing or extending;
 - (b) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure.
20. No person shall carry out any of the following in the cultural heritage region:-
- (a) destroying an ancient monument;
 - (b) wilfully altering the original ancient form and structure or original ancient workmanship of an ancient monument;
 - (c) excavating to search for antiquities;
 - (d) exploring for petroleum, natural gas, precious stones or minerals.
21. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law, carry out any of the following in the cultural heritage region:-
- (a) carry out renovation and maintenance work on an ancient monument;
 - (b) carrying out archaeological excavation;
 - (c) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal, embankment or extending the same;
 - (d) digging well, pond, fish-breeding pond or extending the same.
22. No person shall construct a building which is not in conformity with the conditions prescribed regionwise by the Ministry of Culture in the cultural heritage region.
23. No person shall plough and cultivate or carry out any activity which may cause damage to the cultural heritage within the boundary notified by the Department in the cultural heritage region.

CHAPTER VIII

Offences and Penalties

24. Whoever violates any provision of section 18, sub-section (a) of section 19 or section 21 shall, on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to kyats 50,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with both.
25. Whoever violates any provision of sub-section (b) of section 19 , section 22 or section 23 shall, on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to kyats 30,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with both.

26. Whoever violates any provision of section 20 shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend from a minimum of 1 year to a maximum of 7 years and may also be liable to a fine.

27. The Court shall also pass any of the following orders on whoever is convicted of any of the offences under this Law:-

- (a) causing the building constructed to be dismantled;
- (b) causing the restoration of the extended building or boundary of the enclosure to its original position;
- (c) causing the restoration of the altered and repaired form of the building or land to its original form.

28. Whoever fails to abide by the order passed under section 27, shall be liable to a fine which may extend from kyats 500 to kyats 1000 for each day for failure to abide by such order.

CHAPTER IX

Miscellaneous

29. (a) The Provision of sub-section (d) of section 20 shall not apply to the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals for the benefit of the State in the cultural heritage region.

(b) If any circumstance arises for the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals in the cultural heritage region for the benefit of the State, it shall be submitted to the Government and permission shall be requested.

30. In order to carry out the provisions of this Law:-

(a) The Ministry of Culture may issue such rules and procedures as may be necessary, with the approval of the Government;

(b) The Ministry of Culture and the Department may issue such orders and directives as may be necessary.

(Sd) Than Shwe

Senior General

Chairman

The State Peace and Development Council

Annex VIII The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

Confidential

The Union of Myanmar

The State Peace and Development Council

The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation
of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

(The State Peace and Development Council Law No. 1/2009)

The 10th of Waning Day of Pyaytho , 1370 M.E.

(20. January, 2009)

The State Peace and Development Council hereby enacts the following Law:

1. This Law shall be called the Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
2. In section 2 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law:
 - (a) the expression “ **that have existed before 1886**” contained in sub-section (b) shall be substituted by the expression “ **that have existed since 100 years before the date on which the Department made inquiries as an ancient monument;**”
 - (b) the expression “ **that have existed before 1886**” contained in sub-section (c) shall be substituted by the expression “ **that have existed since 100 years before the date on which the Department made inquiries as an ancient site;**”
3. The fines contained in section 24 and 25 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law shall be substituted respectively by the expression “ **with fine or**”.
4. Section 28 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law shall be substituted as follows:

“28. Whoever fails to abide by the order passed under section 27, shall be liable to a fine which may extend from kyats ten thousands to one hundred thousand for each day of failure to abide by such order.”

(Sd.) Than Shwe

Senior General

Chairman

The State Peace and Development Council.

Annex VIII Rules of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

**THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE REGIONS RULES**

The 9th waxing day of Wagaung 1373 ME

8th August 2011

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Notification No. 1/ 2011

Naypyidaw The 9th waxing day of Wagaung 1373 ME

8th August 2011

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (a) of section 30 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the following Rules, with the approval of the Government.

Chapter 1

Title and Definition

1. These Rules shall be called the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Rules.
2. The expression contained in these Rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law. In addition, the following expression shall have the meanings given hereunder:-
 - (a) **Law** means the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
 - (b) **Ministry** means the Ministry of Culture of the Government of the Union. (State Cabinet)
 - (c) **Department** means Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library.
 - (d) **Director General** means the Director General of the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library.
 - (e) **Applicant** means any person or organization who applies to carrying out any of the matter provisions under section 13 and 15 within one of the kinds of Zones which determined as the cultural heritage region.
 - (f) **Form** means the form which attached this Rules.

Chapter 2

Determining the Cultural Heritage Region

3. The Minister may confer the duty to the Department under section – 4, to report back after preparing the advance functions for issue notification demarcating any or more than one of the kinds of zones as a cultural heritage region.

4. After scrutinizing with stipulations under Annex (A) to go on field study, survey of Land, issue of map, investigate the history of Land, demarcate the kinds of zones, the staff or group of staffs who are conferred the duty by the department shall submit with such documents to the Director General. The Director General shall, after scrutinizing these documents continued to submit to the Ministry.
5. The Department shall, with the approval of the Government of the Union, according to the Notification issued to be determined as the Cultural Heritage Region, perform installation and declaration the stone inscription or any of the well known mark.
6. The Ministry may, under section – 5, confer the duty to the Department to coordinate in advance with the relevant Government Department or Government Organization for the acquisition of any Land within the cultural heritage region if necessary: if the land is under the administration of any Government Department or Government Organization and also if the land is under the occupier of private or private organization. The Department shall, expression with the map, history of Land, the sound/sufficient reasons for acquisition of relevant Land, continue to submit to the Ministry. The Department shall perform the acquisition of said Land & transfer of ownership when he gets the permit from the Ministry.
7. Although the documents are valid for acquisition of Land, the Land occupier refuses to transfer of ownership, the Department shall, with the approval of the ministry, and in accordance with the existing Laws, carry out the acquisition of said Land.

Chapter 3

Protecting and Preserving the Cultural Heritage Region

8. The ministry may confer the duty to the Department to investigate for cause to be dismantled a building which is not an ancient monument and which obstructs the view of an ancient monument or surrounding natural landscape within the cultural heritage region. According to discharge of the ministry, the Department shall with the valid documents submit to the ministry after scrutinizing the non-ancient monument which is included or not included in Section – 6. The ministry may issue an order to be dismantled if he agrees to the scrutinizing & submitting with the valid document of the Department.
9. The building, which is not included in an ancient monument under section – 6 is owned by Government, may be dismantled by coordinating with the relevant ministry.
10. The building, which is included in an ancient monument under section – 6, is owned by private, may be dismantled by give notice to the owner.
11. The Department shall collect and report to the ministry the records of photograph sketch in detail and sources of history related to the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship of the ancient monument which are taken care by the relevant Trust. The ministry may, when the Department scrutinized & submitted the valid document, direct the relevant Trust to take care & maintain without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship of the ancient monument.
12. The relevant Trust who desire to carry out works of protection and preservation of the ancient monument situated in the cultural heritage region without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship, shall apply to get permission in advance in accordance with the section – 13.
13. The Department shall after coordinating with the relevant region or state, district, township authorized organizations, City Development Commit, Department of Land Schedule, stipulate the conditions to be observed region wise in the construction of buildings within the cultural heritage region and submit to the Ministry. The Ministry, shall, if necessary amend or add the supplement to the conditions submitted by the Department and then shall determine such conditions for each cultural heritage region.
14. The Department shall protect and preserve the ancient monuments and ancient sites situated in the cultural heritage region with necessary security plans. To carry out works of protection and preservation of these buildings, the Department can use the state allowance fund other than the donation from local and abroad. (foreign countries).

15. The Department may prohibit any person from ploughing and cultivating within the boundary of the ancient monument or ancient site or from carrying out any activity that may cause damage to the cultural heritage in the cultural heritage region.
16. The department shall, within the cultural heritage region-
 - (a) study and survey the existence, kind, position, history of Land and surroundings situation of such ancient monument and submit to the ministry for determining the boundary of an ancient monument.
 - (b) determine the conditions to be observed by the shops opened within the above region under sub suction (a).
17. The ministry may confer the duty on the Department to carry out the works and function mentioned in section-12.

Chapter 4

Applying for Prior Permission, Scrutinizing & Issuing

18. The following forms shall be used for applying to the Department to get the prior permission of the Ministry relevant to either purpose mentioned in section 13 and 15 within the any kinds of zones or for issuing the prior permission-
- (a) constructing or extending a building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (1).
 - (b) constructing or extending a building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall grant the permission with Form (2).
 - (c) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure other building except the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (3).
 - (d) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure other building except the ancient monument within the ancient monument zone or the ancient site zone shall grant with Form (4).
 - (e) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (5).
 - (f) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall grant with Form (6).
 - (g) constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall apply with Form (7).
 - (h) constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall grant with Form (8).
 - (i) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (9).
 - (j) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (10).
 - (k) carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (11).

- (l) carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (12).
 - (m) constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extend the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall apply with Form (13).
 - (n) construction, extension, renovation other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall grant with Form (14).
 - (o) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (15).
 - (p) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (16).
19. The Department shall, after scrutinizing in accordance with the stipulation, the application submit to the ministry together with remark.
 20. The Ministry may after scrutinizing the application submitted by the Department, grant or refuse to the applicant.
 21. The Department may, when permission is granted by the Ministry, issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed.
 22. When the ministry and the Department scrutinize the application under section 13 & 15, shall base on the provisions of section 17.

Chapter 5

Declaring the prohibitions to be observed according to the kinds of Zone and Inspecting

23. The Department shall inform to the relevant regional authorized organization, that the prohibitions according to the kinds of zones within the cultural heritage region.
24. The Department shall set up the notifications including the prohibitions according to the kinds of zone within the Cultural Heritage Region.
25. The Director General or the person who is delegated by the Director General shall make regular inspection and surprised check the zones within the Cultural Heritage Regions.

Chapter 6

Miscellaneous

26. The Department shall report to the Ministry that implements the order passed by the Court under section 27.
27. The Director General may assign his duty to any appropriate person or group of persons.
28. The relevant ministries shall, if any circumstance arises for the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals in the cultural heritage region for the benefit of the State, coordinate with the Ministry of Cultural and submit to the Government of the Union and request the permission.
29. The Department may, fixed by the Ministry, levy the admission fee of zone with myanmar kyats or foreign exchange within the cultural heritage zone.

(sd)

Kyaw San

Union Minister

Ministry of Information and Ministry of Cultural

Annex (a)

**General provisions for the cultural heritage region,
General provisions for the ancient monumental zone**

- (1) The building existed before last 100 years.
- (2) The building has existed together with the architectural structure & artistic works.
- (3) Process of excavation is made as Ancient Site.
- (4) Existing without disturb the surrounding and living hood precinct of 90 feet's from the building.
- (5) The building can be carries out the works of renovation & maintenance for archaeology.
- (6) The building which be essential for the reasons of its historical.

General provisions for Ancient Site Zone

- (a) Existing one or more ancient monument.
- (b) Site where the ancient things be founded from above and of the ground.
- (c) Site where the process of excavation is made.
- (d) Site where the supporting evidences of archaeology have been founded.
- (e) Site where archaeological preservation and maintenance has been made.
- (f) Existing without disturb the surrounding and living-hood extend till 90 feet's.
(example: farmland, paddy land, dwellings)

General Provisions for Protected and Preserved Zone

- (a) Within such zone, where an ancient monumental zone or an ancient site zone is situated.
- (b) Within such boundary, where supporting evidences of archaeology have been founded.
- (c) Within such zone, the need to protect and preserve the ancient monument, ancient site and view of the cultural heritage in order that they may not be destroyed.

Form (1)

**Application for constructing or extending of building within the ancient monumental zone
or the ancient site zone
[Rule – 18, sub section (a)]**

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing or extending building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in -----
----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----
-Region/ State.

1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----

Appendix B

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (2)

**Permit for constructing or extending of building within the ancient monumental zone or
the ancient site zone**

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (b)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for constructing and extending of the building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/ -----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(Attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Appendix B

Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (3)

Application for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone
[Rules – 18, sub-section (c)]

To.

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject:Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, -----
----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----

Appendix B

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photograph of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (4)

**Permit for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone
[Rules – 18, sub-section (d)]**

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----
----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.

Appendix B



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (5)

Application for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone

[Rules 18, sub-section (e)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----

Appendix B

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (6)

**Permit for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure
in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone**

[Rules 18, sub-section (f)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for renovating of ancient monumental or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ -----
-- City, ----- District, -----Region/ State;-

(1) Name of applicant person/ -----

Organization -----

(2) NRC card No. -----

Registration No. of -----

Organization -----

(3) Kind of building grant to -----

construct/ extend/ renovate -----

(4) Kind of building plan grant -----

to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----

extend the boundary -----

of its enclosure -----

(5) Starting date for grant to work -----

(6) Expire date of permit -----

(7) Conditions to be observed -----

(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.

Appendix B



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (7)

Application for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extension the boundary of its enclosure

[Rule – 18, sub-section (g)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extension the boundary of its enclosure that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
 situation of the building/ -----
 the boundary of its enclosure -----

Appendix B

(attached to the photographs for -----
east, wets, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (8)

Permit for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure

[Rule – 18, sub-section (h)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/ -----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.

Appendix B



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (9)

Application for carrying out the renovating and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, sub-section (i)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Law and stipulations for carrying out the renovation and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----

Appendix B

situation of the building/ -----

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (10)

**Permit for carrying out the renovating and maintenance work or the ancient monument
without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship
within the cultural heritage region**

[Rule – 18, sub-section (j)]

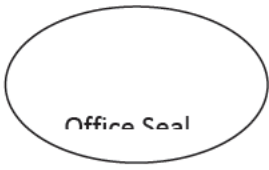
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for carrying out the renovation and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----
Name who issued the permit -----
Designation -----
Department -----

Form (11)

**Application for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region
[Rule – 18, sub-section (k)]**

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----Quarter/
Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/
State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----
(attached to the photographs for -----

Appendix B

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (12)

Permit for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, sub-section (I)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (13)

Application for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone

[Rule – 18, sub section (m)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, ----- --District, -----Region/ State.

1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
5. detail measurement of present -----

Appendix B

situation of the building/ -----

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (14)

Permit for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (n)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for Constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct / extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (15)

**Application for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or
extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same
within the cultural heritage region**

[Rule – 18, sub section (o)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior: permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Law and stipulations for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----
- Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----
Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct / extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----

Appendix B

- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----
(attached to the photographs for -----
east, wets, left, right) -----
- 6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----
- 7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----
- 8. duration for work (expected) -----
- 9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----
Name -----
NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (16)

Permit for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (p)]

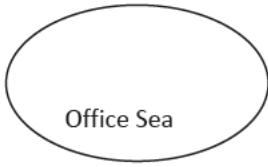
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region that exists in --
----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ---
----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 3/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Sagaing Region, Shwebo District, Wet Lett Township, Halin village area following with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – P - A.Z – P to A.Z – Q - A.Z – Q to A.Z – R - A.Z – R to A.Z – S - A.Z – S to A.Z – T	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.Z – T to A.Z – U - A.Z – U to A.Z – V - A.Z – V to A.Z – A 	
2.	<p>Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1E - MZ – 1E to MZ – 1F - MZ – 1F to MZ – 1G - MZ – 1G to MZ – 1H - MZ – 1H to MZ – 1 I - MZ – 1 I to MZ – 1 J - MZ – 1 J to MZ –1 K - MZ – 1K to MZ – 1L - MZ – 1L to MZ – 1M - MZ – 1M to MZ – 1N - MZ – 1N to MZ – 1O - MZ – 1O to MZ – 1P - MZ – 1P to MZ – 1Q - MZ – 1Q to MZ – 1R - MZ – 1R to MZ – 1S - MZ – 1S to MZ – 1T - MZ – 1T to MZ – 1U - MZ – 1U to MZ – 1V - MZ – 1V to MZ – 1W - MZ – 1W to MZ – 1X - MZ – 1X to MZ – 1A 	
	<p>Zone No (2)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2E - MZ – 2E to MZ – 2F - MZ – 2F to MZ – 2G - MZ – 2G to MZ – 2H - MZ – 2H to MZ – 2 A 	
	Zone No (3)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 4E - MZ – 4E to MZ – 4A 	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O 	

Appendix B

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- P.Z – O to P.Z – P- P.Z – P to P.Z – Q- P.Z – Q to P.Z – R- P.Z – R to P.Z – S- P.Z – S to P.Z – T- P.Z – T to P.Z – U- P.Z – U to P.Z – V- P.Z – V to P.Z – A	
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2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (256) of Ministry of Culture.

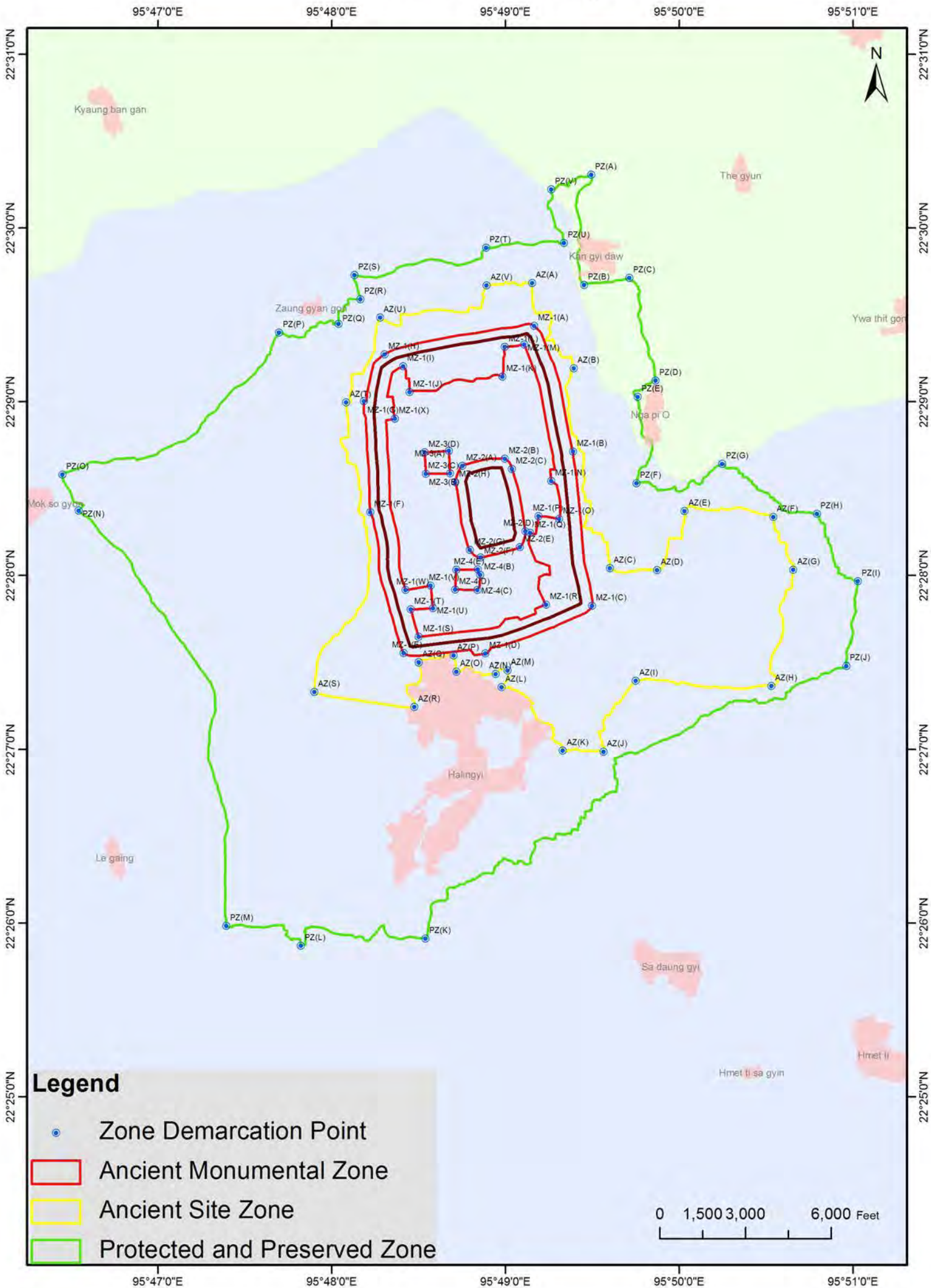
3. The notification No (1 / 2008) dated of 13.6.2008 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
Union Minister
Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (256)

Date - 17th January 2013

Halin Zone Map





Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 2/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Magwe Region, Taung Twin Gyi Township, Beikthano ancient village area with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – P - A.Z – P to A.Z – Q - A.Z – Q to A.Z – R - A.Z – R to A.Z – S - A.Z – S to A.Z – T	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.Z – T to A.Z – U - A.Z – U to A.Z – V - A.Z – V to A.Z – W - A.Z – W to A.Z – A 	
2.	Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1A 	
	Zone No (2)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2E - MZ – 2E to MZ – 2F - MZ – 2F to MZ – 2G - MZ – 2G to MZ – 2H - MZ – 2H to MZ – 2 I - MZ – 2 I to MZ – 2 J - MZ – 2 J to MZ – 2K - MZ – 2K to MZ – 2L - MZ – 2L to MZ – 2M - MZ – 2M to MZ – 2N - MZ – 2N to MZ – 2O - MZ – 2O to MZ – 2P - MZ – 2P to MZ – 2Q - MZ – 2Q to MZ – 2R - MZ – 2R to MZ – 2S - MZ – 2S to MZ – 2T - MZ – 2T to MZ – 2U - MZ – 2U to MZ – 2V - MZ – 2V to MZ – 2W 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2W to MZ – 2X - MZ – 2X to MZ – 2Y - MZ – 2Y to MZ – 2Z - MZ – 2Z to MZ – 2AA - MZ – 2AA to MZ – 2BB - MZ – 2BB to MZ – 2CC - MZ – 2CC to MZ – 2DD - MZ – 2DD to MZ – 2EE - MZ – 2EE to MZ – 2FF - MZ – 2FF to MZ – 2GG - MZ – 2GG to MZ – 2HH - MZ – 2HH to MZ – 2 I I - MZ – 2 I I to MZ – 2 J J - MZ – 2 J J to MZ – 2KK - MZ – 2KK to MZ – 2LL - MZ – 2LL to MZ – 2MM - MZ – 2MM to MZ – 2NN - MZ – 2NN to MZ – 2OO - MZ – 2OO to MZ – 2PP - MZ – 2PP to MZ – 2QQ - MZ – 2QQ to MZ – 2RR - MZ – 2RR to MZ – 2SS - MZ – 2SS to MZ – 2TT - MZ – 2TT to MZ – 2UU - MZ – 2UU to MZ – 2VV - MZ – 2VV to MZ – 2WW - MZ – 2WW to MZ – 2XX - MZ – 2XX to MZ – 2YY - MZ – 2YY to MZ – 2ZZ 	
	<p>Zone No (3)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3E - MZ – 3E to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (5)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 5A to MZ – 5B - MZ – 5B to MZ – 5C - MZ – 5C to MZ – 5D - MZ – 5D to MZ – 5E - MZ – 5E to MZ – 5F - MZ – 5F to MZ – 5G - MZ – 5G to MZ – 5H - MZ – 5H to MZ – 5 I - MZ – 5 I to MZ – 5 J - MZ – 5 J to MZ – 5K - MZ – 5K to MZ – 5L - MZ – 5L to MZ – 5M - MZ – 5M to MZ – 5A 	
	Zone No (6)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 6A to MZ – 6B - MZ – 6B to MZ – 6C - MZ – 6C to MZ – 6D - MZ – 6D to MZ – 6A 	
	Zone No (7)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 7A to MZ – 7B - MZ – 7B to MZ – 7C - MZ – 7C to MZ – 7D 	

		- MZ – 7D to MZ – 7A	
	Zone No (8)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 8A to MZ – 8B - MZ – 8B to MZ – 8C - MZ – 8C to MZ – 8D - MZ – 8D to MZ – 8A	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O - P.Z – O to P.Z – P - P.Z – P to P.Z – Q - P.Z – Q to P.Z – R - P.Z – R to P.Z – A	

2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (255) of Ministry of Culture.

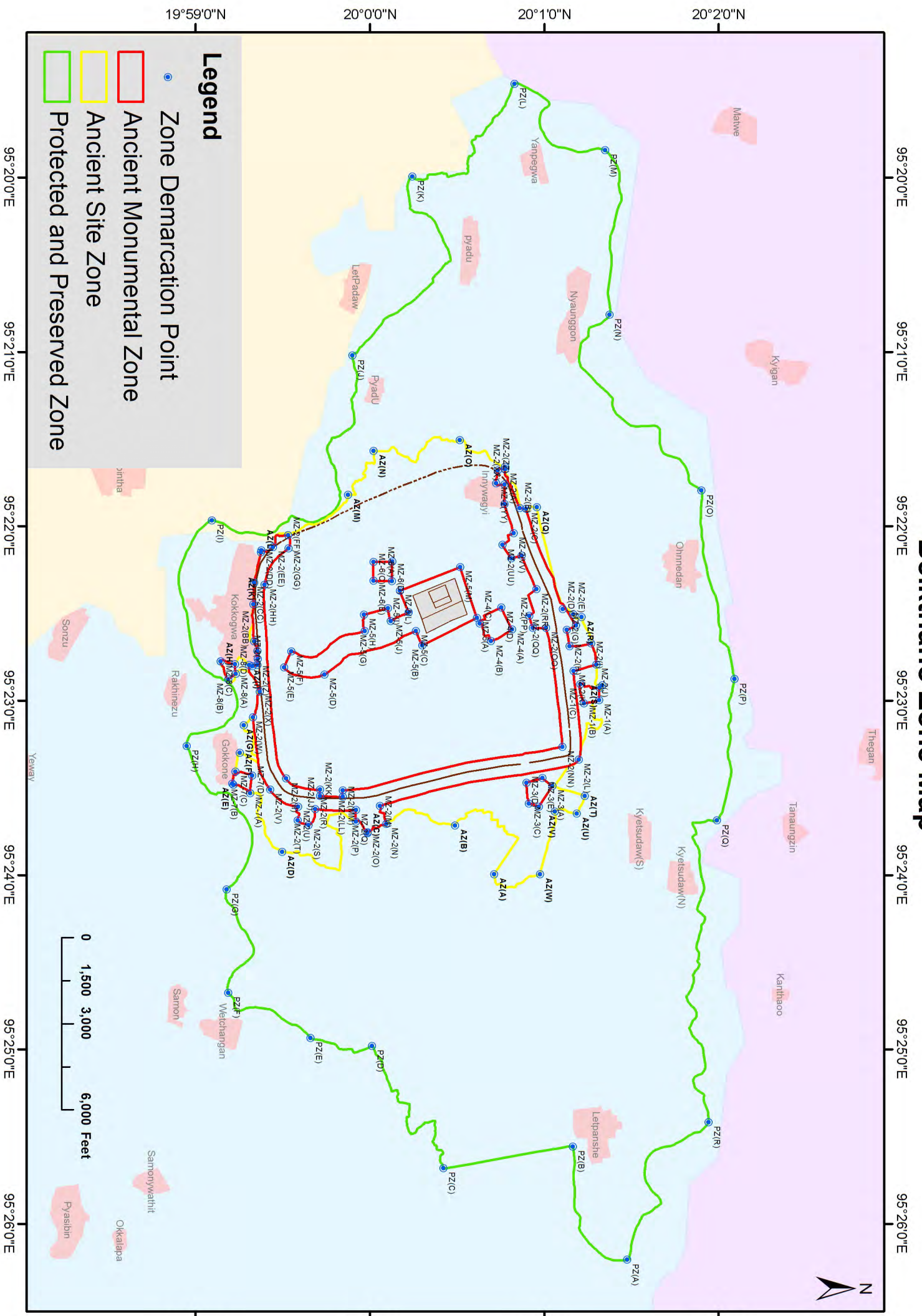
3. The notification No (1 / 2012) dated of 29.5.2012 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
Union Minister
Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (255)

Date - 17th January 2013

Beikthano Zone Map





Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 1/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Bago Region, Pyay Township, Sri Ksetra ancient city area with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – A	
2.	Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B	

Appendix B

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1E - MZ – 1E to MZ – 1F - MZ – 1F to MZ – 1A 	
	Zone No (2)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2A 	
	Zone No (3)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3E - MZ – 3E to MZ – 3F - MZ – 3F to MZ – 3G - MZ – 3G to MZ – 3H - MZ – 3H to MZ – 3I - MZ – 3I to MZ – 3J - MZ – 3J to MZ – 3K - MZ – 3K to MZ – 3L - MZ – 3L to MZ – 3M - MZ – 3M to MZ – 3N - MZ – 3N to MZ – 3O - MZ – 3O to MZ – 3P - MZ – 3P to MZ – 3Q - MZ – 3Qto MZ – 3R - MZ – 3R to MZ – 3S - MZ – 3S to MZ – 3T - MZ – 3T to MZ – 3U - MZ – 3U to MZ – 3A 	

	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (5)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 5A to MZ – 5B - MZ – 5B to MZ – 5C - MZ – 5C to MZ – 5D - MZ – 5D to MZ – 5E - MZ – 5E to MZ – 5F - MZ – 5F to MZ – 5A 	
	Zone No (6)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 6A to MZ – 6B - MZ – 6B to MZ – 6C - MZ – 6C to MZ – 6D - MZ – 6D to MZ – 6E - MZ – 6E to MZ – 6F - MZ – 6F to MZ – 6G - MZ – 6G to MZ – 6H - MZ – 6H to MZ – 6 I - MZ – 6 I to MZ – 6 J - MZ – 6 J to MZ – 6A 	
	Zone No (7)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 7A to MZ – 7B - MZ – 7B to MZ – 7C - MZ – 7C to MZ – 7D - MZ – 7D to MZ – 7E - MZ – 7E to MZ – 7F - MZ – 7F to MZ – 7G 	

		- MZ – 7G to MZ – 6A	
	Zone No (8)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 8A to MZ – 8B - MZ – 8B to MZ – 8C - MZ – 8C to MZ – 8D - MZ – 8D to MZ – 8E - MZ – 8E to MZ – 8A	
	Zone No (9)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 9A to MZ – 9B - MZ – 9B to MZ – 9C - MZ – 9C to MZ – 9D - MZ – 9D to MZ – 9E - MZ – 9E to MZ – 9F - MZ – 9F to MZ – 7A	
	Zone No (10)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 10A to MZ – 10B - MZ – 10B to MZ – 10C - MZ – 10C to MZ – 10D - MZ – 10D to MZ – 10E - MZ – 10E to MZ – 10A	
	Zone No (11)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 11A to MZ – 11B - MZ – 11B to MZ – 11C - MZ – 11C to MZ – 11D - MZ – 11D to MZ – 11E - MZ – 11E to MZ – 11F - MZ – 11F to MZ – 11G - MZ – 11G to MZ – 11A	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O - P.Z – O to P.Z – A 	
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2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (254) of Ministry of Culture.

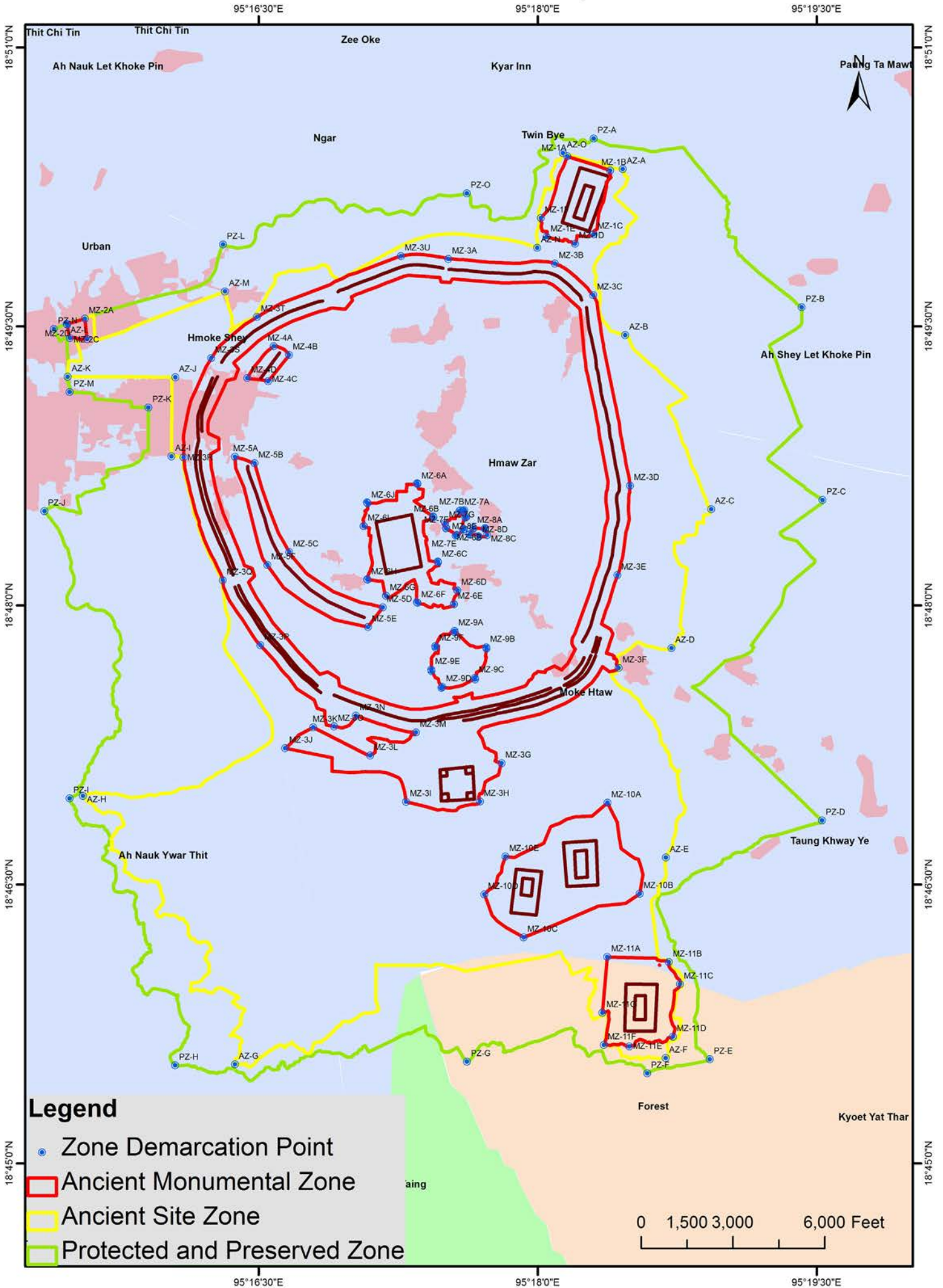
3. The notification No (1 / 2012) dated of 29.5.2012 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
 Union Minister
 Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (254)

Date - 17th January 2013

Sri Ksetra Zone Map



Legend

- Zone Demarcation Point
- Ancient Monumental Zone
- Ancient Site Zone
- Protected and Preserved Zone

0 1,500 3,000 6,000 Feet

Appendix C

Approval and Endorsement of the Property Management Plan

Appendix C Approval and Endorsement of the Property Management Plan



The Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Culture
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Office of the Director General


Notification No. 2 / 2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 7th Waxing of Pyatho, 1374 ME

(18 January 2013)

Approval and Endorsement of the Management Plan for Pyu Ancient Cities

The Management Plan for Pyu Ancient Cities; Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra has been approved and endorsed by the Ministry of Culture.



Kyaw Oo Lwin
Director General

Letter No-155/5/20-a

Date: 18 January 2013

**NOMINATION OF
PROPERTIES FOR
INSCRIPTION ON THE
WORLD HERITAGE LIST** **PYU ANCIENT CITIES:**
HALIN, BEIKTHANO, SRI KSETRA

Volume III : ANNEX

Pyu Ancient Cities:

Halin
Beikthano
Sri Ksetra

Content

Summary Table of the Annexes

Annex I	Maps and Plans of Property
Annex II	Inventory of site components, keyed onto site maps
Annex III	Inventory of excavated artifacts with indication of current location of artifacts
Annex IV	Catalogue of Physical Attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities
Annex V	Curriculum, Number of persons Trained and Training Courses of Field School of Archaeology
Annex VI	Visitor Statistics
Annex VII	Inhabitant Statistics
Annex VIII	Laws and Zonning orders
	- Antiquities Act, 1957
	- Law Amending the Antiquities Act 1957, 1962
	- Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 1998
	- Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 2009
	- Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Rules (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 1/ 2011)
	- Notification (Zoning Order): Halin (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 3/2013)

- Notification (Zoning Order): Beikthano
(Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 2/ 2013)
- Notification (Zoning Order): Sri Ksetra
(Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 1/2013)

Annex IX Forming of the Committees

- Property Management Plan*
- Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM)
(Ministry of Culture, Notification No 1/ 2013) 18th January 2013
- TOR and Membership of Myanmar National Culture Central Committee
(Ministry of Culture, Notification No 30/2011, 20th August 2011)
- TOR and Membership of the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage
(Ministry of Culture, Notification No 6/2012, 13th August 2012)
- ND drafting team
- MP drafting team

**Annex X List of Publication of Department of Archaeology,
National Museum and Library**

Annex XI Staffing Charts for the property

Annex XII Glossary of Terms

* Printed sperately as Volume II

Annex List

Summary Table of the Annexes

Summary Table of The Annexes

Chapter reference in sequence	Chapter 7 cross reference	Annex No.	Content of annex	Format
1.e	7.a	I	Maps and plans of property	.pdf file
2.a		II	Inventory of site components, keyed onto site maps	.pdf file
2.b		III	Inventory of excavated artifacts with indication of current location of artifacts	.pdf file
3.1.b		IV	Catalogue of physical attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities	.pdf file
4.a		V	Curriculum, Number of Persons Trained, and Training courses of Field School of Archaeology	.pdf file
4.b(iv)		VI	Visitor statistics - Pilgrims - Tourists	.pdf file
4.b(v)		VII	Inhabitant statistics - Within property boundaries - Within buffer zones	.pdf file

Chapter reference in sequence	Chapter 7 cross reference	Annex No.	Content of annex	Format
5.b	7.b	VIII	<p>Laws and Zoning Orders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Antiquities Act, 1957 - the Law Amending the Antiquities Act 1957, 1962 - the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (The State Peace and Development Council Law No.9/1998) - the Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (The State Peace and Development Council Law No.1/2009) - the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Rules (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. 1/ 2011) - Notification (Zoning Order): Halin (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. , 3/2013) - Notification (Zoning Order): Beikthano (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. , 2/2013) - Notification (Zoning Order): Sri Ksetra (Ministry of Culture, Notification No. , 1/2013) 	.pdf file
5.e	7.b	IX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property Management Plan* - the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) (Ministry of Culture, Notification No 1/ 2013) 18th January 2013 -TOR and Membership of Myanmar National Culture Central Committee (Ministry of Culture, Notification No 30/2011, 20th August 2011) - TOR and Membership of the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage (Ministry of Culture, Notification No 6/2012, 13th August 2012) -ND drafting team -MP drafting team 	.pdf file

Chapter reference in sequence	Chapter 7 cross reference	Annex No.	Content of annex	Format
5.g		X	List of Publication of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	.pdf file
5.j		XI	Staffing Charts, Present and Future, for the Property	.pdf file
		XII	Glossary of terms	.pdf file

* printed sperately as Volume II

Annex I

Maps and Plans of Property

1.e (iii) List of maps and plans showing individual features (see digital and paper annex)

No.	Map Title	Chapter	File Name (jpg)
1	Location of Myanmar	ES*	Executive_sum_01.jpg
2	Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	ES	Executive_sum_02.jpg
3	Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities:Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra	ES	Executive_sum_03.jpg
4	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	1	BKch1_01.jpg
5	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	1	HLch1_01.jpg
6	Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	1	SKch1_01.jpg
7	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	1	BKch1_02.jpg
8	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	1	HLch1_02.jpg
9	Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	1	SKch1_02.jpg
10	Present State of Water Bodiesin Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	2	BKch2_01.jpg
11	Present State of Water Bodiesin Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	2	HLch2_01.jpg
12	Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_01.jpg
13	Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin	2	HLch2_02.jpg
14	Payama Pyu-taik, Northeast of City Wall:Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_02.jpg
15	City Walls and Gates: Sri Ksetra	2	SKch2_03.jpg
16	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	3	BKch3_01.jpg
17	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	3	HLch3_01.jpg
18	Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	3	SKch3_01.jpg
19	Payama Pyu-taik or Southern Pyu-taik with Round Pond	3	SKch3_02.jpg
20	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	4.a	BKch4a_01.jpg
21	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	4.a	HLch4a_01.jpg
22	Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.a	SKch4a_01.jpg
23	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient City: Beikthano	4.a	BKch4a_02.jpg
24	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient City: Halin	4.a	HLch4a_02.jpg
25	Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.a	SKch4a_02.jpg
26	Development Pressures inPyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_01.jpg
27	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	4.b	BKch4b_02.jpg
28	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village toPyuAncient Cities: Halin	4.b	HLch4b_02.jpg
29	Accessibility from the nearest Town/Village toPyu Ancient Cities: Sri ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_02.jpg
30	Ubran Encroachment near City Wall: Sri ksetra	4.b	SKch4b_03.jpg
31	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	5	BKch5_01.jpg
32	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	5	HLch5_01.jpg
33	Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	5	SKch5_01.jpg
34	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano	5	BKch5_02.jpg

35	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin	5	HLch5_02.jpg
36	Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra	5	SKch5_02.jpg
37	Legal Boundaries: Halin	5, MP**	HL_Legal_bnd.jpg
38	Legal Boundaries: Beikthano	5, MP	BK_Legal_bnd.jpg
39	Legal Boundaries: Sri Ksetra	5, MP	SK_Legal_bnd.jpg
40	Land Use: Halin	MP	HL_LU.jpg
41	Land Use: Beikthano	MP	BK_LU.jpg
42	Land Use: Sri Ksetra	MP	SK_LU.jpg
43	Zoning Plan: Beikthano	MP	BK_zoning_plan.jpg
44	Zoning Plan: Halin	MP	HL_zoning_plan.jpg
45	Zoning Plan: Sri Ksetra	MP	SK_zoning_plan.jpg
46	Settlement Zone (Innywagyi Village) in Nominated Property: Beikthano	MP	BK_Innywagyi_vil.jpg
47	Settlement Zone (Gyo Bin Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Gyobin_vil.jpg
48	Settlement Zone (Hmawzaywarma Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Hmawzaywarma_vil.jpg
49	Settlement Zone (Kalakan Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kalakan_vil.jpg
50	Settlement Zone (Kanbaungzu and Kinmungyon Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kanbaungzu_Kinmungyon_vil.jpg
51	Settlement Zone (Konyo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Konyo_vil.jpg
52	Settlement Zone (Kwaythegon Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kwaythegon_vil.jpg
53	Settlement Zone (Kyaunggon and Gwagan Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Kyaunggon_Gwagan_vil.jpg
54	Settlement Zone (Linywar group Villages) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Linywar_group_vil.jpg
55	Settlement Zone (Mokshe Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Mokshe_vil.jpg
56	Settlement Zone (PyayMyoThit Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_PyayMyoThit_vil.jpg
57	Settlement Zone (Myozo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Myozo_vil.jpg
58	Settlement Zone (Shwegyobin Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Shwegyobin_vil.jpg
59	Settlement Zone (Sinbyugan Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Sinbyugan_vil.jpg
60	Settlement Zone (Taunglongnyo Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK-Taunglongnyo_vil.jpg
61	Settlement Zone (Twinbye Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Twinbye_vil.jpg
62	Settlement Zone (Zayyet Village) in Nominated Property Area: Sri Ksetra Ancient City	MP	SK_Zayyet_vil.jpg

* Executive Summary

** Management Plan

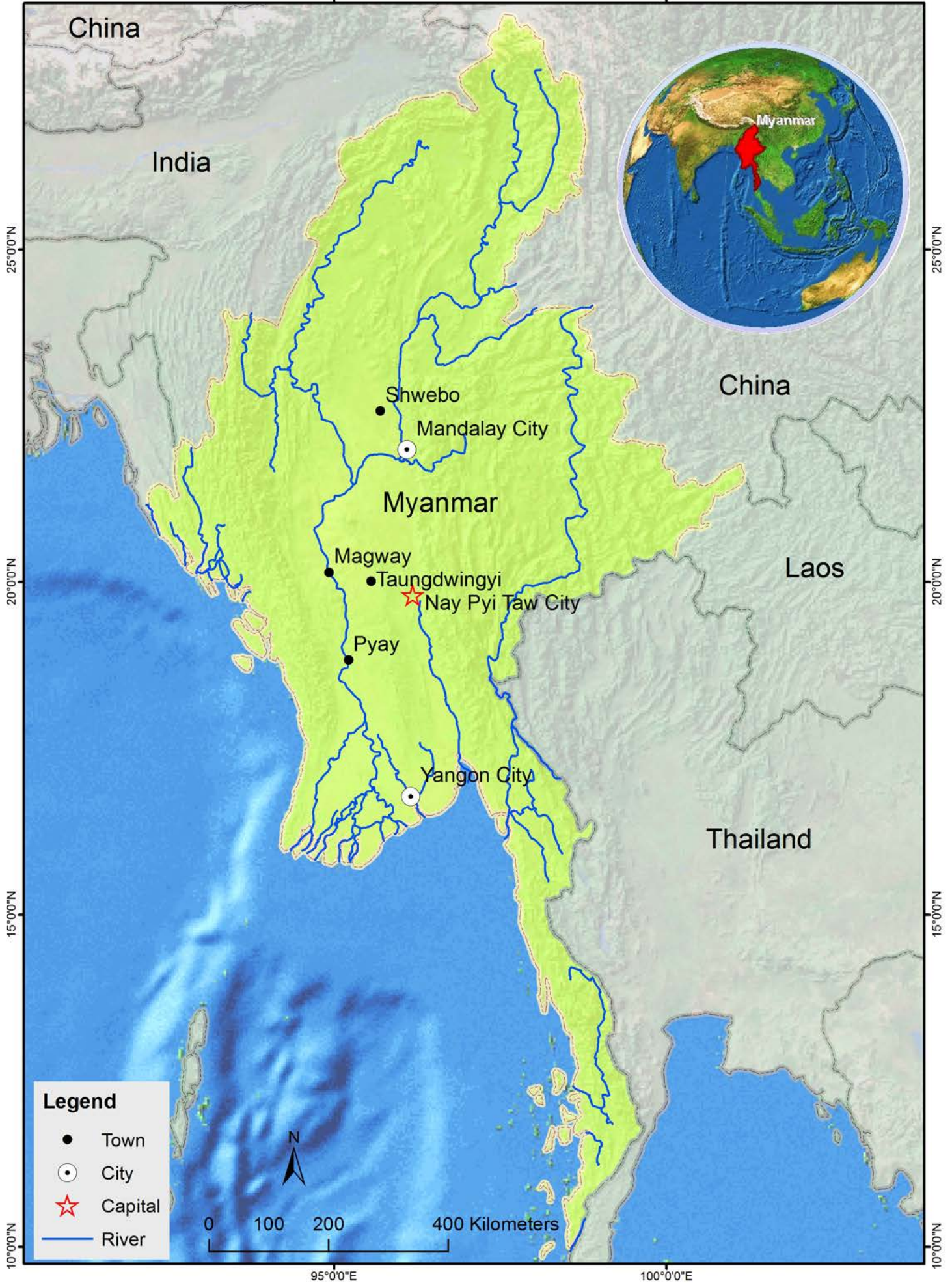
1.e (iii) List of maps and plans showing individual fea

No.	Map Title
-----	-----------

Location of Myanmar

95°0'0"E

100°0'0"E



China

India

China

Laos

Thailand

Myanmar

Shwebo

Mandalay City

Magway

Taungdwingyi

Nay Pyi Taw City

Pyay

Yangon City

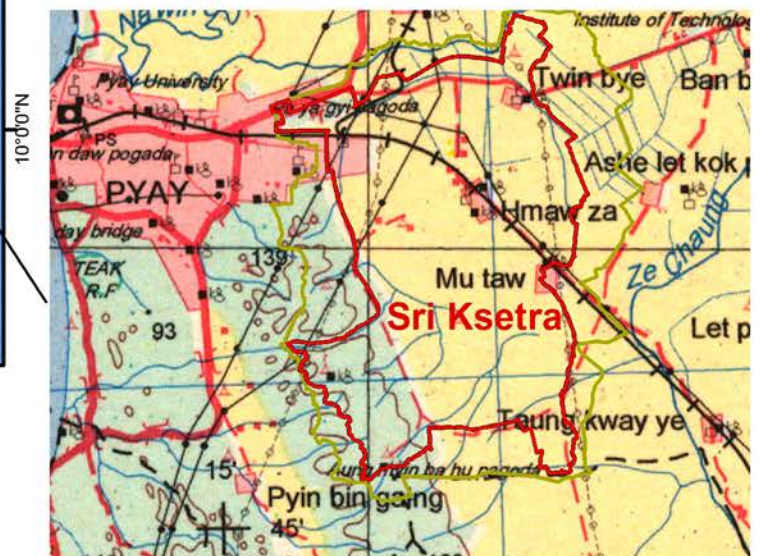
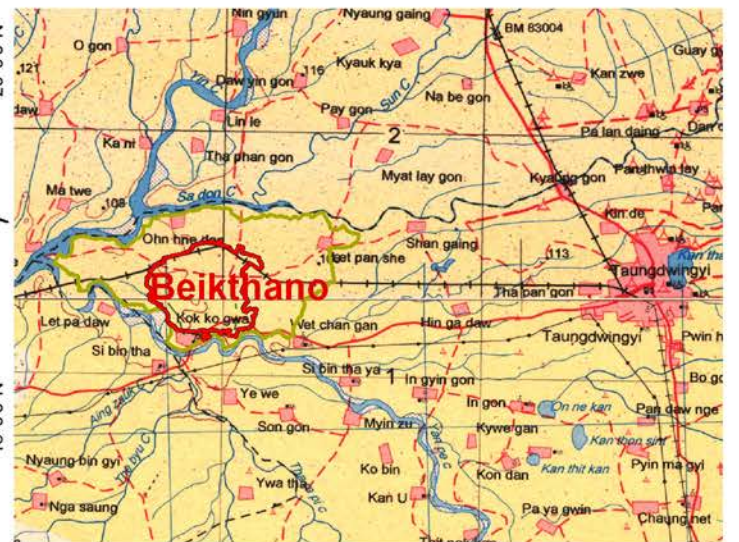
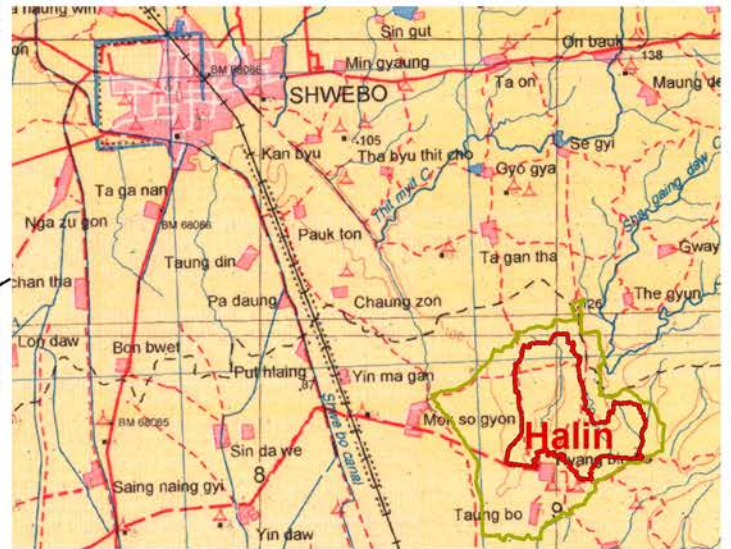
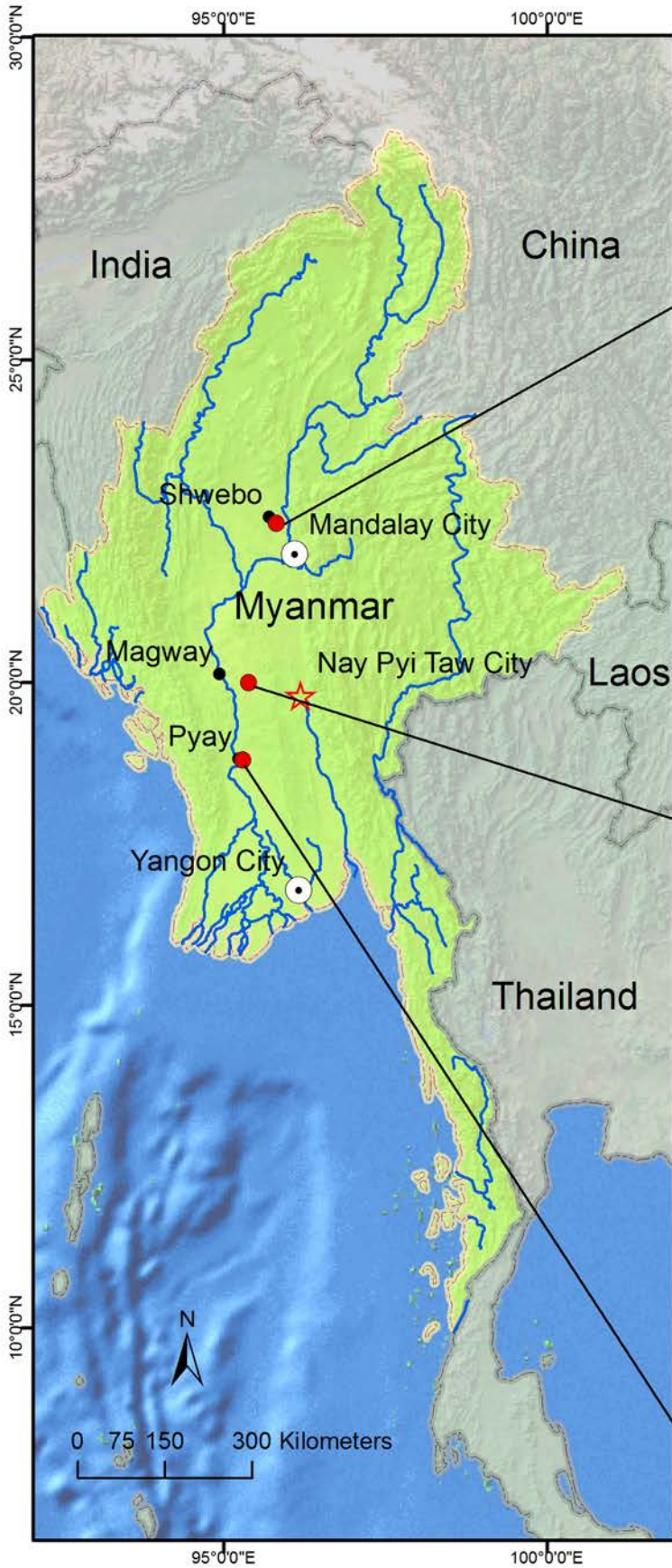
Legend

- Town
- City
- ★ Capital
- River



0 100 200 400 Kilometers

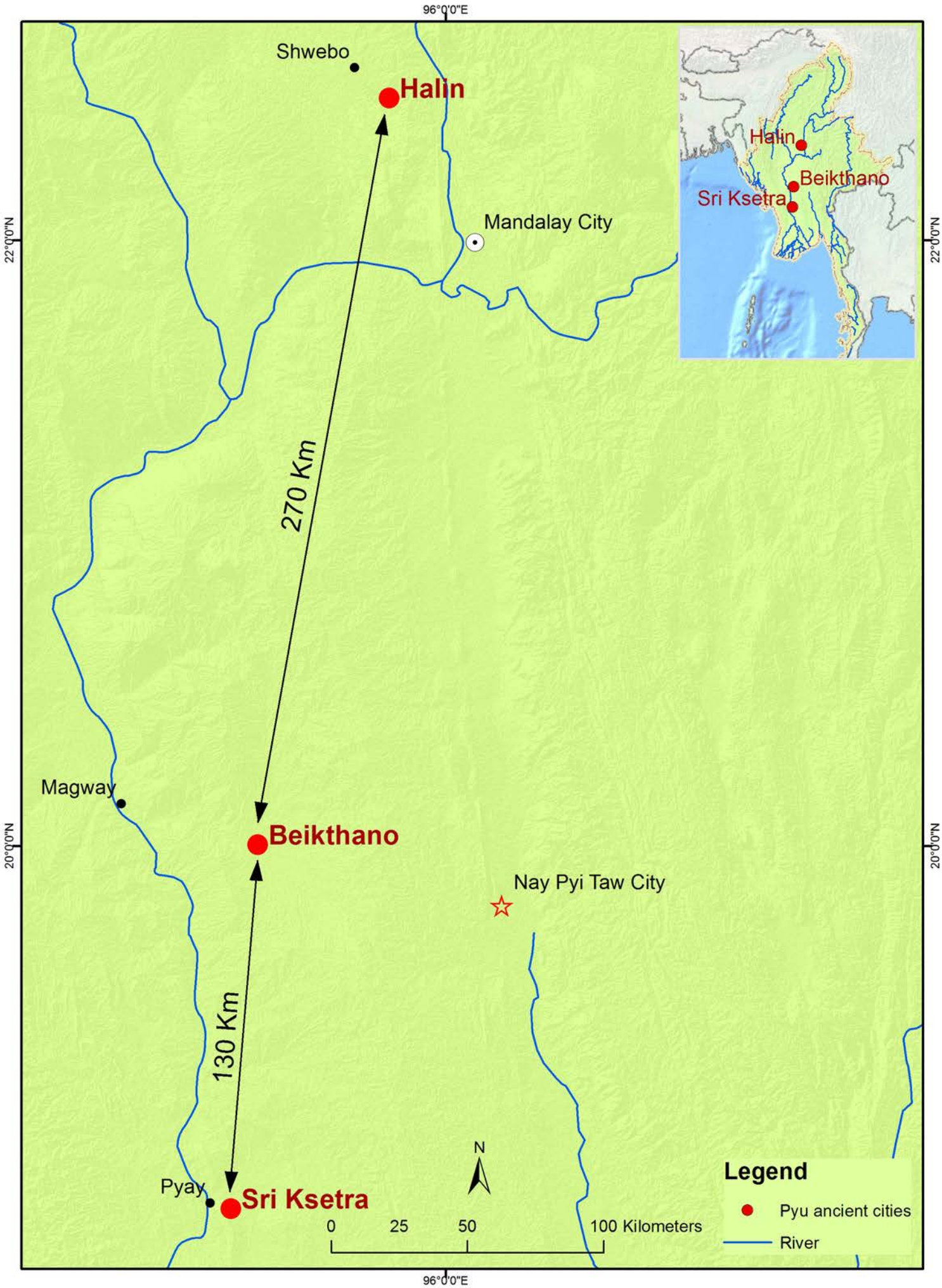
Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



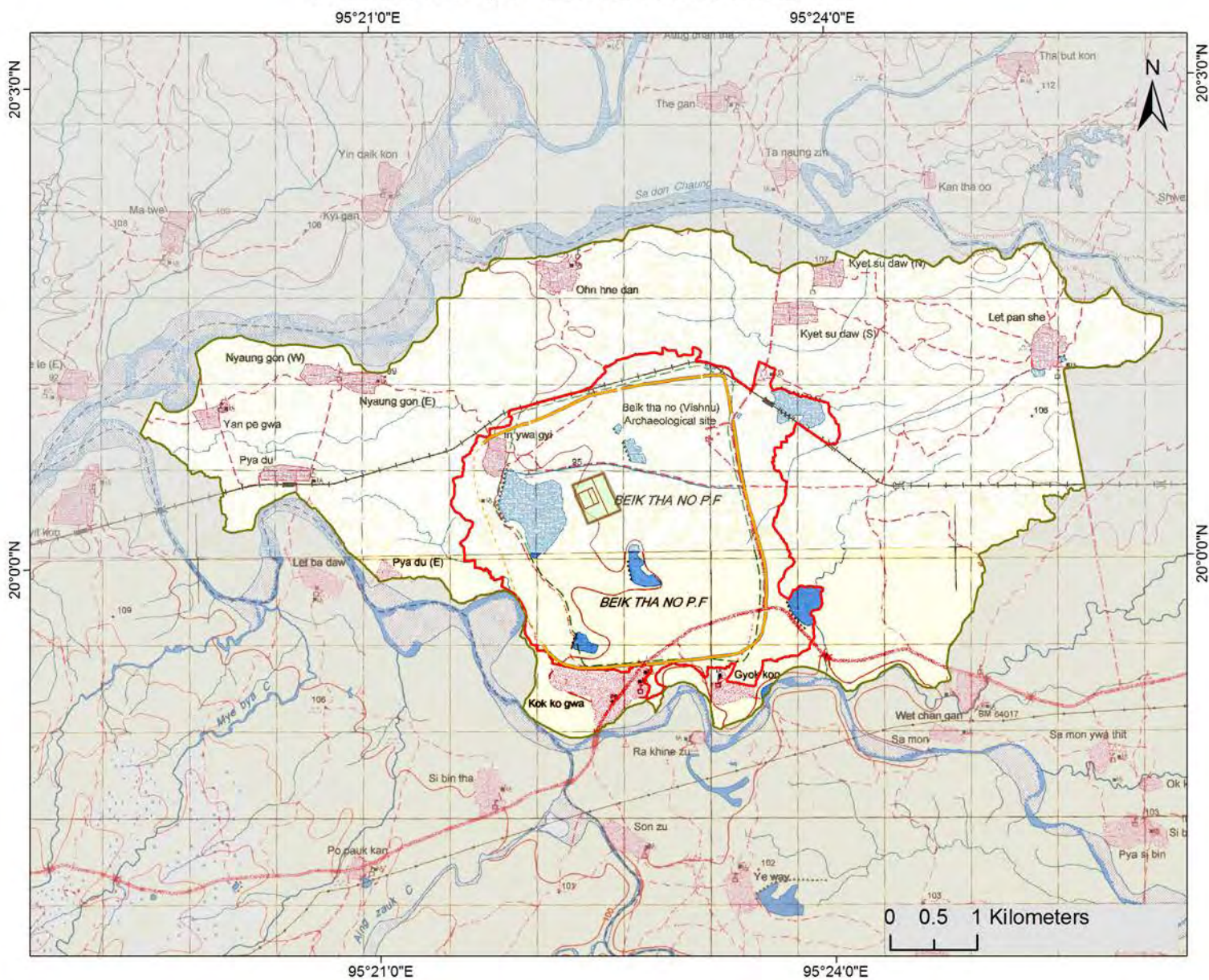
Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone





Location and Distance between each Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano, and Sri Ksetra



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano

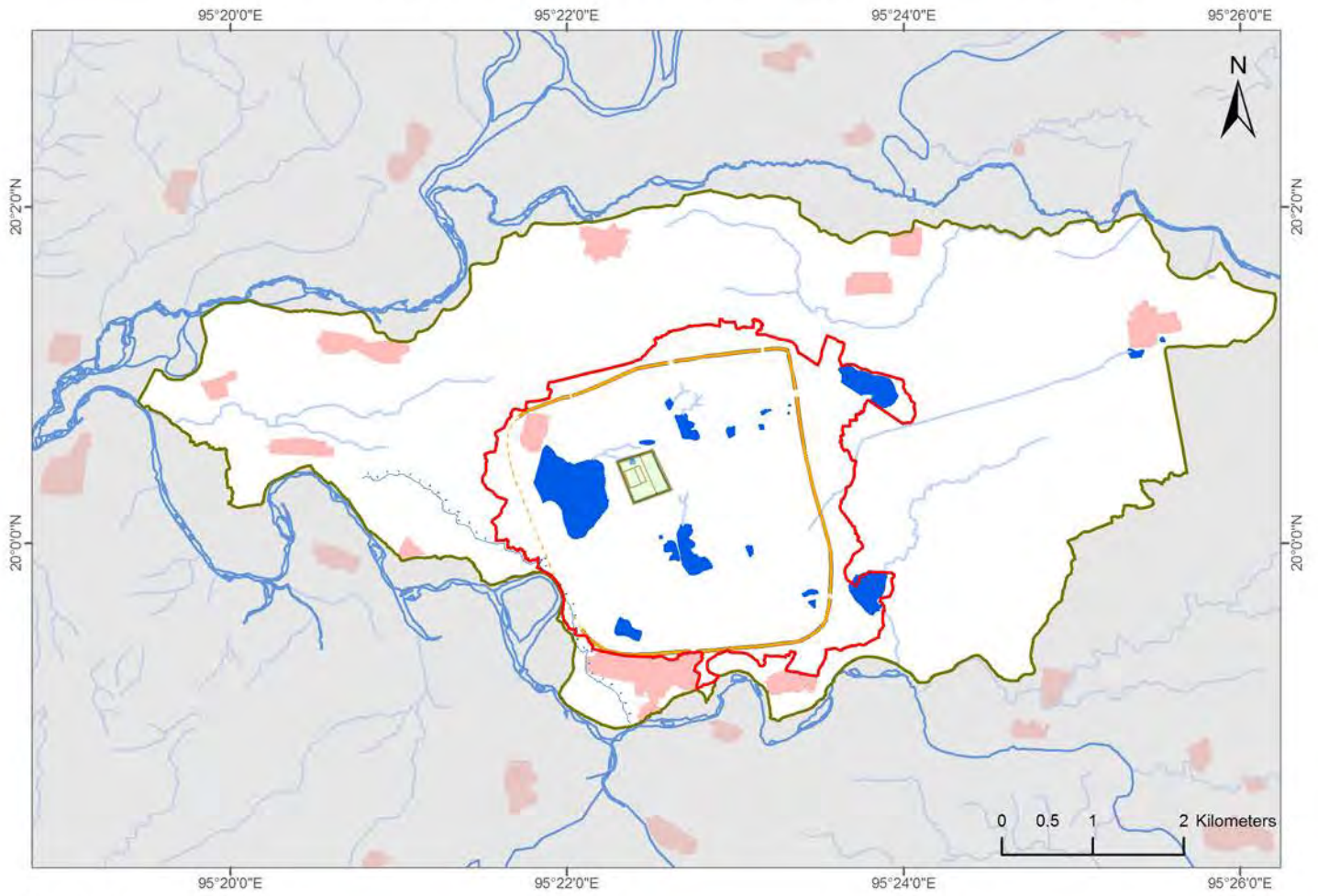


Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property (1,188 ha)
-  Buffer zone (2,879 ha)



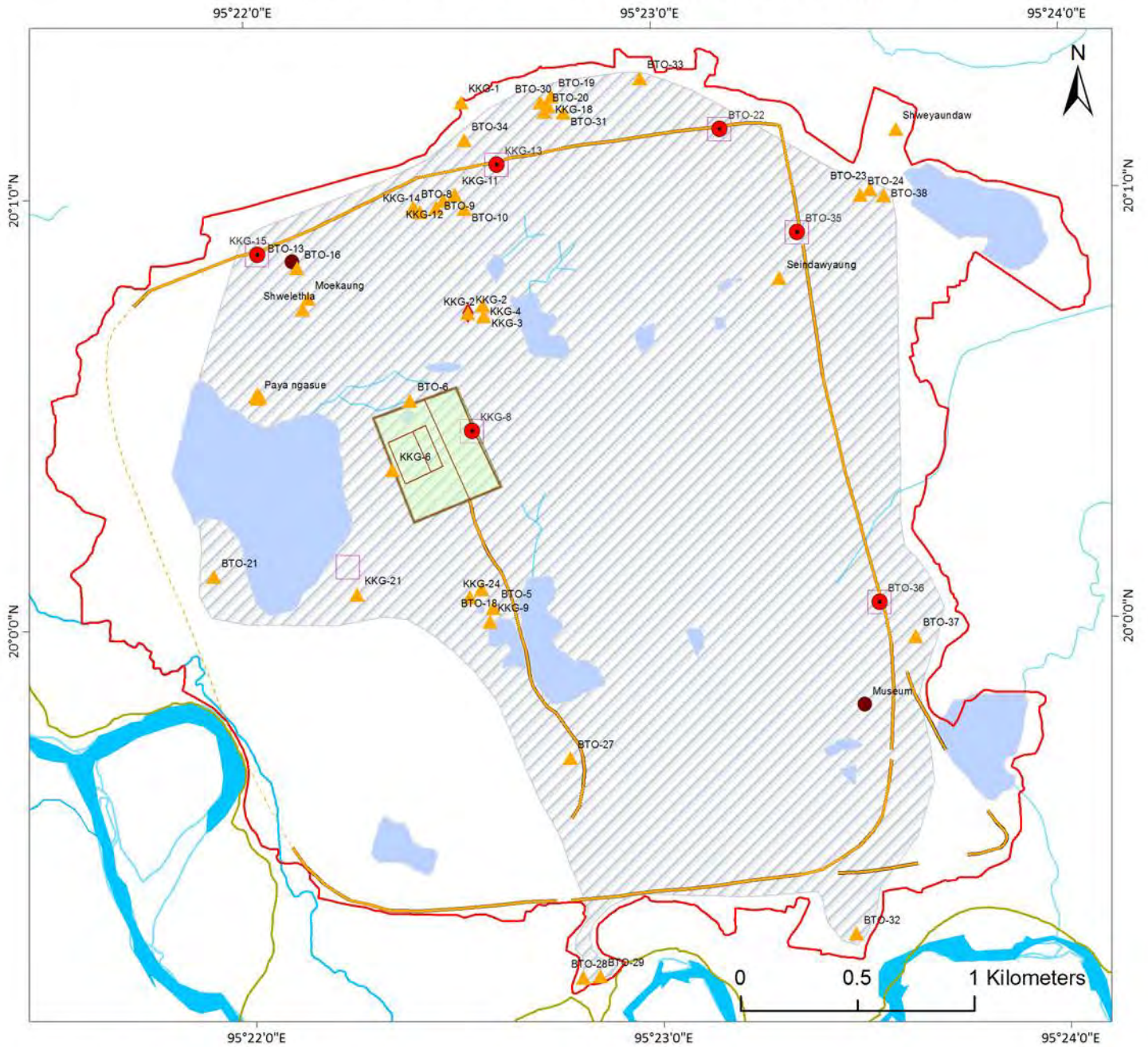
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Settlement area |
| City wall (un-excavated) | Palace-citadel |
| Irrigation canal | Nominated property |
| Seasonal stream | Buffer zone |
| Water body | |

Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

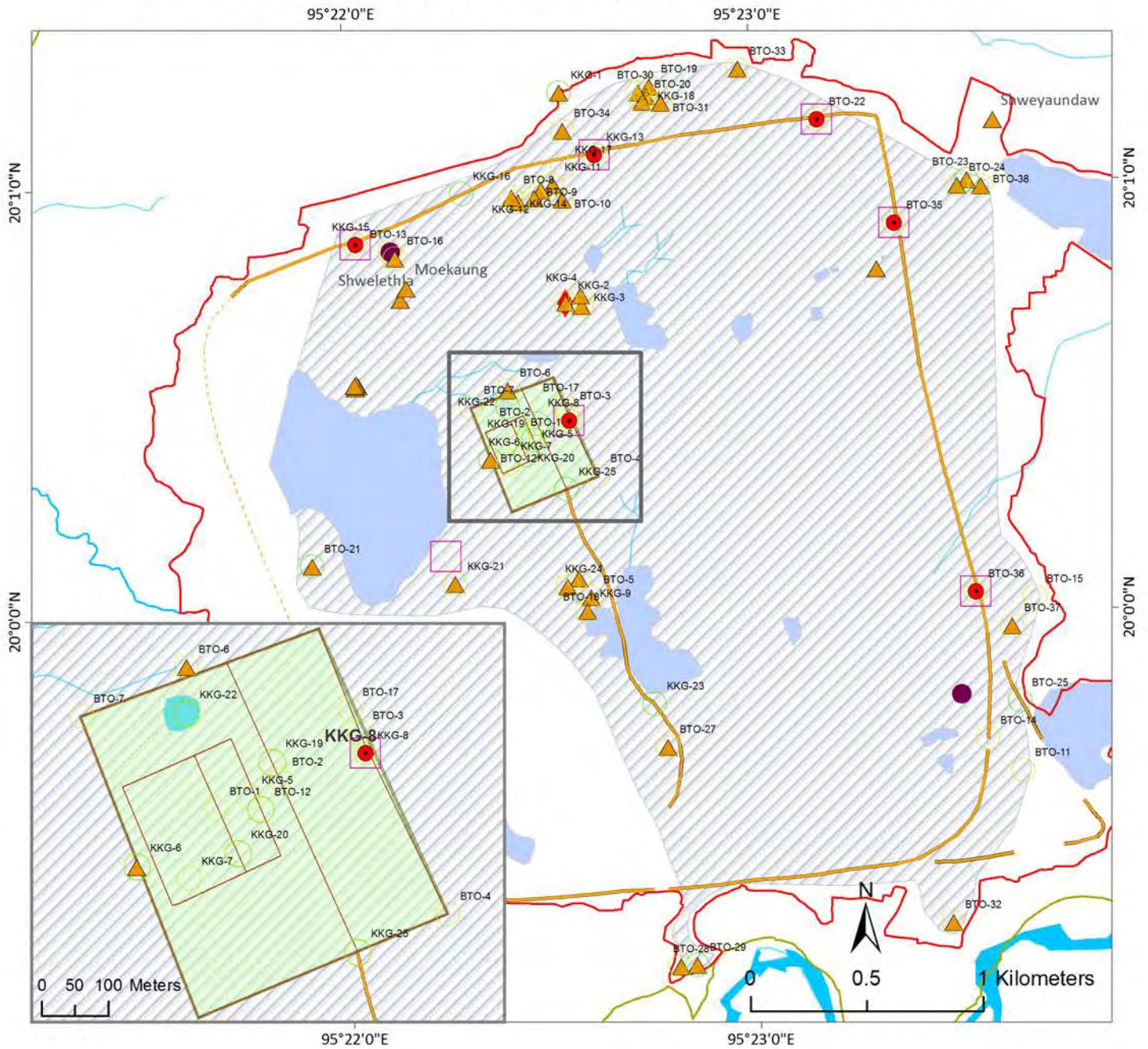
- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering



Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

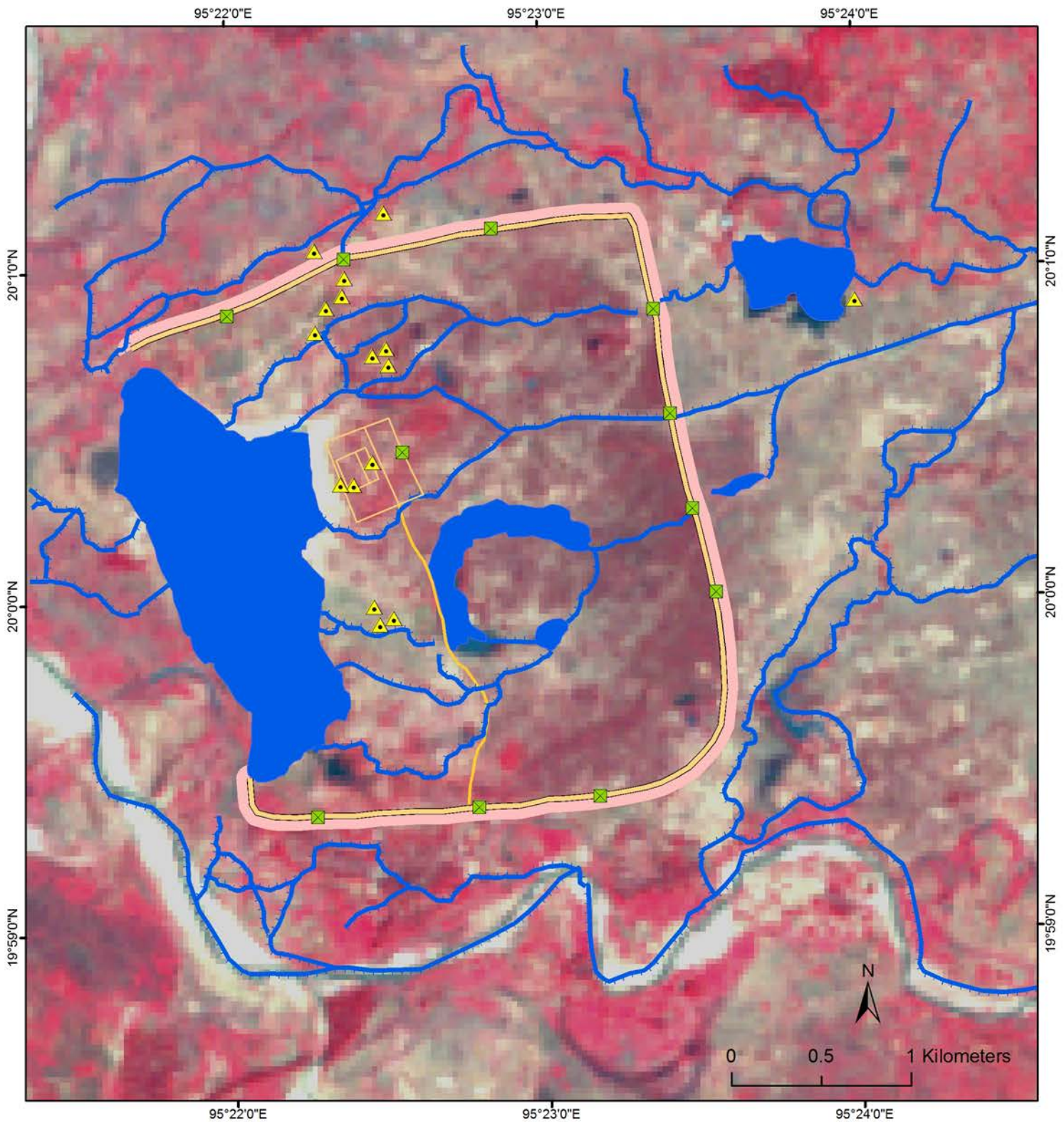
Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



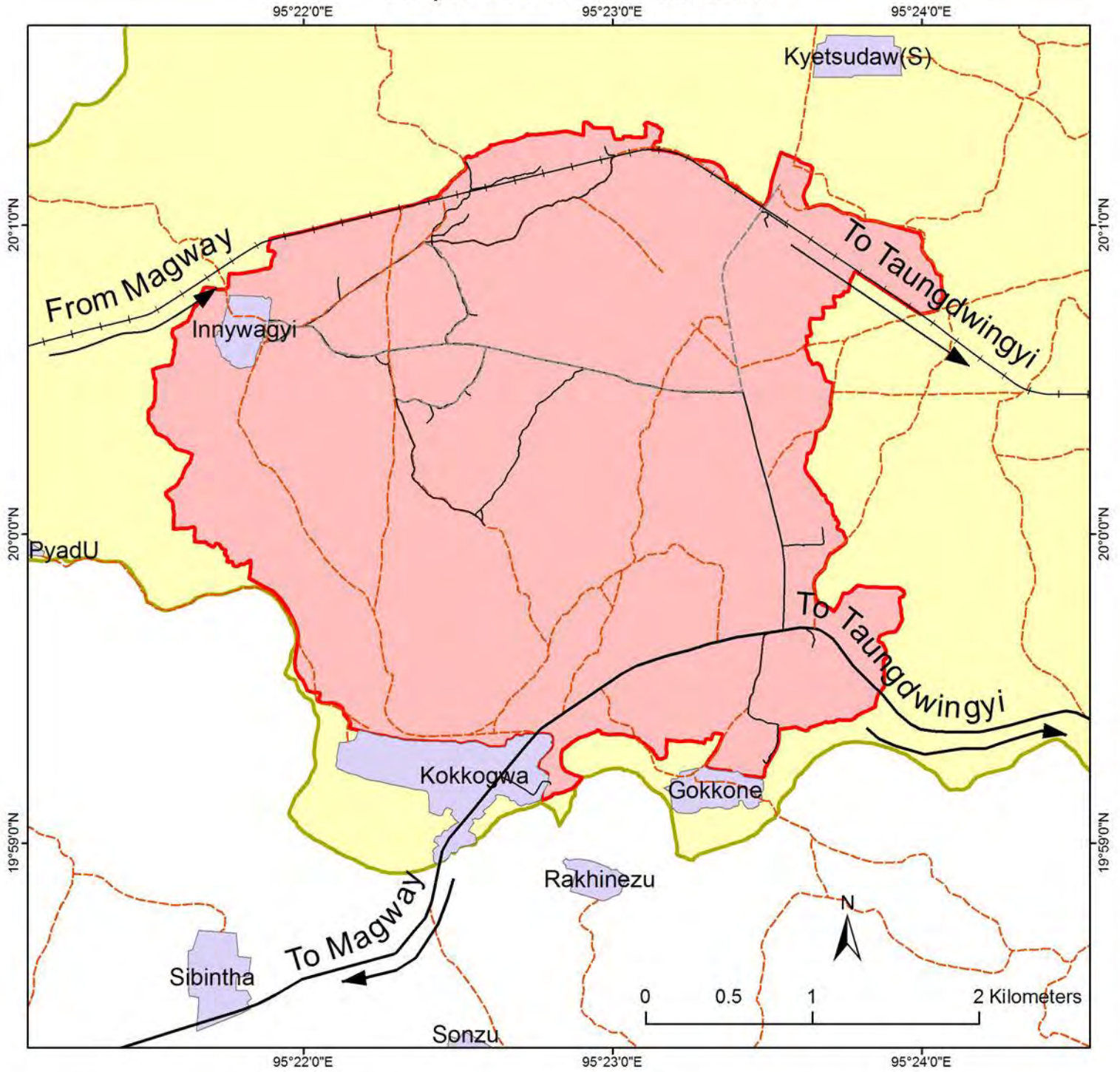
Legend

- ▲ Monuments
- Canals
- Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- Gateways
- Brick walls
- External burial mounds

Note:

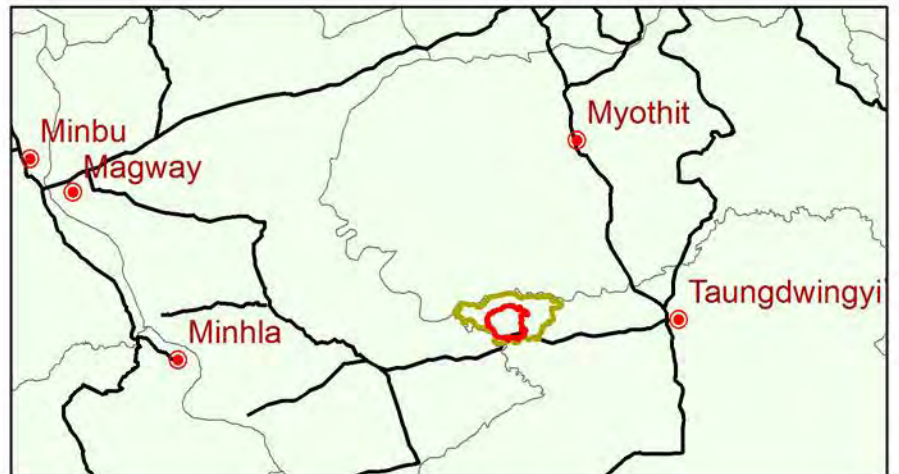
- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

Accessibility from the Nearest Town/ Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano

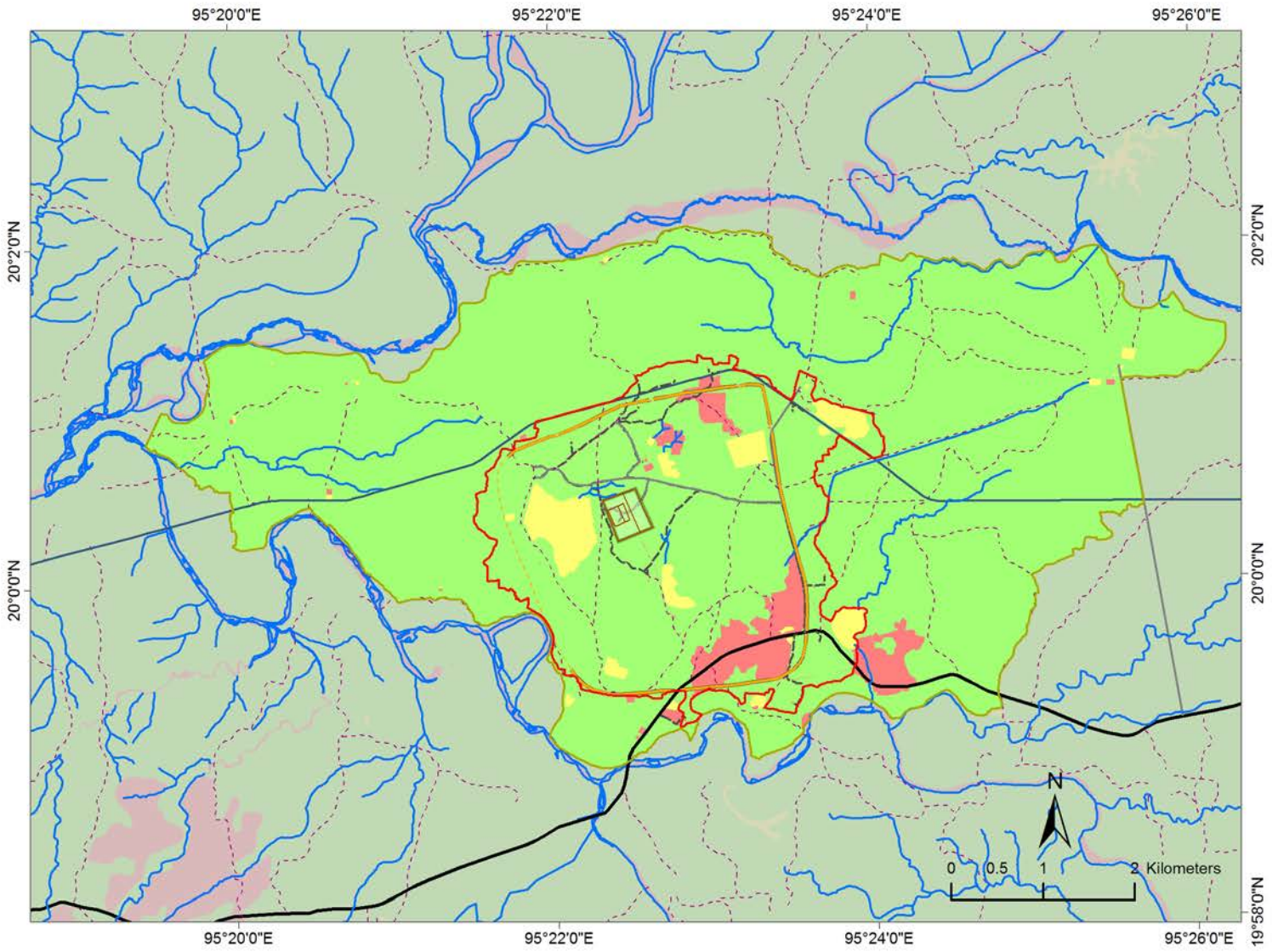


Legend

- Main road
- Site network road
- +— Railway
- - - Sub-road
- - - Cart track
- Settlement area
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone



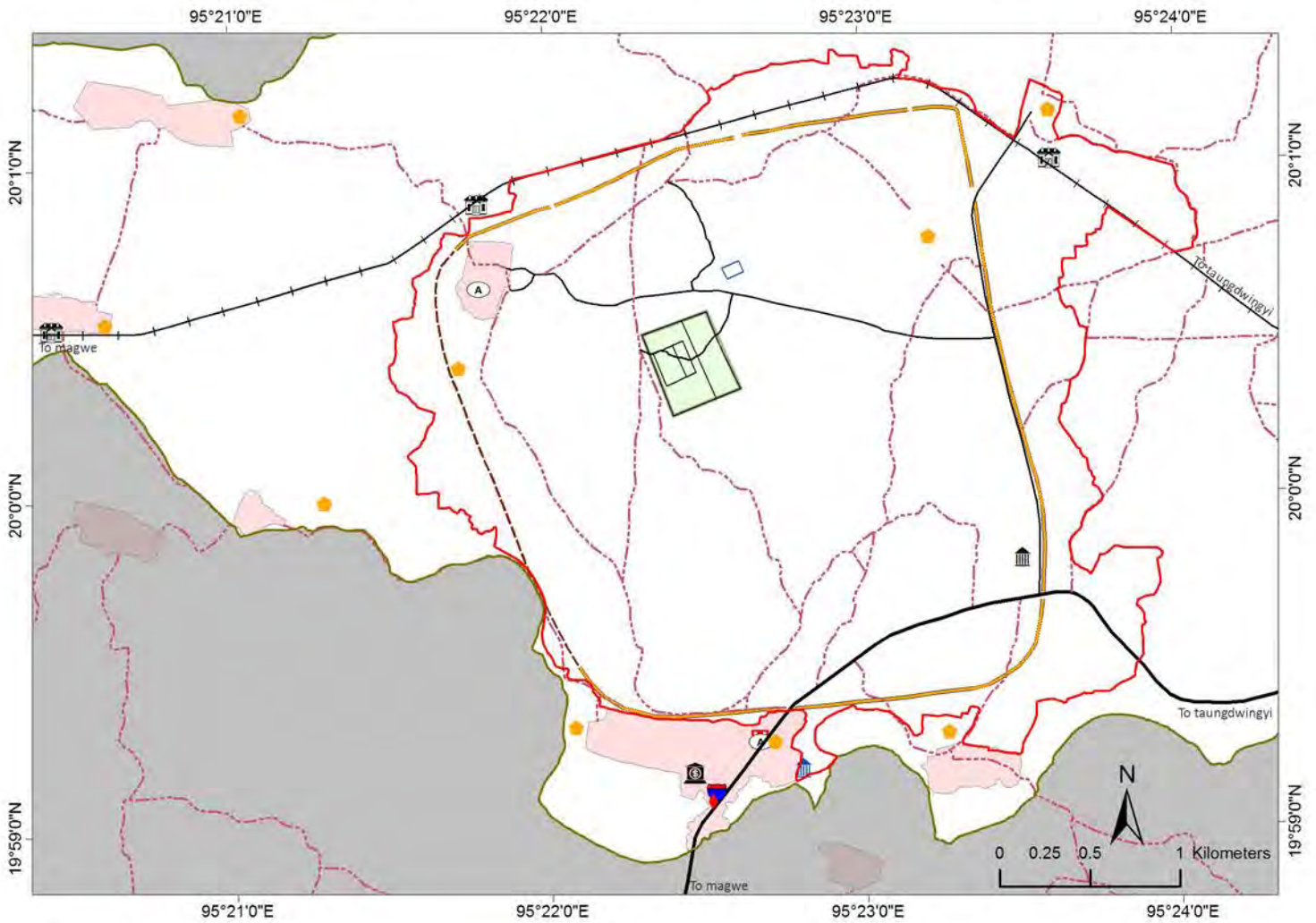
Land Ownership In Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Seasonal stream |  Private |
|  City wall |  Public: community |
|  Main road |  Public: government |
|  Sub-road |  Palace-citadel |
|  Railway |  Nominated property |
|  Cart track |  Buffer zone |
|  Site network road | |

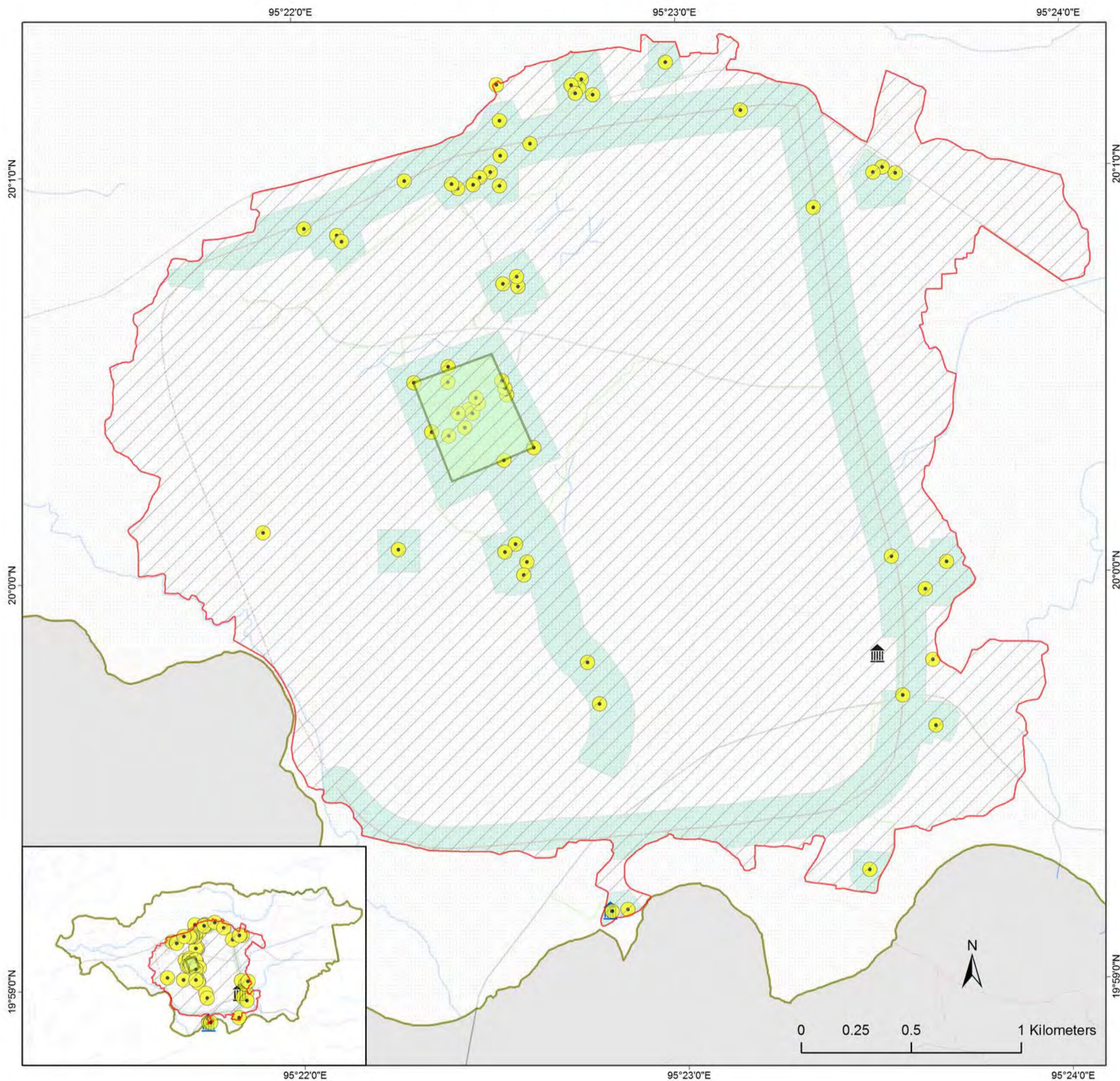
Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano



Legend

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Museum | Police outpost | Rest house |
| Site museum | Railway station | Settlement area |
| Village administrative office | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Rural health sub-center | Sub-road | Nominated property |
| Monastery | Railway | Buffer zone |
| Market | Cart track | |
| Service infrastructure | City wall | |

Legal Boundaries: Beikthano



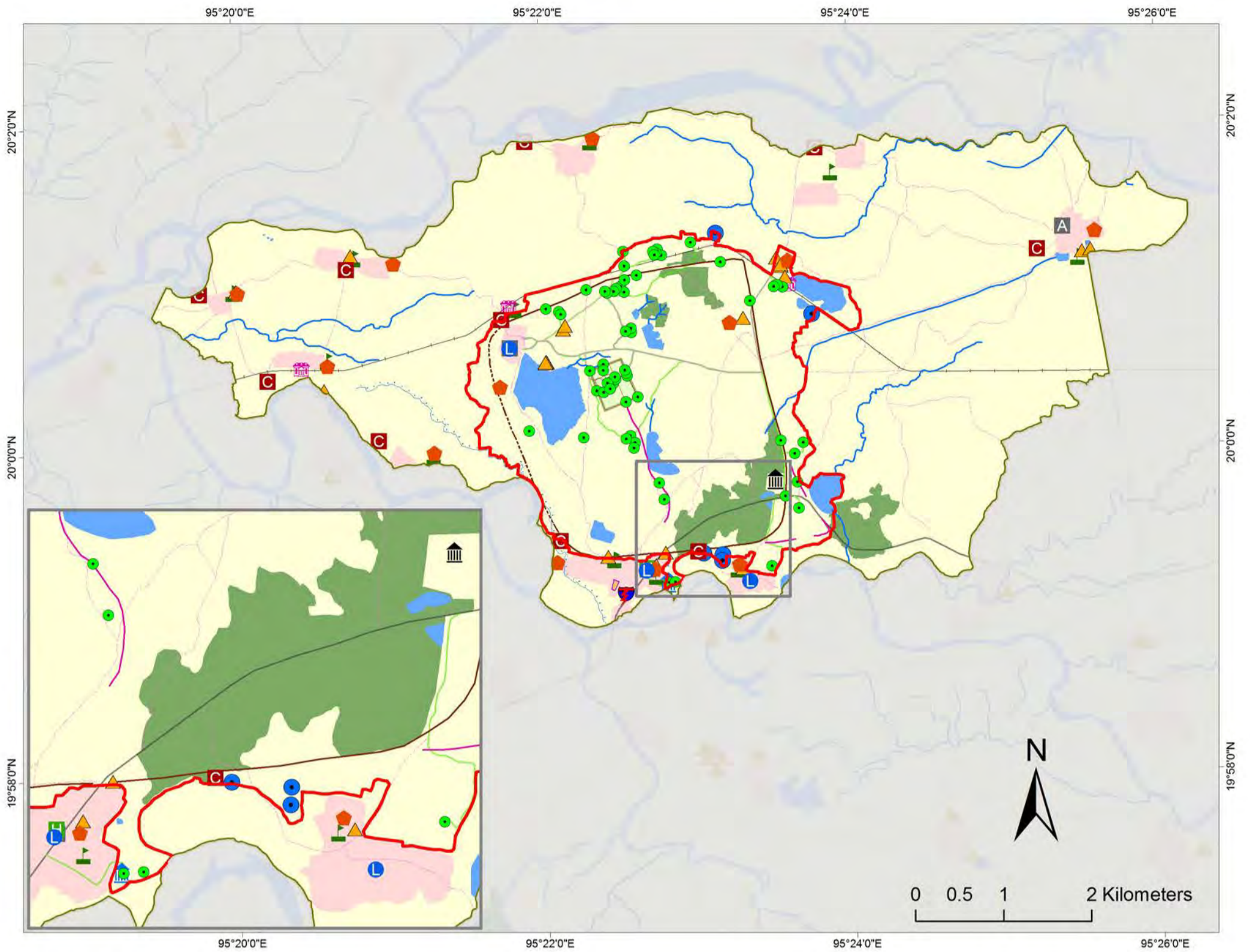
Legend

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Excavated site | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Museum | Railway | Ancient monumental zone* |
| Site museum | Site network road | Nominated property* |
| City wall | Sub-road | Buffer zone* |
| Cart track | Seasonal stream | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone.
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.

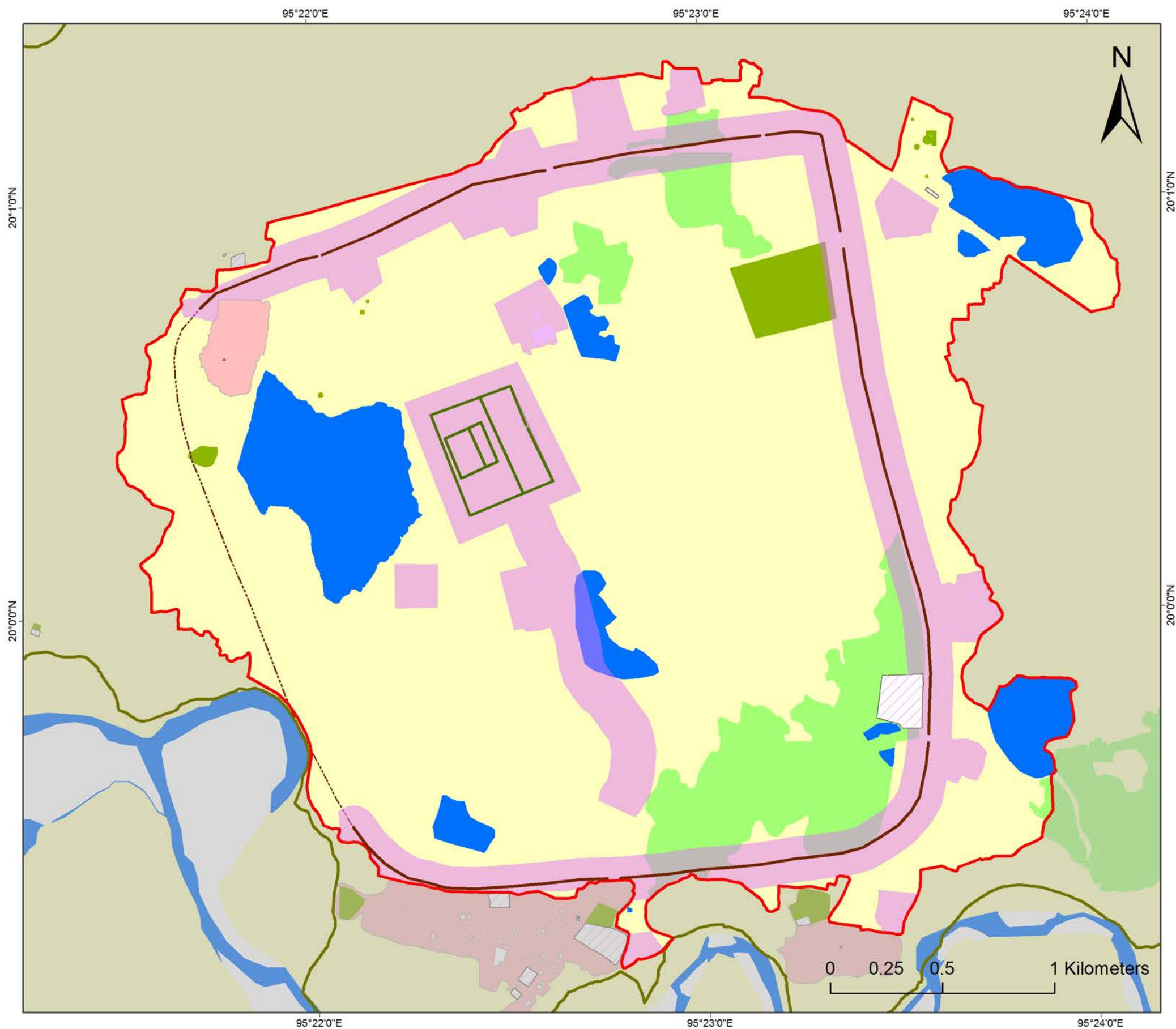
Land Use: Beikthano












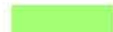

Legend

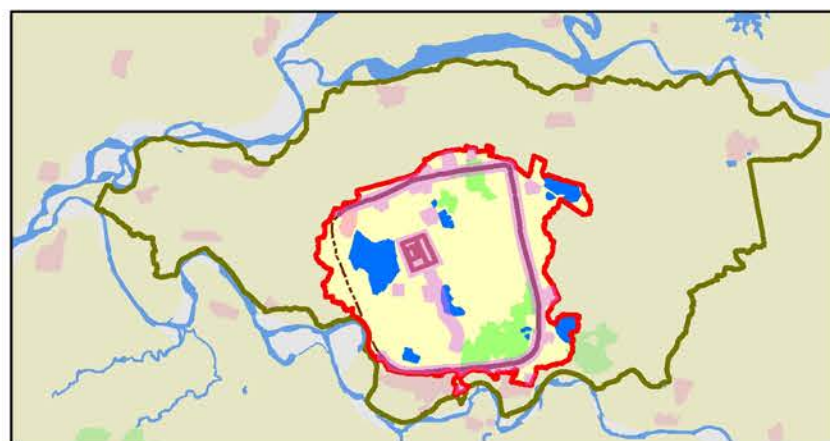
- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Excavated site | Rural health sub-center | Cart track | Agricultural land |
| Library | School | Main road | Water body |
| Modern cemetery | Site museum | Railway | Forest |
| Monastery | Mound | Site network road | Settlement area |
| Service infrastructure | Village administrative office | Sub-road | Sand bed |
| Museum | Brick bank | Palace-citadel | Broken ground |
| Pagoda | Channel | Market | Nominated property |
| Police outpost | City wall | | Buffer zone |
| Railway station | Seasonal stream | | |

Zoning Plan: Beikthano

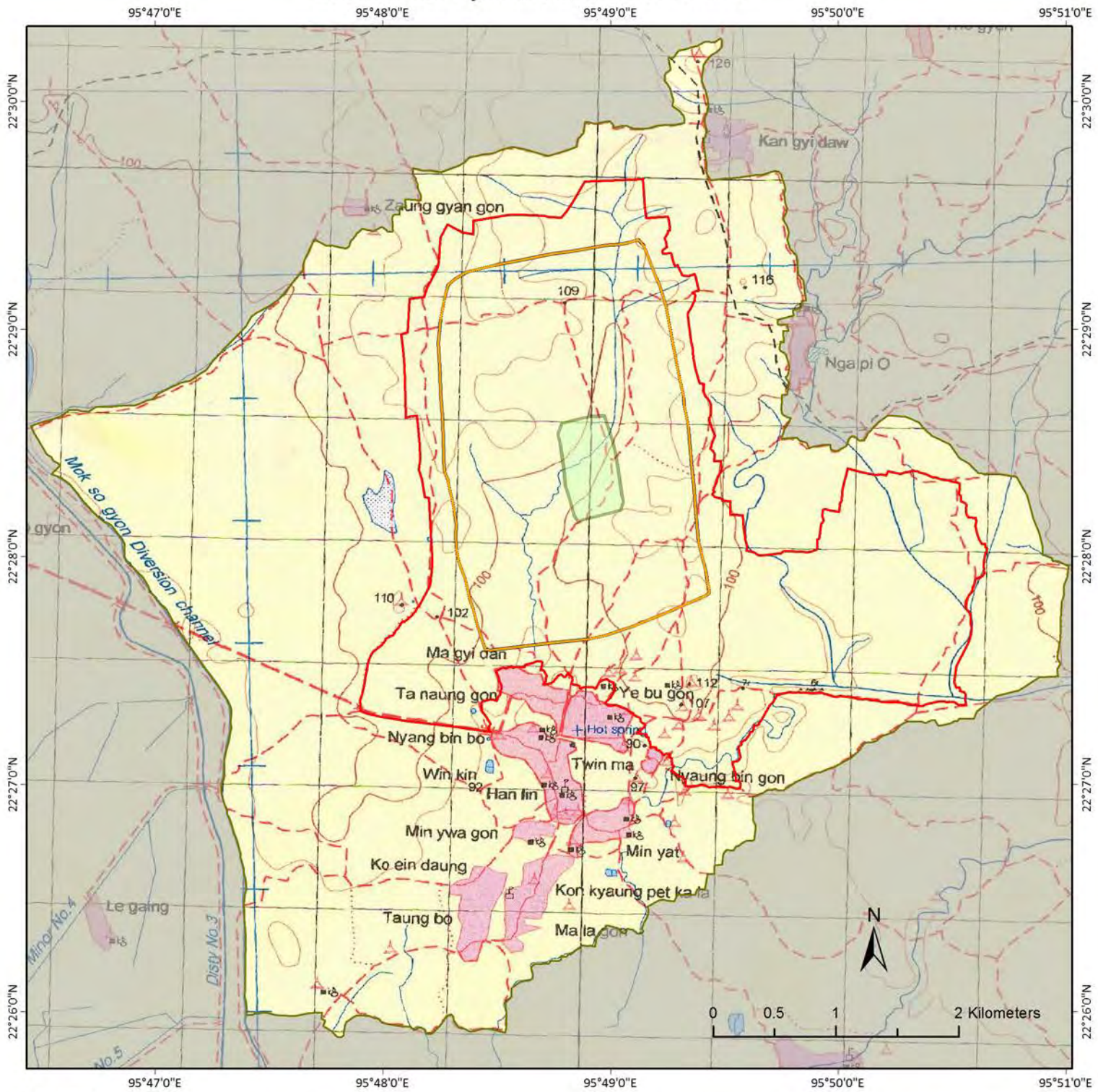


Legend





- | | |
|--|---|
|  City wall |  Palace-citadel |
|  Agricultural and open spaces zone |  Ancient monumental zone |
|  Institutional zone |  Nominated property |
|  Religious zone |  Buffer zone |
|  Settlements zone | |
|  Forest | |
|  Water body | |



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

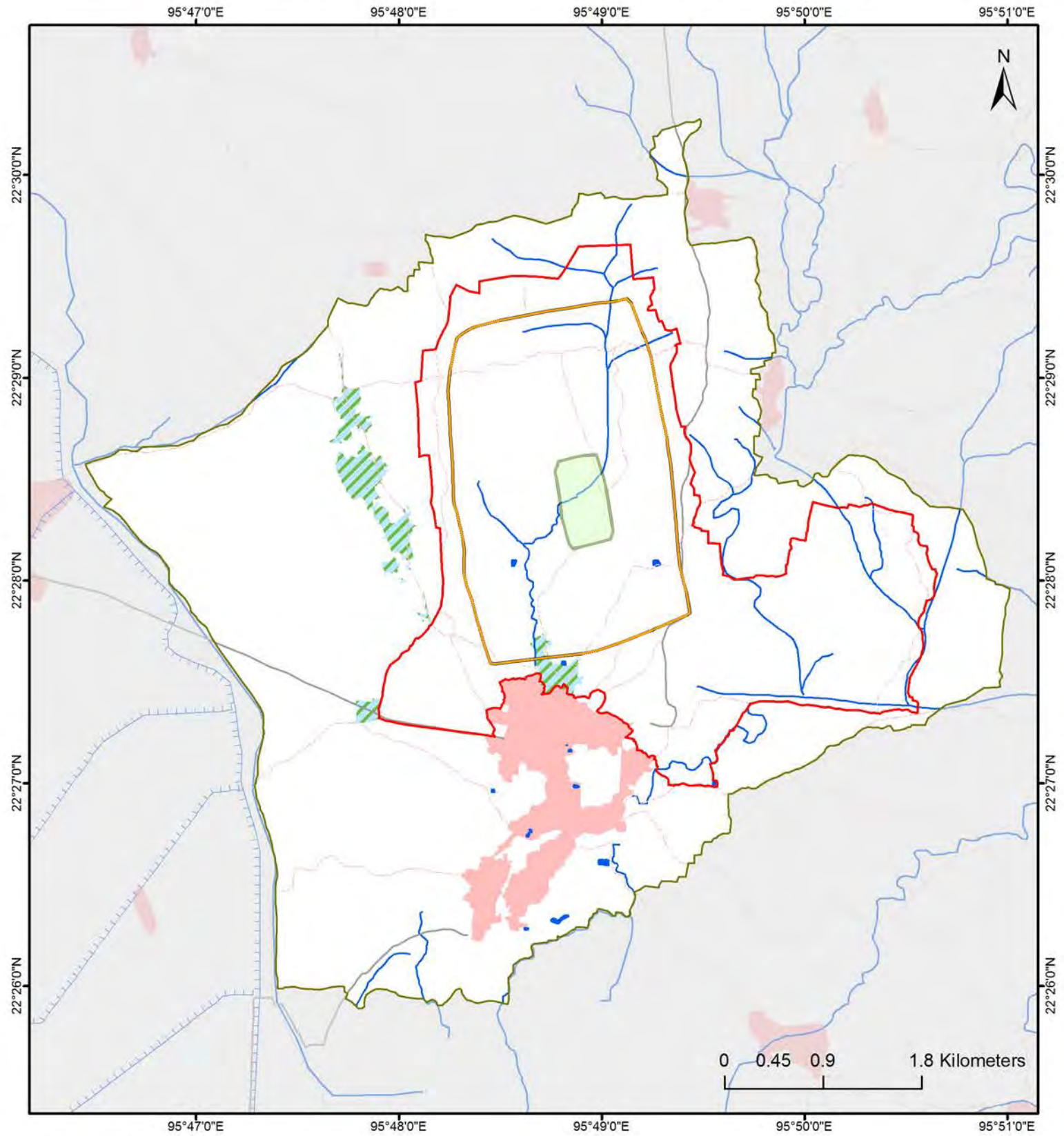


Legend

-  City wall
-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property (1,243 ha)
-  Buffer zone (2,198 ha)



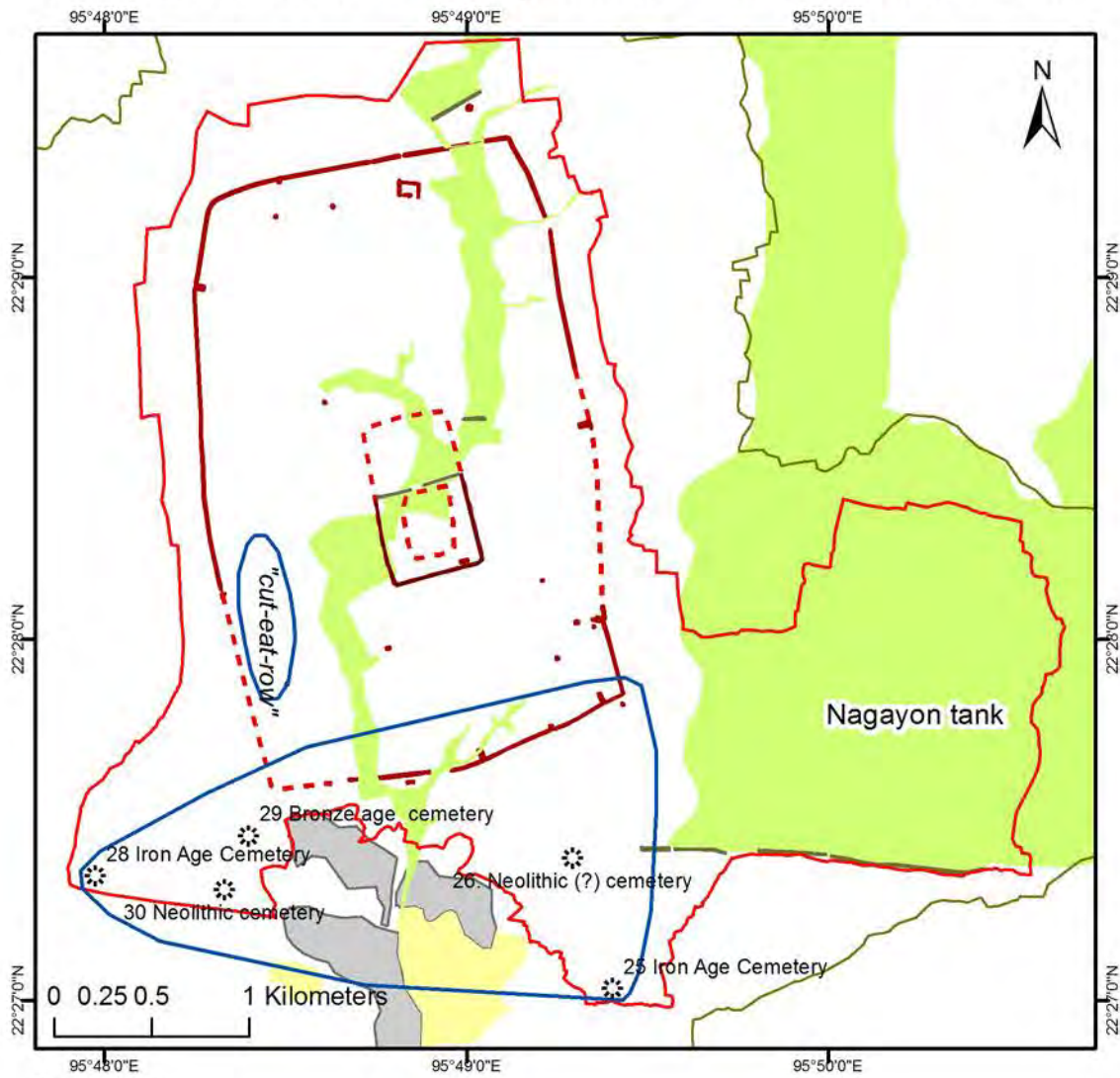
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
|  City wall |  Water body |
|  Irrigation canal |  Wetland |
|  Stream |  Settlement area |
|  Palace-citadel |  Nominated property |
| |  Buffer zone |

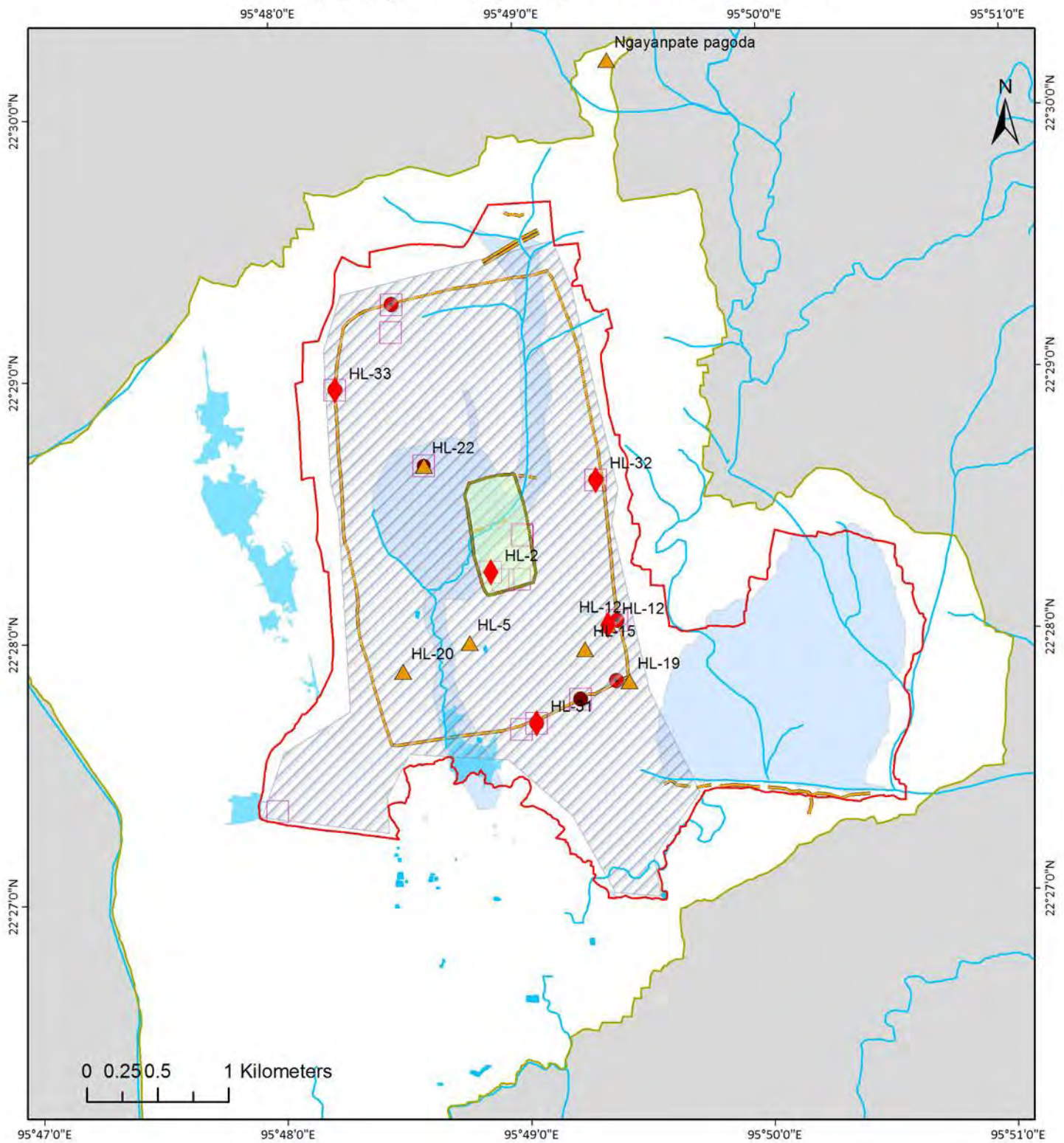
Prehistoric Discoveries of City Wall and Paleolithic Tools: Halin



Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| ⊛ | Recent excavations | | Nominated property | | Embankments |
| | Pre-urban finds | | Buffer zone | | Drainage basins |
| | Path of wall | | Traceable wall | | Villages |
| | | | Salt fields | | |

Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

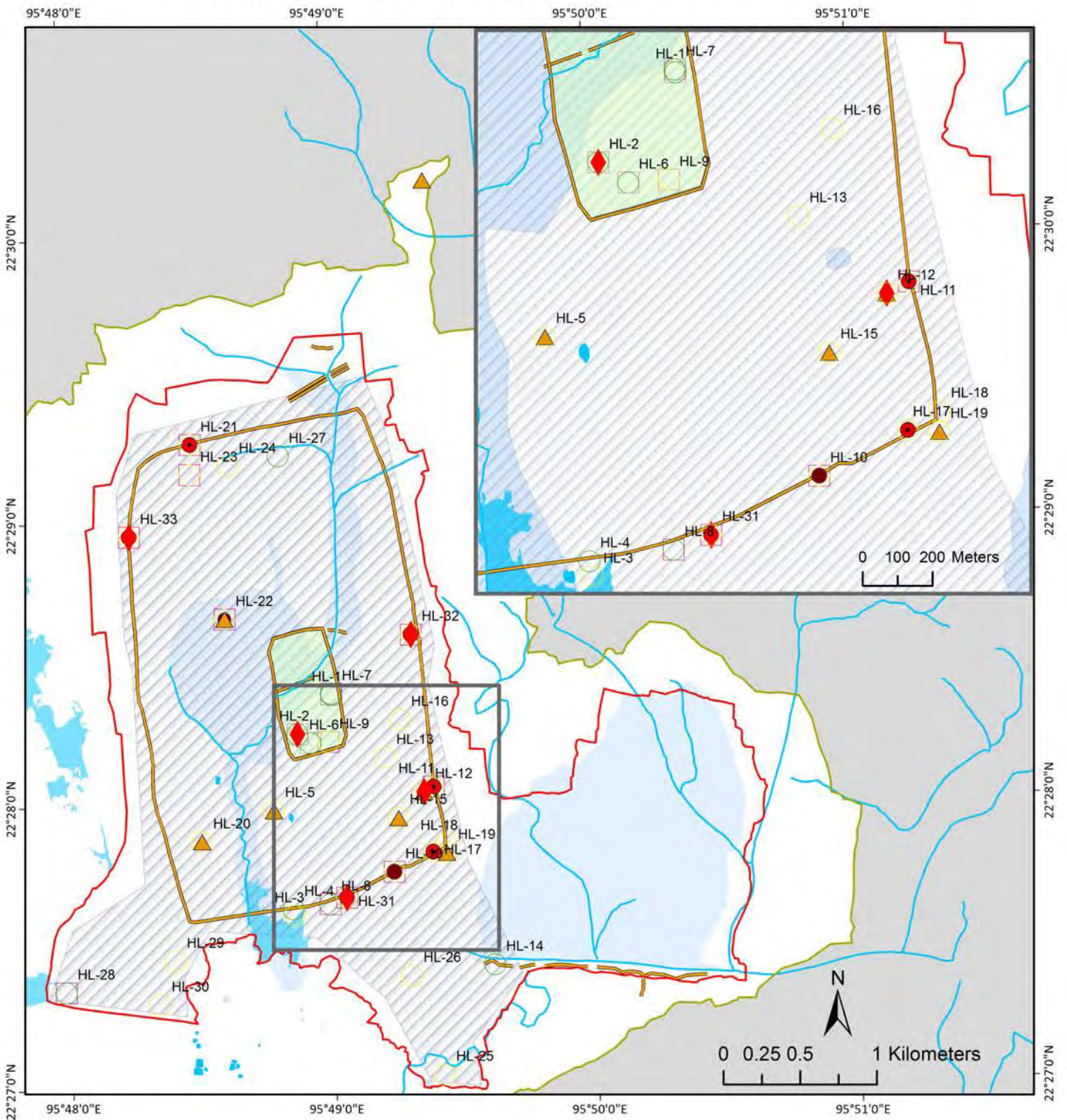
- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gates
- City walls and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering



Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall and embankment
- Palace-citadel
- Hydrological engineering

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

95°48'0"E

95°49'0"E

95°50'0"E

22°29'0"N

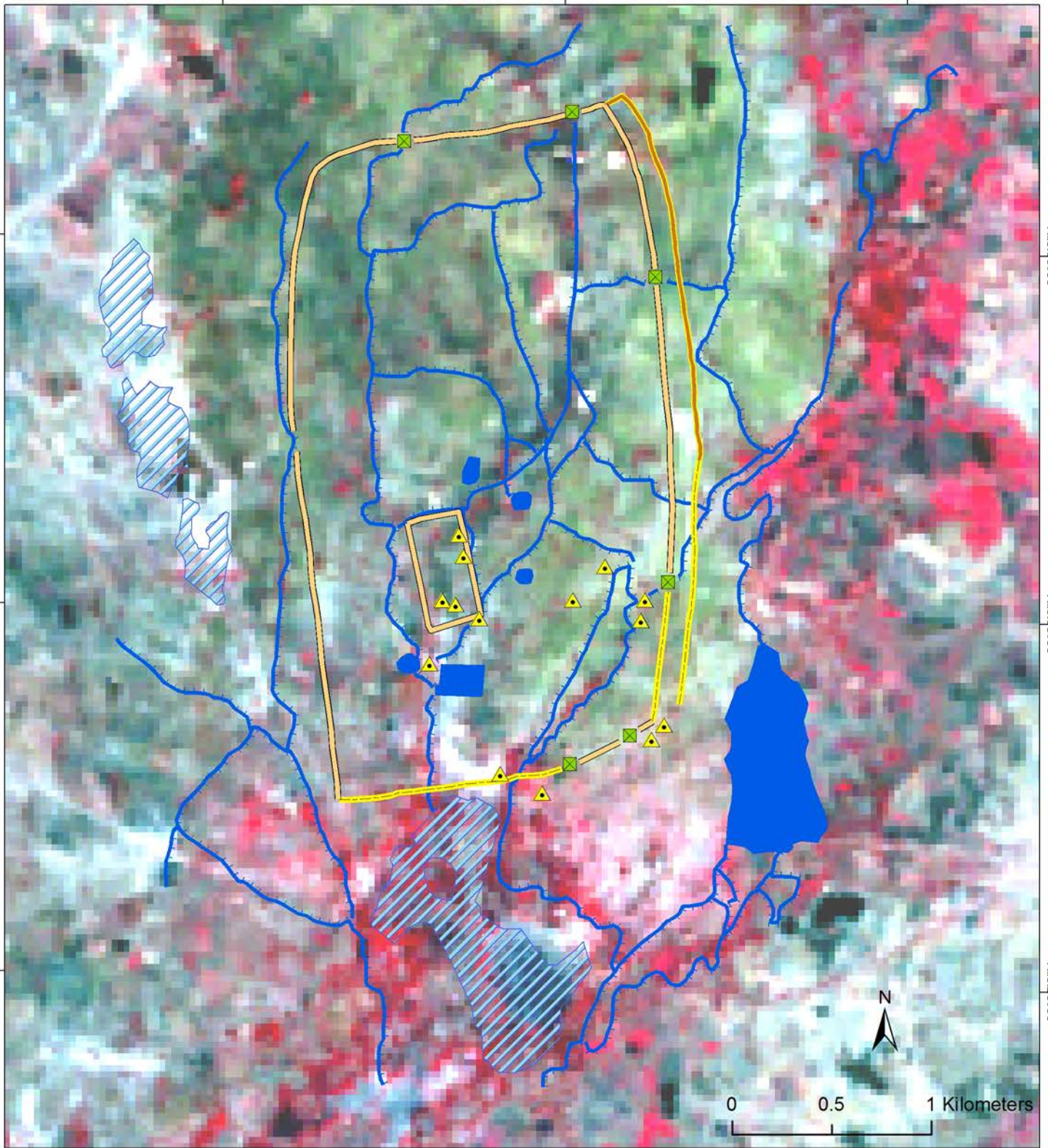
22°29'0"N

22°28'0"N

22°28'0"N

22°27'0"N

22°27'0"N



95°48'0"E

95°49'0"E

95°50'0"E

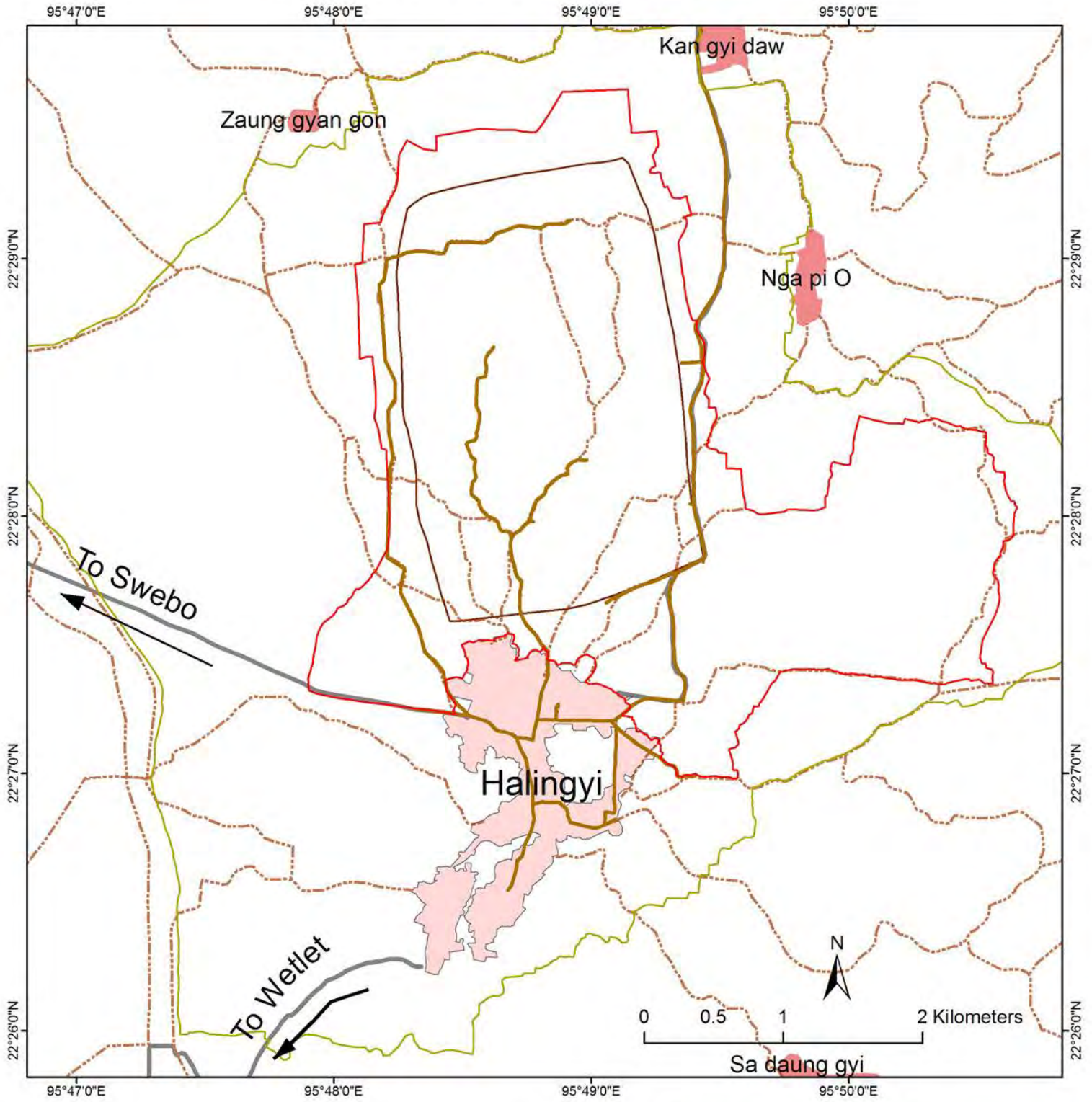
Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------|---|
| Monuments | Brick walls | Ruined walls | Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds |
| Gateways | Earthen walls | Canals | Salt pans |

Note:

- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

Accessibility from the Nearest Town/ Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin

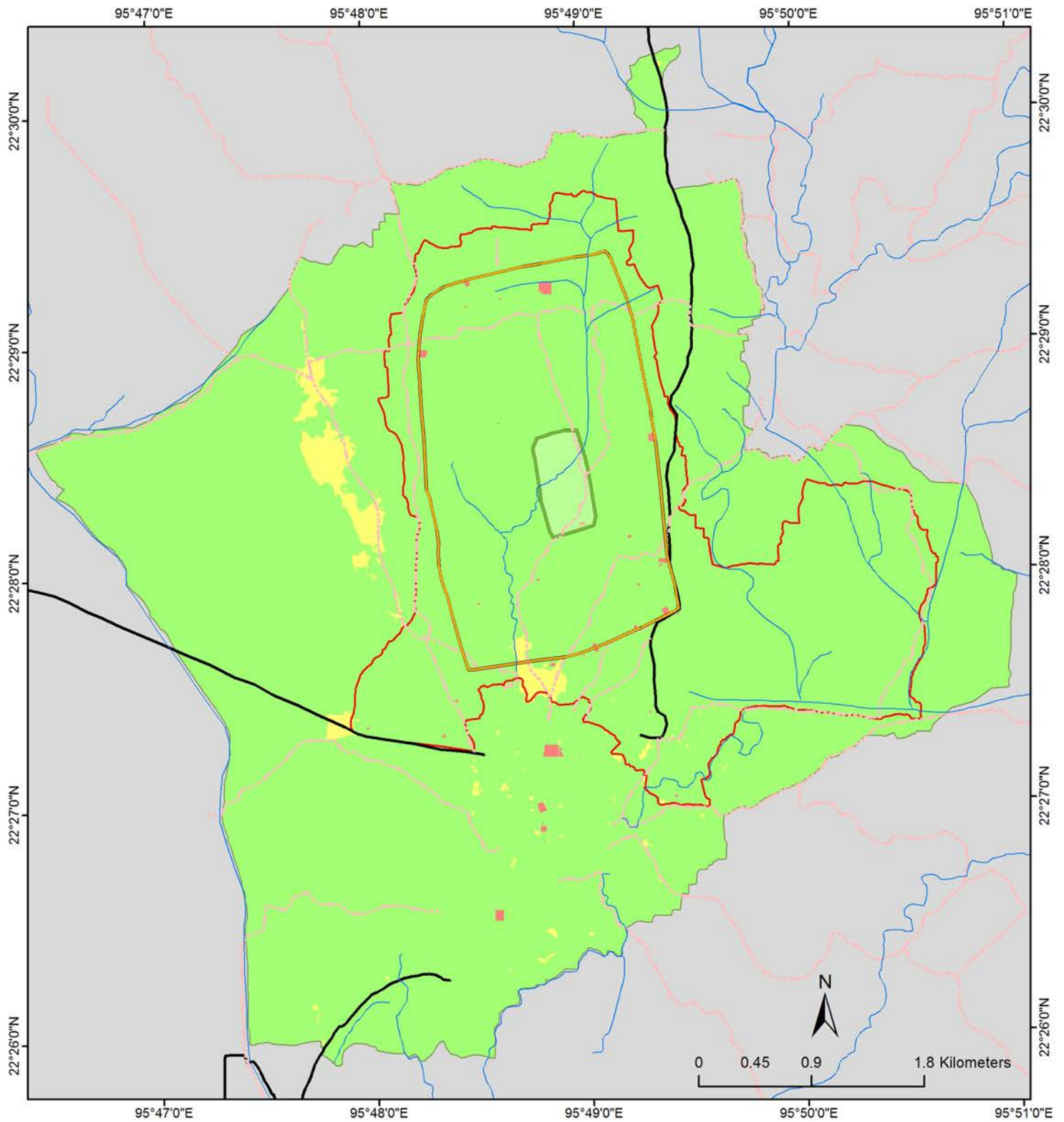


Legend

- | | |
|--|--|
|  City wall |  Settlement area |
|  Sub-road |  Nominated property |
|  Cart track |  Buffer zone |
|  Site network road | |



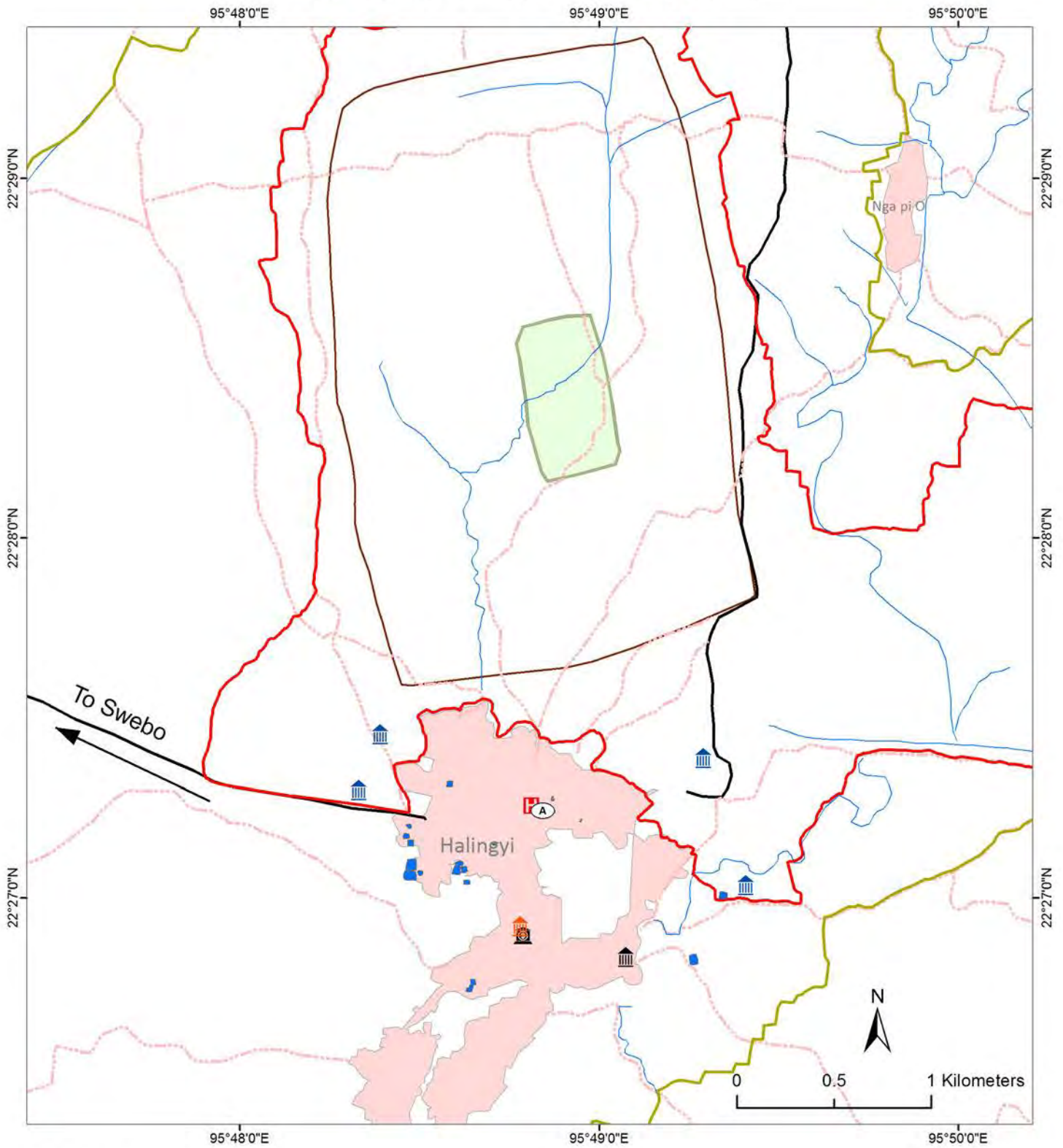
Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Stream |  Private |
|  City wall |  Public: community |
|  Sub-road |  Public: government |
|  Cart track |  Palace-citadel |
| |  Nominated property |
| |  Buffer zone |

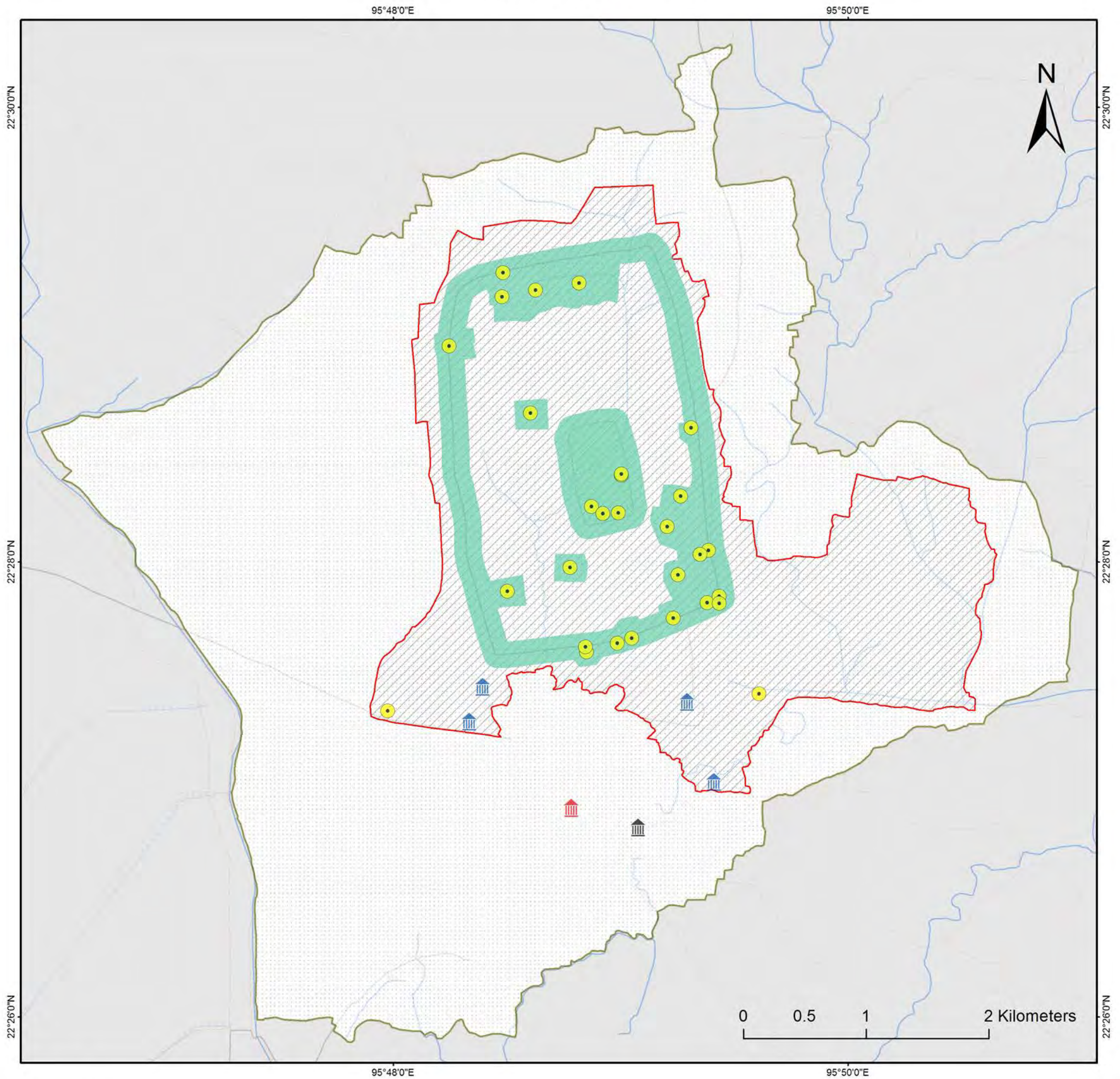
Visitor Facilities in Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin











Legend

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Museum |  City wall |  Palace-citadel |
|  Site museum |  Sub-road |  Nominated property |
|  Inscription shed |  Cart track |  Buffer zone |
|  Village administrative office |  Stream | |
|  Rural health sub-center |  Hot spring | |
|  Market |  Settlement area | |

Legal Boundaries: Halin



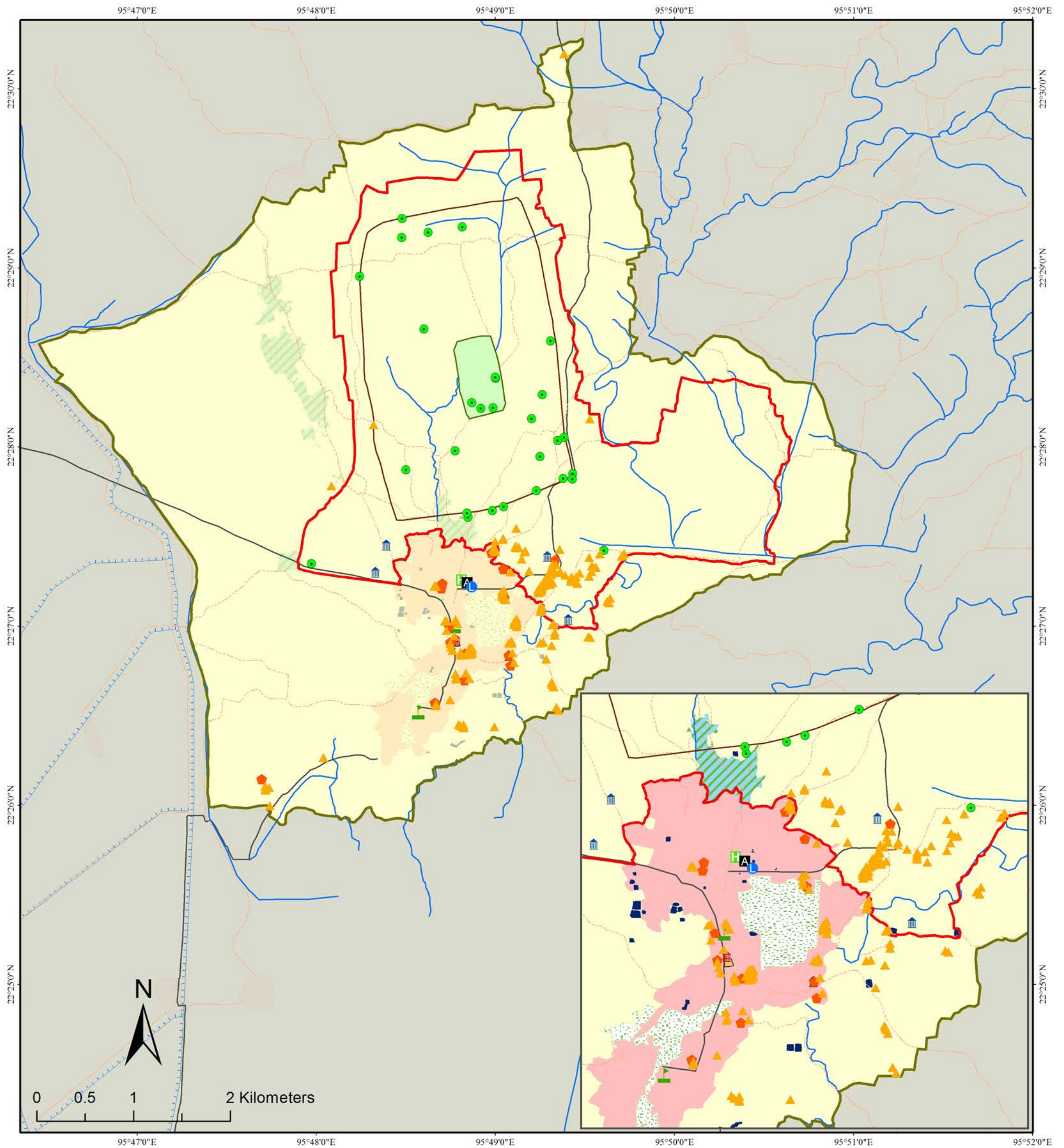
Legend

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|------------------|---|--------------------------|
|  | Excavated Site |  | Seasonal stream |  | Ancient monumental zone* |
|  | Museum |  | Irrigation canal |  | Nominated property* |
|  | Site museum |  | City wall |  | Buffer zone* |
|  | Inscription shed |  | Palace-citadel | | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zones.
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone.

Land Use: Halin



Legend

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Pagoda | School | City wall | Agricultural land | Market |
| Monastery | Library | Sub-road | Settlement area | Palace-citadel |
| Excavated site | Rural health sub-center | Cart track | Salt field | Nominated property |
| Museum | Village administrative office | Seasonal stream | Water body | Buffer zone |
| Site museum | Cemetery | Irrigation canal | Wetland | |
| Inscription shed | | | | |

Zoning Plan: Halin

95°48'0"E

95°49'0"E

22°29'0"N

22°29'0"N

22°28'0"N

22°28'0"N











95°48'0"E

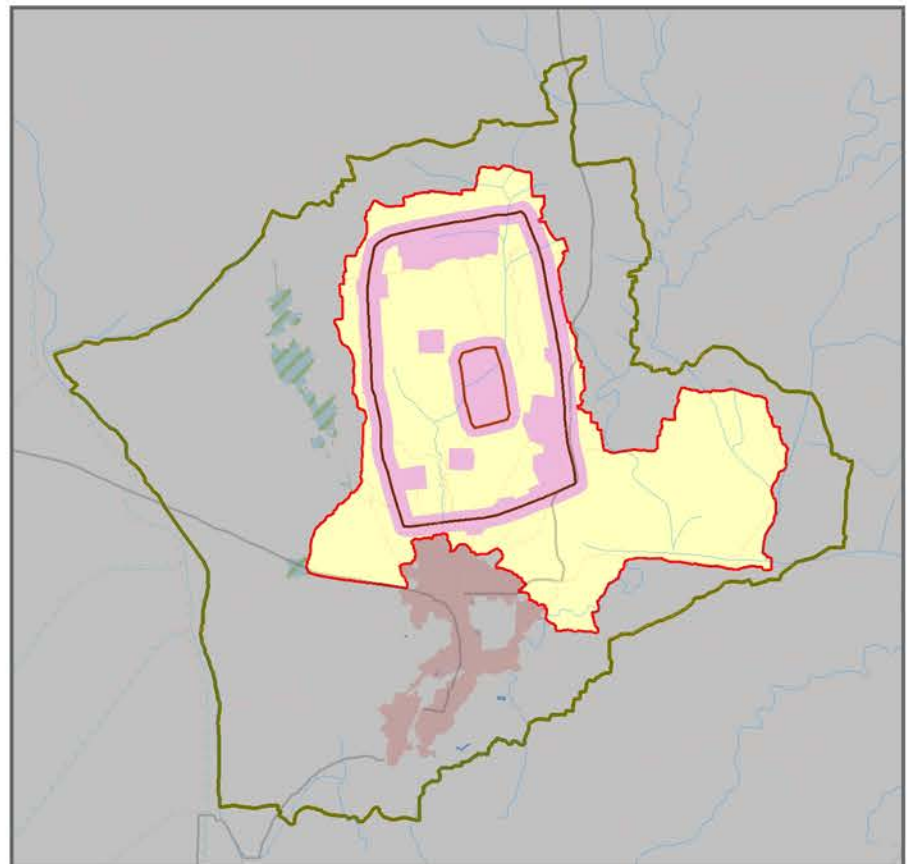
95°49'0"E



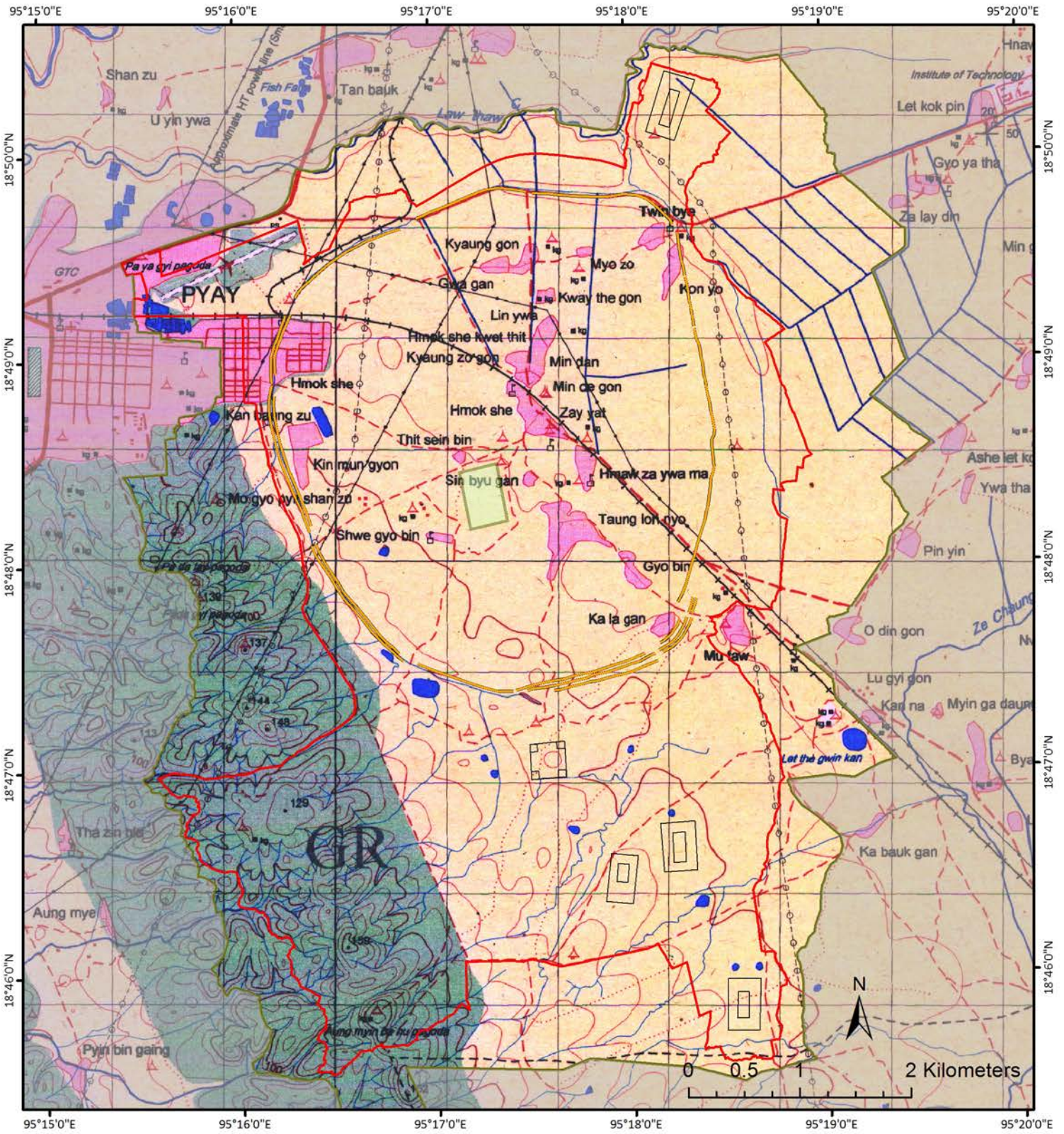
0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  City wall |  Palace-citadel |
|  Agricultural and open spaces zone |  Ancient monumental zone |
|  Institutional zone |  Nominated property |
|  Religious zone |  Buffer zone |
|  Settlements zone | |
|  Wetland | |



Location of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra

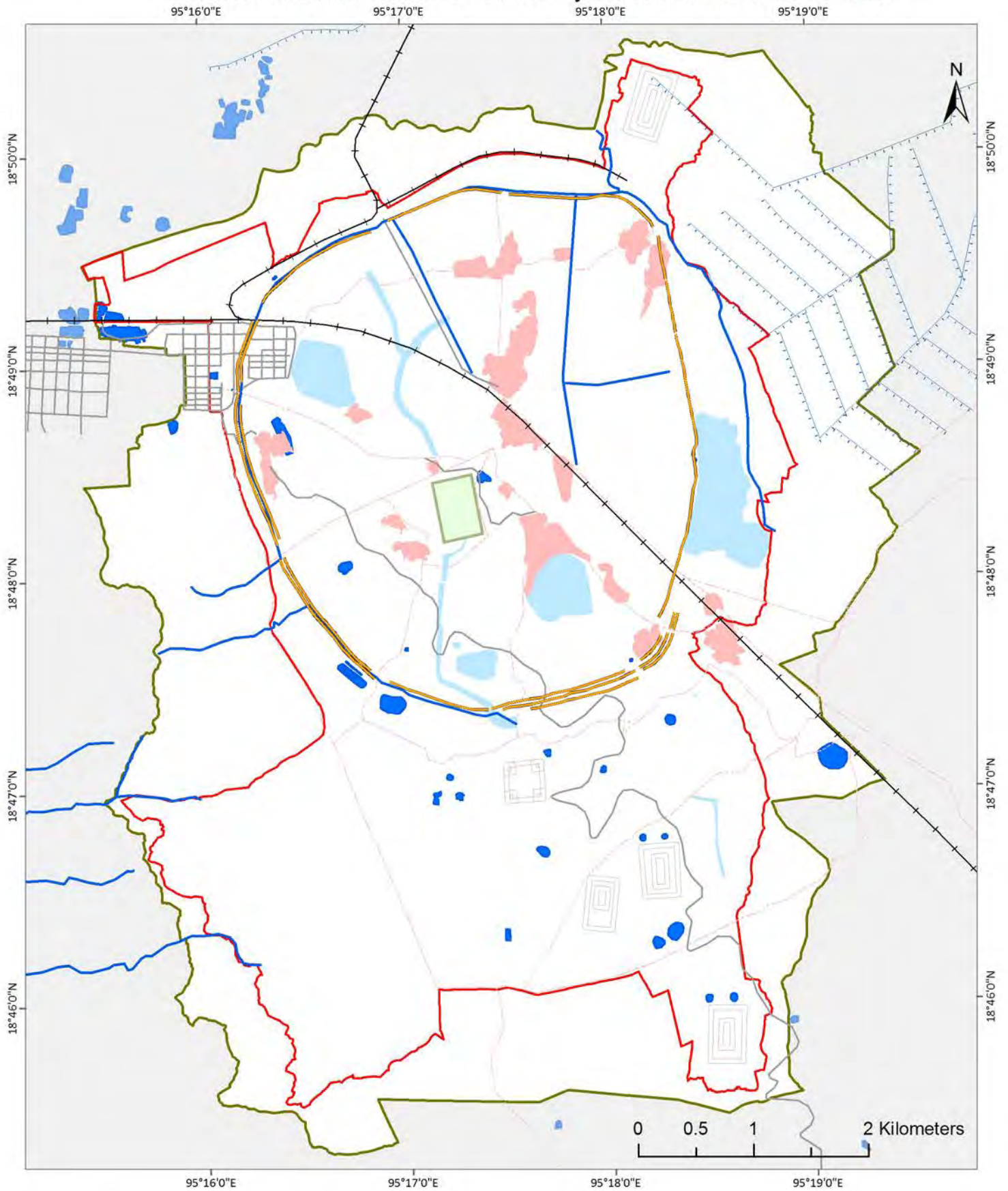


Legend

- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Pyu taik (burial platform)
- Nominated property (3,378 ha)
- Buffer zone (1,713 ha)



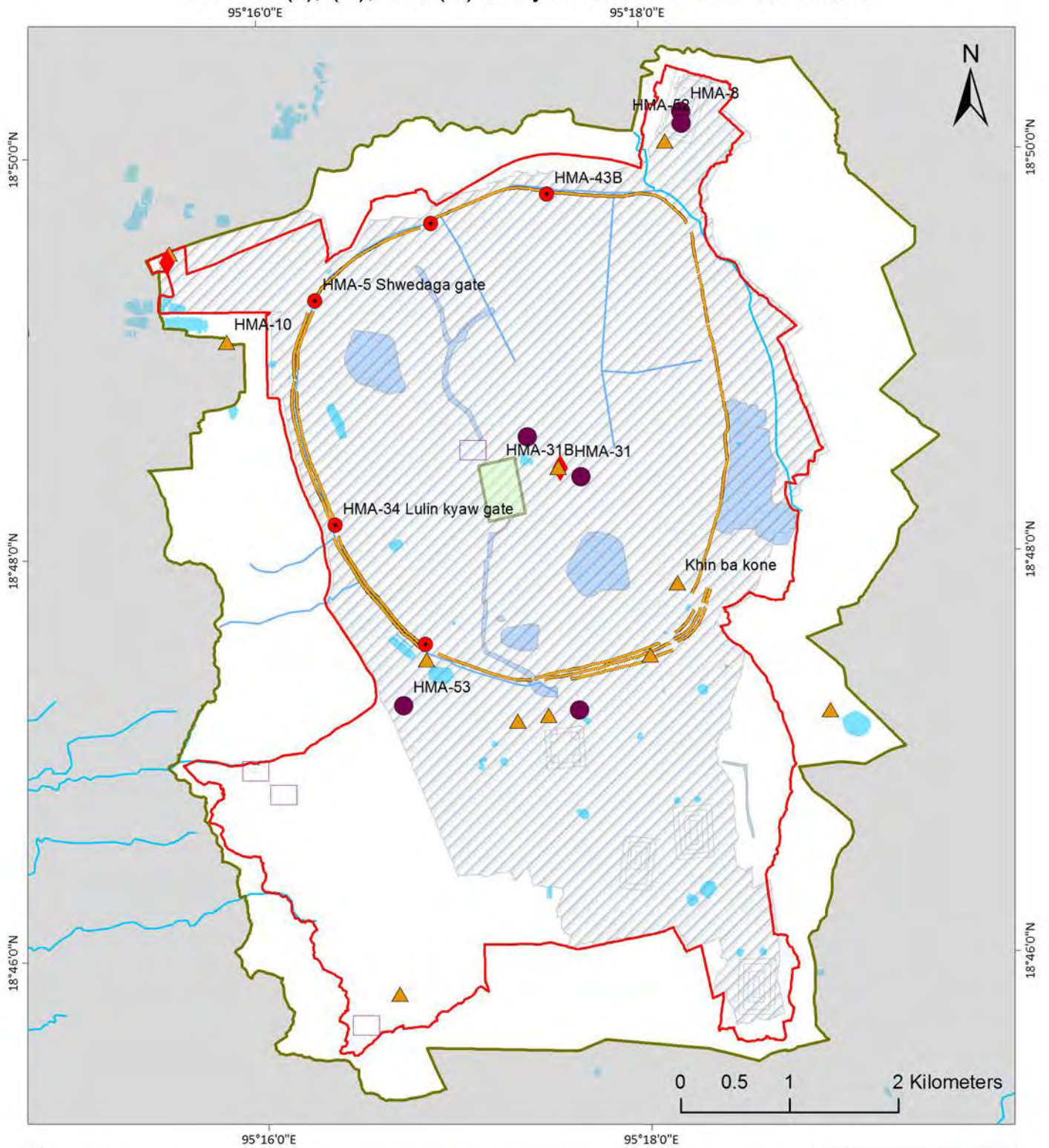
Present State of Water Bodies in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | Present water body |
| Irrigation canal | Ancient Water body |
| Seasonal stream | Settlement area |
| Palace-citadel | Nominated property |
| Pyu-taik (burial platform) | Buffer zone |

Criteria (ii), (iii), and (iv) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

(criteria ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

(criteria iii)

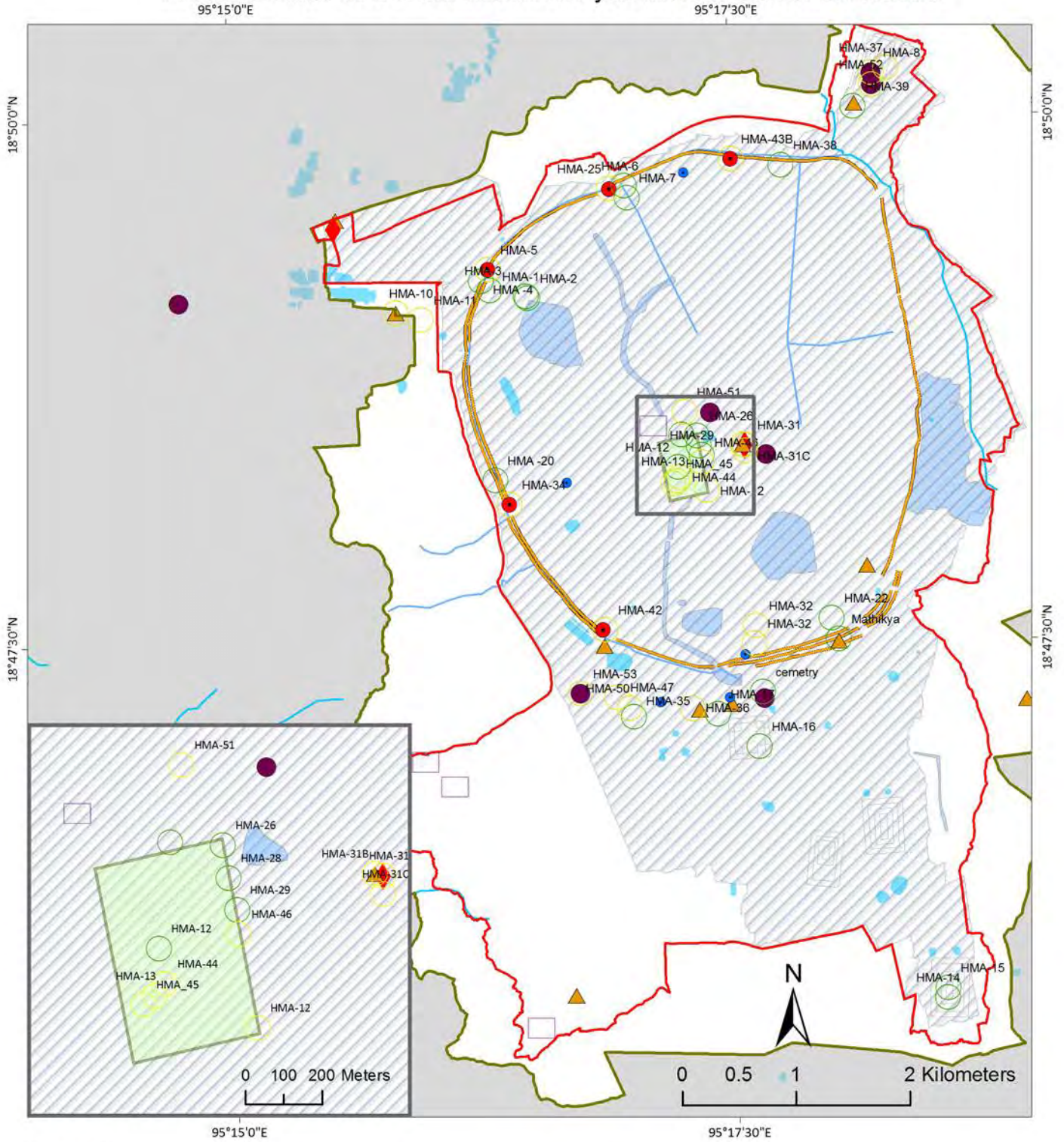
- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

(criteria iv)

- Gate
- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Pyu-taik (burial platform)
- Hydrological engineering



Present State of Conservation in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- Excavated structure with conservation
- Excavated structure without conservation
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone

Criteria (ii)

- ◆ Pyu script
- ▲ Religious and monastic architecture
- Sculpture and ritual objects

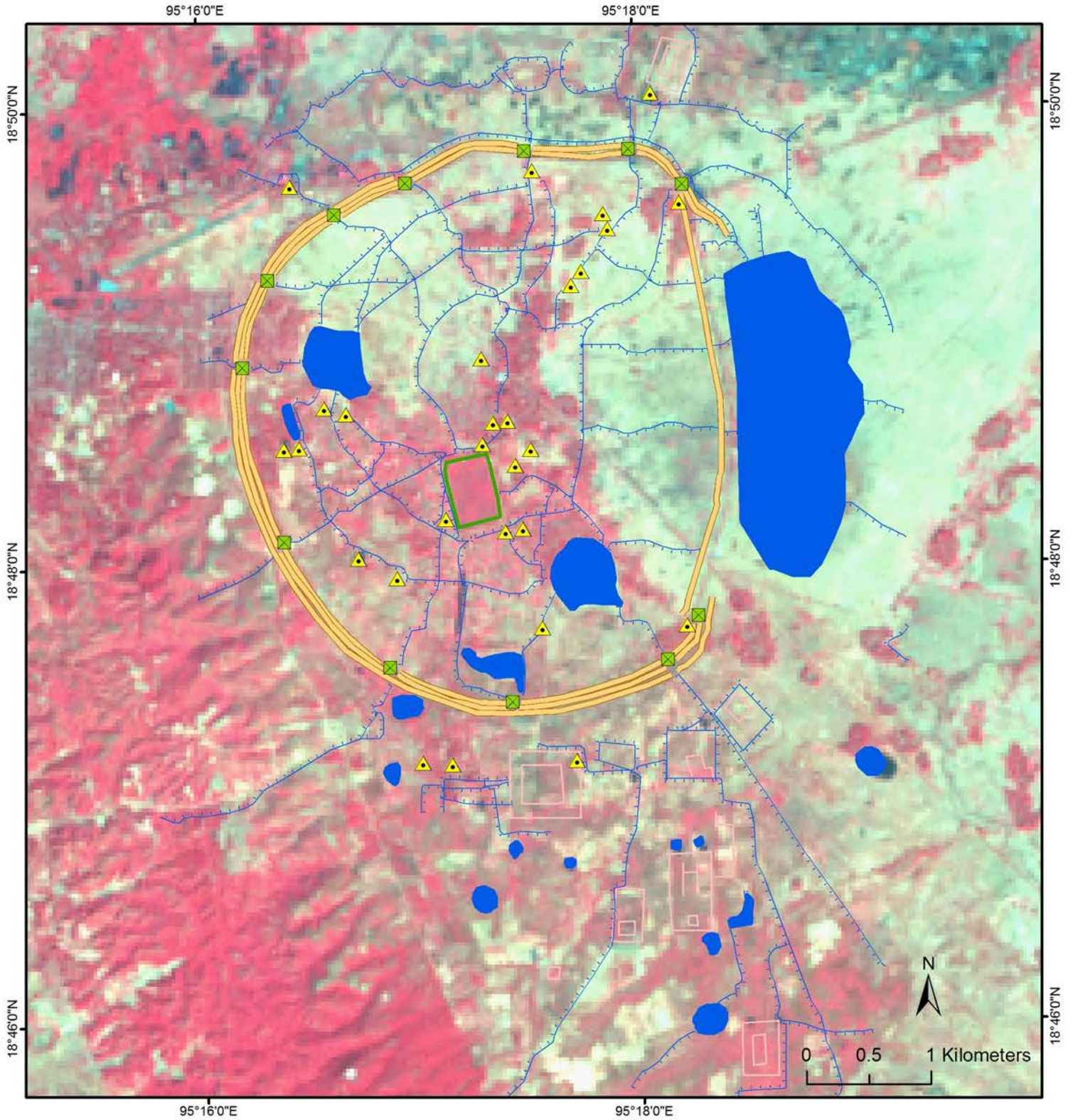
Criteria (iii)

- Commodity manufacturing
- Landscape engineering
- Patronage and pilgrimage

Criteria (iv)

- Gate
- City wall
- Palace-citadel
- Pyu-taik (burial platform)
- Hydrological engineering

Hydrological System of Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



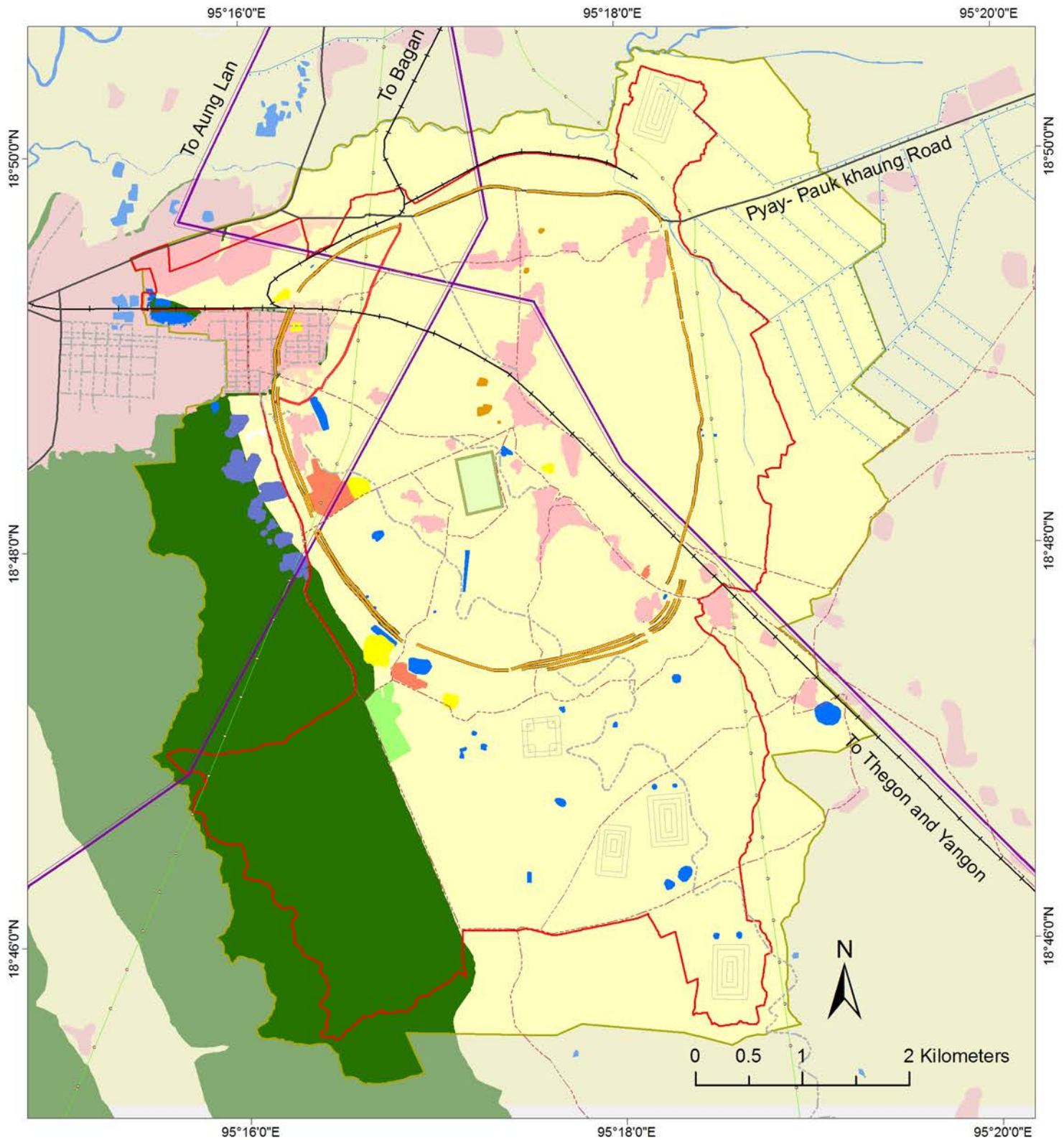
Legend

- Monuments
 Canals
 Burial terraces
 Maximum extent of ancient tanks and ponds
- Gateways
 Walls and moats
 Palace-citadel

Note:

- Archaeological data estimated based on remote sensing techniques, by the Department Geography, University of Cambridge
- Background image: infrared color composite of LandsatETM (bands 432) acquired in January 2005

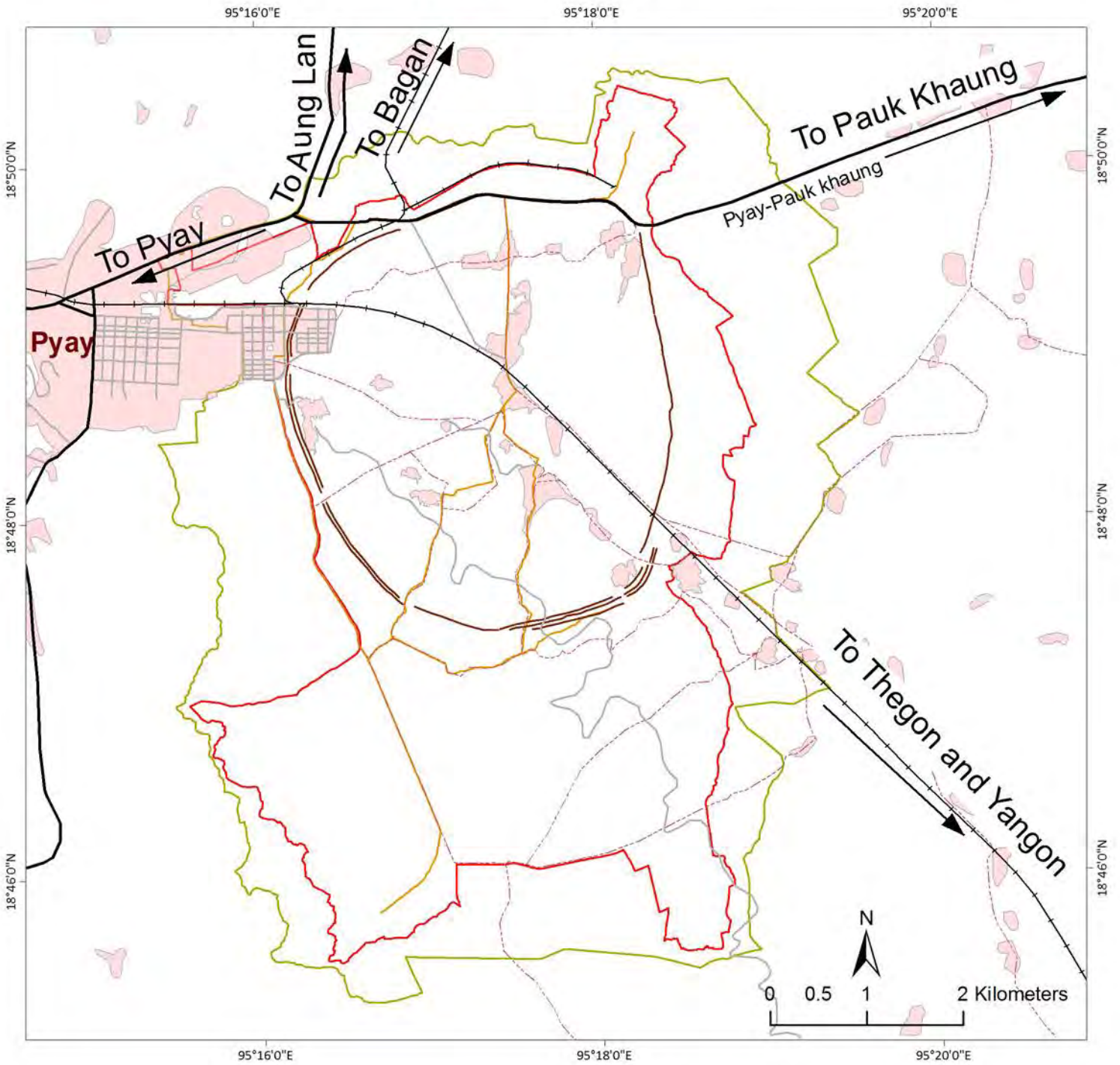
Development Pressures in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

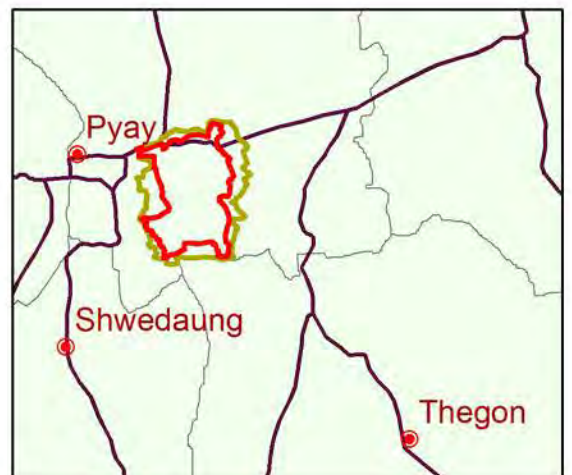
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| City wall | New gas line | Gold mining | Nominated property |
| Main road | Old gas line | Gravel mining | Buffer zone |
| Sub-road | Power line | Mechanical ploughing | |
| Railway | Settlements area | Traditional way of agriculture | |
| Cart track | Commercial crop production | Palace-citadel | |
| Irrigation canal | Encroachment: monastery | Pyu-taik (burial platform) | |

Accessibility from the Nearest Town/ Village to Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra

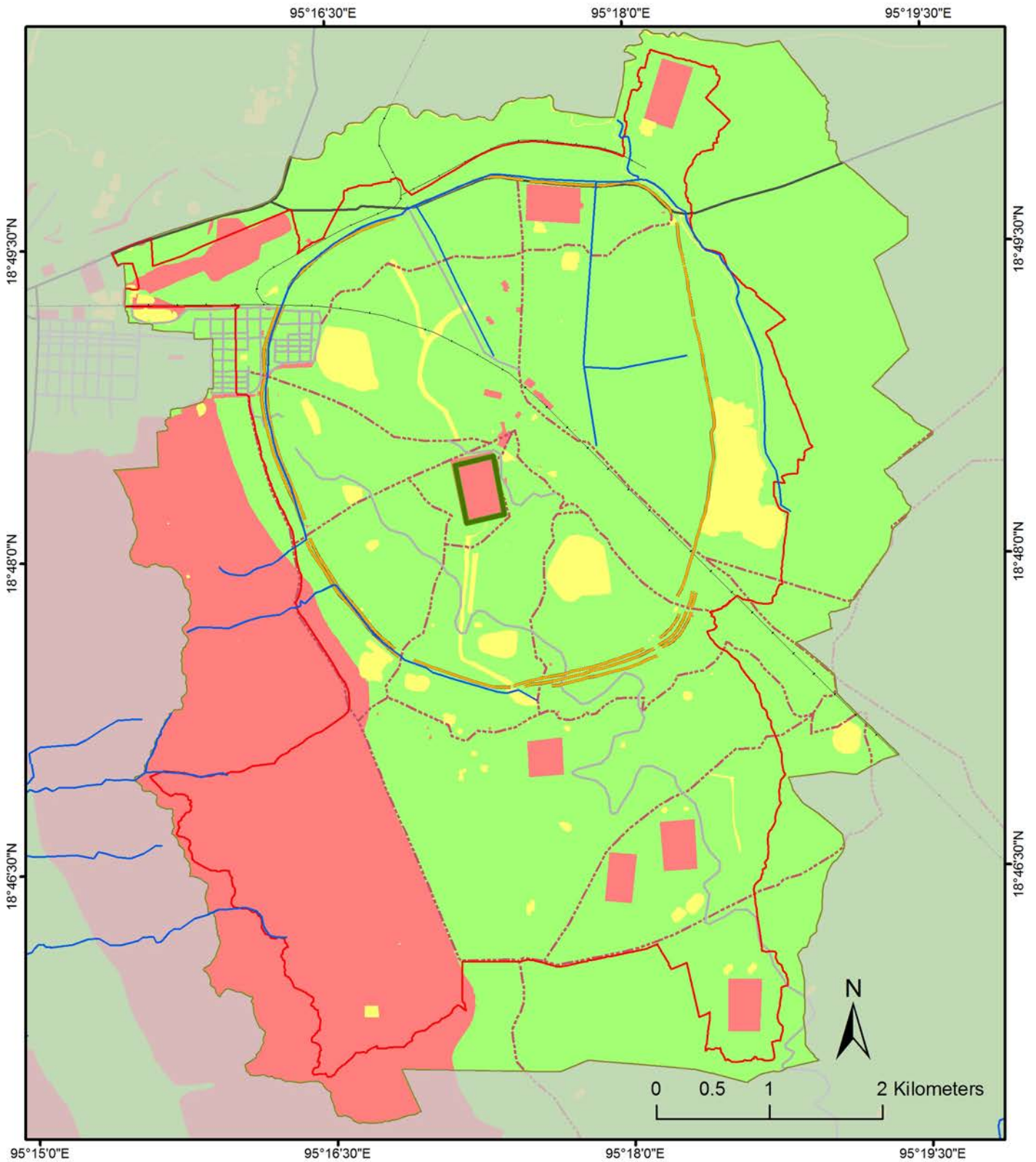


Legend

- City wall
- Main road
- Sub-road
- Railway
- Cart track
- Site network road
- Settlement area
- Nominated property
- Buffer zone



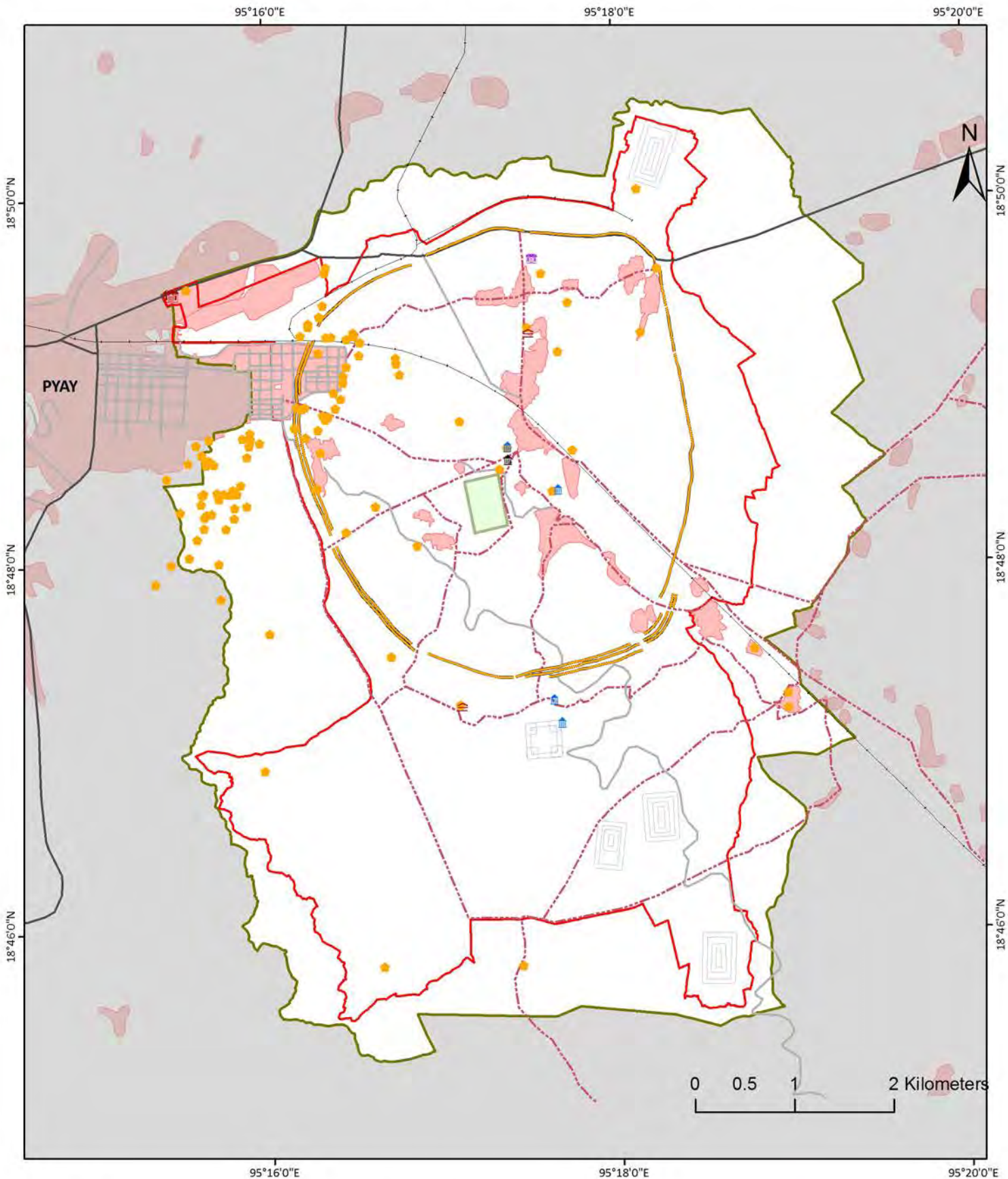
Land Ownership in Pyu Ancient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Seasonal stream | Private |
| City wall | Public: community |
| Main road | Public: government |
| Sub-road | Palace-citadel |
| Railway | Nominated property |
| Cart track | Buffer zone |

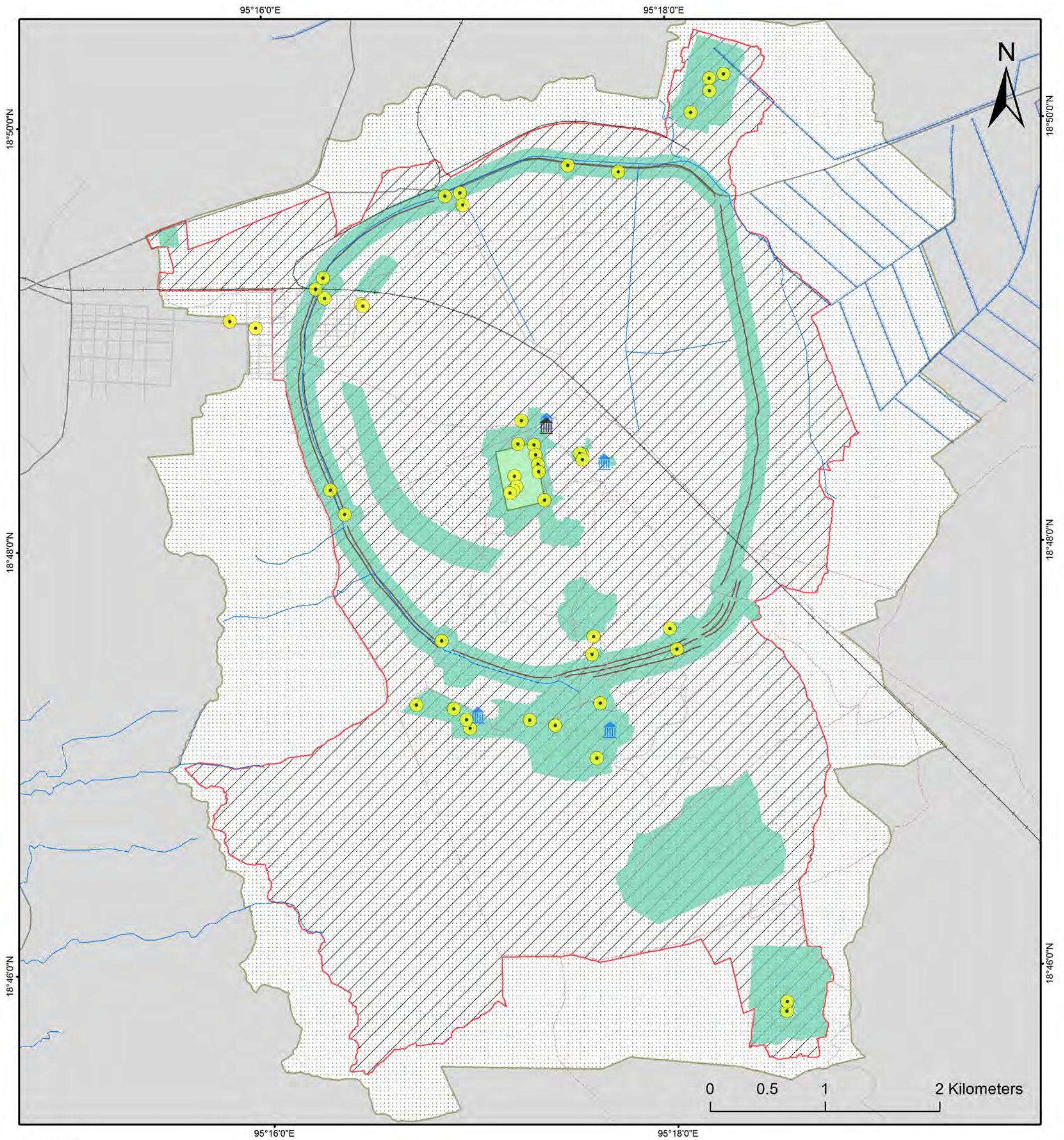
Visitor Facilities in Pyu Acient Cities: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Museum | Village administrative office | City wall | Settlement area |
| Site museum | Rural health sub-center | Main road | Palace-citadel |
| Field school of archaeology | Meditation center | Sub-road | Pyu-taik (burial platform) |
| Police outpost | Pyay archaeological office | Railway | Nominated property |
| | | Cart track | Buffer zone |

Legal Boundaries: Sri Ksetra



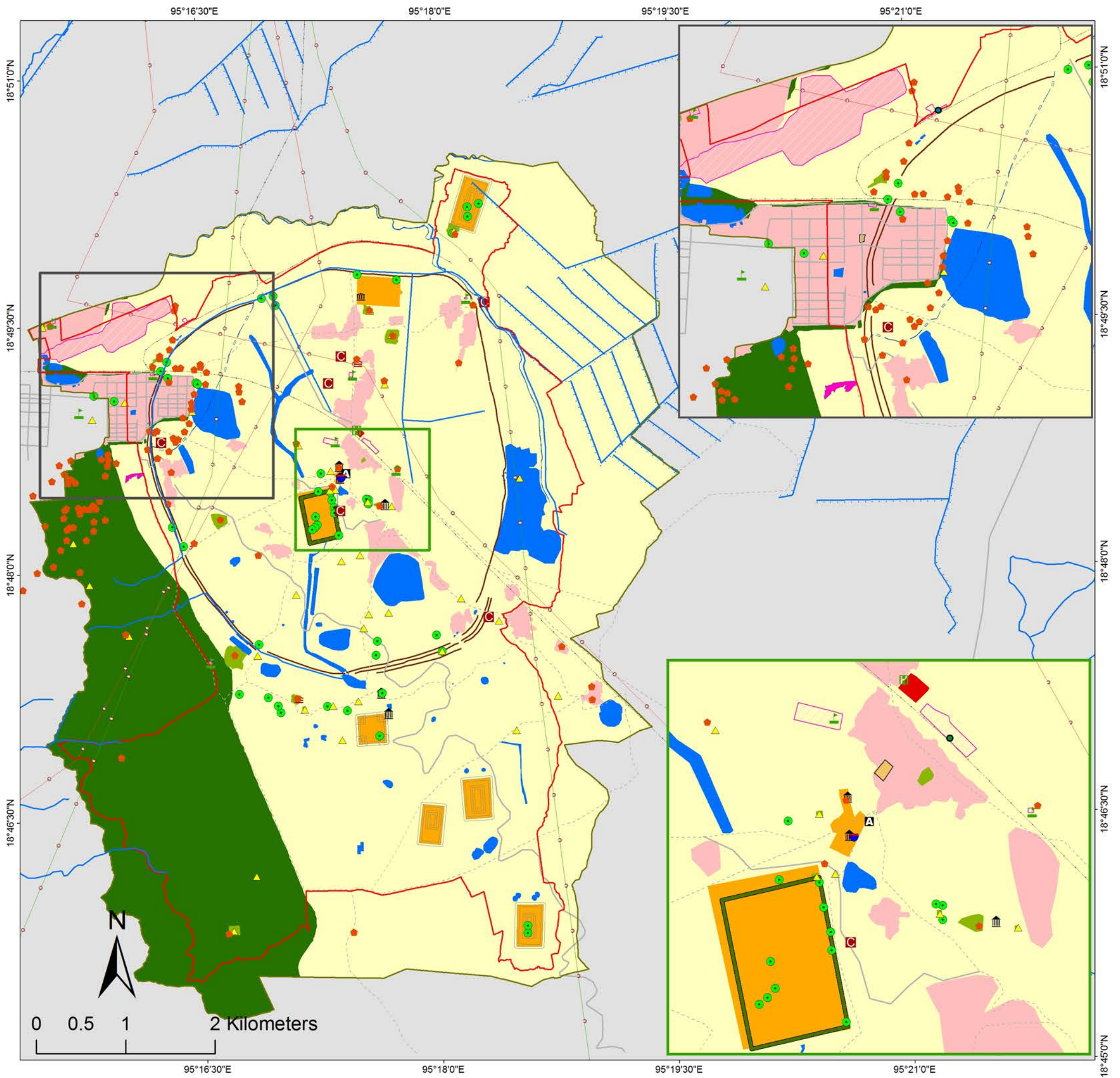
Legend

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | Excavated site | | Palace-citadel |
| | Museum | | Pyu-taik (burial platform) |
| | Site museum | | Ancient monumental zone* |
| | Seasonal stream | | Nominated property* |
| | Irrigation canal | | Buffer zone* |
| | City wall | | |

* Under-protected by the National Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions in 1998, amended in 2009

- Nominated property is equivalent to Ancient site zone
- Buffer zone is equivalent to Protected and preserved zone

Land Use: Sri Ksetra

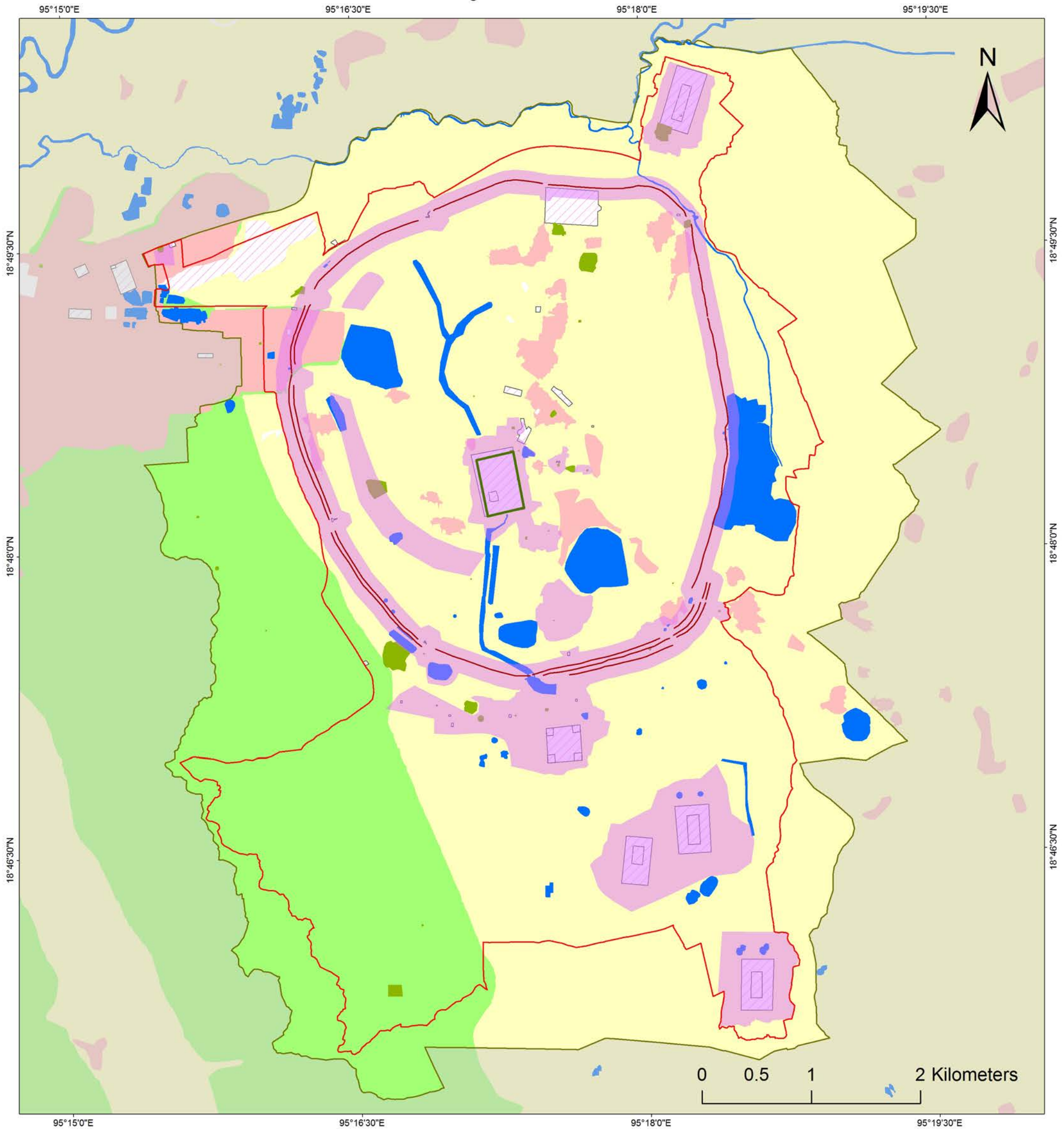


Legend







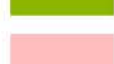

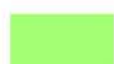


- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| ▲ Pagoda | — City wall | ■ Religious zone | ▭ Palace-citadel |
| ★ Monastery | - - - New gas line | ■ Agricultural land | ▭ Pyu-taik (burial platform) |
| ● Excavated site | ○ Old gas line | ■ Settlement area | ▭ Nominated property |
| ⛪ Museum | ○ Power line | ■ DANML* | ▭ Buffer zone |
| ⛪ Site museum | — Main road | ▨ Institutional zone | |
| ⛪ Field school of archaeology | — Sub-road | ■ Hospital | |
| ⛪ Meditation center | - - - Railway | ■ Forest area | |
| ⛪ Rural health sub-center | - - - Cart track | ■ Modern cemetery | |
| ⛪ Village administrative office | — Seasonal stream | ■ Water body | |
| ⛪ Police outpost | — Irrigation canal | ■ Garbage | |
| ⛪ School | | | |
| ⛪ Cementery | | | |

* Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Zoning Plan: Sri Ksetra



Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  City wall |  Palace-citadel |
|  Agricultural and open spaces zone |  Ancient monumental zone |
|  Institutional zone |  Nominated property |
|  Religious zone |  Buffer zone |
|  Settlements zone | |
|  Forest | |
|  Water body | |

Annex II

**Inventory of site components,
keyed onto site maps**

Annex II Inventory of site components, keyed onto site maps

1 HL- 5

Memorial Hall

SW of palace site

Coordinate N. 22.4664 E. 95.81298

1. General description

- Memorial hall; facing east with an entrance way
- Semi-circular, mango sprouts and gadrooned brick were used as the architectural decoration

2. Plan

- NS-13.41m x EW-13.1m with the attach of about 8m long entrance
- 1.5m high
- Square building probably with central circular core

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the discoveries of burial urns it is said as memorial hall

4. Construction

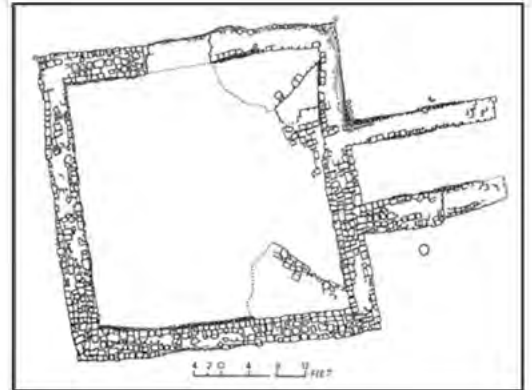
- Brick masonry used original mortar surface-cover

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual growth of vegetation

6. Dating

- 1st AD, the radio carbon sample of NZ-895 60- 39CE (NZ 895 1818±65 BP)



2 HL-9

Memorial Hall

Located inside part of palace in SE

Coordinate N. 22.47027 E. 95.81647

1. General description

- Memorial Hall
- 84 charred wooden posts in 21 rows by 4 post in each lines
- known as conference hall and one of the distinguished discoveries in Halin

2. Plan

- Length 40m x Breadth 11. 5m, rectangular shape plan with its longer walls aligned NE- SW and its shorter walls, SE- NW deviating some 19' 56' towards west from the magnetic north

3. Upper part

- masonry building with wooden composite

4. Construction

- left masonry building previously with wooden pillared hall

5. Present Condition

- maintained by regular conservation work
- Annual vegetation growth

6. Dating

- radio carbon dating 1370± 59BP



3 HL -10

City Gate

Located at southeast corner of Halin

Coordinate N. 22.46256 E. 95.8204

1. General description

- City Gate

2. Plan

- Eastern entrance gate arm 76.8m long
- Western entrance gate arm 82.9m long
- 5.18m width between the two arms

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the wooden tiered-roof and fortification were burnt. The height of the remained gate structure is nearly about 1m.

4. Construction

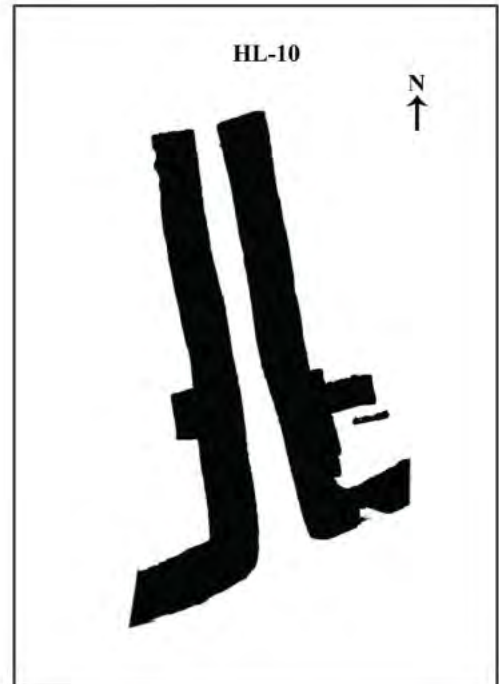
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation growth

6. Dating

- AD 60-390 CE



4 HL-11

City Gate

Southern most gate in eastern city wall

Coordinate N. 22.46755 E. 95.82297

1. General Description

- City Gate

2. Plan

- Northern arm 50.3m and southern arm 66.6m and with 5.15m width in each, with the space of the entrance in 5.15m wide

3. Upper part

- archaeological excavation reported occurrence of wooden tiered-roof and fortification were burnt.

4. Construction

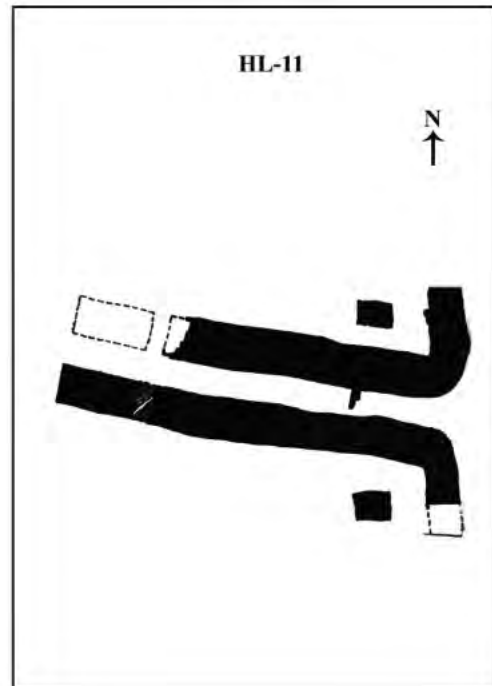
- brick masonry with wooden composite materials

5. Present Condition

- original and conservation work
- annual cleaning of vegetation

6. Dating

- 2nd-5th Century AD



Annex II Inventory of site components, keyed onto site maps

1 HL- 5

Memorial Hall

SW of palace site

Coordinate N. 22.4664 E. 95.81298

1. General description

- Memorial hall; facing east with an entrance way
- Semi- circular, mango sprouts and gadrooned brick were used as the architectural decoration

2. Plan

- NS-13.41m x EW-13.1m with the attach of about 8m long entrance
- 1.5m high
- Square building probably with central circular core

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the discoveries of burial urns it is said as memorial hall

4. Construction

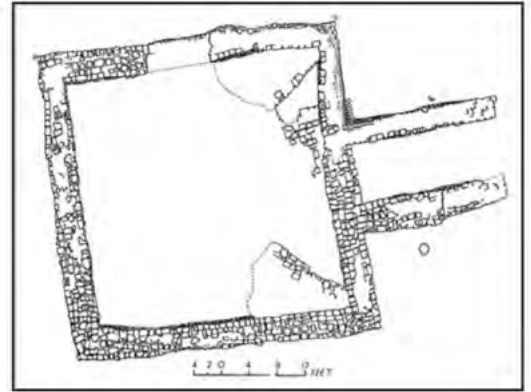
- Brick masonry used original mortar surface-cover

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual growth of vegetation

6. Dating

- 1st AD, the radio carbon sample of NZ-895 60- 39CE (NZ 895 1818±65 BP)



6 HL-13

Stupa

SE of palace site

Coordinate N. 22.46938 E. 95.82024

1. General Description

- Early religious architecture, semi-circular shaped of diameter 5.4m in square shaped enclosing wall

2. Plan

- 9.09m x 9.09m

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the discoveries of burial urns it is said as religious structure

4. Construction

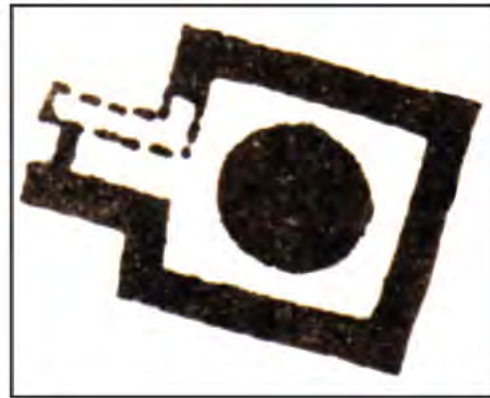
- brick masonry

5. Present Condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation

6. Dating

- 2nd-5th Century AD



7 HL- 15**Memorial Hall**

SE of Palace

Coordinate N. 22.4657 E. 95.8208

1. General description

- Memorial hall, facing east with an entrance way

2. Plan

- 10m x 10m
- 1m high
- Square building probably with central circular core

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the discoveries of burial urns it is said as memorial hall

4. Construction

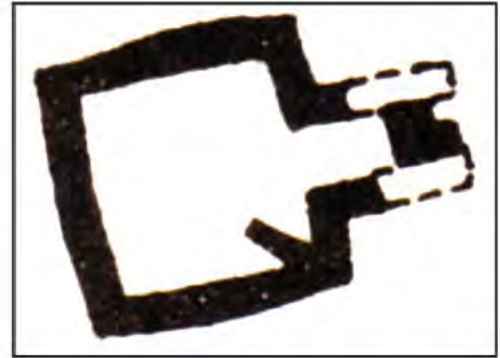
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation

6. Dating

- 2nd-5th Century AD



8 HL-19

Monastery

Just outside of SE corner of city wall

Coordinate N. 22.46419 E. 95.82385

1. General Description

- Rectangular shape religious structure, recommended as late Bagan period temple, length 26.3m and breadth 16.3m with 2 cells inner structure, locally known as Kaladaik

2. Plan

- Length 26.3m x breadth 16.3m

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning as temple of Bagan period

4. Construction

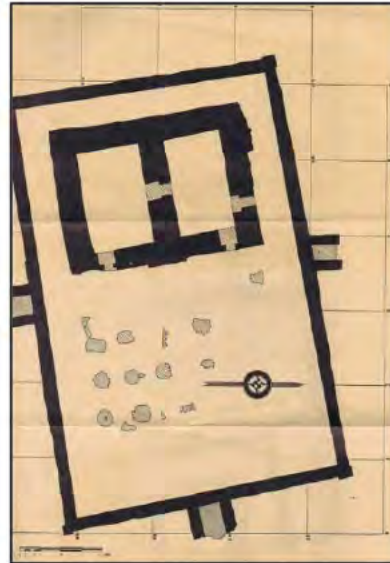
- brick masonry

5. Present Condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation

6. Dating

- Twelfth to thirteenth centuries AD



9 HL -20**Memorial Hall**

SW portion of city

Coordinate N. 22.4645 E. 95.8083

1. General description

- Memorial hall, facing south- west with an entrance way

2. Plan

- NS-8.22m x EW-7.92m
- Square building probably with central circular core

3. Upper part

- archaeological excavation discovered of burial urns and some skeletons, as memorial hall

4. Construction

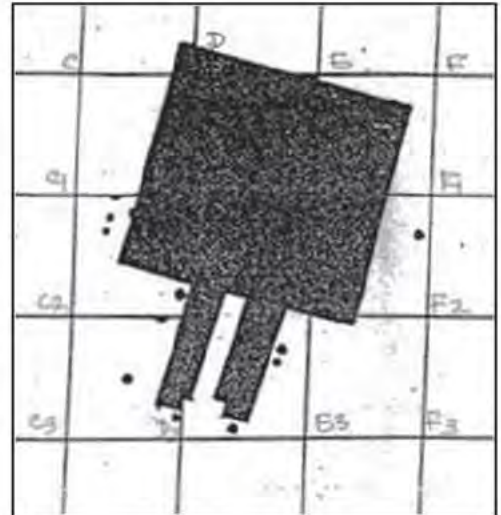
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation

6. Dating

- 2nd-5th Century AD



10 HL -25

Burial Site

SE part and outside of the city

Coordinate N. 22.4505 E. 95.8234

1. General description

- burial site, semi- fossilized skull associated with bronze age potteries was found

2. Plan

- pre-urban phase cemetery yard

3. Upper part

- new shelter

4. Construction

- new construction of modern structure for preservation of cemetery yard

5. Present condition

- Site Museum

6. Dating

- Pre-urban stage



11 HL -29

Burial Site

SW part outside of the city

Coordinate N. 22.45753 E. 95.8065

1. General description

- burial site

2. Plan

- excavated cemetery yard

3. Upper part

- removed stratigraphic deposit

4. Construction

- new constructed shelter over the site for maintaining

5. Present condition

- Site Museum

6. Dating

- Pre-urban stage



12 HL -31

City Gate

South side of city wall, excavated in 2009

Coordinate N. 22.46109 E. 95.81749

1. General description

- Middle Gate, south side of the city wall

2. Plan

- 5.45m width of West arm length 59.6m, East arm length 57.2m, with the entrance of 5.15m wide

3. Upper part

- According to the archaeological excavation report mentioning the wooden tiered-roof and fortification were burnt.

4. Construction

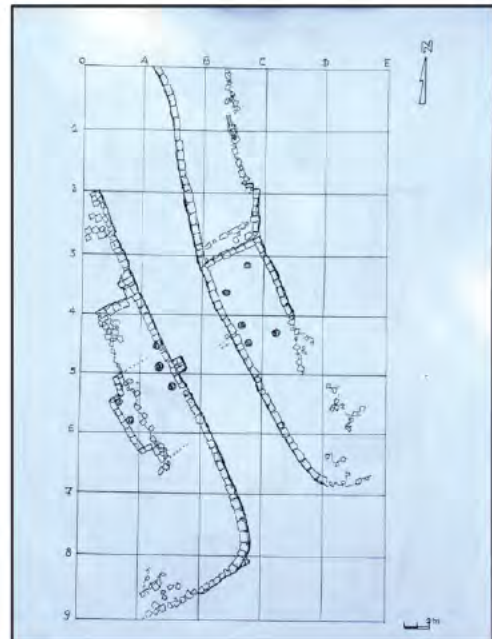
- brick masonry with wooden composite materials

5. Present condition

- Original and conservation work
- Annual vegetation

6. Dating

- OZN 912 70-25 CE (OZN 912 1845± 35BP)



13 KKG- 2**Monastery Building**

NE of palace site

Coordinate N.20.02 E. 95.375

1. General description

- One of the most distinguished archaeological monument not only in Beikthano but in early evidence in the country wide
- excavated in 1958-59

2. Plan

- NS 30 m x EW 17.37m
- 3.35m high
- About 1.25m high basement of building platform can be attached by the eastern stairway with 3 steps

3. Upper part

- main entrance hall next to the long corridor in front of 8 cells and entrance hall in front of 1 cell

4. Construction

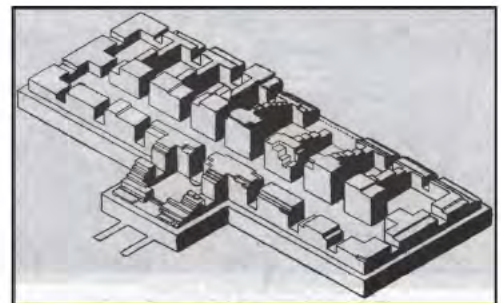
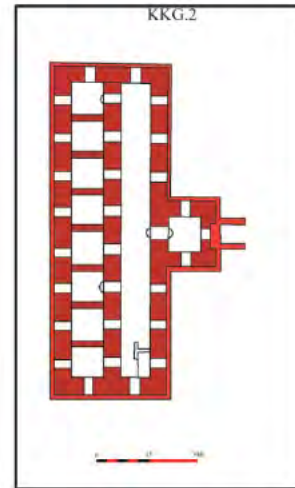
- brick masonry
- archaeologically suggested as two storied building with wooden composite

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work
- reinforcement of wooden framed support

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5th AD



Isometric view from Northeast



Before excavation



View from Northeast

14 KKG- 3

Stupa

NE of palace site and east of KKG 2

Coordinate N. 20.011 E. 95.376

1. General description

- stupa of circular core and four square platforms projecting from the structure with two circular terraces
- parallels with the southern Indian architecture of Amaravati and Nagajunakonda Stupas

2. Plan

- the most external platform dia. 42.67m
- thick of brick wall 2.13m

3. Upper part

- a circular mass in the centre flanked two circular terraces with four flight-ways in cardinal directions

4. Construction

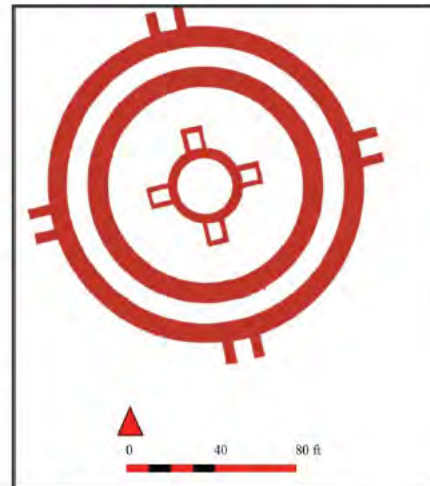
- brick religious stupa with large terrace- platforms for worshippers in veneration
- inner center core adjoined with four "ayaka" platform in four directions

5. Present condition

- original brick works are regularly maintained

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5thAD



After 1959 excavation



From Southwest

15 KKG-4**Memorial hall**

Just N of famous stupa KKG 3

Coordinate N. 20.01229313 E. 95.37622009

1. General description

- Memorial hall
- Square ritual structure containing inner shrine, roof tiles found; smaller square entrance on south side

2. Plan

- NS 14.32 m x EW 14.267 m
- double square brick structures of outer and inner with approach way in south

3. Upper part

- inner rectangular plinth higher than outer

4. Construction

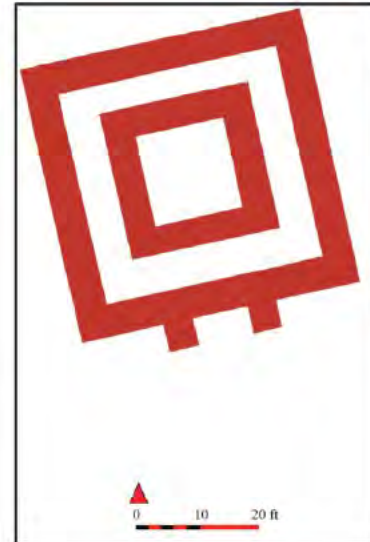
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- periodical conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



After conservation

16 KKG-5

Granary

Inside of Palace Yard, western portion

Coordinate N. 20.00690005 E. 95.3741983

1. General description

- different architectural work from other ritual buildings and typical Granary type of Pyu Period
- Brick rectangular structure with multiple chambers

2. Plan

- NS25.908 m x EW20.726 m

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building on the rectangular plinth

4. Construction

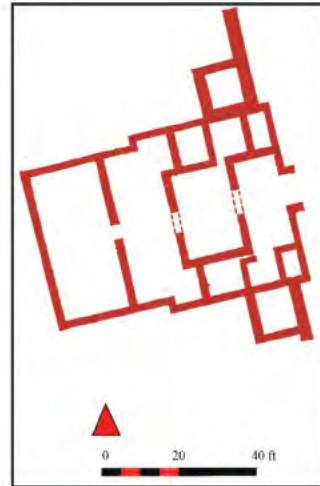
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- periodical conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



Present condition from Southeast

17 KKG-7**Royal storage complex**

SW of KKG 5, inner part of palace

Coordinate N. 20.00690005 E. 95.3741983

1. General description

- Palace's storage complexes
- Brick rectangular structure, palace area, six chambers; possibly royal store-rooms and granary or depository

2. Plan

- NS 10.3632m x EW 7.315m
- Six portions in two rows and an attach platform in east side

3. Upper part

- rectangular building with previously formed upper portion of wooden structure

4. Construction

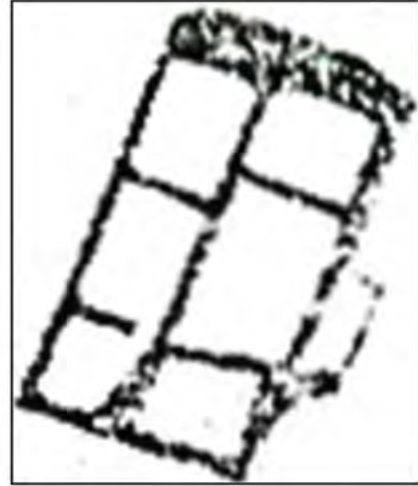
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- regular conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



From East

18 KKG-8

Palace Gate

On the eastern portion and middle

Coordinate N.20.00757337 E. 95.375581156

1. General description

- Palace Gate
- Gate way built of brick with two flanking walls turned into the citadel of palace at right angles to the East wall
- two lower portion of *Dwarapalas* sandstone were found

2. Plan

- Southern arm 11.5 m, Northern arm 11.5 m, entrance breadth 5.45m

3. Upper part

- The gate formed with right angles two arms and located at center of the eastern palace wall

4. Construction

- brick masonry work

5. Present condition

- conservation work on original

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



From West

19 KKG-9**Memorial Hall**

South of inner palace citadel

Coordinate N.19.99963621 E. 95.37776848

1. General description

- Memorial Hall
- Brick rectangular structure

2. Plan

- NS 25.6032m x EW 14.87424m

3. Upper part

- square plinth lies on the rectangular shape building

4. Construction

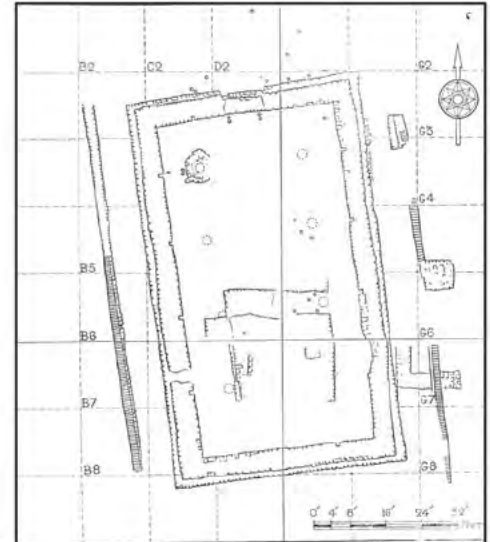
- brick masonry
- suggested as masonry building with wooden composite

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



From East

20 KKG-10

Memorial Hall

West of KKG 9, south of Palace

Coordinate N. 19.99963621 E. 95.37776848

1. General description

- Memorial Hall
- Similar in size and character to KKG 9, paused excavation on it, partly exposed

2. Plan

- NS 19.5m x EW 13.1064 m

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building used with mango sprout and gadrooned brick

4. Construction

- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



Before annual conservation

21 KKG-11**Memorial Hall**

NW of KKG 3 and 4, north of palace site

Coordinate N.20.0166772 E. 95.37517973

1. General description

- Memorial Hall
- Similar in size design and character to KKG-9 but larger still and orientated East-West rather than North-South

2. Plan

- NS 14.3256m x EW 26.5176m

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building

4. Construction

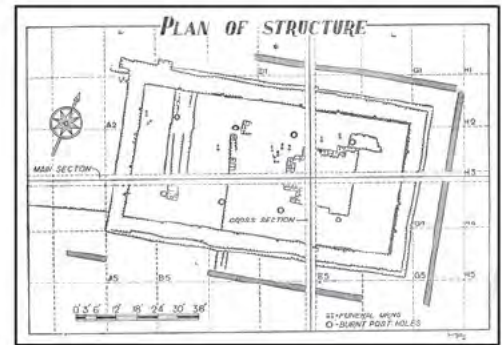
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- regular conservation work on original

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



Present condition

22 KKG-12

Ritual Structure

W of KKG 11, N of palace site

Coordinate N.20.01658626 E. 95.37467766

1. General description

- Ritual structure, entrance chamber projecting on east; entire structure solid brick (no hollow shrine), surrounded by 80 burial urns and one secondary inhumation burial with ceramics all placed in foundation layer; semi circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks.

2. Plan

- NS 9.6774m x EW 14.14272m
- approximate square structure with projecting eastern entrance

3. Upper part

- a square wall enclosing the circular mass in the centre

4. Construction

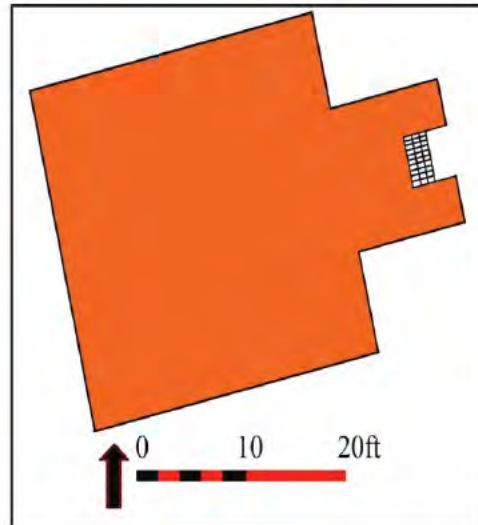
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



From East

23 KKG-14

Stupa

NE of KKG 12, N of palace site

Coordinate N.20.01616616 E. 95.37385095

1. General description

- Stupa-like square structure with circular core; it contained five burial urns just outside the enclosure walls, one secondary inhumation burial and one primary inhumation burial all in foundation layer

2. Plan

- NS 12.4206m x EW 8.1534m

3. Upper part

- a square wall enclosing the circular mass in the centre

4. Construction

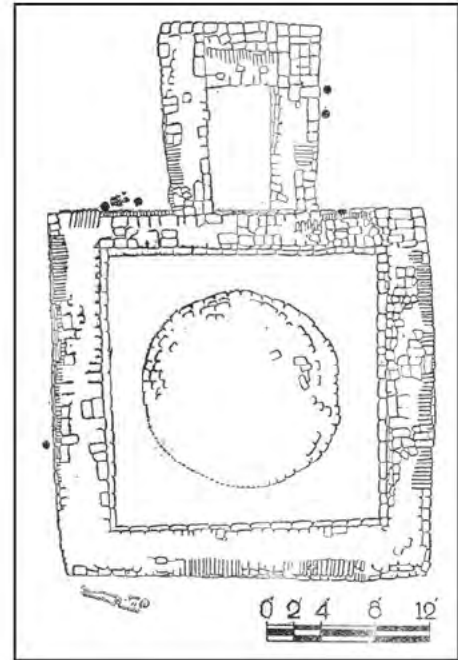
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



After excavation



From North

24 KKG-15

City Gate

On the north side city wall and western most gate

Coordinate N.20.01658626 E. 95.37467766

1. General description

- City Gate
- Brick gateway similar in size and character to KKG-13

2. Plan

- Eastern arm length 24.38 m x Western arm 24.38 m, entrance way with the breadth of 4.87 m

3. Upper part

- The gate formed with two curving arms and located at the western portion of the northern city wall

4. Construction

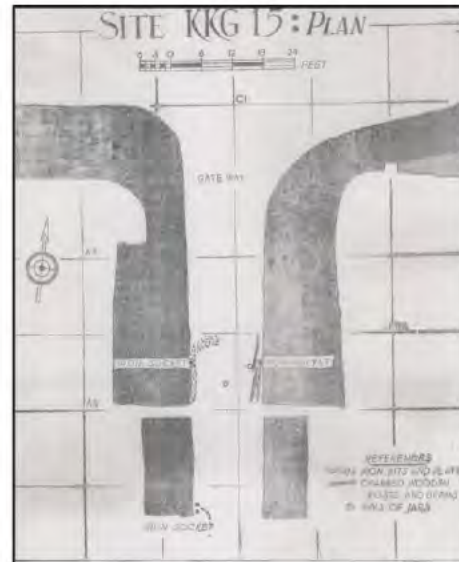
- brick masonry
- city gate with two curving arms

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



After excavation



From North

25 KKG-17

Guard House

Closed to the northern city wall, N of palace site

Coordinate N.20.01734792 E. 95.37560226

1. General description

- Unusual structural building of Guard House
- Narrow, rectangular brick structure; entrance porch on East side

2. Plan

- NS 7.315m x EW 3.352m

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building

4. Construction

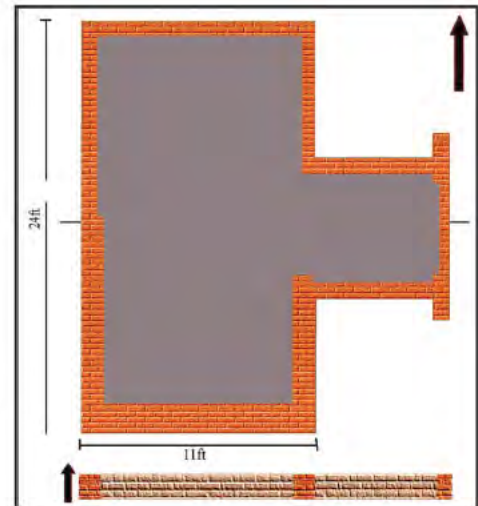
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work sustained

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



From South

26 KKG-18

Stupa

One of Ohteintaung Group, NE of KKG 13

Coordinate N.20.02005117 E. 95.3737903541

1. General description

- Stupa like structure
- Part of a group of mounds; Similar in size and character to KKG 14, but oriented to the East; contained eight urn burials just outside the enclosure walls

2. Plan

- NS 10.54m x EW 10.54m
- Centre core-circular in square platform with eastern step-way

3. Upper part

- a square wall enclosing the circular mass in the centre

4. Construction

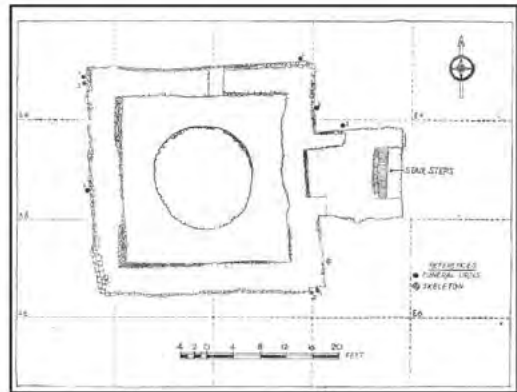
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- conservation work in regular

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



During excavation



Present condition from Northeast

27 BTO- 13

Memorial Hall

Inner part closed to the northern city wall, SE of KKG 15 of gateway

Coordinate N. 20.014 E. 95.368

1. General description

- memorial hall
- Rectangular brick monument

2. Plan

- NS 13.4m x EW 19.5m
- An alter of 4.548 square meter structure located at the northern portion of the main building
- in rectangular shape building with stair way inner square shape

3. Upper part

- previously wooden super structure via by 22 pits of wooden posts

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- archaeological suggested as plinth within at building with wooden composite

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- circa. 2nd to 5th AD



Before conservation



From South



Bronze Buddha image

28 BTO-16

Stupa like structure

S of KKG 13

Coordinate N.20.013931 E. 95.368643

1. General description

- Stupa like structure
- Stupa-like square structure with circular core; one burial urn was found inside the enclosure wall, it is similar to KKG-6, 14, BTO5 and 6

2. Plan

- NS 9.75 m x EW 9.75 m
- Square high platform and middle circular core, approach way in west

3. Upper part

- a square wall enclosing the circular mass in the centre

4. Construction

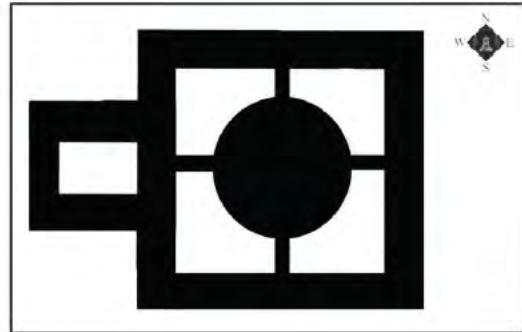
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



From northwest before conservation



Present condition

29 BTO-19

Memorial hall

Just north of the city, one of the buildings in Ohteintaung Group

Coordinate N. 20.020 E. 95.379

1. General description

- Rectangular brick monument memorial hall

2. Plan

- NS 15.24m x EW 12.19m
- About 0.5m high basement of building platform can be attached to plinth by the southern stairway with one step

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building with one step stairway at the inner building

4. Construction

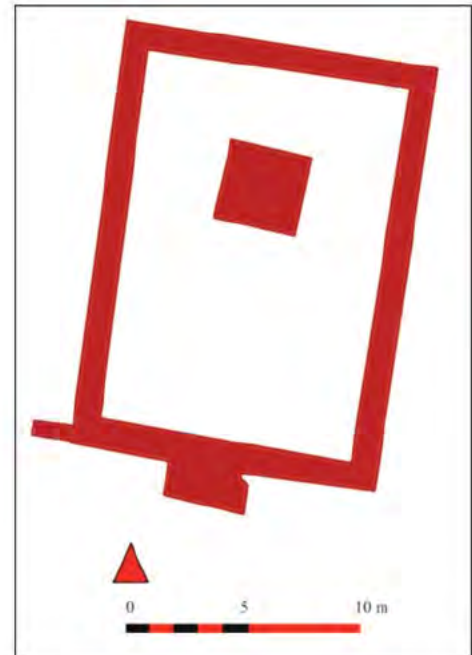
- brick masonry
- a plinth within at building of wood-structure composite

5. Present condition

- in the regular conservation work

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5th AD



After excavation in 2003



After conservation in 2011

30 BTO-20

Monastery Building

Just north of the city, one of the buildings in Ohteintaung Group

Coordinate N. 20.019 E. 95.318

1. General description

- monastic building

2. Plan

- NS7.31m x EW 7.31m
- central cell of sacred place adjoined with cell-like partitions within square structure

3. Upper part

- in square shape building with eastern entrance and inner square shape building within inner space of building

4. Construction

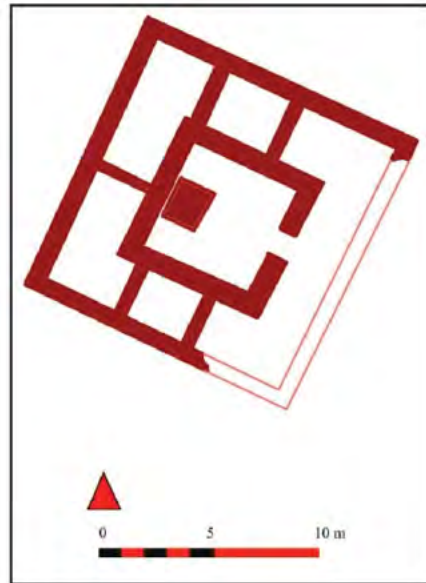
- brick masonry
- archaeological suggested as plait within at building with wooden composite

5. Present condition

- in regular conservation work

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5thAD



During excavation



From East

31 BTO-21**Memorial hall**

W of Inngyi Lake and S of Innywagyi Village

Coordinate N. 20.001 E. 95.365

1. General description

- memorial hall
- Rectangular brick monument

2. Plan

- NS 22.7m x EW 13.86m
- About 0.09m high basement of building platform can be attached by the stairway at northern portion

3. Upper part

- in rectangular shape building with northern entrance, 2.48 square meter structure located at the southern portion of the main building

4. Construction

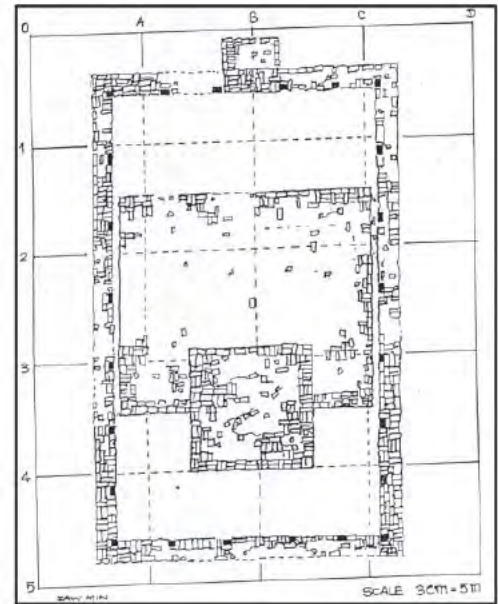
- brick masonry
- archaeologically suggested as plait within at building with wooden composite

5. Present condition

- conservation work

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5th AD



Before conservation



After conservation

32 BTO – 31

Religious Building

Just north of the city, one of the buildings in Ohteintaung Group

Coordinate N. 20.019792 E. 95.379678

1. General description

- Religious Building

2. Plan

- EW13.71m x NS7.92m
- About 0.09m high basement of building platform

3. Upper part

- inside the rectangular shape building inner square shape structure and one pliant

4. Construction

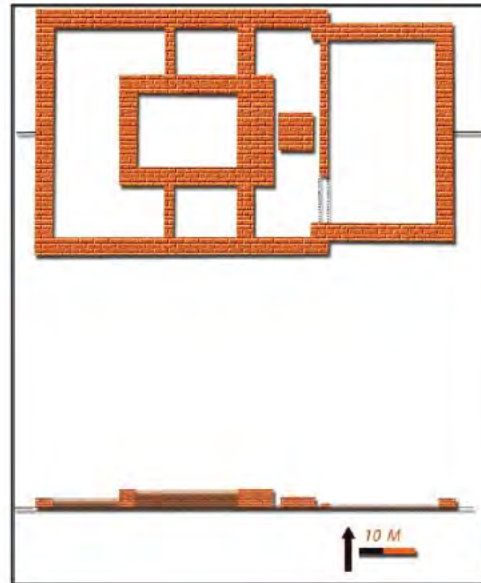
- brick masonry and previously wooden composite super structure

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Construction period

- 2nd to 5th AD



From the East before cleaning



From the East after conservation

33 BTO- 35**City Gate**

Located on eastern city wall and NE part of the city

Coordinate N. 20.015 E. 95.389

1. General description

- city gate
- The gate formed with two curving arms and located at north-east corner of the ancient city

2. Plan

- 34.32m longest
- About 0.73m high basement

3. Upper part

- curving arm shape structure of city gate

4. Construction

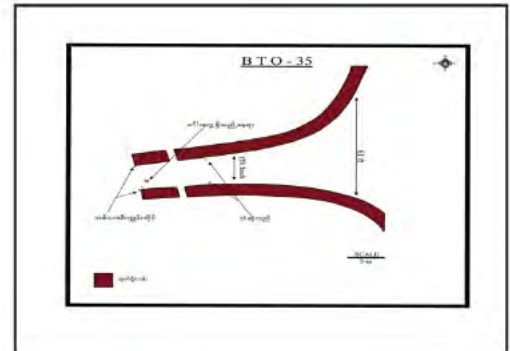
- brick masonry
- archaeological suggested wooden door-frame and security structure of city gate

5. Present condition

- in conservation work

6. Dating

- Charcoal from Stratification date of 1740+ 30 BP



Before conservation



After conservation

34 BTO- 36

City Gate

On the eastern city wall

Coordinate N. 20.00 E. 95.392

1. General description

- city gate
- The gate formed with two curving arms, above on it the modern road crosses over

2. Plan

- 29.13m longest
- 3.59m high basement of city gate

3. Upper part

- curving arm shape structure of city gate

4. Construction

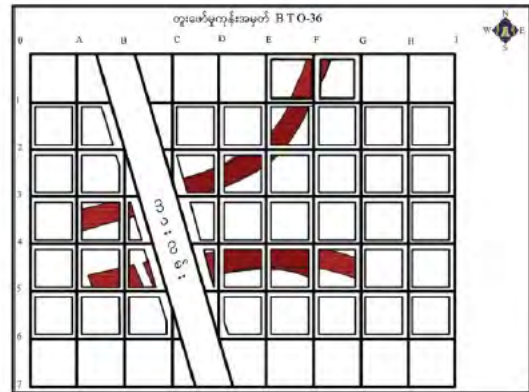
- brick masonry
- city gate

5. Present condition

- original brick-work conserved

6. Dating

- Charcoal from Stratification dated 1625+25BP



Before excavation



After excavation from Northeast

35 BTO- 37

Religious and Ritual Structure

East of BTO 36

Coordinate N. 19.999 E. 95.393

1. General description

- Religious and Ritual Structure

2. Plan

- Rectangular structure included inner one
- NS 12.43m x EW 7.77m

3. Upper part

- rectangular shape building on the rectangular plait

4. Construction

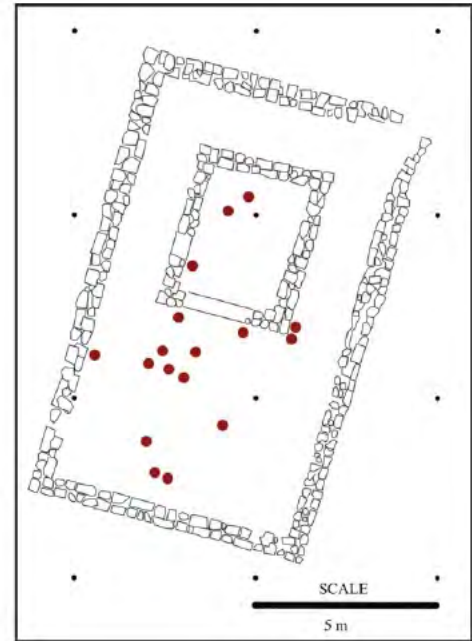
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- original brick-work conserved

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



From Southwest



During excavation

36 BTO-38

Monastery

NE of city, east of NE corner gateway BTO 35

Coordinate N.20.019792 E. 95.379678

General description

- Monastery
- 30m east of BTO-23, South of Shweyangdaw pagoda, rectangular shaped brick structure (length 21m, breadth 13m), entrance face to West with central hall and 5 small cells

2. Plan

- rectangular hall with five inner cells behind long facade-corridor
- NS 21 m x EW 13 m

3. Upper part

- previous wooden super structure above main entrance hall next to the long corridor in front of 5 cells

4. Construction

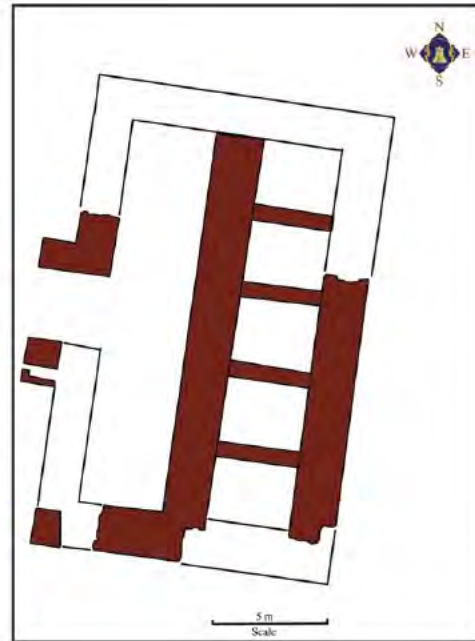
- brick masonry
- suggested as two storied building with wooden composite material

5. Present condition

- original and conservation work

6. Dating

- 2nd to 5th AD



After conservation

37 Bawbawgyi Stupa

Sri Ksetra

South of Sri Ksetra city wall, southeast of Yahanda Lake

Coordinate N. 18.78 E. 95.286

1. General description

- the most famous and venerated stupa of Sri Ksetra
- Glass Palace Chronicle said that the King Anawrahta of Bagan brought the sacred relics of the Stupa, enshrined again in Shwesandaw Pagoda at Bagan in AD-1057

2. Plan

- inside in square enclosure wall
- 16 corners sided on 2 tiers of terraces
- circular terrace of 3rd, 4th and 5th basement of stupa
- 46.63m high

3. Upper part

- above the cylindrical shape of stupa the conical portion of stupa

4. Construction

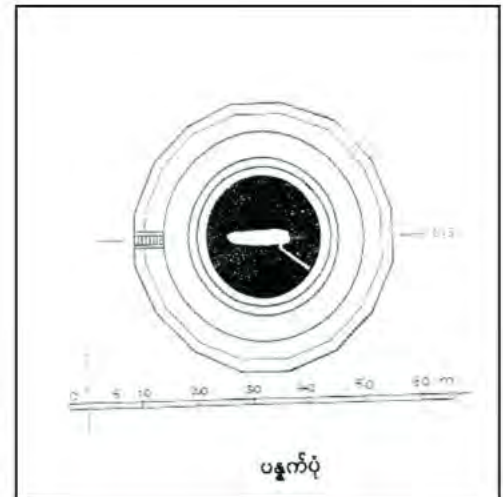
- mainly brick masonry
- original surface of the stupa with lime mortar can be found mostly in north- portion
- small square chisel marks of original area ascribe as the technique of mortar adhesive found in north- portion of stupa
- since 1907 to present day regular conservation works of 13 times there

5. Present condition

- still sustains from Pyu time to present with original and conservation works
- annual vegetation and landscape

6. Image

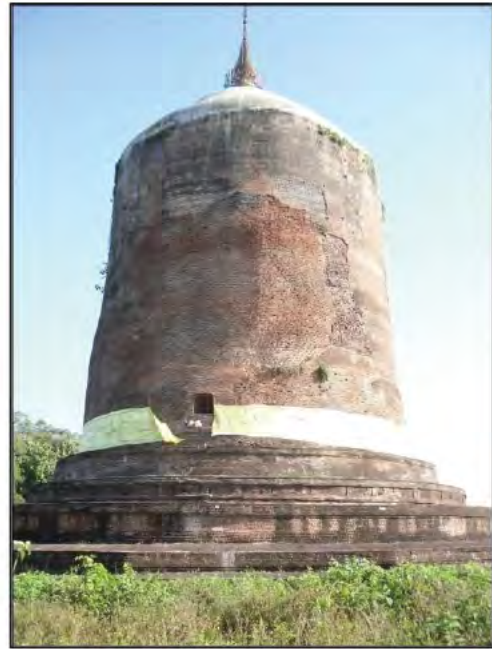
- found bronze Bodhisattava sculpture in 1926-27 excavation



37

7. Construction period

- estimated 4th-9th century AD



38 Payagyi Stupa

Sri Ksetra

Beside of Pyay- Aunglan Road

Coordinate N. 18.825 E. 95.258

1. General description

- one of the famous stupas of Sri Ksetra
- related to Noth Pyutaik

2. Plan

- 16 corners sided on 3 tiers of terrace
- circular terrace of 4th basement of stupa
- 42m high

3. Upper part

- above the cylindrical shape of the base conical shape of upper portion is gradually curved to top in profile

4. Construction

- brick masonry and originally lime mortar surface
- since 1923-24 to present day regular conservation works of 5 times

5. Present condition

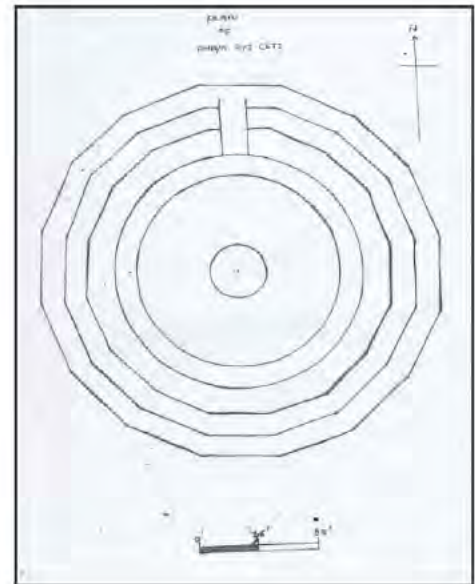
- still sustains from Pyu time to present with original and conservation works
- annual vegetation

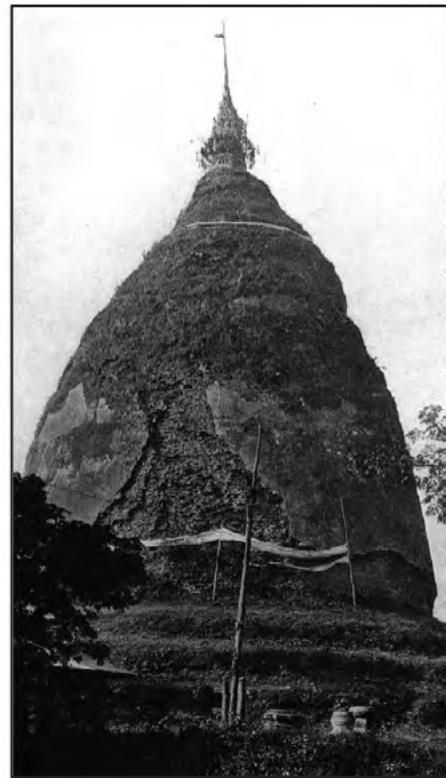
6. Construction period

- estimate 6th – 8th century AD

7. Remark

- near south of this stupa was discovered 4 stone funeral urns with Pyu script about Vikrama King Lineage





39 Phayamar stupa

Sri Ksetra

North of the Pyay- Paukhaung Road

Coordinate N. 18.834 E. 95.302

1. General description

- one of the famous stupa of Sri Ksetra

2. Plan

- 16 corners sided on 3 tiers terraces
- circular terrace of 4th basement of stupa
- 43m high

3. Upper part

- conical shape with the later period surmounted iron umbrella

4. Construction

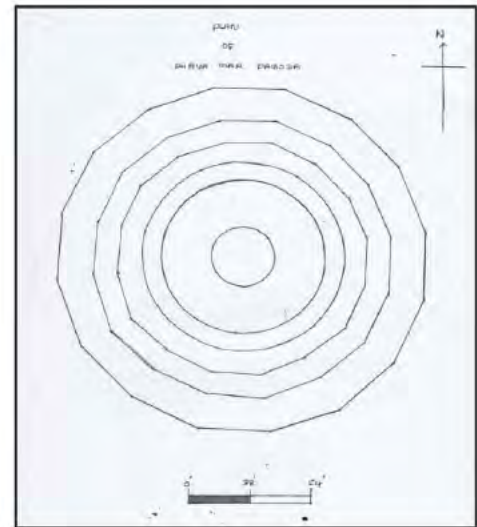
- mainly brick masonry
- since 1923-24 to present day regular conservation works of 6 times

5. Present condition

- growing vegetation in annual raining season
- suffer from the weathering effect

6. Construction period

- estimate 6th- 8th century AD



Plan



Previous photo



Present condition

40 East Zegu Temple

Coordinate N. 18.802 E. 95.929

Sri Ksetra

Near the Taunglonnyo village

1. General description

- a developed temple type than the others of Sri Kshetra
- a similar architectural type with Bagan Temple

2. Plan

- EW 7.8mx NS7.6m
- 6m high

3. Upper part

- vaulted roof

4. Construction

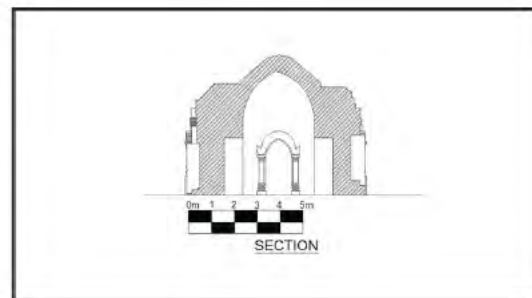
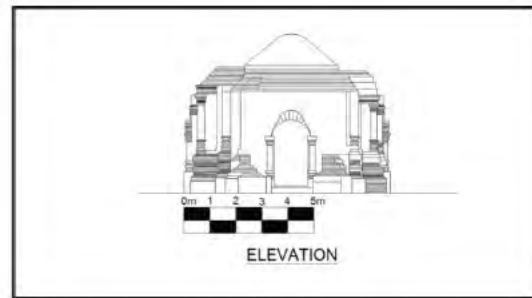
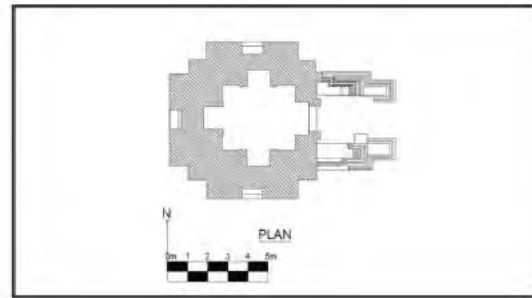
- brick masonry
- Exterior walls are projected with arches and pilasters like a small Bagan temple

5. Present condition

- temple originally with its enclosure wall and landscape impacted from vegetation

6. Construction period

- estimate 9th -13th century AD



From South

41 Bebe Temple

Sri Ksetra

South of Sri Ksetra City and near Bawbaw Gyi stupa

Coordinate N. 18.786 E. 95.289

1. General description

- temple
- a small vaulted chapel with a square sanctum

2. Plan

- EW 5mx NS 4.7m
- 8.7m high

3. Upper part

- cylindrical pinnacle like surmounted sikhara in Bagan temple

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- being the niche on the north and south wall
- originally decorated with stucco curving
- since 1907- 08 to the present day regular conservation works of 6 times

5. Present condition

- fairly maintained

6. Construction period

- circa 9th -13th century AD

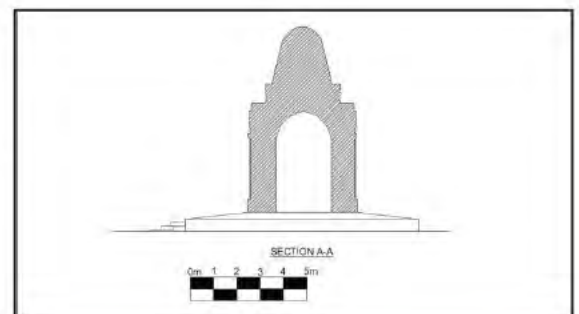
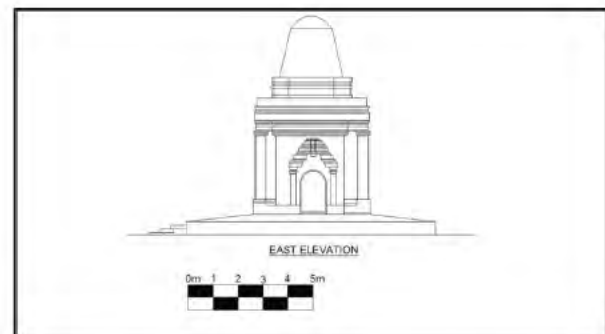
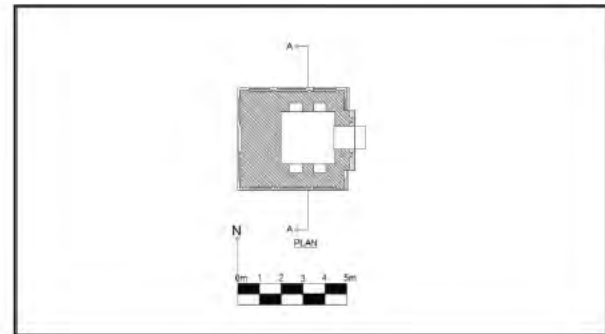


Photo from Southwest corner

42 Lemyethna Temple

Sri Ksetra

South of Sri Ksetra city and near Bawbawgyi Stupa

Coordinate N. 18.787 E. 95.291

1. General description

- small square temple
- temple with solid core
- one of the distinctive among the Sri Ksetra temples with 4 entrances

2. Plan

- EW 7mx NS 7m
- 6m high

3. Upper part

- receding terraces of above portion are seen like as stepped roof

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- since 1907-08 to the present day regular conservation works 7 times

5. Present condition

- 4 interior niches placed stone steels of Buddha images were conserved
- to strengthen made with iron frame

6. Construction period

- estimate 9th – 13th century AD

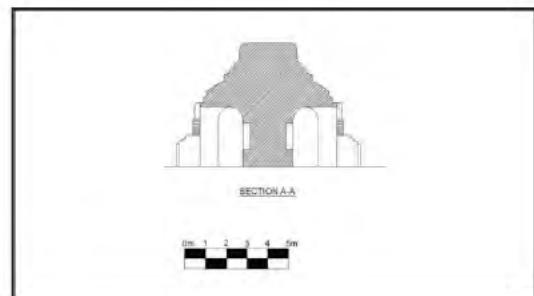
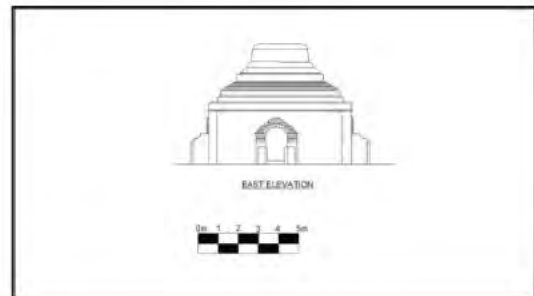
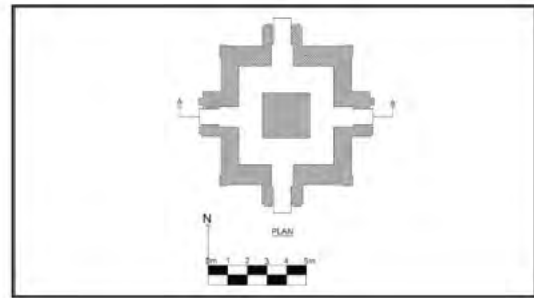


Photo from Southwest corner

43 Rahanda Temple

Sri Ksetra

Near the mouth of Rahanda Gate, southwest of the city wall

Coordinate N. 18.792 E. 95.281

1. General description

- cave like temple with a narrow hall inside

2. Plan

- NS 11m x WS 7m
- 3.3m high

3. Upper part

- vaulted roof

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- since 1963- 64 to the present day regular conservation works of 3 times

5. Present condition

- annually conserved condition

6. Construction period

- estimate 9th – 13th century AD

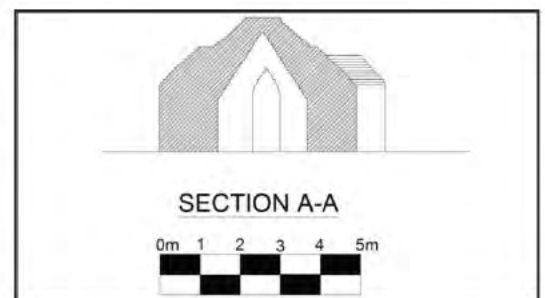
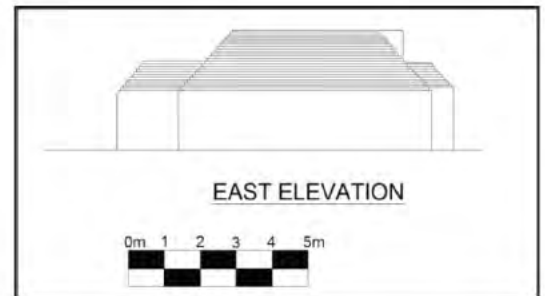
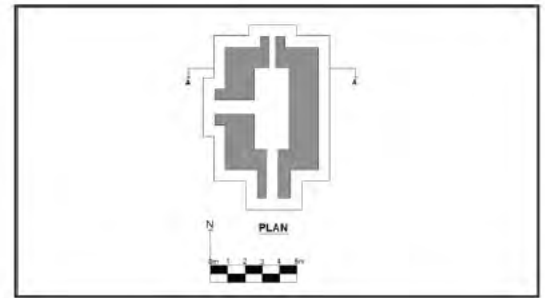


Photo from South

44 Mathigya (Gwebindat) Stupa

Sri Ksetra

Between the two moats at south of city and southwest of Khin Ba Mound

Coordinate N. 18.783 E. 95.300

1. General description

- stupa like square structure with circular core
- mould bricks for architectural decorations used in the profile of square base, steps and base of ceter circular core

2. Plan

- NS 15.8mx EW 15.4m, basement is square
- dia. 7.7m, circular shape stupa
- 3.5m high

3. Upper part

- circular base of central core

4. Construction

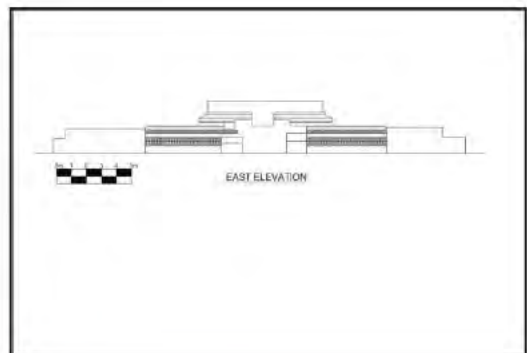
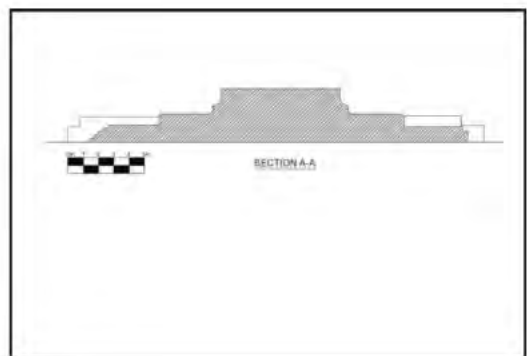
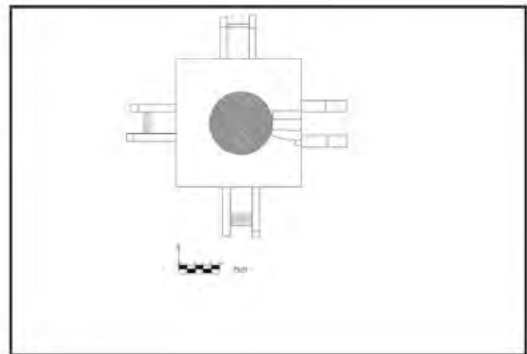
- brick masonry
- decorated with terracotta plaque and cutting bricks
- since 1999-2000 to 2010-2011 made conservation works of 2 times to present day regularly

5. Present condition

- remained brick decoration

6. Construction period

- estimate 2nd – 5th century AD



From Southeast

45 Payahtaung Temple

Sri Ksetra

Near the Sri Ksetra Museum and Palace yard

Coordinate N. 18.807 E. 95.293

1. General description

- prototype of Bagan
- cannot go deep inside by block

2. Plan

- square base; 12mx12m
- with corner stupa
- 10m high

3. Upper part

- three terraces rise overlapped each other, they look like the high pedestals

4. Construction

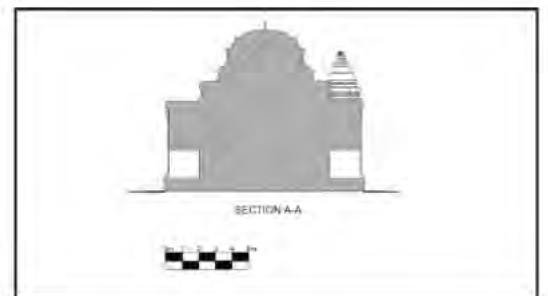
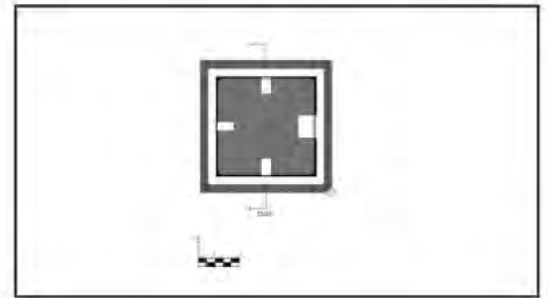
- brick masonry
- decoration with stucco curving at corner stupa

5. Present condition

- remaining 3 corner stupas

6. Construction period

- estimate 9th-13th century AD



45



Photo from North side



Photo from Southeast corner

46 Inner Palace Site

Sri Ksetra

Southwest of Museum

Coordinate N. 18.80472 E. 95.2874

1. General description

- with the excavated mounds of HMA-44, 45, 48 and 49

2. Plan

- palace and administrative complex type

3. Upper part

- previously wooden buildings on present brick structures

4. Construction

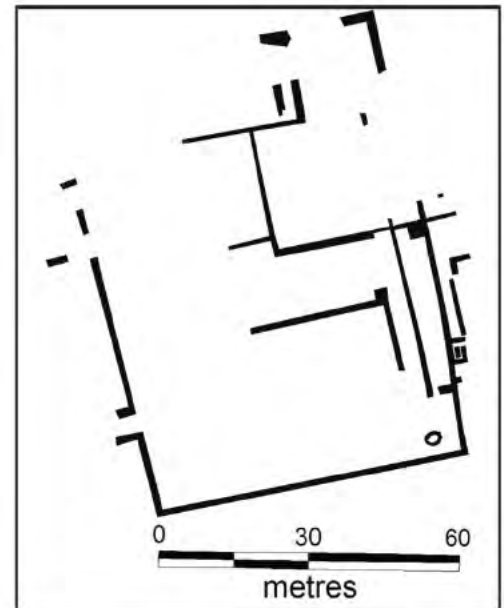
- brick masonry
- the present day conservation works regularly

5. Present condition

- suffer from weathering and vegetation effect

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th -9th century AD





Excavated structures and view

47 Palace Wall

HMA -26, Sri Ksetra

Near and south of Shwenanoo Pagoda

Coordinate N. 18.80771 E. 95.28881

1. General description

- eastern wall of palace (northern part)

2. Plan

- running wall of palace fortress

3. Upper part

- entrance way with previously composite wooden structures in HMA 46

4. Construction

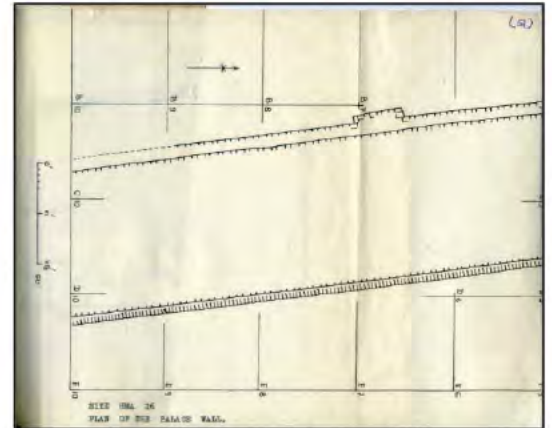
- brick masonry
- the present day conservation works regularly

5. Present condition

- suffer from weathering and vegetation effect

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th -9th century AD



Plan



During excavation



Over view

48 Queen Cemetery

Sri Ksetra

Southwest of Mathigyagon Stupa and closely of Lemyethna emple

Coordinate N. 18.78328 E. 95.293602

1. General description

- know as Royal Cemetry
- 6 unexcavated stone urns each over 1 meter in height

2. Plan

- an excavated yard with six large burial stone jars

3. Upper part

- a new shelter for cemetery yard

4. Construction

- the new composite modern shelter made of brick and wood
- urns are made of stone and found plaster inner surface of urns
- since 1964- 65 to 2002-03 made conservation works of 2 times to present day

5. Present condition

- stone jars suffering more or less underground moisture effect

6. Construction period

- circa. 6th to 8th century AD



Present condition



A stone jar



Queen cemetery yard

49 Lulinkyaw Gate

HMA- 34 (Gate), Sri Ksetra

Near the Kinmumgyon

Coordinate N. 18.821339 E. 95.271478

1. General description

- one of the famous gateways in Sri Ksetra
- Lulinkyaw Gate, brick gateway with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, a curve brick line covered the gate way, burial urn, nails

2. Plan

- curved gateway with flair mouth and narrower into
- later the close-wall with 3 exists was front to original gate

3. Upper part

- on the curved main gate-walls effected from long time duration and weathering

4. Construction

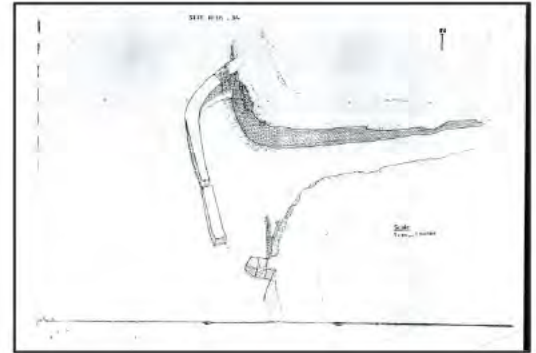
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- some parts are collapse
- suffer of weathering and vegetation effect

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th – 9th century AD



View from West

50 Rahandar Gate

HMA -42, Sri Ksetra

North of Rahanda Gu and Rahanda Kan

Coordinate N. 18.78328 E. 95.293602

1. General description

- gate on southwest of city wall

2. Plan

- rounded corners where the fort wall turns inwards to form barricades on either sides of the entrance passage

3. Upper part

- a ruined high gate-walls stand

4. Construction

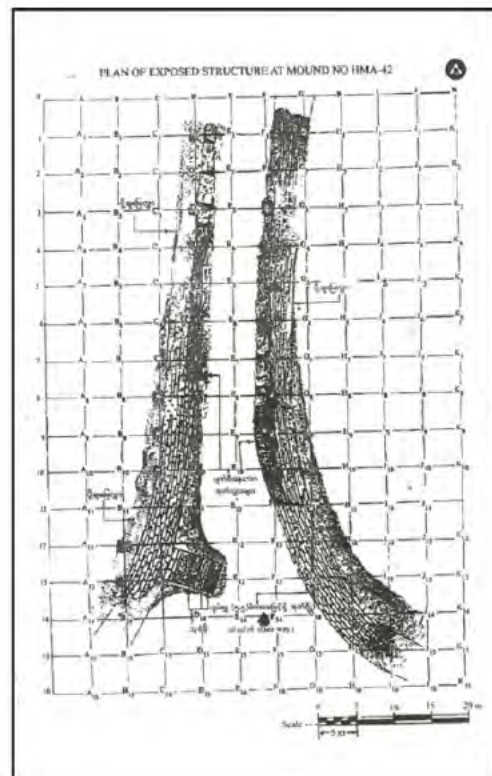
- brick masonry

5. Present condition

- covered with thick vegetation
- some parts are damaged

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th -9th century AD



50



Overview from outer and inner side

51 HMA- 8

HMA -8, Sri Ksetra

NE of Payama pagoda, centre of Payama *Pyu taik*

Coordinate N. 18.836653 E. 95.303588

1. General description

- a famous monastic or ritual building
- Ritual structure centre of *Payama Pyu taik*; urns, bronze image of the Buddha, another Bodhisattva; bronze bell (28 cm), 5 bronze figures musical troupe found in 1966- 67 excavation

2. Plan

- like monastic complex locates in the centre of North Pyutaik
- the brick building seems two storied and pillared with huge timbers

3. Upper part

- brick walled building combined wooden frame and upper floor and roof

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- since 1992-93 to 2002-03 made conservation works regularly 3 times to present day

5. Present condition

- covered with thick vegetation
- suffer from weathering effect

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th -9th century AD

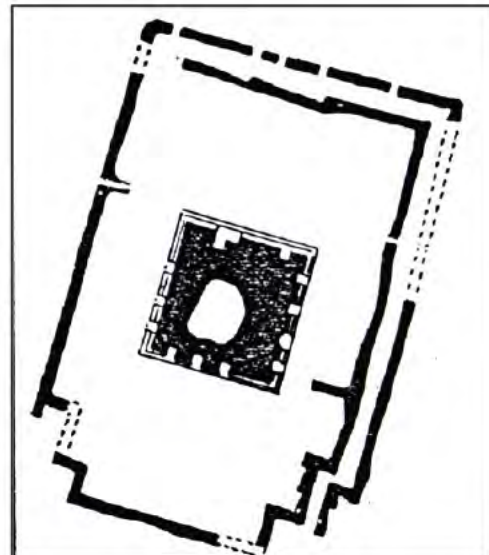


Photo from Northeast corner

51



Five Bronze musicians

52 HMA- 51

HMA -51, Sri Ksetra

Near west of Kyaukkarthein Pagoda

Coordinate N. 18.809889 E. 95.228408

1. General description

- stupa, the structural remain of early type

2. Plan

- a square platform(8.3 m each) with the center dome of circle(5m diameter)

3. Upper part

- originally circular dome like similar stupas of Beikthano and Halin

4. Construction

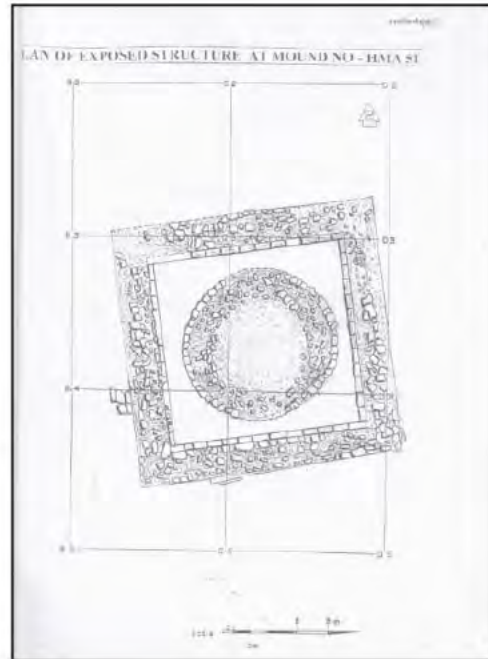
- brick masonry
- 2011-12 to the present day conservation works regularly

5. Present condition

- suffer from weathering effect

6. Construction period

- estimated 2nd -5th century AD



During excavation



Photo from Southeast corner

53 HMA- 53

HMA -53, Sri Ksetra

Southwest of Bawbawgyi stupa and NE of HMA- 35

Coordinate N. 18.78788 E. 95.228408

1. General description

- rectangular structure, similar to HMA-7 and 14, with many assemblage of burial urns

2. Plan

- step by step 3 phase
- 1st phase is 22mx 12x 1.3m
- 2nd phase is 16mx 7m
- 3rd phase is 13mx mx0.3m

3. Upper part

- newly constructed shelter

4. Construction

- brick masonry
- excavation in 2011-12 and present day conservation works regularly

5. Present condition

- site museum

6. Construction period

- estimated 4th-9th century AD



During excavation



Burial urns



Site Museum

Annex III

**Inventory of excavated artifacts
with indication of current location
of artifacts**

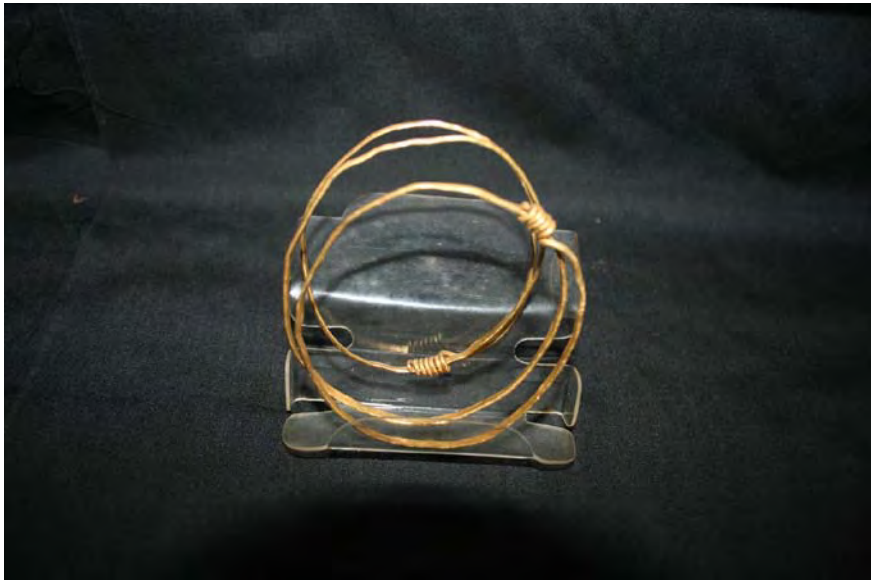
Annexes III Inventory of excavated artifacts with indication of current location of artifacts

Halin



Serial Number: 1

1.	Identification	:	Ear-Ring
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_gold_Ear-Ring-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Halin Village
6.	Material	:	Gold
7.	Colour	:	Gold colour
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Each 1.8cm (diameter), each 3.9gm (weight)
9.	Special identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	1996
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 2

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Gourd Tendril |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_Gold_Gourd Tendril-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin Village |
| 6. Material | : | Gold |
| 7. Colour | : | Gold colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Dia- 5.5cm, Weight- 18.9gm |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1996 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 3

1. Identification	:	Coin
2. Accession Number	:	HL_silver_coin-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	HL- 2, Halin
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin", <i>JBRS</i> , Liii, ii, Dec, 1970.
12. Detail Description	:	They disclose that the Pyus at ancient Halin were well-to-do to afford to wear precious personal ornaments. Symbolical coins in silver or a kind of alloy are also brought to light. They may be classified in-to three types. It is a type 2 bears <i>srivatsa</i> flanked by swastika and <i>baddhapitha</i> symbols on obverse and the symbol of rising sun on reverse. These symbols may have some religious or ritual significance. Similar coins were also reported from Cambodia. (U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin", <i>JBRS</i> , Liii, ii, Dec, 1970, p. 61)

Annex III

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Sein Maung Oo
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1963



Serial Number: 4

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Coin |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_silver_coin-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Various excavations, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Embossed with Srivatsa, Bhaddapitha, Conch, Rising Sun |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, (<i>Research on Ancient Halin</i>), Gant Gaw Yanant Press, Yangon, March 2007. |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Symbolical coins in silver or a kind of alloy are also brought to light. They may be classified into three types: Type 1 has the symbol of a conch in srivatsa on the obverse and baddhapitha on the reverse; Type 2 bear srivatsa flanked by swastika and baddhapitha symbols on obverse and the symbol of rising sun on reverse, and Type 3 |

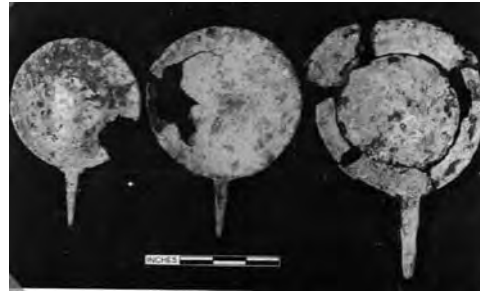
is represented on the obverse face by a srivatsa symbol which encloses 9 dots in 3 rows containing 3 in each and a baddhapitha on its reverse face. These symbols may have some religious or ritual significance. Similar coins were also reported from Cambodia. Coin might be used as currency in commercial transaction at Halin.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 5

1. Identification	:	Ring
2. Accession Number	:	HL_silver_ring-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	HL- 33, Halin
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Dia- 17mm, Thick- 1mm
9. Special identification	:	Plain silver finger ring
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	18.7.2011
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Soe Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2011



Serial Number: 6

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Mirror |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_bronze_mirror-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HL- 6 and HL- 8, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon, 1968.

U Myint Aung, "The Excavation at Halin", <i>JBR</i> , L iii, ii, Dec, 1970. |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | The inventory of bronze artifacts includes mirrors with handles in Halin period. (U Myint Aung, "The Excavation at Halin", <i>JBR</i> , L iii, ii, Dec, 1970, p- 61) |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64

U Myint Aung/1965 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo, U Myint Aung |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1963, 64, 65 |



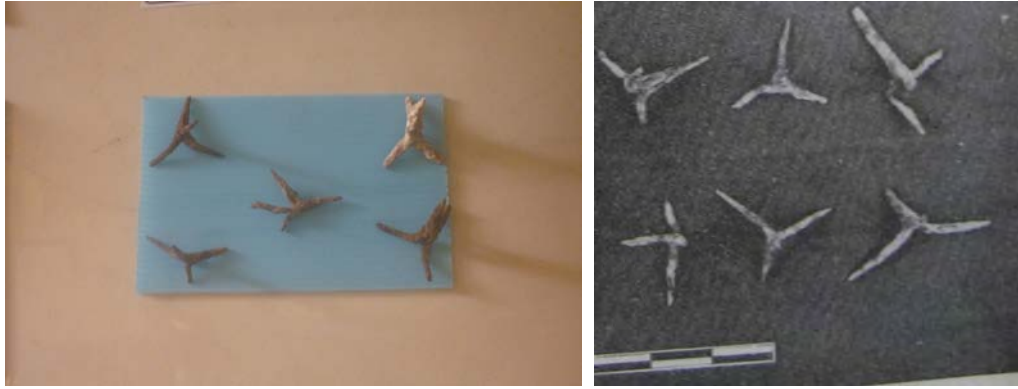
Serial Number: 7

1. Identification	:	Daggers
2. Accession Number	:	HL_bronze_tool-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL- 17, Halin
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Defensive iron weapons
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1966-67



Serial Number: 8

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Adzes |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_bronze_tool-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 17, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



Serial Number: 9

1.	Identification	:	Caltrops (Spike)
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_iron_caltrop-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Fair
5.	Original Location	:	Halin
6.	Material	:	Iron
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Defensive iron weapons
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Spiked objects thrown in moat to protect against entry by troops or animals
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 10

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Chisel |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_iron_chisel-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 33, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Long- 9cm, Flack wide- 3.8cm, Thick- 1cm |
| 9. Special identification | : | Domestic tools |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 14.8.2011 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Soe Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2011 |



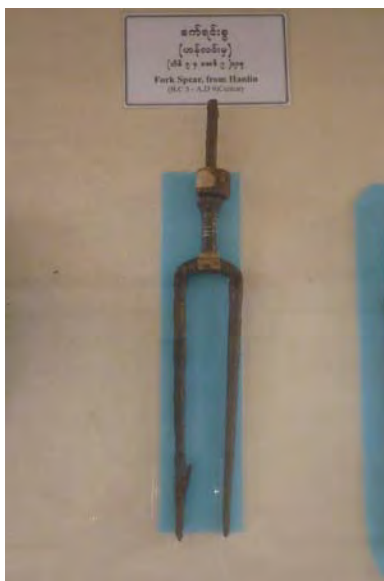
Serial Number: 11

1.	Identification	:	Nail
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_iron_nail-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Bad
5.	Original Location	:	HL- 32, Halin
6.	Material	:	Iron
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Nyein Lwin
16.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number: 12

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Nail |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_iron_nail-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 33, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Domestic tools |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Soe Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2011 |



Serial Number: 13

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Fork Spear head |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_iron_spear-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Defensive iron weapons |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



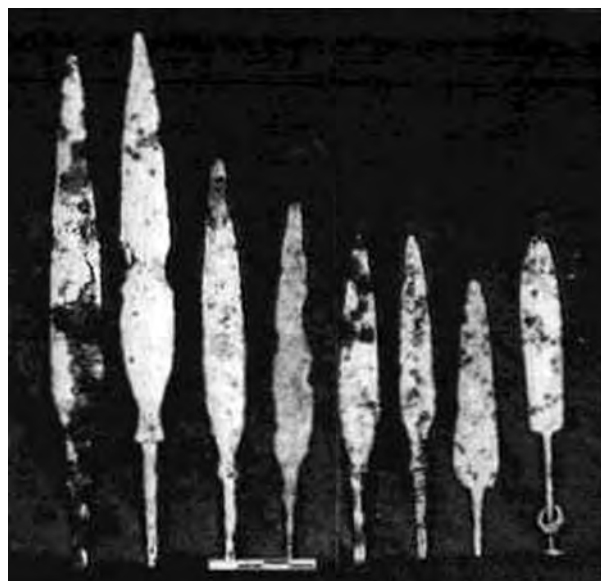
Serial Number: 14

- 1. Identification : Spear head
- 2. Accession Number : HL_iron_spear-2
- 3. Name of the Site : Halin
- 4. Condition : Fair
- 5. Original Location : HL- 33, Halin
- 6. Material : Iron
- 7. Colour : Nil
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Long- 17.5cm, Wide- 1.9cm, Girth- 0.8cm
- 9. Special identification : Defensive weapons
- 10. Date or period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detailed description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 18.7.2011
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Myint Soe Aung
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 2011



Serial Number: 15

1. Identification	:	Arrow head
2. Accession Number	:	HL_iron_spear-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL- 33, Halin
6. Material	:	Iron
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Long- 3.7cm
9. Special identification	:	Defensive weapons
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	18.7.2011
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Soe Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2011



Serial Number: 16

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Spear heads |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_iron_spear-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Defensive weapons |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |

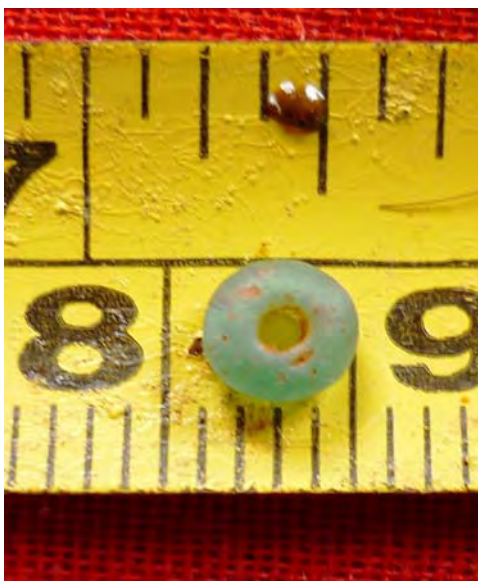


Serial Number: 17

1.	Identification	:	Socket
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_ iron_ tool implement-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Bad
5.	Original Location	:	HL- 31, Halin
6.	Material	:	Iron
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Domestic tools
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	round bosses, sockets for doors, Iron architectural fittings
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Nyein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010

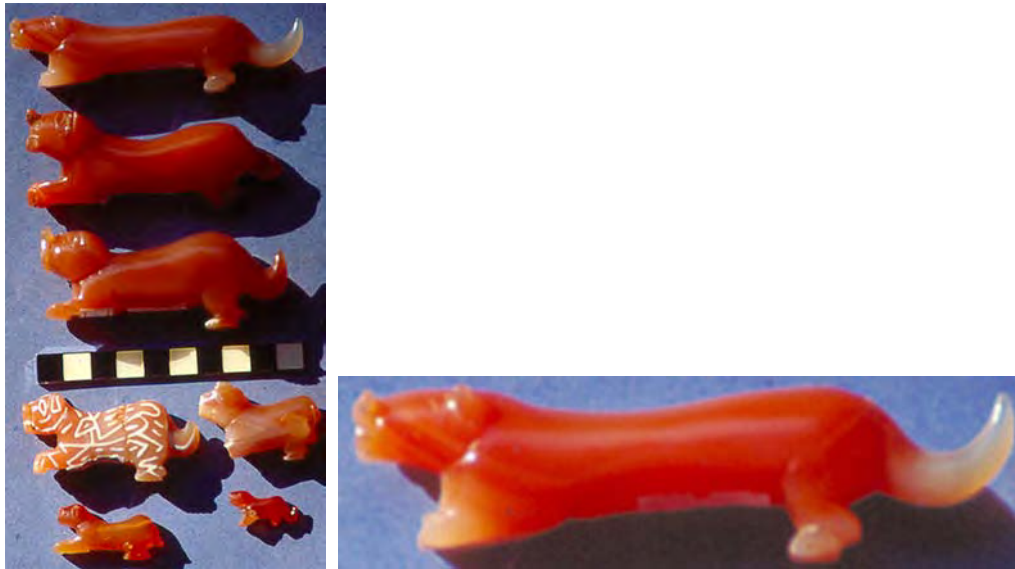


- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Polished bead |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_stone_bead-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Various Excavations, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Nil |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Various |
| 9. Special identification | : | Beads including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, a cane ball, locket or amulet, and many zoomorphic shapes made from talc, terracotta, green chalcedony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white carnelians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx , gold, silver, bronze and fossilized wood. |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 19

1. Identification	:	Glass Bead
2. Accession Number	:	HL_stone_bead-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	HL- 33, Halin
6. Material	:	Glass
7. Colour	:	Green
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Dia- 4mm
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	13.7.2011
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Soe Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2011



Serial Number: 20

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Polished bead, zoomorphic shapes |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_stone_bead-3 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Various excavations, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Orange |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin",
<i>JBRS</i> , LIII, ii, Dec, 1970. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Of the antiquities yielded by the excavations, paste beads assume the majority being found practically in every site. They have different colours: white, black, blue, red and green. As they are too minute for description, detail treatment of them is not possible. Next in quantity to the paste beads come terracotta beads. Most of them have plano-covex, truncated conical and round shapes. There are also beads of |

agate, quartz and green stone. They assume a variety of shapes: round, hexagonal, circular, barrel, etc. Three or four stone beads are etched. Along with stone beads are found a few stone pendants. Some of them are shaped in stylized elephants and a dog. (U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Hanlin", *JBR*, LIII, ii, Dec, 1970, p.61)

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil

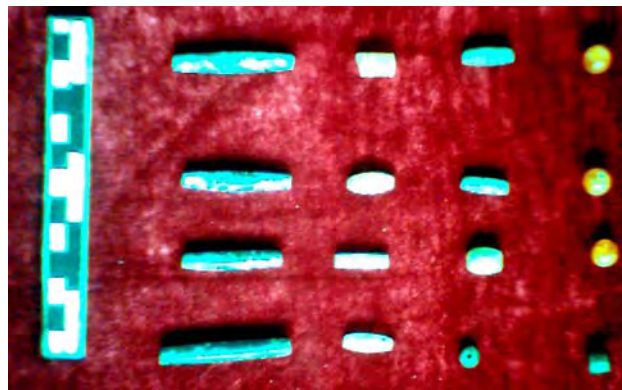


Serial Number: 21

1.	Identification	:	Elephant shaped bead
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_stone_bead-4
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Halin
6.	Material	:	Nil
7.	Colour	:	Green
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Green chalcedony elephant
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin", <i>JBRS</i> , Liii, ii, Dec, 1970.
12.	Detailed description	:	Of the antiquities yielded by the excavations, paste beads assume the majority being found practically in every site. They have different colours: white, black, blue, red and green. As they are too minute for description, detail treatment of them is not possible. Next in quantity to the paste beads come terracotta beads. Most of them have plano-convex, truncated conical and round shapes. There are also beads of agate, quartz and green stone. They assume

a variety of shapes: round, hexagonal, circular, barrel, ect. Three or four stone beads are etched. Along with stone beads are found a few stone pendants. Some of them are shaped in stylized elephants and a dog. (U Myint Aung-The excavations at Hanlin, p.61)

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nyaung Koepin monastery Museum
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



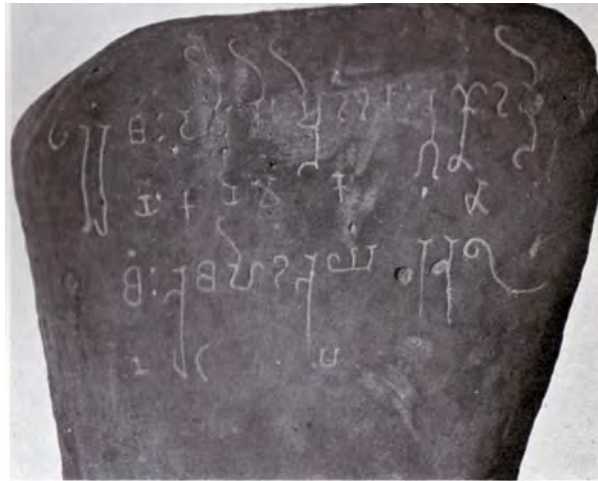
Serial Number: 22

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Identification | : | Beads |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_stone_bead-5 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HL- 27, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Myat Swe |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 2008 |



Serial Number: 23

1. Identification	:	Inscription
2. Accession Number	:	HL_stone_inscription-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Gray
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	1962-63 Report on Archaeological Survey of Burma ARASI, 1929-30, Plate XLI, e ARASI, 1933-34, Plate XLI, g, <i>Pyu Reader</i> , U Tha Myat, p-21, 1963
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Halin Inscription Shed
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 24

1. Identification	:	Inscription
2. Accession Number	:	HL_stone_inscription-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Gray
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Tuvahi's cemetery memorial stone
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Bagan Archaeological Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 25

1. Identification	:	Inscription
2. Accession Number	:	HL_stone_inscription-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Gray
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Halin Inscription Shed
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 26

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Rings |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_stone_rings-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Nil |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Treasure hunting |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1998 |
| 15. | Current location | : | U Win Maung (Tampawaddy) private collection |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Win Maung (Tampawaddy) |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 27

1.	Identification	:	Stone slab with bas-relief of Buddha images
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_stone_sculpture-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Halin
6.	Material	:	Stone
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	U Aung Thaw, <i>Historical Sites in Burma</i> , Sarpay Beikman Press, 1972.
12.	Detail Description	:	Broken slab, torso or headless Bodhisattva's feet and right hand, Pyu inscription centre section, mentions a royal figure, Sri Jatrajiku, perhaps queen. Bottom 3 rows 53 devotees, hairstyle some similar king of Nanchao, Yunnan polity
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Halin Inscription Shed
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 28

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Seal |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_stone_seal-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL-12, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Layered Agate |
| 7. Colour | : | white & gray |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | weight=1.056 gm, Hardness-7 |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Layered agate with ' <i>Dayadanam</i> ' script |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Research on Ancient Halin, U Myint Aung, 2007, p 72. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | A seal in agate bearing a Pali title in embossed letters reading ' <i>dayadanam</i> ' is the most important find ever made in the excavations. It can be dated to the fifth century A.D on paleographical grounds. Similar seals were reported from Cambodia, Malay Peninsula and India. They were also dated to the same century. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1965-66 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nyaung Koepin monastery Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1965-66 |



Serial Number: 29

1.	Identification	:	Seal
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_stone_seal-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Pintalae Village, Halin
6.	Material	:	Agate
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Inscribed seal with 'Yaye' script
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	U Sein Maung Oo, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sasaung</i>), Vol- 5, Part- 3, Yangon, 1970.
12.	Detailed description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nyaung Koepin monastery Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 30

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Chisels |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_stone_tools-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Nil |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Treasure hunting |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 28.8.2001 |
| 15. | Current location | : | U Win Maung (Tampawaddy) private collection |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Win Maung (Tampawaddy) |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 31

1. Identification	:	Spindle Wheel
2. Accession Number	:	HL_Terracotta_bead-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL- 32, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Dia - 2.3 cm, Height - 1.1 cm Dia 2.8cm, Height 1cm Dia 3.3cm, Height 1.6cm
9. Special identification	:	Spindle Wheel
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Nyein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number: 32

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Terracotta Beads |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_Terracotta_bead-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 33, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Dia- 22mm, High- 9mm
Dia- 2.7cm, High- 1.3cm
Dia- 2.4cm, High- 1.2cm
Dia- 2.3cm, High- 1.3cm |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 17.7.2011, 18.7.2011, 20.7.2011, 22.8.2011 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Soe Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2011 |



Serial Number: 33

1. Identification	:	Brick
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_brick-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	pointed, mango-sprout, curved, stamped floral motifs on the broad face
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Koepin monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 34

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Brick |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_brick-2 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HL- 2, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Brick inscribed with the alphabet "sa" and "ra" |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon, 1968 |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1963 |



Serial Number: 35

1. Identification	:	Finger-marked brick
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_brick-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	HL-2, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Sein Maung Oo
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1963



Serial Number: 36

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | four oil lamp with one stem |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_oil lamp-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL -17, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 29.5cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Bronze-iron Age |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, <i>Research on Ancient Halin</i> ,
March 2007. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The most remarkable among these funerary goods are the clay lamps or salvers on stands. Each has a main stem carry four small shallow dishes into which oil might be poured for lighting purpose or they might be used as a sort of food containers.(U Myint Aung, <i>Research on Ancient Halin</i> , March 2007,p-32) |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



Serial Number: 37

1.	Identification	:	Oil lamp
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_terraccotta_oil lamp-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	HL-31, Halin
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Nyein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number: 38

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Oil lamp |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_ terracotta_ oil lamp-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL 33, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Mouth Dia- 5.8cm, High- 1.7cm, Thick-
0.6cm |
| 9. Special identification | : | Oil Lamp |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 24.8.2011 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Soe Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2011 |



Serial Number: 39

1. Identification	:	Decorated potsherd
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_potsherds-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL-1, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Potsherd stamped with human figure
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Sein Maung Oo
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1963



Serial Number: 40

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated potsherd |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_potsherds-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 17, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Potsherd, decorated with conch |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966/67 |



Serial Number: 41

1. Identification	:	Decorated potsherd
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_potsherds-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL- 11, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Decorated with Srivatsa
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1965/66



Serial Number: 42

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated potsherd |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_potsherds-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL- 9, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Decorated with Buddhapitta |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Mying Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1965 |



Serial Number: 43

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Potsherd |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_potsherds-5 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL-2, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Sherd depicting the title " <i>karjnarjnaya</i> " |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | U Sein Maung Oo, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-5, Part-3, Yangon, 1970.
U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon, 1968. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Sherd containing the following letter in relief: = Karjnarjnaya. This is an evolved Sanskrit title of a scholar who has versatile knowledge. The script used here appears to belong to a period between the 4 th and 5 th |

century A.D., when compared with the scripts used in Epigraphs of Pallava and Salankayana Kings of India. This shred has been collected from the layer two of the site HL 2.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1963 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1963 |



Serial Number: 44

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated Potsherds |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_potsherds-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Various excavations, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin",
<i>JBRS</i> , Liii, ii, Dec, 1970.
U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar
Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon,
1968. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The excavation at Hanlin brought to light a red-ware industry with a variety of pottery types. Some of the shreds have decoration in simple criss-cross, hatch, punch-mark, roulettes, human and animal figurines in penals, <i>srivatsa</i> , <i>baddhapitha</i> and floral |

motifs. Unlike these varieties of designs on the domestics pottery, the burial pottery has few decorations. (U Myint Aung, "The excavations at Halin", *JBRS*, Liii, ii, Dec, 1970. P. 60)

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil

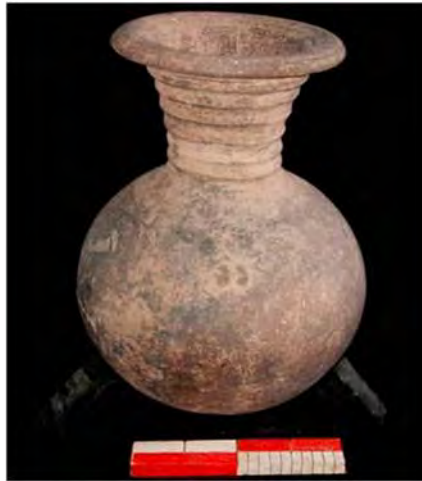


Serial Number: 45

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 3. | Identification | : | Decorated Potsherds |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_potsherds-7 |
| 1. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Various excavation sites, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon, 1968.
U Myint Aung, The excavations at Halin, <i>JBRS</i> , Liii, ii, Dec, 1970 |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | The excavation at Halin brought to light a red-ware industry with a variety of pottery types. Some of the shreds have decoration in simple criss-cross, hatch, punch-mark, roulettes, human and animal figurines in panels, <i>srivatsa</i> , <i>baddhapitha</i> and floral |

motifs. Unlike these varieties of designs on the domestics pottery, the burial pottery has few decorations. (U Myint Aung, The excavations at Halin, *JBR*, Liii, ii, Dec, 1970, P. 60)

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 46

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Grayish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (93.5cm), Height (88cm)
9. Special identification	:	No ornaments
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Treasure hunting
14. Acquisition date	:	1988
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1988



Serial Number: 47

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery have loop |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (29cm), Height (15.5cm)
Circle (9.6cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Jar body is Plane |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Treasure hunting |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1988 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1988 |



Serial Number: 48

1. Identification	:	Pottery has many loops
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (31cm), Height (10cm) Circle (9.5cm)
9. Special identification	:	Pottery has small loops
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Treasure hunting
14. Acquisition date	:	1988
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1988



Serial Number: 49

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery has many loops |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (49cm), Height (25cm)
Circle (13cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | The bottom of pottery have broken |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Treasure hunting |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1988 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1988 |



Serial Number: 50

1. Identification	:	Pottery has many loops
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-5
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (34cm), Height (12.5cm) Circle (12cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Treasure hunting
14. Acquisition date	:	1988
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1988



Serial Number: 51

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-6
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (43.5cm), Height (16cm) Circle (10cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Treasure hunting
14. Acquisition date	:	1988
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1988



Serial Number: 52

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-7
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (30cm), Height (10cm) Circle (10cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	The base of pottery is spherical shaped
13. Acquisition method	:	Treasure hunting
14. Acquisition date	:	1988
15. Current location	:	Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1988



Serial Number: 53

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Gourd Shaped Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-8 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Nil |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (11.5 cm), Width (23 cm),
Circumference (2.5 cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Treasure hunting |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1988 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nyaung Kobin Monastery Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1988 |



Serial Number: 54

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-9
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 55

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-10 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Painted pottery |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 56

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terraccotta_pottery-11 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 16, breadth 8 inches |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Betel box and high narrow multi-ridged neck types |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Ni |



Serial Number: 57

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Burial Urn |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terraccotta_pottery-12 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | HL-5, Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 31, Diameter 13cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1963-64 |



Serial Number: 58

1. Identification	:	Earthen pot of pyu period
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terraccotta_pottery-13
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	HL-8, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 10, Diameter 15.3cm
9. Special Identification	:	Plain, found at 1970
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1965



Serial Number: 59

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-14 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earth |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (72.5cm), Height (35cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | The neck of pottery with two rings |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Pottery rim have broken |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 60

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-15
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Earth
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (76cm), Height (57cm)
9. Special identification	:	Circumference
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Pottery with many ornaments
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 61

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-16 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen-ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (60cm), Height (22cm)
Circle (15cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 62

1.	Identification	:	Pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-17
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Halin
6.	Material	:	Earthen-ware
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (34cm), Height (6cm) Circle (10cm)
9.	Special identification	:	The bottom of pottery is flat
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Pottery has many loops
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 63

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-18 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen-ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (36.5cm), Height (11cm)
Circle (8.5cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 64

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-19
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Earthen-ware
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (43cm), Height (18.5cm) Circle (10cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	The base of pottery is spherical shaped
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 65

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-20 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen-ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (32cm), Height (9cm)
Circle (11cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | The slope of pottery is rough |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 66

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-21
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Bad
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Earthen-ware
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Width (42cm), Height (13cm) Circle (9.5cm)
9. Special identification	:	Halin
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 67

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-22 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Earthen-ware |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Width (28cm), Height (8cm)
Circle (10cm) |
| 9. | Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 68

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-23
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Earthen Ware
7. Colour	:	Reddish + Blackish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (9cm), Width (35cm) Circumference (12.5cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 69

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-24 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen Ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish + Blackish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (9cm), Width (31cm)
Circumference (9.5cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | The pottery shape is rough |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 70

1.	Identification	:	Gourd Shaped Pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-25
3.	Name of the Site	:	Halin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Halin
6.	Material	:	Earthen Ware
7.	Colour	:	Reddish + Blackish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (11.5 cm), Width (26 cm) Circumference (3.5 cm)
9.	Special identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detailed description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 71

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Gourd Shaped Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-26 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen Ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish + Blackish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (15.5 cm), Width (27.5 cm)
Circumference (3.5 cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 16. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 72

1. Identification	:	Gourd Shaded Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-27
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Earthen Ware
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (12 cm), Width (2.6 cm) Circumference (3.5 cm)
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 73

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Gourd Shaded Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-28 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Earthen Ware |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (13.5 cm), Width (25 cm)
Circumference (3.5 cm) |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 74

- 1. Identification : Pottery
- 2. Accession Number : HL_terracotta_pottery-29
- 3. Name of the Site : Halin
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : Halin
- 6. Material : Terracotta
- 7. Colour : Reddish
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special identification : Nil
- 10. Date or period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detailed description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 75

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-30 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 76

1. Identification	:	pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-31
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 77

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-32 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 78

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-33
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Bad
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 79

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_pottery-34 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Halin |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detailed description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 80

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_pottery-35
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special identification	:	Nil
10. Date or period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
12. Detailed description	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 81

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Sculpture |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | HL_terracotta_sculpture-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Halin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HL -22, Halin |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | A terracotta sculpture of a human face |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | U Myint Aung, "The excavated Megalithic Monument at Halin and its Significance" (<i>Myanmar Rhay Haung Myo Taw Myar</i>), Shwe Min Tha Press, Yangon, 2007. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The excavated human face made of terracotta is not complete. Its forehead is completely gone. The photograph of the original face with one open eye, nose, a trace of smile on the lips, cheeks and chin in good condition. (U Myint Aung, "The excavated Megalithic Monument at Halin and its Significance" (<i>Myanmar Rhay Haung</i> |

Myo Taw Myar), Shwe Min Tha Press,
Yangon, 2007. P.227

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Paing Soe
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1998



Serial Number: 82

- 1. Identification : Toy (bull)
- 2. Accession Number : HL_terracotta_toy-1
- 3. Name of the Site : Halin
- 4. Condition : Nil
- 5. Original Location : Halin
- 6. Material : Terracotta
- 7. Colour : Nil
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 83

1. Identification	:	Burial urns
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_urn-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	HL-2, Halin
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	The many urns have been classified into bowls, globular, betel box, and high narrow multi-ridged neck types. Bowls generally had lids with the drum-shaped betel boxes ranging from 25-33 centimeters in height and 10-30 centimeters in diameter. The narrow-neck type had a similar size range, from an 18-25 centimeters height and 15-20 centimeters diameter. Other forms have been found, including an inscribed cylindrical pot containing bones, silver

ornaments and white pebbles found near one of the royal stone urns. The urns were plain, although pottery from Halin was sometimes decorated with panels containing human figures, *Srivatsa* and *Bhaddapitha* auspicious motifs also seen on silver coins described below or impressed with hatching, punch-marks or rouletting.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Sein Maung Oo
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1963



Serial Number: 84

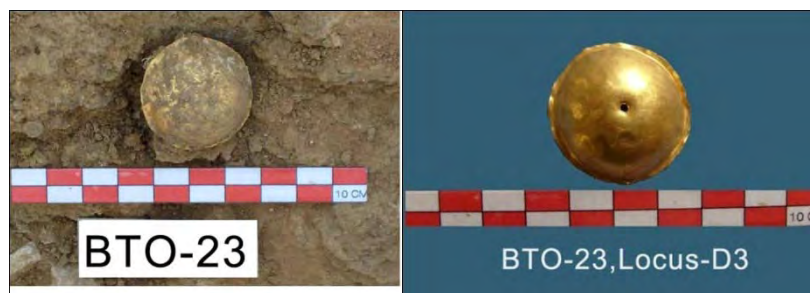
1. Identification	:	Funerary urns and a human skeleton
2. Accession Number	:	HL_terracotta_urn-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Halin
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	HL -12, Halin
6. Material	:	Nil
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Burial Site
10. Date or Period	:	Nil
11. Published reference (if any)	:	U Myint Aung, (<i>Takkatho Pyin Nyar Padaythar Sarsaung</i>), Vol-3, Part-3, Yangon, 1968.
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1965-66
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1965-66

Beikthano



Serial Number : 85

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Bead |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_gold_bead-1(a),(b) |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | BTO-23, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Gold |
| 7. | Colour | : | Gold colour |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Circumference-3.1cm, Height1.3cm,
Width-0.9 cm, weight-1.anna-1/2.seed |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 2003 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Daw Aye Mi Sein |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 2007-2008 |



Serial Number : 86

1.	Identification	:	Repousse
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_gold_repousse-1(a),(b)
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-23, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Gold
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Diameter-3.3cm, Height-1cm, Weight-(1.anna-7.seed)
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2008
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Daw Aye Mi Sein
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2007-2008



Serial Number : 87

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Coins |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Silver_coin-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-35, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2003 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Kyaw Myo Win |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2010-2011 |



Serial Number : 88

1. Identification	:	Coin
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Silver_coin-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Beikthano
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 89

- 1. Identification : Bell
- 2. Accession Number : BK_bronze_bell-1
- 3. Name of the Site : Beikthano
- 4. Condition : Nil
- 5. Original Location : BTO -13, Beikthano
- 6. Material : Bronze
- 7. Colour : Nil
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Height-3 inch, Diameter-2
- 9. Special Identification : Headstock with curved tips
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : A Significance excavation at Beikthano, U Thein Lwin, 2003
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 2003
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Thein Lwin
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 2003



Serial Number : 90

1.	Identification	:	Buddha Image (Vitarkamudra)
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_bronze_image -1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-13, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Bronze
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-5 inches, Breadth -2 inches
9.	Special Identification	:	The Religious Arts
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	A Significance excavations at Beikthano,U Thein Lwin, 2003.
12.	Detail Description	:	Bronze Buddha image (13.5) cm seated style with both legs handing, the style with both legs handing, the right hand raised in Vitarka mudra and the left hand resting on the knee.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	11.6.2003
15.	Current location	:	Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 91

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Rattle |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_bronze_rattle-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 92

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Bosses |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Iron_bosses-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-2, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Iron |
| 7. | Colour | : | Gray |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano,
1968 |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Iron bosses fixed in the panels of the
Wooden doors. Specimens with entire nails
were also recovered. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1959 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Aung Thaw |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1959 |



Serial Number : 93

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Identification | : | Iron Nail |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Iron_Nail-1(a),(b) |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | BTO-32, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Iron |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 2010 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 2010 |



Serial Number : 94

1.	Identification	:	Nails
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Iron_Nail-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-32, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Iron
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2010
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number : 95

- 1. Identification : Nails
- 2. Accession Number : BK_Iron_nails-3
- 3. Name of the Site : Beikthano
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : Beikthano
- 6. Material : Iron
- 7. Colour : Nil
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Beikthano Archaeological Museum
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number : 96

1. Identification	:	Cowrie
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Stone_cowrie-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	KKG-2, Beikthano
6. Material	:	cowry
7. Colour	:	Pale white
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968.
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1959
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Aung Thaw
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1959



Serial Number : 97

- 1. Identification : Feet
- 2. Accession Number : BK_Stone_feet-1
- 3. Name of the Site : Beikthano
- 4. Condition : Fair
- 5. Original Location : KKG-8, Beikthano
- 6. Material : Sand stone
- 7. Colour : Gray
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968.
- 12. Detail Description : A huge sandstone block bearing in high relief a pair of human feet. Unfortunately, the upper portions of the stone slabs probably sculptured with door-guardians bigger than life – size were destroyed and removed long ago and not a single fragment was to be found nearby. However, the presence of there two large pieces signify the importance of this eastern entrance to the citadel.
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1960
- 15. Current location : Beikthano Archaeological Museum
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Myint Aung
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1960



Serial Number : 98

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | feet |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Stone_feet-2 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-8, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Gray |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | A huge sandstone block bearing in high relief a pair of human feet. Unfortunately, the upper portions of the stone slabs probably sculptured with door-guardians bigger than life – size were destroyed and removed long ago and not a single fragment was to be found near by. However, the presence of there two large pieces signify the importance of this eastern entrance to the citadel. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1960 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1960 |



Serial Number : 99

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Tablet |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Stone_tablet-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-2, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Gray |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | H-75.5mm, W-42.5mm (H-2.9 inch, W-1.6 inch, thickness-2 inch) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. The Ancient Pyu of Burma (Vol-1) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | A small thin stone slab with intaglio carving on both sides. This slab was a carved on one side with an arikush and a cakra on a long handle side-by- side, while a pair of long handle side-by- side, while a pair of long stemmed flowers occupy the other end of the same side on the reverse |

side,two pairs of similar flowers are represented.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1959
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Aung Thaw
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1959



Serial Number : 100

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Bead |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_bead-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG- 2, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1959 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Aung Thaw |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1959 |



Serial Number : 101

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Bead |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_bead-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1963 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1963 |



Serial number : 102

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Bead |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_bead-3 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-17, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung
Thaw, 1968. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1963 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1963 |



Serial Number : 103

1.	Identification	:	Bead
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_bead-4
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	KKG-17, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968.
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1963
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1963



Serial Number : 104

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Brick |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_brick-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | KKG-16, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Raddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1963 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1963 |



Serial Number : 105

1.	Identification	:	Bricks
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_brick-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 106

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Brick |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_brick-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-22, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2008 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Daw Aye Mi Sein |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2008 |



Serial Number : 107

1.	Identification	:	Finger-marked Brick
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_brick-4
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-32, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2009-10
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2009-10



Serial Number : 108

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Dabber |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_dabber-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Red ware |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 109

1.	Identification	:	Floral motif
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_floral motif-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	BTO -13, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	A Significance excavations at Beikthano, U Thein Lwin.
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2003
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 110

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Floral motif |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_floral motif-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO -13, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | A Significance excavations at
Beikthano, U Thein Lwin. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2003 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2003 |



Serial Number : 111

1.	Identification	:	Oil lamps
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_Oil Lamp-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 112

1.	Identification	:	Oil lamp
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_Oil Lamp-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-33, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2010
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number : 113

1.	Identification	:	Oil lamp
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_Oil Lamp-3
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	KKG-2, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1959
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Aung Thaw
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1959



Serial Number : 114

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Identification | : | Oil lamp |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_Oil Lamp-4 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-2, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1959 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Aung Thaw |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1959 |



Serial Number : 115

1. Identification	:	Pottery Neck
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_potsherd-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	BTO-32, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2009-10
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2009-10



Serial Number : 116

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pottery Neck |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_potsherd-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-32, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2009-10 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2009-10 |



Serial Number : 117

1.	Identification	:	Pottery Rim
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_potsherd-3
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-32, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2009-10
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2009-10



Serial Number : 118

1. Identification	:	Painted Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_potsherd-4
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	BTO-32, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	10x20cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2009-10
15. Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2009-10



Serial Number : 119

1.	Identification	:	Decorated Potsherd
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_potsherd-5
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	KKG-4, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968.
12.	Detail Description	:	Potsherd decorated with man, Srivatsa, Conch
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1960
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Aung Thaw
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1960



Serial Number : 120

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated potsherd |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_potsherd-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. Original Location | : | KKG-3, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Potsherd Decorated with Conch shape |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1959 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Aung Thaw |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1959 |



Serial Number : 121

1. Identification	:	Decorated pottery
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	BTO-27, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (35) cm, Diameter (26.4)cm,
9. Special Identification	:	Fashion Design, Applied Art and Thinking and Idea are founded
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. A Significance excavation at Beikthano, U Thein Lwin.
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2008-2009
15. Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Naing Win
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2008-2009



Serial Number : 122

1.	Identification	:	Decorated pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-19, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2003
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 123

1.	Identification	:	Decorated pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-3
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-20, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2003
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 124

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-32, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2010 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2010 |



Serial Number : 125

1. Identification	:	Decorated pottery
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-5
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	BTO-19, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2003
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 126

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. Original Location | : | KKG-12, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Incurved bowl with a slightly flat base and faceted edge; has a shallow lid with flat top, rounded shoulder and featureless rim. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1962 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1962 |



Serial Number : 127

1. Identification	:	Decorated Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-7
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	BTO-23, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2008
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Daw Aye Mi Sein
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 128

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | Identification | : | Decorated Pottery |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-8 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. | Original Location | : | BTO-20, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 2003 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 2003 |



Serial Number : 129

1.	Identification	:	Decorated Pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-9
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Broken
5.	Original Location	:	BTO-33, Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	2010
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number : 130

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated Pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-10 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-33, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Excavation Report, Beikthano (2009-2010).
Significance excavation at Beikthano,
U Thein Lwin, 2009-10. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | A specific fine pot with illustrative the Figure of two deers and a deer among them looks like as the pose of look back over one's shoulder, the figure of male bird and female bird are stamped as the place into the rectangular frame around it is discovered from the center of building. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2009-2010 |
| 15. Current location | : | Beikthano Archaeological Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2009-2010 |



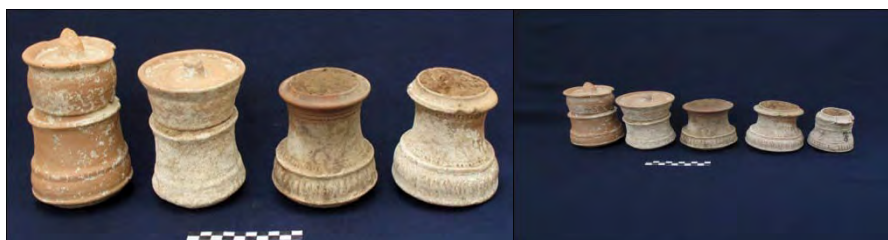
Serial Number : 131

1.	Identification	:	Pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-11
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Nil
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 132

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Decorated pottery |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-12 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-34, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2010 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2010 |



Serial Number : 133

1. Identification	:	Potteries
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-13
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	BTO-34, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2010
15. Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2010



Serial Number : 134

- 1. Identification : Pottery
- 2. Accession Number : BK_Terracotta_pottery-14
- 3. Name of the Site : Beikthano
- 4. Condition : Broken
- 5. Original Location : BTO-34, Beikthano
- 6. Material : Terracotta
- 7. Colour : Reddish
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (early phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 2010
- 15. Current location : Nil
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Thein Lwin
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 2010



Serial Number : 135

1.	Identification	:	Pottery
2.	Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-15
3.	Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Beikthano
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Reddish
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Beikthano Archaeological Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 136

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | libation Jar |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-16 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. | Original Location | : | BTO-32, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Excavation Report, Beikthano
(2009-10), A Significance excavations
at Beikthano, U Thein Lwin, (2009-10). |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 2009-10 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Beikthano Arcaheological Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 2009-2010 |



Serial Number : 137

1. Identification	:	Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-17
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	KKG12, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height29.5, Diameter17.3cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1962
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Myint Aung
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1962



Serial Number : 138

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Pottery |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_pottery-18 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-5, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 9, Diameter 2.7cm (Dia-5inches) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. The Ancient Pyu of Burma (Vol-I) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | A small pot 5 inches in diameter was recovered in entire condition. It has a convex shoulder and a carinated body. The rim, 1 inch in diameter is featureless. A small hole is pierced through the shoulder which also bears four incised designs in zigzag. (Report on Excavation at Beikthano, 1968) |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1960 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Myint Aung & Bo Kay |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1960 |



Serial Number : 139

1. Identification	:	Decorated pottery
2. Accession Number	:	BK_Terracotta_pottery-19
3. Name of the Site	:	Beikthano
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	BTO-20, Beikthano
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Reddish
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (early phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	2003
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Thein Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	2003



Serial Number : 140

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Sealing |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_seal-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-2, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | 1.5x1.5 inches, Thickness about 1 inch |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Report on Excavation at Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. A Significance excavation at Beikthano, U Thein Lwin. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Terracotta lump 4B rahmi characters Relief around central dot possibly (Sanghasiri esteemed venerable Monk) 2-4 C. From this layer 3 was found a sealing. Originally it seems to be of a block of square surfaces and four rectangular sides the former measuring appear :1 ½ x 1 ½ and the thickness about 1 inch. It is broken originally and the inner surface show a smooth semicircular curve with two |

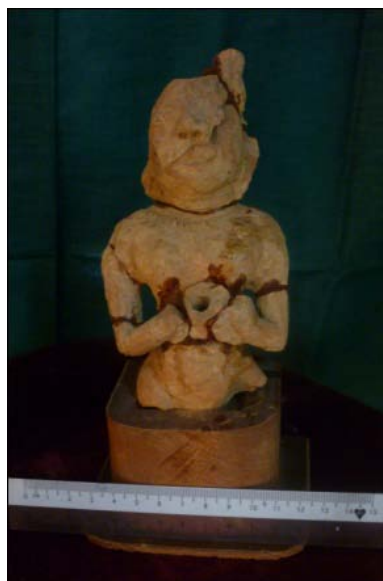
groves running across the middle
 portion. It appears that when the
 object was outlined a round rod or stick
 with two bands was diagonally placed
 in it. Three partly damaged
 impressions of seals appear on the
 object which looks half-baked. The
 impression one circular shape with
 a central dot and 4 symbols or letters
 around it in relief two are identified as
 swastika and trisul: But on closer
 examination it is found that what
 appear like symbols are in fact letters.
 In one impression could be deciphered and
 probably (ya sir a), while another contains
 (ra ma pa tar a) the third is fragmentary .

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 30.6.1959
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Aung Thaw
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1958-59



Serial Number : 141

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Sling Ball |
| 2. Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_ball-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | BTO-33, Beikthano |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2010 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2010 |



Serial Number : 142

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Kinnari Spout (Mythical bird) |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | BK_Terracotta_spout-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Beikthano |
| 4. | Condition | : | Broken |
| 5. | Original Location | : | KKG-5, Beikthano |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Reddish |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-6 inches (14.5cm) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (early phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | The Ancient Pyu of Burma (vol-I)
Report on Excavation at
Beikthano, U Aung Thaw, 1968. |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Kannari Spout was originally lusted
onto the body of a small pot; the two
hands are raised in the attitude of
respect to embrace a broken object
(probably a small pitcher) whose
narrow aperture once formed a spout
or dropper. Traces of an ornamental |

headdress in the form of jeweled bodhi leaves adorned the head and strings of jewels are indicated on the neck; the breasts and torso are bare; a low slung robe is sketched around the hips and the body is arched, thus suggesting that it may have terminated in the bird's body of the mythical Kinnari.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1960-1961
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Myint Aung, U Bo Kay
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 19960-61

Sri Ksetra



Serial Number : 143

1. Identification	:	Bead
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Gold_beads-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Gold
7. Colour	:	Gold colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Gold faceted bead from relic chamber
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



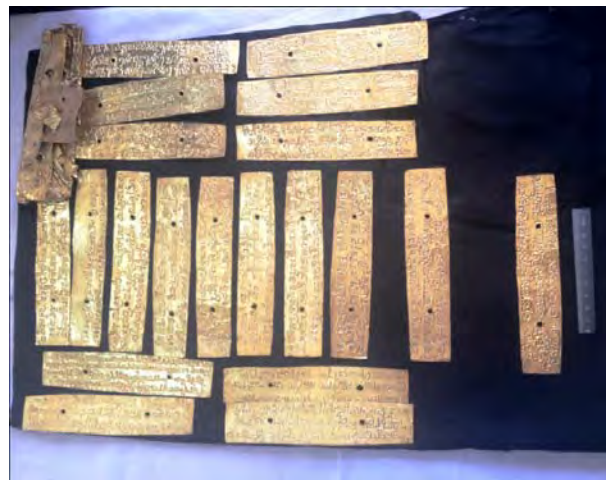
Serial Number : 144

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Gold_buddha image-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Mahtaw village, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Gold |
| 7. Colour | : | Gold colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Department of Archaeology, Yangon |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 145

1. Identification	:	Butterfly
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Gold_butterfly-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Gold
7. Colour	:	Gold colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 146

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Plate |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Gold_plate |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Gold |
| 7. | Colour | : | Gold colour |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Length (16.6cm), width (3.7cm),
weight (16.9g) around |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | 20 Gold Plates |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | ASI Report (1926-27) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | 20 Gold plates rectangular leaves (16.5 x 3.1
cm each) which when found were contained
within two gold covers fastened with sealing
wax and small glass beads; Pyu inscription,
4-5 lines each plate compressed abstracts
drawn from all three baskets (Tripitaka) of
the Buddhist Pali canon, earliest record, c.
5 th CE (Sriksetra-catalogue) |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number : 147

1. Identification	:	Ring
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Gold_ring-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Gold
7. Colour	:	Gold colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Gold rings from relic chamber
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number : 148

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Identification | : | Casket |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_bowl-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Silver |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 149

1.	Identification	:	Bowl
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_bowl-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Silver
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 150

1. Identification	:	Bowl
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_bowl-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 151

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_buddha image-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum(Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 152

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_buddha image-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum(Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 153

1. Identification	:	Buddha image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_buddha image-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 154

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_buddha image-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Images of the seated Buddha in gold and in silver |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Numbe : 155

1. Identification	:	Buddha image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_buddha image-5
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 156

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_buddha image-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 157

1.	Identification	:	Coin
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_coin-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Various excavations, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Silver
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Embossed with Srivatsa, Bhaddapitha, Conch, Rising Sun
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 158

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_coins-2 |
| 3. | Identification | : | Coin |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Various excavation, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Silver |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Embossed with Srivatsa, Bhaddapitha,
Conch, Rising Sun |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 159

1.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_coin-3
3.	Identification	:	Coin
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Various excavations, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Silver
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Embossed with Srivatsa, Bhaddapitha, Conch, Rising Sun
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Numbe : 160

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Miniature Stupa |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_miniature stupa-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-23.3cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Sculpture and ritual object |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number: 161

1. Identification	:	Miniature Stupa
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_miniature stupa-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-15cm
9. Special Identification	:	Sculpture and ritual object
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 162

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Miniature Stupa |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_miniature stupa-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-23.5cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Sculpture and ritual object |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number: 163

1. Identification	:	Relic Casket
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_relic casket-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 164

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Relic Casket |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_relic casket-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-72.5 cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Gilded silver casket (72.5 cm height); flat cover supporting trunk bodhi tree with images in relief four Buddhas of this era flanked by disciples; names Buddhas inscribed in Pyu and Pali on upper rim casket, at the bottom names disciples and later inscription in Pyu with Sanskrit names donors, Sri Prabhu Varman and Sri Prabhu Devi |

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1926-27
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Mr. Charles Duroiselle
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1926-27



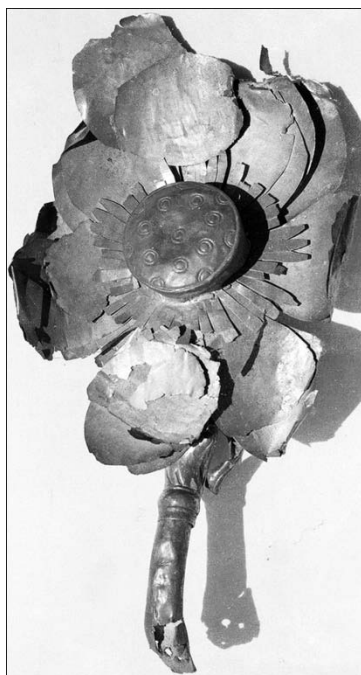
Serial Number: 165

1. Identification	:	Hamsa Figure
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_sculpture-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Silver colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-8.9cm, Length-8.5cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 166

1. Identification	:	Guardians
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Silver_sculpture-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Silver
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 167

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Lotus Flower |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Silver_sculpture-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Silver |
| 7. Colour | : | Silver colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-32cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number : 168

1. Identification	:	Bell
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_bell-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Surface eroded
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 169

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Bronze Bell decorated with Srivatsa Symbol |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_bell-2 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HMA-8, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-27.97cm (11inches) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Historical Sites in Burma, U Aung Thaw, 1972. Ancient city of Sriksetra, Ancient Myanmar Cities, U Sein Maung Oo |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The bell is evidently of pyu workmanship as testified by two emblems of Srivatsa on the lotus flower, carved in relief, which is |

commonly found on pyu coins, beads and
potteries. (Page No-31)

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1966-67 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



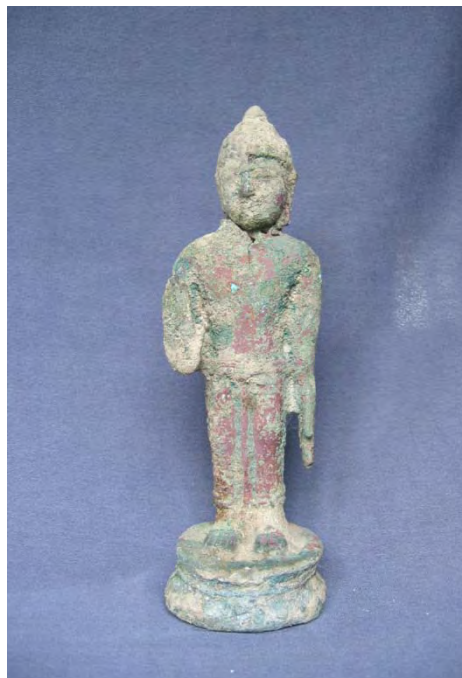
Serial Number : 170

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_buddhaimage-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Surface eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



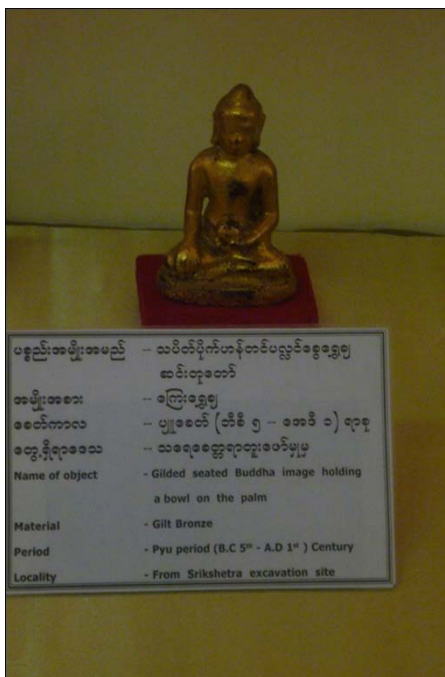
Serial Number : 171

1. Identification	:	Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_buddhaimage-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Surface eroded
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



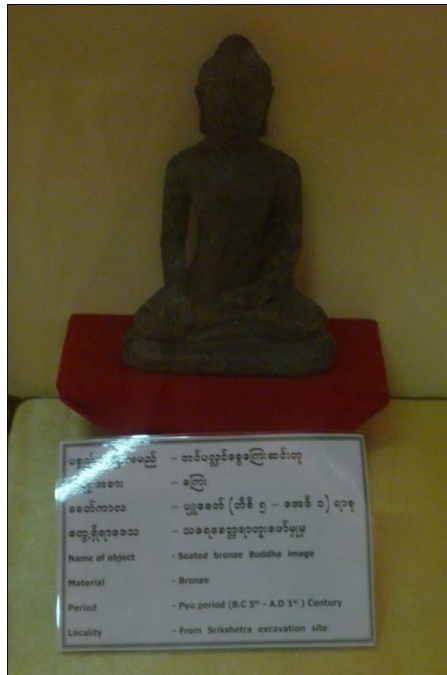
Serial Number : 172

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_buddhaimage-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Surface eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Standing Buddha image |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 173

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_buddhaimage-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Gilt Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Gold colour |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Gilded Seated Buddha Image holding a bowl on the palm |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 174

- 1. Identification : Buddha Image
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Bronze_buddhaimage-5
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Surface eroded
- 5. Original Location : Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Bronze
- 7. Colour : Nil
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number : 175

1. Identification	:	Standing Bodhisattava Figure
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_sculpture-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Bawbaw Gyi Stupa, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-21cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Archaeological Report-1911-12
12. Detail Description	:	The two are broken off, and unfortunately also the left hands have been lost; but the elaborate and high headdress in the form of a mitre, and within it, the Dhyani-Buddha Amitabha, the disproportionate thickness of the right arm above the elbow, it appears to be raised in the abhaya-mudra. The right knee is slightly bent, causing the left hip to protrude slightly and gracefully, is so often seen in the Gandhara statues of the Buddha. The forehead is marked with the urna. The dress is that usually worn by Bodhisattvas,

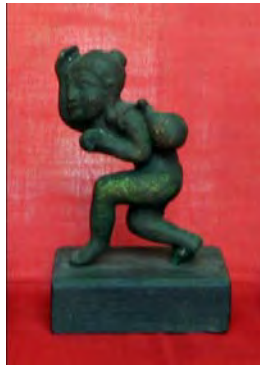
with necklets, armlets and girdle. It is probably not later than 6th-8th century.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1926-27
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Mr. Charles Duroiselle
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1926-27



Serial Number : 176

1.	Identification	:	Cymbal Clapper
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_sculpture-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	HMA-8, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Bronze
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-11.7cm
9.	Special Identification	:	Sculpture and ritual object
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
12.	Detail Description	:	The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1966-67
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	U Sein Maung Oo
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1966-67



Serial Numbe : 177

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_sculpture-3 |
| 3. | Identification | : | Dwarf clown |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | HMA-8, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. | Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-7.8 cm |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Sculpture and ritual object |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1966-67 |
| 15. | Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



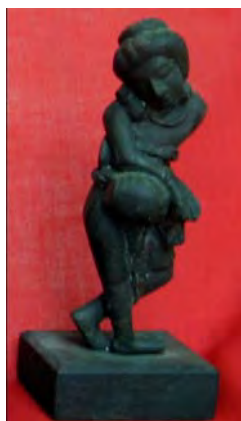
Serial Number : 178

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Flute Player |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_sculpture-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | HMA-8, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-11.7 cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Sculpture and ritual object |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1966-67 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



Serial Number : 179

- 1. Identification : Dancer
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Bronze_sculpture-5
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : HMA-8, Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Bronze
- 7. Colour : Brown
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Height-13 cm
- 9. Special Identification : Sculpture and ritual object
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
- 12. Detail Description : The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back.
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1966-67
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Sein Maung Oo
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1966-67



Serial Number : 180

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Drummer |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Bronze_sculpture-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | HMA-8, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Bronze |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-11.7 cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Sculpture and ritual object |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1966-67 |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Sein Maung Oo |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1966-67 |



Serial Number : 181

- 1. Identification : Five Bronze musicians
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Bronze_sculpture-7
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : HMA-8, Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Bronze
- 7. Colour : Brown
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : height around 11.4cm
- 9. Special Identification : Sculpture and ritual object
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
- 12. Detail Description : The most spectacular find of bronze was during the excavation at a mound near Payama Pagoda in 1966-67. Small bronze figures each 11.4cm in height. One is a flute player, one a drummer, one a cymbal clapper and the fourth a dancer. The fifth figure which is half the size of the first four looks a dwarf clown carrying a sack on its back.
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1966-67
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Sein Maung Oo
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1966-67



Serial Number : 182

1. Identification	:	Maitreya
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_sculpture-8
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Sculpture and ritual object
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 183

1. Identification	:	Bronze Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Bronze_urn-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Surface eroded
5. Original Location	:	Payagyi Stupa, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Bronze
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 184

1.	Identification	:	Iron Spike
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Iron_nail-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	surface eroded
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Iron
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	17.5-29 cm
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Urns and iron nails, pins, spiked plate with 43 nails,
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 185

- 1. Identification : Iron Nail
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Iron_nail -2
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : surface eroded
- 5. Original Location : HMA-3, Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Iron
- 7. Colour : Brown
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Nil
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : Nil
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1963-64
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Myint Aung
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1963-64



Serial Numbe : 186

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Iron Nails |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Iron_nail-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Surface eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | Lulinkyaw gate, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Reddish brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (70 cm), Knop (25 cm),
Circumference (12.5 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | A symbol of belief in evil protection |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Annual Report of ASB and ASI |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The iron Nails with knobs were found from the excavation of Lu-Lin-Kyaw Gateway, presuming as the strong belief of protective materials. They were originally jabbed into the brick wall. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-3) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 187

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Female guardian images |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Iron_sculpture-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Iron |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-31cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Iron figures (2 each 31 cm) bare-breasted females with raised arms . |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 188

1. Identification	:	Female guardian images
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Iron_sculpture-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Iron
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Iron figures (2 each 31 cm) bare-breasted females with raised arms .
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 189

1.	Identification	:	Stone beads
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_bead-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Jade
7.	Colour	:	jade green colour
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	a unique ornament of Pyu period
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	The elephant bead made up of jade were very popular in Pyu period, found not only in Sri Ksetra but in other Pyu cities.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 190

1. Identification	:	Necklace of Stone beads
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Carnelian
7. Colour	:	Dark orange
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	a unique ornament of Pyu period
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 191

1. Identification	:	Necklace of Stone beads
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Carnelian
7. Colour	:	Dark orange
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 192

1. Identification	:	Necklace of Stone beads
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-4
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Quartz
7. Colour	:	White
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



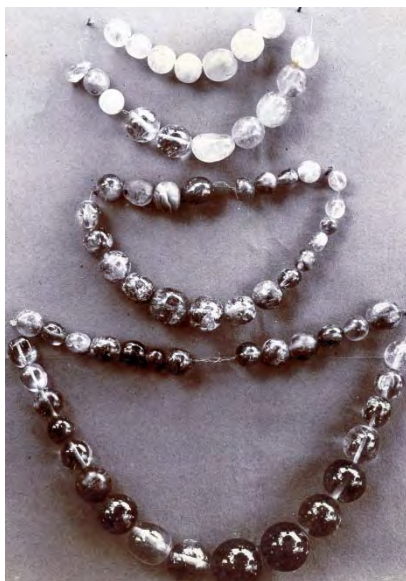
Serial Number : 193

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Necklace of Stone beads |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_beads-5 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | There was a little cranny |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Quartz |
| 7. Colour | : | White |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | zoomorphic figurine of a tortoise |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum(Hall-1) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 194

1. Identification	:	Necklace of Stone beads
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-6
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Carnelian
7. Colour	:	Dark Orange
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	used as necklace ornaments
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	popularly used in Pyu period
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum(Hall-1)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 195

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Necklace of Stone beads |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_beads-7 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 196

1. Identification	:	A Locket of Alexandrite
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-8
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Gold and Alexandrite
7. Colour	:	Violet
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 197

1. Identification	:	Bead
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-9
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Stone
7. Colour	:	Jade green colour
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	The elephant beads made up of jade were very popular in pyu period, found not only in Sri Ksetra but in other pyu cities.
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall 1)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 198

1. Identification	:	Beads
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_beads-10
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Various Semi Precious Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil

*Serial Number: 199*

1.	Identification	:	Line decorated bead
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_bead-11
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Fine
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Fossil wood
7.	Colour	:	White lines on Black
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	These white lines on black beads were very popular in pyu period, found not only in Sri Ksetra but in other pyu cities.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 200

1. Identification	:	Buddha Images
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Gray
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 201

1. Identification	:	Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Gray
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 202

1.	Identification	:	Buddha Image
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-3
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 203

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_buddha image-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum(Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 204

1. Identification	:	Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-5
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum(Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 205

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_buddha image-6 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | East Zegu temple, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Historical Sites in Burma, (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The Sculpture depicts the scene of the First Sermon. Buddha is here seated on a low Pedestal with the left hand is stretched and rests on the left knee. The right arm is broken below the elbow but it seems that the hand was originally raised towards the breast. A standing figure with a head dress and holding on object which looks like a fan stands on either side by a deer and two seated figure in a adoration attitude. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 206

1. Identification	:	Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-7
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 207

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_buddha image-8 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra(Nyaung-Ni-Bin Gon, NS of the Bawbaw Gyi Pagoda.) |
| 6. Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (105 cm), Breadth (110 cm), Thickness (22.5 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | An early Pyu type Buddha image of Srikshetra |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Annual Report of ASI, "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | There is a seated buddha with Jana Mudra there was sculptured with putting the bowl at palm of right-hand and one deciple seated with crossed legs at right of buddha image |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 208

1. Identification	:	Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-9
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Eroded
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 209

1. Identification	:	Headless Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-10
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 210

1.	Identification	:	Headless Buddha Images
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-11
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	The head portion of Buddha Image is missing
5.	Original Location	:	Kan-Wet-Khaung mound, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (55 cm), Breadth (55 cm), Thickness (20 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	A mature type of Buddha statue in Sri Ksetra period with inscribed pedestal
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Phases of Pre-Pagan, Burma" (G.H. Luce, 1985)
12.	Detail Description	:	The inscription in well cut letters on the four sides is two different languages, The Pyu is in characters of an early South-Indian script; some letters of the Sanskrit portions are somewhat different and traceable to the Gupta script of 7 th , 8 th century AD.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number : 211

- 1. Identification : Buddha Image holding an alms Bowl
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Stone_buddha image-12
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : Kyauk-Ka-Thein Monastery, Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Sand Stone
- 7. Colour : Red
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Height (35 cm), Breadth (17.5 cm),
Thickness (5 cm)
- 9. Special Identification : Later Pyu styled Buddha Image
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : "Phases of Pre-Pagan, Burma" (G.H.Luce, 1985)
- 12. Detail Description : Round-haloed Buddha seated on high cushioned double large- leaf lotus-throne, the right hand touching Earth and the left holding alms bowl, right foot on left.
- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number : 212

1.	Identification	:	Buddha Image holding an alms Bowl
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_buddha image-13
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Broken two parts connected
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	buff
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (57.5 cm), Breadth (29 cm), Thickness (12.5 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	Later Pyu styled Buddha Image
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Phases of Pre-Pagan, Burma" (G.H.Luce, 1982)
12.	Detail Description	:	Round-haloed Buddha with broken reredos seated on high cushioned double large- leaf lotus-throne, touching Earth, right foot on left.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 213

1.	Identification	:	Pyu Inscription
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_inscription-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Eroded inscriptions
5.	Original Location	:	Near the Kan-Pauk Gate of Kone-Yo Village, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (35 cm), Breadth (60 cm), Thickness (5 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	a good example of sacred belief in safeguarding of the city gate with <i>paritta sutta</i>
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Ancient city of Srikshetra" (Sein Maung Oo, 1993)
12.	Detail Description	:	A stone slab with broken below part is inscribed Ratana Sutta in Pali, written in Pyu scripts.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 214

1. Identification	:	Pyu Inscription
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_inscription-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Eroded inscriptions
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 215

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Pyu Inscription |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_inscription-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Eroded inscriptions |
| 5. Original Location | : | Nil |
| 6. Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 216

1. Identification	:	Miniature Stupa
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_miniature stupa-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Base broken
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand Stone
7. Colour	:	White
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (10 cm), Breadth (18 cm)
9. Special Identification	:	a religious document of miniature stupa
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	On the base terrace (refilled) the cylinder body stands, it is topped with receding conical shape with lotus bud.
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number : 217

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Relief pillar |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_ pillar-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | surface eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | U Aung Thein's Farmland, near the PannTin Village, Htama Gauk Tract,Pyay Township. |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Red |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (55 cm), Thickness (16.5 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Relief pillar of Srikshetra depicted with the sculpturals of miniature stupas, Buddha images in different mudras, attendants, and etc. |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | It was found form ploughing in a ruin of hillock site. The four sides of relief pillar consist vertically three roles of Buddha images, the two roles in the below with three of images respectively. The top one arranges there between two images a stupa stands, it is worshipped by the attendants. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-3) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 218

1.	Identification	:	Massive Plinth
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_plinth-1
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	nearly half portion of left side is broken
5.	Original Location	:	Sinmakoe Windin Mound
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	White
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (60 cm), Thickness (48 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	one of stone pedestals, like others beautifully sculptured in Sri Ksetra
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Historical Sites in Burma", (Aung Thaw, 1972) and other publications
12.	Detail Description	:	The plinth is one of the unique archaeological remains in Pyu Buddhist Culture. It was finely evidence for flora design and motif at around the bottom of plinth.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 219

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Massive Plinth |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_plinth-2 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | nearly half portion of left side is broken |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Nil |
| 6. | Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Kyauk-kar-thein Monastery |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 220

1. Identification	:	Relics Container
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_relic container-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 221

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Relief of Bodhisatta |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_sculpture-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Three broken portions are connected and filled |
| 5. Original Location | : | Nat-Yaukkya mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (180 cm), Breadth (48 cm),
Thickness (3.5 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | A statue of Mahayana Buddhism found in excavation |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | A relief figure of Bodhisattva seated in a carved niche. He sits on a throne with the right knee raised and the left leg stretched downwards. The right hand is missing; the left hand rests on the left knee. He wears a headdress, armbands and anklets. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1)) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 222

1. Identification	:	Relief of Taradevi and Attendants
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_sculpture-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	the broken two portions in excavation connected to be complete one
5. Original Location	:	Shwe Daga Gate, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (182.7 cm), Breadth (91.8 cm), Thickness (40 cm)
9. Special Identification	:	A symbol of Mahayana Buddhism in SriKsetra
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	"Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
12. Detail Description	:	The female deity, Tara Devi sits on her Folded legs with her face fully exposed to normal view but the body, in profile, facing the right side of the thick slab. Her left hand holding a spear like, she is flanked on either side by an attendant. Four kneeling figures

in adoration attitude are portrayed in the lower panel and at the bottom are six grinning female demons.

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 223

1. Identification	:	Relief of Dvarapala (guardian)
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_sculpture-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	"Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
12. Detail Description	:	A very extraordinary sculpture, probably of a Dvarapala(guardian) was recently discovered in the excavated site within the rectangular citadel. It is the bulky figure standing on a crocodile, partly damaged, with the left hand raised to the head and the right placed on the bended right knee. The peculiar headdress look like a bird with

spread wings. A chain hang from the buckle of his belt.

- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 224

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Status of Vishnu and Lakshmi |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_sculpture-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Head portions missing |
| 5. Original Location | : | Monastery that near the Hmawzar Station, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (90 cm), Breadth (60 cm), Thickness (7 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | a good sample of Vishnavite status of Hindusim in Sriksheetra. |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw,1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The stone statue of Vishun at galone spearding with his wings and Lakshmi at double lotus-buds. Vishnu was posted with four-hands, holding a conch and cakra respectively. Remaining two hands were holding with trident and lotus. Lakshmi |

stands on lotus, her right hand holding lotus flower and the left hand turns down. Both figures are adorned with ornaments.

(Sriksetra Museum Data for VCM) Page No
48

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2)) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 225

1.	Identification	:	Vishnu reclining on the serpent
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_sculpture-5
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Near Kalagan mound, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand stone
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height-1' 3", width-1' 2" and thickness-2"
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	"Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw, 1972)
12.	Detail Description	:	Vishnu reclining on the serpent Ananta. The Lotus flower stem from the navel of Vishnu. On each lotus is a seated figure, the first Representing Brahma, the middle one Vishnu and the third Siva.(page no-28)
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	1919-20
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 226

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Headless Vishnu |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_sculpture-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Fair |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 227

1. Identification	:	Headless Buddha Image
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_sculpture-7
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne, in dharmacakra mudra flanked by two attendants
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 228

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Slab with Bas-Relieves of warriors |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_slab sculpture-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Warrior stele (1.5 m) c. 1-3/5th CE, stocky figure with club and attendants, empty throne on reverse, from area north of palace |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 229

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Slab with Bas-Relief of stupa |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_slab sculpture-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | A little bit eroded surface |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (160 cm), Breadth (141 cm),
Thickness (18 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | These stone relic chamber once to be a cover for relic chamber of the ruined stupa. It is the earliest evidence of buddhist stupa remain in Myanmar. |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Stone slab covering relic chamber (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with sun and crescent moon in relief above cylindrical stupa in style dated to late 5th century CE, rectangular harmika, five-tiered chattravali, streamers each side and bottom, niches with images five |

Buddhas of current era (Bhadrakalpa) along base stupa. One of the two massive stone slabs, these were sculptured orderly the bottom are nichestole which places are seated buddha images and dome-shaped bell. Upon the dome-shaped bell, relic chamber was posted and umbrella was erected upon that chamber. The shape or style of stupa is respresented cylinder form.(Sri Ksetra Museum Data-For VCM)

- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1926-27
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Mr. Charles Duroiselle
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1926-27



Serial Number: 230

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Slab with Bas-Relief of Buddha |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_slab sculpture-3 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | A little bit eroded surface |
| 5. Original Location | : | Nyaungnibin mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Historical Sites in Burma" (Aung Thaw,1972) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The uppermost panel is divided, by the Sikhara (pinnacle) over the arch above the Central figure, into two compartments, in each of which are two standing figures. The inner figure in either compartment is the Buddha while the outer one, with two visible heads represents the Mahabrahma. In the middle tier is the Buddha seated cross legged on a lotus in the dharmacakra mudra within an arch niche surmounted by a |

Pyramidal spire. The attendants in monastic robes, are kneeling with midal spire. The attendants in monastic robes, are kneeling with their hands in adoration attitude and re also on lotuses within smaller arches. The lower panel bear not only the symbolical wheel with a couchant deer on either side, but also two three-headed Brahmas kneeling on stools. Below the deer are two other figures, probably devotees, each holding an object placed in a vase the stand of which rests on their slightly raised knees. This sculpture, now in the National Museum at Rangoon, is assigned to the 9th century.

13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 231

1. Identification	:	Slab with Bas-Relief of stupa
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_slab sculpture-4
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Stone slab covering relic chamber (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with sun and crescent moon in relief above cylindrical stupa in style dated to late 5th century CE, rectangular harmika, five-tiered chattra vali, streamers each side and bottom, niches with images five Buddhas of current era (Bhadrakalpa) along base stupa. One of the two massive stone slabs, these were sculptured orderly the bottom are

nichestole which places are seated
buddha images and dome-shaped bell.
Upon the dome-shaped bell, relic
chamber was posted and umbrella was
erected upon that chamber. The shape
or style of stupa is respresented
cylinder form.(Sri Ksetra Museum
Data-For VCM)13. Acquisition method

: Nil

- 14. Acquisition date : 1926-27
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum
- 16. Collector/excavator : Mr. Charles Duroiselle
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1926-27



Serial Number: 232

1. Identification	:	Vishnu and Lakshmi
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_slab sculpture-5
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Standing Vishnu and Lakchmi
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 233

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Buddha Image |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_slab sculpture-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Lemyethna temple, Sri ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Buddha image is crossed leg postion, Bumiphattha mudra, flanked by two stupas, showing three Kalasa pot under the pedestal |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Lemyethna temple (in situ), Sri ksetra |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 234

1.	Identification	:	Three stone Slab with Bas-Relieves of Buddha
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_slab sculpture-7
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Surface eroded
5.	Original Location	:	Kyauk-kar-thein Monastery, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand stone
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	ASI-1909-10(p-120)
12.	Detail Description	:	In the compound of the Seattig Thein Kyaung, there are two row of stones facing Each other, there being three stones in each. The central stone of each row is larger than the others, and both measure about 6'-7" in breadth, 2'-2" in thickness and 6' in height above ground. On each of these central stones is engraved the figure of the Buddha, seated between two disciples. Each disciple has his hands clasped together and

raised to the breast, and instead of kneeling, he sits cross - legged, the outer kneed being raised a little higher than the other. The stones have been much defaced.

- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Kyauk-kar-thein (in situ), Sri Ksetra
- 16. Collector/excavator : General Leon De Beylie
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil



Serial Number: 235

1. Identification	:	Slab with Bas-Relief of Buddha
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_slab sculpture-8
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Surface eroded
5. Original Location	:	Kyauk-kar –thein Monastery, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	ASI-1909-10(p-120)
12. Detail Description	:	Stone carving is engraved the figure of the Buddha, seated between two disciples. Each disciple has his hands clasped together and raised to the breast, and instead of kneeling, he sits cross - legged, the outer kneed being raised a little higher than the other. The stones have been much defaced.
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Kyauk-kar-thein (in situ), Sri Ksetra
16. Collector/excavator	:	General de Beylie
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 236

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Slab with Bas-Relief of Buddha |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_slab sculpture-9 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Surface eroded |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Buddha sitting on Virasana, overlapped of legs and hand gesture is Bumiphattha mudra (earth touching gesture), flanked by disciples who holding the Samara |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1907-08 |
| 15. Current location | : | Pho Kaung kan Hall (in situ), Sri ksetra |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Taw Sein Ko |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1907-08 |



Serial Number: 237

1. Identification	:	Guardian figure
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_slab sculpture-10
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	a huge eroded and broken pice of upper portion
5. Original Location	:	Palace Site, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Sand stone
7. Colour	:	Brown
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (115 cm), Breadth (142 cm), Thickness (21 cm)
9. Special Identification	:	Originally used as the guardian statue at the entrance of Palace
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Excavation Report
12. Detail Description	:	The Sculptured figure of guardian who Handling club in the left hand. Now, only the bust is remaining.
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 238

1. Identification	:	Pottery stamp
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_pottery stamp-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Stamps on various designs
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



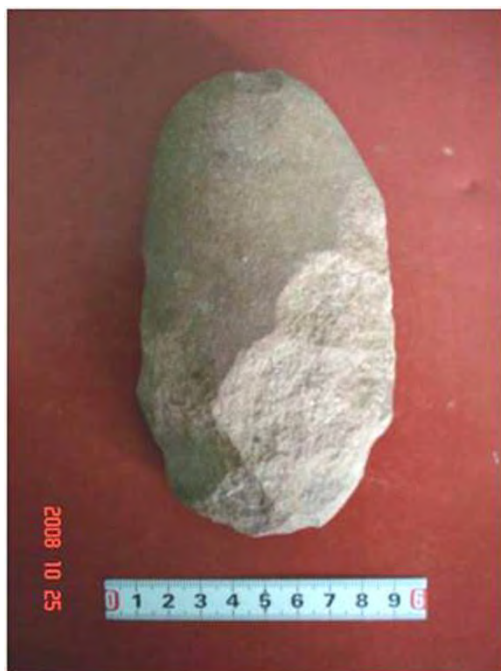
Serial Number: 239

1. Identification	:	Pottery stamp
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_pottery stamp-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Stamps on various designs
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 240

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Stone Tools |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_tool-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Paleolithic |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Nil |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number : 241

1. Identification	:	Stone Tool
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_tool-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Stone
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Palaeolithic
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 242

- 1. Identification : Stone Burial Urn
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Stone_urn-1
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Good
- 5. Original Location : HMA-31(Hpaya-taung stupa), Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Stone
- 7. Colour : Brown
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Height-105cm, circumference-260cm
- 9. Special Identification : Nil
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Sri Ksetra Catalogue
- 12. Detail Description : 105cm high and 260cm in circumference, the urn was inscribed with five lines of writing recording a lineage of kings whose names all end in the suffix *-vikrama*
- 13. Acquisition method : Excavation
- 14. Acquisition date : 1992-93
- 15. Current location : National Museum (Yangon)
- 16. Collector/excavator : U Kyaw Oo Lwin
- 17. Collection/excavation date : 1992-93



Serial Number: 243

1.	Identification	:	Stone Burial Urn
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_urn-2
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	Urn Burial Site, South of Payagyi Pagoda, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Stone
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (100 cm), Circumference (230 cm), Thickness (18 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	There the Pyu inscription of the king's entitle name Suriravikarama, his reign, demises are written.
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Sri Ksetra Catalogue , Annual Report, ASI (1913), "Phases of Pre-Bagan, Burma" (G.H. Luce, 1985)Pyu Reader, (U Thar Myat, 1963),
12.	Detail Description	:	The sandstone urn in cylindrical shape, stepped rim shows there was an original cap.
13.	Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1911-12
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall 1)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Taw Sein Ko
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1911-12



Serial Number: 244

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Stone Burial Urn |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_urn-3 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | South of Payagyi Pagoda, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height-92cm, Diameter-210
cm,Thickness-21cm |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | There was written with pyu alphabet
pyu script. |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Sri Ksetra Catalogue , Annual Report, ASI
(1913), "Phases of, Annual Report,ASI
(1913), Phases of Pre-Bagan, Burma" (G.H.
Luce, 1985) Pyu Reader, (U Thar Myat,
1963). |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The cylindrical shape sandstone urn,
Engraving with Pyu Language which was
mentioned that King Harivikaram died in 57
years, 2 months and 24 days. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1911-12 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall 1) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Taw Sein Ko |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1911-12 |



Serial Number: 245

1.	Identification	:	Stone Burial Urn
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Stone_urn-5
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Good
5.	Original Location	:	South of Payagyi Pagoda, Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Sand Stone
7.	Colour	:	Brown
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height (62 cm), Circumference (15cm), Thickness (34 cm)
9.	Special Identification	:	There was an original sandstone cap covered.
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Annual Report, ASI(1913), Phases of Pre-Bagan, Burma (G.H. Luce, 1985) Pyu Reader , (U Thar Myat, 1963).
12.	Detail Description	:	These stone burial urn engraving in Pyu scripts which was indentified "80 year2 month, 4days" dead of the king Thiha Vikarama.
13.	Acquisition method	:	excavation
14.	Acquisition date	:	1911-12
15.	Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum(Hall-1)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Taw Sein Ko
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	1911-12



Serial Number: 246

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Stone Burial Urn |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_urn-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Eroded scars on the surface of upper body edge |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khittayamyothit 4/3 Street, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (33 cm), Circumference (100 cm), Thickness (6 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | smaller size of sandstone urn and bare inscription |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Sri Ksetra Museum Data (For VCM) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | A practical object of stone burial urn one of significant Pyu cultural evidences life after death |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-1) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 247

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Stone Burial Urn |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_urn-7 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good, but the wavy folds were once misused in later time |
| 5. Original Location | : | Htupayone Monastery, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (75 cm), Breadth (156 cm), Thickness (10.5 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Massive stone jar was one of the utenil for Pyu Culture. |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Sri Ksetra Museum Data (For VCM), "The Ancient City of Sriksheetra" (Sein Maung Oo, 1993) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The massive stone jar is a unique object probably used in ceremony |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Taw Sein Ko |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1911-12 |



Serial Number: 248

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Stone Burial Urn |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Stone_urn-8 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Pyu scripts a little was dim, once misused in later time |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Urn Burial Site, South of Payagyi Pagoda, Sri ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Sand Stone |
| 7. | Colour | : | Brown |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (72 cm), Circumference (240cm), Thickness (21 cm) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | There was written with pyu script. |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Sri Ksetra Museum Data (For VCM), Annual Report, ASI (1913), Phases of Pre-Bagan, Burma (G.H. Luce, 1985) Pyu Reader (U Thar Myat, 1963). |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The cylindrical shape sandstone urn, inscribed with Pyu Language which was mentioned that relatives of King Suriyavikarama died in 35 years. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1911-12 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Taw Sein Ko |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1911-12 |



Serial Number: 249

1. Identification	:	Bead
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_bead-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 250

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Bead |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_beads-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | 21 beads |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 251

1. Identification	:	Bead
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_bead-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Fair
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	16 beads
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 252

1.	Identification	:	Brick	
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_terracotta_brick-1	
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra	
4.	Condition	:	Nil	
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra	
6.	Material	:	Burnt Brick	
7.	Colour	:	Nil	
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil	
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil	
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)	
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil	2. Detail Description : Nil
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil	
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil	
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)	
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil	
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil	



Serial Number: 253

1. Identification	:	Decorative Brick
2. Accession Number	:	SK_terracotta_brick-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	HMA-32, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Burnt Brick
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	1997
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Kyaw Oo Lwin
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1997



Serial Number: 254

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1. | Identification | : | Terracotta Plaque Depicting a Scene From
Temiya Jataka |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_plaque-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | Good |
| 5. | Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Red |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (55 cm), Thickness (12.5 cm) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | an authentic evidence of terracotta
Plaque showing Pyu character |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Annual Report of ASI, "Phases of Pre Pagan,
Burma" (G.H. Luce, 1985) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | The complete Terracotta Plaque showing
The prince seated in pralambanasana on
Lion throne between two standing
Attendants bearing regalia. |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number: 255

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Tarracotta plaque of Rishi Figure |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_plaque-2 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Good |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Red |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (62 cm), Breadth (27.5 cm),
Thickness (11 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | An authentic evidence of terracotta
Plaque showing |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | The Art of Burma, 1991. |
| 12. Detail Description | : | There can be examined a rishi or hermit
who had seen clearly with hair, beard,
mustache and wearing the citing-beads
upon the right-handed shoulder and hide of
leopard on the left shoulder. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-2) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number: 256

1. Identification	:	Decorated Potsherd
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_potsherd-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 257

1. Identification	:	Decorated Potsherd
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_potsherd-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



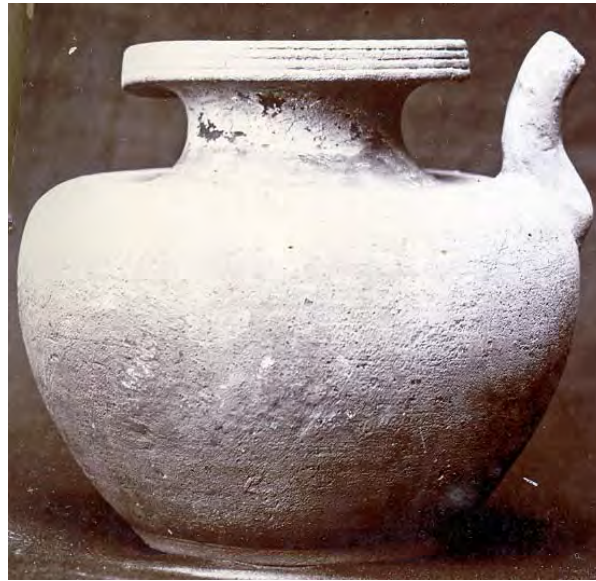
Serial Number: 258

1. Identification	:	Decorated Potsherd
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_potsherd-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Broken
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 259

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_pottery-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 260

1. Identification	:	Pottery
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_pottery-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1926-27
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Mr. Charles Duroiselle
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1926-27



Serial Number: 261

1. Identification	:	Spouted pottery
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_pottery-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Good
5. Original Location	:	Zeyamingalar, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Pottery
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 262

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Lotus railing bars |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK-Terracotta_railing bar-1 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | some parts broken |
| 5. Original Location | : | Khin Ba mound, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Red |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (62 cm), Breadth (21 cm),
Thickness (17 cm) |
| 9. Special Identification | : | There was decorated motifi with lotus figure in structure. |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | "Annual Report of ASI (1926-27) |
| 12. Detail Description | : | The lotus railing bars were used as architectural decorations in the portion of cetiya (stupa) platform, and decorations of fence and wall. |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 1926-27 |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Mr. Charles Duroiselle |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 1926-27 |



Serial Number: 263

1. Identification	:	Tile
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_tile_end-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 264

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|--|
| 1. | Identification | : | Burial Urn |
| 2. | Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_urn-1 |
| 3. | Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. | Condition | : | the cap broken into two parts |
| 5. | Original Location | : | At the burial urn site closed to Payagyi, Pyay |
| 6. | Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. | Colour | : | Red |
| 8. | Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height (42 cm), Circumference (115 cm), Diameter (37 cm) |
| 9. | Special Identification | : | presumably the urn of a junior member of the royal house |
| 10. | Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. | Published reference (if any) | : | Annual Report of ASI (1913, 14-15), "Phases of Pre-Pagan, Burma" (G. H. Luce, 1985) |
| 12. | Detail Description | : | It was found in the same royal tomb near the urn of Suriyavikrama's relative. It was filled with earth mixed with a few bones and white pebbles and some bits of a broken silver ornaments.(Sriksetra Museum Data for VCM) |
| 13. | Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. | Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. | Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-3) |
| 16. | Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. | Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 265

1. Identification	:	Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_urn-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	the cap broken into two parts
5. Original Location	:	HMA-10, Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 23 cm, Diameter 20 cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Excavation
14. Acquisition date	:	1967-68
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	U Than Swe
17. Collection/excavation date	:	1967-68

*Serial Number: 266*

1. Identification	:	Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_urn-3
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Nil
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Burial urn in Stupa shape
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 267

1. Identification	:	Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_urn-4
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	the cap broken into two parts
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 23 cm, Diameter 20 cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 268

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Burial Urn |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_urn-5 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Red |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 23 cm, Diameter 20cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Burial Urn with stamp designs on auspicious marks |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 269

1. Identification	:	Burial Urn
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_pottery_urn-6
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Red
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Nil
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Sri Ksetra Museum
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 270

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Burial Urn |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_pottery_urn-7 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | HMA-37, Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Red |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Nil |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Excavation |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | 2005-06 |
| 15. Current location | : | Sri Ksetra Museum |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | U Thein Lwin |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | 2005-06 |



Serial Number: 271

1. Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-1
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Standing Bodhisattva
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 272

1. Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-2
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Standing Tara Devi
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 273

1.	Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-3
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Nil
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 8, Width 5.5, Thickness 1.2cm
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 274

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Identification | : | Votive Tablet |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-4 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height7.5, width9.5, thickness1.3 cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Nil |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 275

1.	Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-5
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Nil
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 10.9, Width 8.5, Thickness 1.3cm
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne in Dhammachakra Mudra
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 276

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Identification | : | Votive Tablet |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-6 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 9.4, Width 6.8, Thickness 0.7cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Buddha sitting on lotus throne in
Dharmachakra Mudra flanked two
Bodhisattva |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 277

1. Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-7
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 11.2, Width 7.2, Thickness 0.7, base Thickness 1.6cm
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne in Dhammachakra Mudra
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 278

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Identification | : | Votive Tablet |
| 2. Accession Number | : | SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-8 |
| 3. Name of the Site | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 4. Condition | : | Nil |
| 5. Original Location | : | Sri Ksetra |
| 6. Material | : | Terracotta |
| 7. Colour | : | Nil |
| 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) | : | Height 12.9, Width10.3, Thickness 1.3cm |
| 9. Special Identification | : | Nil |
| 10. Date or Period | : | Pyu Period (mature phase) |
| 11. Published reference (if any) | : | Nil |
| 12. Detail Description | : | Buddha sitting on lion throne in
Bumiphattha Mudra |
| 13. Acquisition method | : | Nil |
| 14. Acquisition date | : | Nil |
| 15. Current location | : | National Museum (Yangon) |
| 16. Collector/excavator | : | Nil |
| 17. Collection/excavation date | : | Nil |



Serial Number: 279

1.	Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2.	Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-9
3.	Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4.	Condition	:	Nil
5.	Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6.	Material	:	Terracotta
7.	Colour	:	Nil
8.	Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Height 7, Width9.9, Thickness 1.5cm
9.	Special Identification	:	Nil
10.	Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11.	Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12.	Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne in Bumiphattha Mudra
13.	Acquisition method	:	Nil
14.	Acquisition date	:	Nil
15.	Current location	:	National Museum (Yangon)
16.	Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17.	Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 280

1. Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-10
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne in Bumiphattha Mudra flanked by four stupas
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 281

1. Identification	:	Votive Tablet
2. Accession Number	:	SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-11
3. Name of the Site	:	Sri Ksetra
4. Condition	:	Nil
5. Original Location	:	Sri Ksetra
6. Material	:	Terracotta
7. Colour	:	Nil
8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight)	:	Nil
9. Special Identification	:	Nil
10. Date or Period	:	Pyu Period (mature phase)
11. Published reference (if any)	:	Nil
12. Detail Description	:	Buddha sitting on lotus throne in Dhammachakra Mudra
13. Acquisition method	:	Nil
14. Acquisition date	:	Nil
15. Current location	:	Nil
16. Collector/excavator	:	Nil
17. Collection/excavation date	:	Nil



Serial Number: 282




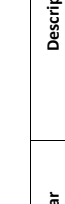


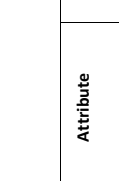


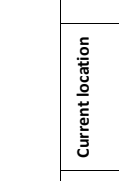


- 1. Identification : Votive Tablet
- 2. Accession Number : SK_Terracotta_votivetablet-13
- 3. Name of the Site : Sri Ksetra
- 4. Condition : Surface eroded
- 5. Original Location : Myenitaung, Sri Ksetra
- 6. Material : Terracotta
- 7. Colour : Red
- 8. Size (Height, width, thickness & weight) : Height (20 cm), Breadth (15 cm),
Thickness (5 cm)
- 9. Special Identification : Pyu type votive tablet
- 10. Date or Period : Pyu Period (mature phase)
- 11. Published reference (if any) : Nil
- 12. Detail Description : The votive depicts that Buddha seat on the lotus cushioned pedestal in the posture of earth touching altitude with the right hand, the left hand holding the alms bowl. The background reredos is clearly decorated with floral design.
- 13. Acquisition method : Nil
- 14. Acquisition date : Nil
- 15. Current location : Sri Ksetra Museum (Hall-3)
- 16. Collector/excavator : Nil
- 17. Collection/excavation date : Nil












Annex IV

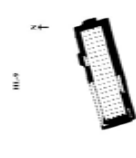












Catalogue of Physical Attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities


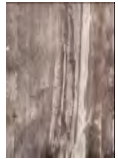

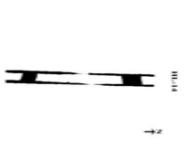
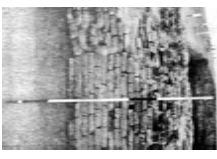









Annex IV Catalogue of Physical Attributes of Pyu Ancient Cities








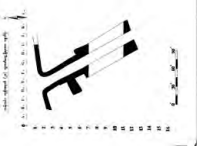

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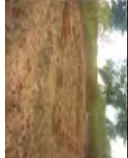




No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM01	Halin	in situ	HL-1	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Sein Maung Oo/1963	North-east corner of Palace Wall, length 120 ft		iv			
HM02	Halin	in situ	HL-2	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Sein Maung Oo/1963	Southern Palace Wall, running from North to South, length 129 ft		iv			
HM03	Halin	in situ	HL-3	City Wall	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64	near HL-4, City Wall		iv			
HM04	Halin	in situ	HL-4	City Wall	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64	Wall with 25 courses at North and 28 courses at South, mud mortar, supported by earthen rampart interior side; Breadth 29 ft 6 in		iv			










No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM05	Halin	in situ	HL-5	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64	Memorial hall; semi-circular, mango sprout and gabled roofed bricks		ii			
HM06	Halin	in situ	HL-6	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64	Palace Wall of length 144 ft 3in, breadth 4 ft 9 in, height 6-10inches		iv			
HM07	Halin	in situ	HL-7	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Sein Maung Oo/1963-64	An extended brick line of HL-1; length 132 ft & breadth 6 ft, north wall length 6 ft 6in & breadth 3 ft 6 in, south wall length 39 ft & breadth 3ft 6in		iii			
HM08	Halin	in situ	HL-8	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1965	3 brick platforms with a brick line of length 11 ft 4 in & breadth 4 ft 6 in and 4 courses were excavated		ii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM09	Halin	in situ	HL-9	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1965	South-east of palace wall, length 120 ft, breadth 32 ft, rectangular shape building with 84 post holes and 19' 56" to the west of north-south alignment		ii	 		
HM10	Halin	in situ	HL-10	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1965	Southern gate 17 ft wide, and 272 ft west wall 14 ft at east arm	3	iv			
HM11	Halin	in situ	HL-11	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1965-66	northern arm 166 ft and southern arm 220 ft and 17 ft in same breadth, the entrance is 17 ft wide		iv			
HM12	Halin	in situ	HL-12	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1965-66	circular brick structure and square shaped enclosing wall with 9 burial urns were found outside of the enclosing wall, and a stone seal inscribed with "Dayardarnam"		ii			









No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM13	Halin	In situ	HL-13	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1965-66	Semi-circular shaped brick structure of diameter 18 ft in square shaped enclosing wall,		ii			
HM14	Halin	In situ	HL-14	Tank Wall	Tank walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1965-66	Embankment of Nagayon tank, 13 ft long to North and 3 ft long to South		iv			
HM15	Halin	In situ	HL-15	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1965-66	square shaped brick structure with two extended brick lines to the east, 6 burial urns and 1 skeletal remain were found		ii			
HM16	Halin	In situ	HL-16	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1966-67	rectangular shaped brick structure length 21ft 9 in, breadth 10 ft 9 in		ii			
HM17	Halin	In situ	HL-17	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1966-67	south-eastern gate way, 17 ft wide, east arm length 191ft, breadth 16 ft 10 in, west arm length 183 ft, breadth 16 ft 10 in, 40 human skeletal remains with associated potteries and bronze knife with a piece of cloth		iv			










No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM18	Halin	in situ	HL-18	City Wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1966-67	South-east corner of city wall, rounded corner;		iv			
HM19	Halin	in situ	HL-19	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1966-67	Late Bagan period temple length 87ft and breadth 54 ft with 2 cells inner structure, situated outside the southeast corner of city		ii			
HM20	Halin	in situ	HL-20	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1995	Square shaped brick structure length 27ft and breadth 16ft 6 in with two extended brick lines to the west, urns placed in two different stratigraphy		ii			
HM21	Halin	in situ	HL-21	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Paing Soe/1998	Northern side of city wall, 17 ft wide		iv			


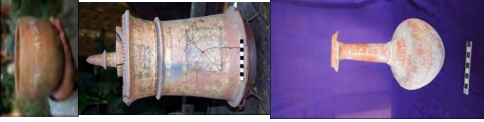

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM22	Halin	In situ	HL-22	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe/1998	square plan brick building, the stone slabs erected in the inner brick structure arranged in three rows, assumed by megaliths culture and terracotta sculpture of a human face was found		ii			
HM23	Halin	In situ	HL-23	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe/1998	rectangular brick structure length 22 ft, breadth 17 ft and 6 courses at inside the north city wall		ii			
HM24	Halin	In situ	HL-24	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Paing Soe/1998	rectangular shaped brick structure length 30ft, breadth 24 ft, wide 3ft 6in, 10' decline from North		ii			
HM25	Halin	In situ	HL-25	Burial site	Burial site	U Kyaw Kraw/2005	Semi-fossilized skull associated with bronze age potteries was found		ii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM26	Halin	in situ	HL-26	Burial site	Burial site	U Kyaw Kyaw/2005	human skeletal remains associated with bronze age potteries		ii			
HM27	Halin	in situ	HL-27	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myat Swe/2008	retaining wall of a monastery, 202ft at East , 310 ft at North and 160ft at West		ii			
HM28	Halin	in situ	HL-28	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe/2008	human skeletal remains associated with potteries, iron and bronze tools, transitional period between bronze and iron age		ii			
HM29	Halin	in situ	HL-29	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe/2009	51 skeletal remains associated with bronze age potteries, 8 bronze artifacts, 32 stone rings, beads		ii			



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM30	Halin	In situ	HL-30	Burial site	Burial site	U Myat Swe/2009	34 human skeletal remains associated with bronze age potteries, stone tools, beads		ii			 
HM31	Halin	in situ	HL-31	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin/2010	south side of the city wall, west arm length 197 ft, east arm length 189 ft 8 in	3	ii			
HM 32	Halin	In situ	HL-32	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin/2010	Centre of the east wall, 17 ft wide,		iv			






No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HM33	Halin	in situ	HL_33	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Soe Aung/2011	west wall , 17 ft wide		iv			
HA01	Halin	South of Nagayon tank	Halin inscription hall	Inscribed slabs	Stone inscription		Circa 8-9th CE Pyu inscription; names <i>Chandradev</i> (Skt.) and King <i>Sri Trivigrama</i> (Trivikrama)	3	ii			
HA02	Halin	Unknown	Halin inscription hall	Inscribed slabs	Stone inscription		Broken slab, feet and right hand, not torso or head; Bodhisattva or the future Buddha with Pyu inscription centre section, mentions a royal figure, <i>Sri Jatrayiku</i> , perhaps queen. Bottom 3 rows 53 devotees, hairstyle some similar king of Nanchao, Yunnan polity	3	ii			
HA03	Halin	Unknown	Bagan archaeological Museum	Inscribed slabs	Stone inscription		<i>Tuwahi's</i> cemetery memorial stone	2	ii			
HA04	Halin	Various	Various	Iron object	Iron architectural fittings		Nails, round bosses, sockets for doors	3	iv			






No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HA05	Halin	Moats	Yangon museum	Iron object	Iron spike		Spiked objects thrown in moat to protect against entry by troops or animals		iv			
HA06	Halin	Various	Various	Silver coin	Cyclic processes of celebration		Embossed with <i>Srivatsa</i> , <i>Bhaddapitha</i> , <i>Conch</i> , <i>Rising Sun</i>	1	iii			
HA07	Halin	Various	Various	Silver coins	Cyclic processes of celebration		Coins bear motifs such as the <i>Srivatsa</i> or 'shrine of Sri' with the two curved sides of the motif forming a <i>naga</i> -like shield, the <i>Bhaddapitha</i> or throne or drum, the <i>Rising Sun</i> and the <i>Sankha</i> or conch	3	iii			
HA08	Halin	Various	Various	Polished bead	Cyclic processes of celebration		Spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, zoomorphic shapes	1	iii			


No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HA09	Halin	Various	Various	Beads	Cyclic processes of celebration		Beads including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, a cane ball, locket or amulet, and many zoomorphic shapes made from talc, terracotta, green chalcedony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white carnelians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx, gold, silver, bronze and fossilized wood.	3	iii			
HA10	Halin	Various	Various	Pottery	Cyclic processes of celebration		Pottery shapes include bowls, globular, betel box and high narrow multi-ridged neck types.	3	iii			
HA11	Halin	Unknown	Unknown	Artifact	Exotic trade goods		Tangled bronze mirrors	3	iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HA12	Halim	HL-12	Halim Museum	Ritual artifact	Inscribed Seal		layered agate with 'Doyadannan' script		ii			
HA13	Halim	Pintaledaw village	Seal	Ritual artifact	Inscribed Seal		Green chalcedony elephant and inscribed seal with 'Yoye' script, Nyaung Ko bin monastery Halim	3	ii			
HL01	Halim	In situ	In situ	Wall	City walls and embankments		City wall 5.4 km sq rectangular wall with rounded corners, 2-5 m wide	3	iv			
HL02	Halim	In situ	Nagayon tank	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		tank to the southeast of the Halim city wall	2	iv			
HL03	Halim	In situ	Various	Landscape	Landscape engineering		seasonal lakes and ponds (In-gyi and In-aing)	3	iii			




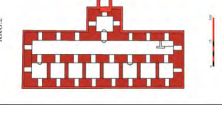


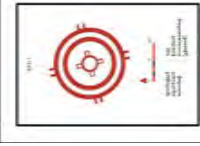
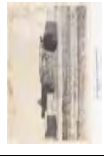




No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HL04	Halin	in situ	Rice-fields	Landscape	Landscape engineering		irregular shape of early banded rice fields north inside walls	1	iii			
HL05	Halin	in situ	Salt	Landscape	Salt production		Salt deposits	2	iii		 	
HL06	Halin	in situ	Hot springs	Landscape	Geospatial location		Hot springs and salt	1	iv			 
HL07	Halin	in situ	Fields	Landscape	Geospatial location		broad flat tracts rice land low lying areas, lakes such as Halin-in depressions where Nagayon tank dug	3	iv			

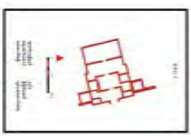














No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HL08	Halin	In situ	Ponds	Landscape	Geospatial location		<i>In-situ/</i>		IV			
HL09	Halin	In situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		pointed, mango-sprout, curved, stamped floral motifs on the broad face	3	IV			
HL10	Halin	In situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		finger-marked and stamped with numbers, letters	3	IV			
HL11	Halin	In situ	Gates	Landscape	Gates		Ok-cart width compared to present day carts	3	IV			
HL12	Halin	In situ	Wall	Landscape	Wall		Thick wall section outer city wall	3	IV			









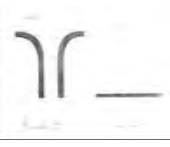


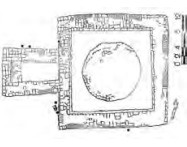


No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
HL13	Halin	in situ	Gates	Landscape	Gates		Halin HL-32 showing gate structure and roadway	1	iv			
HL14	Halin	in situ	Gates	Landscape	Gates		Halin HL-32 showing gate curved structure	1	iv			
HL15	Halin	in situ	Hot springs	Landscape	Geospatial location		Halin hot springs	3	iii			
HL16	Halin	in situ	Tank	Landscape	Tank		View east from east wall of Halin seeing Nagayon tank	3	iii			
HL17	Halin	in situ	Stupa	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture		Halin stupa Ngayanpate (stupa with <i>gu-Ze/di Patoe</i>) finger mark bricks at base	3	ii			







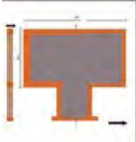


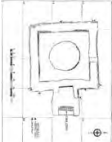








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/ year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
H118	Halin	In situ	hydrology	Landscape	Geospatial location		Halin watershed area looking east	3	iii			













BEIKTHANO




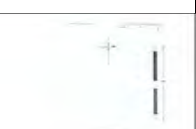


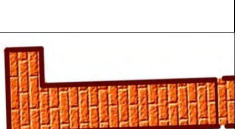





No	Site	Original Location	Current Location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM01	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-1	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw /1959	Very low brick structure with several rectangular compartments containing cremated burial urns, filled with clay at the time of deposition, outside north wall Beikthano	ii	ii			
BM02	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-2	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw /1959	Monastery with eight small monastic cells ; contained sheds, burial urns, clay sealing, human and animal bones, terracotta and stone beads, kohl sticks and an ivory hairpin; dense ash and charcoal.	3	ii			
BM03	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-3	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw and U Myint Aung/1960	northeast of the Beikthano palace-citadel, close parallels in the southern Indian architecture of Amaravati and Nagajunakonda; Stupa-like square structure with circular core and four square platforms projecting from the structure; a terrace of compacted clay between the monument and two circular walls defining a circumambulatory path; four stairways ascending the outer wall of the path; silver coins, stamped potsherds on terrace.	2	ii			
BM04	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-4	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Aung Thaw and U Myint Aung/1960	Square ritual structure containing inner shrine , roof tiles found; smaller square entrance chamber on south side	1	ii			




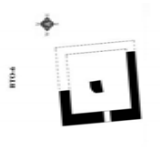





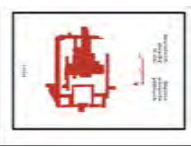





No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM05	Beikthano	In situ	KKG-5	Granary	Palace's storage complexes	U Myint Aung & U Bo Kay /1960	Brick rectangular structure with multiple chambers; postherds, terracotta figurine; possibly store-rooms, 73 urns	3	ii			
BM06	Beikthano	In situ	KKG-6	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung & U Bo Kay /1960	Stupa-like monument of cylindrical form enclosed by square brick wall. Two urn burials found between the perimeter wall and the stupa	2	ii			
BM07	Beikthano	In situ	KKG-7	Granary	Palace's storage complexes	U Myint Aung & U Bo Kay /1960	Brick rectangular structure, palace area, six chambers. Possibly royal store-rooms and granary or depository	2	ii			
BM08	Beikthano	In situ	KKG-8	Palace Gate	Royal architecture	U Myint Aung & U Bo Kay /1960	Gate way built of brick with two flanking walls turned into the citadel of palace at right angles to the East wall	3	ii			
BM09	Beikthano	In situ	KKG-9	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1961	Very large rectangular brick monument, four pairs of wooden columns evenly spaced down the interior (long axis), entrance door on North wall, forty urn burials placed inside and immediately outside the hall in foundation layer. It is closely similar to KKG 11 and BTO13, 19 and 21.	2	ii			











No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM10	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-10	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1962	Similar in size and character to KKG9; excavation abandoned to concentrate on the former; similar to KKG-9, also contained burial urns but number not recorded	2	ii			
BM11	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-11	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1962	Similar in design and character to KKG9 but larger still and orientated East-West rather than North-South; 13 burial urns ; semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks	2	ii			
BM12	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-12	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1962	Square monument of temple form with rectangular 'entrance chamber' projecting on east; entire structure solid brick (no hollow shrine); surrounded by 80 burial urns and one secondary inhumation burial with ceramics all placed in foundation layer; semi-circular, mango sprout and gadrooned bricks	3	ii			
BM13	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-13	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1962	Brick gateway (4.5 metres) with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, originally closed by wooden gate strongly reinforced with iron; contained plentiful charcoal and iron specimens.	2	iv			
BM14	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-14	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1963	Stupa-like square structure with circular core; it contained five burial urns just outside the enclosure walls, one secondary inhumation burial and one primary inhumation burial all in foundation layer	2	ii			



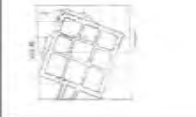
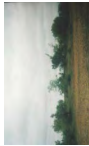






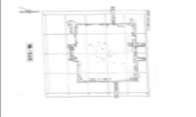


No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM15	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-15	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1963	Brick gateway similar in size and character to KKG-13	2	iv			
BM16	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-16	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1963	Excavation across the North wall to expose section (wall built of brick, 2.4m thick; original height unknown) and foundations of compacted yellow clay (height 2.15m) no moat found immediately below wall but traces of canal further North	3	iv			
BM17	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-17	Guard House	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1963	Narrow, rectangular brick structure; entrance porch on East side; contained dense deposit of terracotta beads and a number of fine, imported sheds; possibly a control point for traders and warehouse	2	iv			
BM18	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-18	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1963	Part of a group of mounds; Similar in size and character to KKG-14, but oriented to the East; contained eight urn burials just outside the enclosure walls and one secondary inhumation burial with ceramics all in foundation layer; the remaining mounds of this group similar to KKG-1.	2	ii			
BM19	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-19	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Myint Aung /1963	Brick wall, innermost stronghold, west court palace; almost completely eroded; original width 1.37 m	3	ii			
BM20	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-20	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Myint Aung /1963	Sub-dividing wall between East and West courts, citadel; in similar state to KKG-19, original width 1.08 m	3	ii			










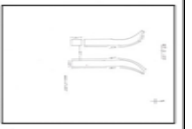





No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM21	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-21	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1963	Southwest of citadel inside city enclave, rectangular brick monument, entrance on North; brick, stucco and sheds of Bagan period.	3	ii			
BM22	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-22	Pond	Landscape engineering	U Myint Aung /1963	West court of citadel, Pond depression dug into ancient ground level; popular name 'Thauktawgan' ___ Royal Drinking Water Lake.	2	iv			
BM23	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-23	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1963	Partition wall between citadel and south city wall; (wall built of brick, 2.55 m thick ___ original height unknown) and foundations of compacted clay. Construction technique similar to that revealed at KKG-16 on North Wall.	2	iv			
BM24	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-24	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung /1963	Small square brick monument in very eroded state; contained ten burials outside its walls in foundation layer; original orientation not known.	2	ii			
BM25	Beikthano	in situ	KKG-25	Palace wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung /1963	Citadel wall, south side, at junction of partition wall with citadel wall; low rubble projection from citadel wall faced with brick; c. 2.17 m thick; partition wall only 1.2m thick at this point (KKG-23). External projection built at base of citadel wall; foundations of compacted clay for partition wall reported above that level.	2	iv			












No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM26	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-1	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1995	South side of an east-west dividing wall of the citadel; brick wall, much eroded; original width c. 1.08 m.	3	ii			
BM27	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-2	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1995	North side of an east-west dividing wall of the citadel; in similar state to BTO-1, brick wall original width c.1.08 m.	3	ii			
BM28	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-3	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1996	South side of an eastern enclosure wall of the citadel; brick wall much eroded; original width c. 2.17 m.	3	ii			
BM29	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-4	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1996	North side of an eastern enclosure wall of the citadel; brick wall, in similar state to BTO-3; original width c. 2.17 m.	2	ii			





No	Site	Original Location	Current Location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM30	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-5	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1997-98	Stupa-like square structure with circular core. 73 burial urns found outside the enclosure wall; oriented to the west; the remaining mounds of this group similar to KKG-6, 14, 18 and BTO-6.	2	ii			
BM31	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-6	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1997-98	Outside the north wall of citadel, north east of BTO-7; stupa-like square structure with circular core; 25 burial urns found outside the enclosure wall; oriented to the west; the remaining mounds of this group similar to KKG-6, 14, 18 and BTO-5.		ii			
BM32	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-7	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1997-98	North enclosure wall of the citadel, west court of citadel; brick wall much eroded, original width c. 2.17 m. Between BTO 6 and 7, found a square brick platform. It contained clay lamps and two stone slabs found on the structure and some fragmentary bones were found at the base of this structure.		ii			
BM33	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-8	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1998-99	Rectangular brick structure, entrance porch on west side, it contained mark bricks, shallow clay oil lamps, children toys, iron nails, fragments of bones and molars decorated pot-shards, charcoals, shells and sand stones and alabasters, a burial urn, and shards.		ii			
BM34	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-9	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1998-99	Rectangular brick structure, entrance porch on north side, it contained burial urns, potsherds, lamp shards, shallow lamps, children toys, decorated shards, a big sand stone flat, iron objects, human and animals		ii			

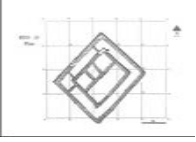











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BM35	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-10	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Myo Min Kyaw/1998-99	Rectangular brick structure, entrance porch on west side, it contained potsherds, lamp shards and shallow lamps, children toys, sprinkler vessels necks, spouts alabasters, iron objects, human and animal bones		ii			
BM36	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-11	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Nyein Lwin /2002-03	Outside of the city wall on the east side: rectangular brick structure? Contained 18 silver symbolic coins		ii			
BM37	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-12	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Thein Lwin /2003	Citadel partition wall, inside the palace area, east of KKG-5; brick wall, much eroded, original width c. 0.91 m, small amount of potsherds and fragment of bones were found in it.		ii			
BM38	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-13	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003-04	Rectangular brick monument from with entrance way on south, contained 22 postholes inside the walls, a bronze Buddha image seated in European position (13.5 cm), a bronze bell, four bronze oil lamps, two silver small shallow bowls, an iron small shallow bowl and terracotta floral patterns relief. It is closely similar to KKG-9, 11 and BTO 19 and 21.	2	ii			


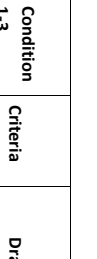

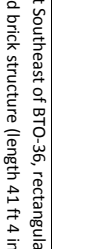
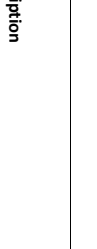

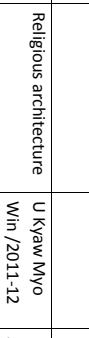
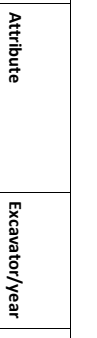

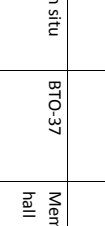
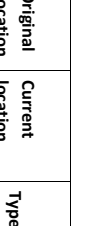

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM39	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-14	City Wall	City walls and embankments	U Thein Lwin /2003	South wall of the city; excavation across the city wall to expose section, brick wall, much eroded, original width c. 2.13 m.	2	ii			
BM40	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-15	Watch Tower	City walls and embankments	U Thein Lwin /2003	Outside the city wall on the east side, near the centre of the east wall; square brick monument form with entrance projection on west; contained several rectangular compartments and three of them are medium size.		iv			
BM41	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-16	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003-04	Stupa-like square structure with circular core; one burial urn was found inside the enclosure wall, terracotta oil lamp and paddle? also were found in it, oriented to the northwest, it is similar to KKG-6, 14, 18, BTO 5 and 6.		ii			
BM42	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-17	Palace Wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Thein Lwin/2003	East wall of citadel; brick wall, much eroded, original width c. 2.13 m.		iv			
BM43	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-18	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003	Square brick monument form with four entrance projection on four sides; contained various types and various kinds of pots and stamped potsherds.		ii			








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM44	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-19	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003-04	Outside the city wall on the north side; rectangular brick monument form with one entrance projection on south; 41 burial urns placed inside. It is closely similar to KKG-9, 11, BTO-13 and 21. Structure with terracotta urns with bird decorations in cluster north of wall		ii			
BM45	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-20	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003	Square brick monument form with entrance way on east; contained 41 burial urns inside and four of them are unusual. Structure with terracotta urns with bird decorations in cluster north of wall		ii			
BM46	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-21	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2003	South of Inywayi and west of In-gyi; rectangular brick monument form with one entrance projection on north; contained 24 postholes inside the enclosure wall. It is closely similar to KKG-9, 11, BTO-13 and 19.		ii			
BM47	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-22	City gate	City walls and embankments	Daw Aye Mi Sein/2007-08	Brick gateway (4.5 metres) with two flanking walls curving into the city endave to form an increasingly narrow defile East of northern city wall; east arm and west arm are 22 m long each, wide 5 m, dia. 13cm iron socket with two iron spikes(14cm and 10cm)erected was found at east arm		iv			
BM48	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-23	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein/2007-08	200 m South of Shweyaungdaw pagoda, brick structure; length 15 m and breadth 1m brick line at north and length 8m, breadth 1m brick line was exposed, contained various sizes of 79 burial urns, bowls, a gold bead and small gold cap(3.3cm dia. and 1cm		ii			







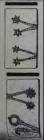
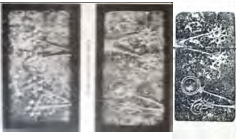

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
							height)					
BM49	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-24	Stupa	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein/2007-08	230m South of Shweyaungdaw pagoda; square brick structure with circular core, entrance with two arms on North, plan look like KKG14, 18 and BTO-16.	ii	ii			
BM50	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-25	Embankment	City walls and embankments	Daw Aye Mi Sein/2007-08	200 m East from south east of City wall; length 5m, breadth 1.2 m brick line upon the earth embankment	iv				
BM51	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-26	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	Daw Aye Mi Sein/2007-08	Inside of Gyok-kone village; brick line running from north to south, contained six burial urns, one lamp, one carnelian bead and eight nails.	ii				
BM52	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-27	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2007-08	rectangular shape brick structure contained burial urns and terracotta beads	ii				
BM53	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-28	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2007-08	Rectangular brick monument (length 10.6 m, breadth 9.1m) with entrance hall on east side, covered the central building with another brick structure, contained square shaped brick throne with seven courses at the south of central building, eight postholes were found around the central building, associated with 102 burial urns, 8 clay lamps and 38 bronze lamps.	ii				








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM54	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-29	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2009-10	Nearly square shaped structure measuring 8 m (North to South) and 7 m (East to West), with three courses, square shape brick throne (1m each sides) near the south wall, contained two clay lamps and different types of 51 burial urns,	1-3	ii			
BM55	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-30	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	East of Ohtreinaung, rectangular building length 45 ft (South to North), breadth 43 ft (East to West), contained 5 large cells and 7 small cells, contained burial urns, lamps, cooking vessels, domestic pottery, storage pots and cooking vessels		ii			
BM56	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-31	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	100 ft Northwest of KKG-18; rectangular shaped brick structure measuring 45 ft (East to West) and 26 ft (North to South), form with one entrance hall (length 23 ft and breadth 22ft) on East, a brick throne (length 5 ft, breadth 3 ft) was found at the centre of the West side, and the structure is divided into four cells, terracotta beads, clay lamps and 15 burial urns were found in excavation.		ii			
BM57	Beikthano	In situ	BTO-32	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	200 ft Northeast of Gyok-kone village and West of Yanpe stream; brick structure measuring length 108 ft (East to West) and breadth 85 ft (North to South); the entrance hall face to West, and the inner and outer structure was filled with brick floor, and three staircases were found at the south of the outside of entrance hall, contained 40 burial urns, spouted pottery, painted pottery and iron nails.		ii			





No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BW58	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-33	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	East of Ohtein taung, nearly square shaped brick structure measuring length 47 ft 6 in (East to West) and breadth 41 ft (North to South), entrance is face to West and a stair case at the centre of entrance hall, formed with 10 cells, fossil wood pillars were erected at the outer corners of the structure and so it was suggested as boundary pillars of Sima(ordination hall), contained clay lamps and terracotta urns with bird decorations in cluster north of wall.	ii	ii			
BW59	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-34	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	West of Ohtein taung, rectangular shaped brick hall measuring length 58 ft (East to West) and breadth 45 ft (North to South), entrance is face to West, a brick throne (length 9 ft, breadth 8 ft) near East wall, total 23 postholes were found at inner walls of the structure, outer wall length 193 ft, breadth 173 ft, associated with terracotta lamps and beads, various sizes of urns and an urn with bird and flower decorations.	ii	ii			
BW60	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-35	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Kyaw Myo Win/2011-12	Northeast corner of city wall, face to North; with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, north arm 35m long and south arm 30 m long respectively, similar to KKG-13, 15 and BTO-22, an iron socket was found	1	iv			
BW61	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-36	City gate	City walls and embankments	U Kyaw Myo Win/2011-12	East of city wall close to South, with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, north arm 25 m long and east arm 21 m long, wide 17 ft, fragments of iron sockets	1	iv			



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BM62	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-37	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Myo Win /2011-12	250 ft Southeast of BTO-36, rectangular shaped brick structure (length 41 ft 4 in, breadth 26 ft 2 in) with inner square structure (length 14 ft 7 in, breadth 12 ft) at northern side, associated with 15 burial urns.	1	ii			
BM63	Beikthano	in situ	BTO-38	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Myo Win/2011-12	30 m east of BTO-23, South of Shweyaungdaw pagoda, rectangular shaped brick structure (length 21m breadth 13m), entrance face to West with central hall and 5 small cells		ii			
BA01	Beikthano	in situ	DAL, Yangon	Buddha Image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Bronze Buddha image (13.5 cm) seated in pralambanasana or 'European style' with both legs hanging, the right hand raised in vitarka mudra and the left hand resting on the knee	1	ii			
BA02	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Keinari (Mythical bird) figurine	Cyclic processes of celebration		likened to spouted jar decoration	2	iii			










No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BA03	Beikthano	in situ	Beikthano archaeological museum	Spouted jar	Cyclic processes of celebration		graceful long-necked <i>lotā</i> jars designed to grasp, fit snugly body safe transportation liquid	2	iii			
BA04	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Iron architectural fittings	Architecture		Nails, round bosses, sockets for doors, 250 kg many around gates on north	2	iv			
BA05	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Silver coin	Cyclic processes of celebration		Embossed with <i>Srivatsa</i> , <i>Bhaddapitha</i> , <i>Conch</i> , <i>Rising Sun</i>	3	iii			










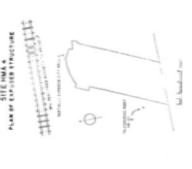

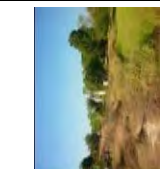



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BA06	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Beads	Cyclic processes of celebration		Spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, zoomorphic shapes	1	iii			
BA07	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Sealing	Cyclic processes of celebration		Terracotta lump 4 Brahmi characters relief around central dot possibly 'Sanghasiri' (esteemed venerable monk) c. 2-4th CE	1	iii			
BA08	Beikthano	in situ	National Museum, YGN	Intaglio	Cyclic processes of celebration		Intaglio carved stone for making metal jewelry similar to finds from Taxila	1	iii			



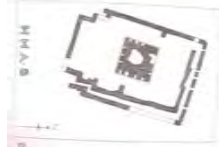

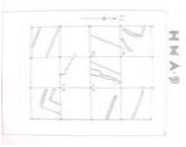




No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BA09	Beikthano	in situ	Beikthano archaeological museum	Terracotta urn	Cyclic processes of celebration		BTO-20 elaborately decorated urns BTO-32 in north of Beikthano wall two rows flying birds in high relief	1	iii			
BA10	Beikthano	in situ	Beikthano archaeological museum	Pottery	Cyclic processes of celebration		Pottery shapes include bowls, globular, betel box and high narrow multi-ridged neck types.		iii			
BA11	Beikthano	in situ	Various	Beads	Cyclic processes of celebration		Beads including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, a cane ball, locket or amulet, and many zoomorphic shapes made from talc, terracotta, green chalcedony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white camellians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx, gold, silver, bronze and fossilized wood.	3	iii			
BA12	Beikthano	in situ	Various	Silver coins	Cyclic processes of celebration		Coins bear motifs such as the <i>Srivatsa</i> or 'shrine of Sri' with the two curved sides of the motif forming a <i>naga</i> -like thunderbolt, the <i>Bhadrapitha</i> (throne or drum) or the Rising Sun	3	iii			
BA13	Beikthano	in situ	Beikthano archaeological museum	Bricks	Brick industry		Average size brick of the Pyu period (circa 44 – 50 x 20 – 26 x 6.3 – 7 cm.)	3	iii			










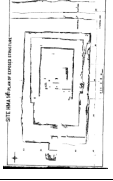



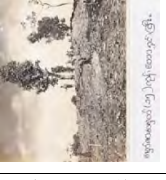

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BL01	Beikthano	in situ	in situ	Palace Wall	City walls and embankments		(450 x 360 metres) oriented north-south; 2.17m thick wall, double on west side	2	ii			
BL02	Beikthano	in situ	in situ	Stupa	Religious architecture		Phaya-ngasu, Group of 5 stupas in monastic complex, includes Shweyaungdaw stupa, north central portion Beikthano	1	ii			
BL03	Beikthano	in situ	in situ	City wall	City walls and embankments		City wall 12 kilometers in circumference square with rounded corners, 2.5 m. wide	3	iv			











No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
												
BL04	Beikthano	in situ	in situ	Stupa	Religious architecture		Nandwinkyaung, Seindawyaung stupa, Stupa with present day monastery	1	ii			
BL05	Beikthano	in situ	In-gyi	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		West of Beikthano	1	iv			
BL06	Beikthano	in situ	Various	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		seasonal lakes and ponds (<i>in-gyi</i> and <i>in-aing</i>)		iii			
BL07	Beikthano	in situ	Rice fields	Landscape	Landscape engineering		irregular shape of early banded rice fields southeast inside walls	1	iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
BL08	Beikthano	In situ	Salt	Landscape	Salt production		Salt efflorescence on soil surface for example around Kokkokwa In-gyi on southwest	2	iii			
BL09	Beikthano	In situ	Watershed	Landscape	Geospatial location		Strategically sited, between Yin and Yanpe Rivers	1	iv			
BL10	Beikthano	In situ	Ponds	Landscape	Geospatial location		In-gyi	3	iv			
BL11	Beikthano	In situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		pointed, mango-sprout, curved, stamped floral motifs on the broad face	3	iv			
BL12	Beikthano	In situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		finger-marked and stamped with numbers, letters	3	iv			
BL13	Beikthano	In situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		(50.8 x 26.6 x 7.6 cm.) following standard associated constructions King Asoka of India	3	iv			













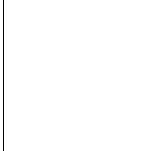
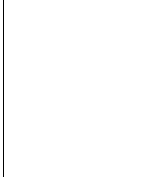

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM01	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-1	Embankment	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1963-64	Near Shwedagha gate, NW of ancient city, closed to railway, a running brick-way like a wall, a long neck terracotta head	ii	ii			
SM02	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-2	Embankment	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1963-64	Near the entrance of Shwedagha gate, a running brick way (length 67ft, breadth 6 ft)	ii	ii			
SM03	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-3	Temple	Religious architecture	U Myint Aung/1963-64	NW of the city, S of railway. Ritual rectangular structure with entrance hall, Stone relic of Avalokitesvara, Tara Devi, and votive stupas	ii	ii			
SM04	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-4	City Wall	City walls and embankments	U Myint Aung/1963-64	Closed to the W of HMA-3, Brick structure of City wall (length 35 ft, breadth 17 ft) and 3'4" long iron nail	ii	ii			
SM05	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-5	City Gate	City walls and embankments	U Sein Maung Oo/1964-65	Shwedagha gate, brick gateway with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, stone inscription with Buddhist Sutta (Sutta) of Mora and Mingala	ii	ii			









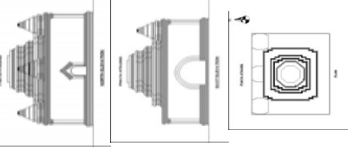


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SM06	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-6	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1965-66	W of Pyay-Paungdale Rd., Quadrangular building		ii			
SM07	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-7	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1965-66	W of Pyay-Paungdale Rd., Rectangular brick str.		ii			
SM08	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-8	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1965-67	NE of Payama pagoda, Ritual structure centre of Payama Pyu talk; urns, bronze image of the Buddha, another Bodhisattva; bronze bell (28 cm), 5 bronze figures musical troupe		ii			
SM09	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-9	Architecture	Religious and royal architecture	U Sein Maung Oo/1966-67	S of HMA-008, Rectangular building		ii			
SM10	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-10	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Than Swe/1967-68	Near Bee cultivation Office, Shwedagha Myothih, Ritual str. With burial urns		ii			

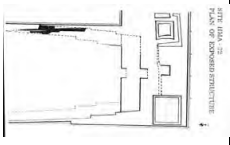








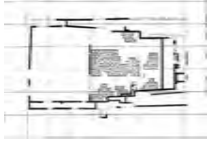





No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM11	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-11	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Than Swe/1968-68	Part (4), Shwedagha Myothit, Ritual str. With burial urns	ii	ii			
SM12	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-12	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Than Swe/1968-69	SE corner of palace wall, Watch tower, corner of palace ground, nails, pottery, tiles, terracotta beads and ear plugs	ii	ii			
SM13	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-13	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Than Swe/1968-70	SW corner of palace wall, Residential structure	ii	ii			
SM14	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-14	Memorial hall	Religious architecture	U Than Swe/1968-70	Pyu taik South of Sri Ksetra, Rectangular structure, iron miscellanies, lower portion of sandstone Buddha statue, a head of statue, bronze burial urn, a large stone urn	ii	ii			
SM15	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-15	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Than Swe/1970-71	N of HMA-14, Rectangular structure, bowls, terracotta votive tablets, iron nails	ii	ii			

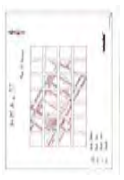




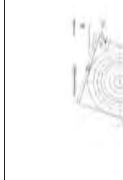
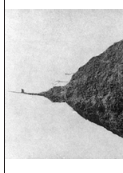

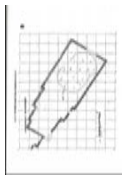

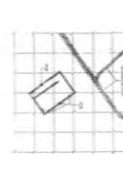

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SM16	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-16	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Than Swe/1970-71	South East corner of Myolayraw (Belkthano myo), Rampart wall, stone urns		ii			
SM17	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-17	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Than Swe/1970-71	North-West corner of Myolayraw (Belkthano myo), Rampart wall		ii			
SM18	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-18	City wall	City walls and embankments	U Than Swe/1970-71	South West corner of Myolayraw (Belkthano myo), Rampart wall		ii			
SM19	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-19	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Than Swe/1970-71	North of Lulinkyaw Gate, Square shaped brick structure covered the central square structure with entrance face to West ,with terracotta tablet bearing with a man riding on horse back		ii			
SM20	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-20	Non-character Define	Non-character Define	U Than Swe/1970-71	750 ft South of HMA-19, Like rectangular shaped brick line, iron miscellanies		ii			

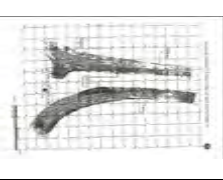








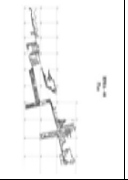


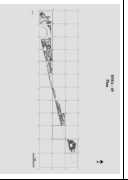


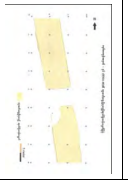


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SM21	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-21	Non-character Define	Non-character Define	U Than Swe/1970-71	3miles North of Sinmezwe-myo, Rectangular structure.		ii			
SM22	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-22	Non-character Define	Non-character Define	U Than Swe/1970-71	U Khin Ba mound, W of Kalagan village, Rectangular structure, a gold string		ii			
SM23	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-23	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Than Swe/1970-71	SW corner of interior palace wall, terracotta slim ball and miscellanies, a piece of glass		ii			
SM24	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-24	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Than Swe/1970-71	East side of palace wall, Stone Dvarapala (Guardian) statue		ii			
SM25	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-25	Gate	City walls and embankments	U Than Swe/1970-71	North of City, Nagatunt Gate, Gateway and arms		ii			

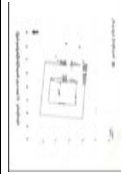


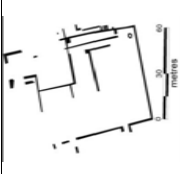


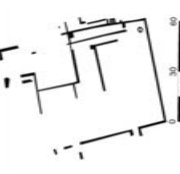





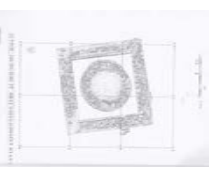


No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM26	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-26	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Theik Tun/1990-91	Eastern wall of palace (northern part), Palace wall, terracotta beads, iron spear, iron miscellany, glass beads, votive tablet, tiles, hopscotch, spouted pottery		ii			
SM27	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-27	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Theik Tun/1990-91	Northern palace wall, Palace wall		ii			
SM28	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-28	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1991-92	East Palace wall, Continuous portion of HMA-26		ii			
SM29	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-29	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1991-92	East Palace wall, Continuous portion of HMA-28		ii			
SM30	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-30	Stupa-like	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1992-93	North of Payathaung pagoda, Rectangular ritual building		ii			




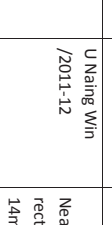
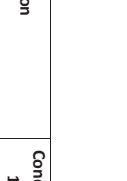

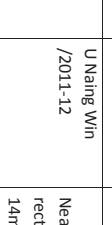


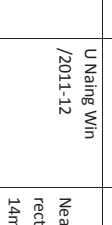


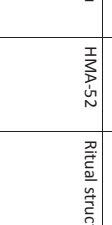
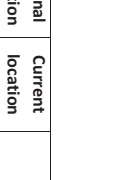

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM31	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-31	Stupa	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1992-93	North-east of Payathaung pagoda, Circular stupa, a large stone urn bearing with Pyu inscriptions and votive tablets	ii	ii			
SM32	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-31B	Temple	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1997-98	North-west of Phayataung pagoda, square shaped structure	ii	ii			
SM33	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-31C			U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1997-98		ii	ii			
SM34	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-31D		Non-character Define	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1997-98						





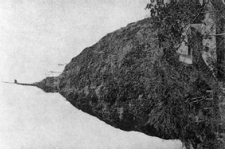





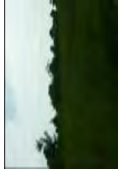



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM35	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-32	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1997-98	Closed to the Kyagan Gate, Rectangular building, Stone guardian statue	ii	ii			
SM36	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-33	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Kyaw Oo Lwin/1997-98	Closed to the HMA-27, northern palace wall, bricks with Pyu inscriptions, beads, terracotta roof tile	ii	ii			
SM37	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-34	Gate	City walls and embankments	Daw Wundo Baung/1998-99	LulinKyaw Gate, brick gateway with two flanking walls curving into the city enclave to form an increasingly narrow defile, a curve brick line covered the gate way, burial urn, nails	ii	ii			
SM38	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-35	Monastery	Religious architecture	U Than Zaw Oo/1999-2000	West of Bawbawgyi pagoda, Rectangular building with entrance hall face to North, earthen burial urn, nails, votive tablets	ii	ii			
SM39	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-36	Monastery(Ordination hall)	Religious architecture	U Naing Win/2004-05	West of Babe pagoda, between Bawbawgyi and Babe, rectangular building, ordination pillars	ii	ii			


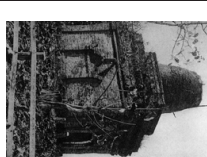

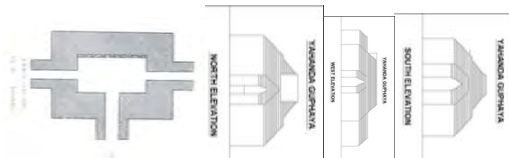


No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM40	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-37	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Thein Lwin /2005-06	NE of Payama pagoda, three phases of rectangular structure, three types of burial urns in each phase	ii	ii			
SM41	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-38	Non-character Define	Non-character Define	U Thein Lwin /2006-07	NE corner of Field School of Archaeology compound, Rectangular structures, pottery, a small silver coin	ii	ii			
SM42	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-39	Stupa	Religious architecture	Daw Baby/2007-08	Base of Payama pagoda, Base platform, glazed pottery, bone pieces, votive tablet, a small gold ring	ii	ii			
SM43	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-40	Monastery	Religious architecture	Daw Baby/2007-08	SE of Mataw village, Ritual structure in rectangular shape(length 46m, breadth 18m), bricks with auspicious symbols, bowls, terracotta sing ball, burial urns, nails, roof tiles	ii	ii			
SM44	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-41	Non-character Define	Non-character Define	Daw Baby/2007-08	W of Mataw village, Brick structure, pottery, nails, roof tiles	ii	ii			




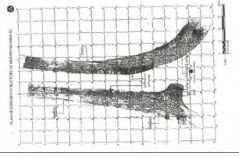



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM45	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-42	Gate	City walls and embankments	Daw Baby/2007-08	Rahanda Gate, Gateway arms, a spear, terracotta sling balls		ii			
SM46	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-43A	Embankment	City walls and embankments	U Thein Lwin /2008-09	NW of city wall, W of Twinbye village, A running platform to the city wall, pottery		ii			
SM47	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-43B	Gate	City walls and embankments	U Than Zaw Oo /2009-2010	Natpauk Gate, Eastern arm of gateway, stamped pottery, terracotta sling ball		ii			
SM48	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-44	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	East of inner palace wall, unidentified stone sculptures, various beads, nails, bronze and iron miscellanies		ii			
SM49	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-45	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Thein Lwin /2009-10	Continuous part of S of HMA-44, south of inner palace wall, stone sculptures, beads, nails, bronze and iron miscellanies		ii			
SM50	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-46	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Than Zaw Oo /2009-2010	Eastern palace wall, Gate way of palace, stamped pottery and roof tiles, terracotta sling ball		ii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM51	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-47	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2009-2010	W of Bawbawgyi pagoda, rectangular structure, terracotta bull plaque, fragment of Vishnu statue	ii	ii			
SM52	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-48	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Win Kyaing /2010-11	Continuous part of HMA-44, West of inner palace wall in different phases, beads, nails, bronze and iron miscellanies, pottery	ii	ii			
SM53	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-49	Palace wall	Palaces and storage complexes	U Win Kyaing /2010-11	Continuous part of HMA-44, North of inner palace wall in different phases, beads, nails, bronze and iron miscellanies, pottery	ii	ii			
SM54	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-50	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	Daw Baby/2011-12	Near west of Bawbawgyi Pagoda, North to South alignment walls(40m) of Pyu talk and rectangular shaped structure(length 21.5m and breadth14.4m) of three phases, associated with burial urns, domestic pottery, iron nails, sling ball and roof tiles	ii	ii			
SM55	Sri Ksetra	in situ	HMA-51	Stupa	Religious architecture	Daw Baby/2011-12	Near west of Kyaukka thein Pagoda, the structural remain of early type (a square platform(8.3 m each) with the center dome of circle(5m diameter)), finds including bricks with finger marks, nails, roof tiles, burial urns, a terracotta mould of votive tablet, beads, burnt plaster floor etc.	ii	ii			

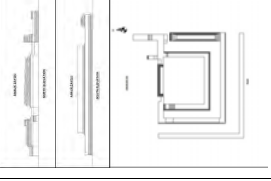

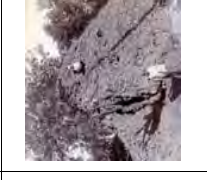








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM56	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-52	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2011-12	Near northeast of Payama Pagoda, rectangular shaped brick structure (length 14m and breadth 1.1m). East and West side have staircases(1 m long each), finds including finger-marked bricks, votive tablets, terracotta beads, nails, roof tiles, burial urns, burnt plaster floor etc.		ii			
SM57	Sri Ksetra	In situ	HMA-53	Ritual structure	Religious architecture	U Naing Win /2011-12	south west of Bawdawgyi stupa, rectangular structure, similar to HMA-7and 14, with many assemblage of burial urns, votive tablets, opened as a site museum		ii			
SM58	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Citadel-palace	Palaces and storage complexes	Religious and royal architecture		575 x 375 meters wall, moat, excavation platform HMA-44 and 45	2	ii			
SM59	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Mathigya gon	Stupa-like	Religious architecture		Stupa-like square structure with circular core, walls on the southeast side of Sri Ksetra	2	ii			
SM60	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Bawdawgyi	Stupa	Religious architecture		Cylindrical stupa south city walls	1	ii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM61	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Payagi	Stupa	Religious architecture		Domical stupa northwest city walls	2	ii			
SM62	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Payama	Stupa	Religious architecture		Domical stupa northeast city walls	1	ii			
SM63	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Payama Pyu talk	Walled zone	Palaces and storage complexes		Pyu talk rectangular doubled-walled area Northeast Payama stupa	3	ii			
SM64	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Khin Ba Gon	Stupa with relic chamber containing rich offerings in mound (gon) of farmer U Khin Ba	Religious and royal architecture		Stupa with relic chamber 1 meter square, covered with stone slab, rich finds including gold plates and gilded silver urn	4	ii			
SM65	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Lemyethn a	Temple	Religious and royal architecture		Square temple, possible Bagan period architecture with Pyu stone slabs in side with Buddhist carving	2	ii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM66	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Bèbè	Temple	Religious architecture		Square temple, possible Bagan period architecture with Pyu stone slabs inside, image of Buddha c. 7th CE on slab in Bhumisparśa mudra where the left not right hand is touching the earth	2	ii			
SM67	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Rahanda-gu	Ritual structure	Religious architecture		Small cave like structure southwest side wall, repaired extensively	3	ii			
SM68	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Lethteray-kan	Monastery	Religious and royal architecture		Colonial period early 20th century CE brick monastery, two-storey	3	ii			






No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM69	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Myinbahu pagoda	Stupa	Religious architecture		Present day, Monastic lineage teachings well known locally	1	ii			
SM70	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Pyu taik south of city wall	Walled zone	Palaces and storage complexes		5 or 6 walled areas oriented roughly north-south, similar in size to citadel-palace with ritual structures and many with 2 circular ritual ponds on north end	2	ii			
SM71	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Tharawady gate	Gate	Gates	1911-12	Tharawaddy gate on southeast of city wall	3	iv			
SM72	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Yahanda gate	Gate	Gates		Yahanda gate on southwest of city wall	3	iv			
SM73	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Shwedaga gate	Gate	Gates	1908-09	Shwedaga gate on northwest of city wall, stele Buddhist sutra, iron spike adjacent pounded in ground; 68 metres long	3	iv			









No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM74	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Hmnot-she gate	Gate	Gates		Hmnot-she gate on west of city wall	3	iv			
SM75	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Lulinkyaw gate	Gate	Gates		Lulinkyaw gate on southwest of city wall, defensive outer structure, urn found	3	iv			
SM76	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Nagatout gate	Gate	Gates		Nagatout gate on northwest of city wall	3	iv			
SM77	Sri Ksetra	In situ	Nat-bauk gate	Gate	Gates		Nat-bauk gate on north of city wall	3	iv			
SM78	Sri Ksetra	In situ	East Zegu	Temple	Religious architecture	1907-08	Taunglon-nyo village		ii			
SM79	Sri Ksetra	In situ	West-Zegu	Temple	Religious architecture	1908-09	Taunglon-nyo village		ii			










No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM80	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Thaungby egon	Stupa	Religious architecture	1907-08	N of Kyargan, Closed to the southern city wall	ii				
SM81	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Monthe magon		Religious architecture	1907-08	E of Twin-bye village	ii				
SM82	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Pokhaung kangon		Religious architecture	1907-08	S and near Queen Belkthano cemetery	ii				
SM83	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Nandawya	Palace	Palaces and storage complexes	1908-09	Western part of palace site	iv				
SM84	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Palace tower		Palaces and storage complexes	1908-09	Palace yard	iv				









No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM85	Sri ksetra	In situ	Sinchedai ng	Stupa	Religious architecture	1909-10	Inside compound of Kyaukkathain, Hmawza		ii			
SM86	Sri ksetra	In situ	Atwin Moaththa w		Religious architecture	1909-10	S of Taunglon-nyo village		ii			
SM87	Sri ksetra	In situ	Palace site		Palaces and storage complexes	1910-11	Inside Palace yard		iii			
SM88	Sri ksetra	In situ	Bawbawng Yi	Stupa	Religious architecture	1910-11	S of Sri Ksetra		ii			
SM89	Sri ksetra	In situ	Pyu taik		Non character define	1911-12	S of Sri Ksetra city wall					












No	Site	Original Location	Current Location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SM90	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Khin Ba mound	Stupa	Religious architecture	1926-27	Near Kalagan village	ii	ii			
SA01	Sri Ksetra	Mathigya gon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Terracotta plaque	Religious and royal architecture		terracotta plaque with the celebratory figure of a man on horseback	2	ii			
SA02	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Beikthano Queen's Cemetery Urns	Stone urns	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		6 unexcavated stone urns each over 1 meter in height	3	ii			
SA03	Sri Ksetra	HMA-31 Hpayataung stupa	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Stone urns	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		105cm high and 260cm in circumference, the urn was inscribed with five lines of writing recording a lineage of kings whose names all end in the suffix -vikrama	1	ii			
SA04	Sri Ksetra	Payagyi stupa	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Stone urns	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		4 royal stone urns over 1 meter high with inscriptions Vikrama dynasty	2	ii			








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA05	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Yangon museum	Gold plates	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		20 Gold plates rectangular leaves (16.5 x 3.1 cm each) which when found were contained within two gold covers fastened with sealing wax and small glass beads; Pyu inscription, 4-5 lines each plate compressed abstracts drawn from all three books (Triptaka) of the Buddhist Pali canon, earliest record, c. 5-7th CE	1	ii			
SA06	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sri Ksetra archaeological Museum	Gilded silver casket	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Gilded silver casket (72.5 cm height); flat cover supporting trunk Bodhi tree with images in relief four Buddhas of this era flanked by disciples; names Buddhas inscribed in Pyu and Pali on upper rim casket, at the bottom names disciples and later inscription in Pyu with Sanskrit names donors; Sri Prabhu Varman and Sri Prabhu Devi	2	ii			
SA07	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sri Ksetra archaeological Museum	Stone slab	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Stone slab covering relic chamber (190 x 137.5 x 15 cm) with sun and crescent moon in relief above cylindrical stupa in style dated to late 5th century CE; rectangular harmika, five-tiered chattravali, streamers each side and bottom, niches with images five Buddhas of current era (Bhadhakaipala) along base	1	ii			












No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA08	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Silver stupa	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		stupa Four Buddhas of the current era on a hollow cubic silver stupa	1 ii	ii			
SA09	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Silver gold images	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Seated images Buddha in gold and silver	1 ii	ii			
SA10	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Silver lotus	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Silver lotuses with petals bearing inscriptions	1 ii	ii			
SA11	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Image Buddha	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		images of the seated Buddha in gold and silver	2 ii	ii			










No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA12	Sri Ksetra	Bawbaw Gyi Stupa	Yangon museum	Image Bodhisattva	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		image of the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (20cm) standing in a lightly flexed posture	1	ii			
SA13	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Yangon museum	Silver plates guardians	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		embossed silver plates (18.65 cm) bearing guardian figures, their faces reminiscent of finds from sites in Central Thailand	1	ii			
SA14	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Secure store	Gold butterflies	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Golden butterflies from relic chamber	2	ii			
SA15	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Secure store	Gold rings	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Golden rings from relic chamber	2	ii			
SA16	Sri Ksetra	Khin Ba Gon	Secure store	Gold beads	Pyu script: royal and religious artifacts		Gold faceted beads from relic chamber	2	ii			
SA17	Sri Ksetra	Kan-wet-gaung-kon	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Image Buddha	Sculpture and ritual objects		Headless image Buddha found south Bawbawgyi with 7th century CE Sanskrit and Pyu inscription base including name of Himawza, town in centre of ancient city	1	ii			



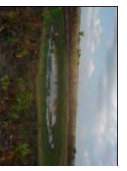



No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA18	Sri Ksetra	Unknown	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Brahmanic image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Stone slab, Vishnu standing on a mythical garuda bird with his consort Lakshmi	1	ii			
SA19	Sri Ksetra	Unknown	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Brahmanic image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Stone image stone image dated to the 9th century CE showing Vishnu reclining, lotus emerging navel on which Brahma, Shiva and Indra emerge	2	ii			
SA20	Sri Ksetra	Unknown	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Brahmanic image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Stone image of Vishnu	1	ii			
SA21	Sri Ksetra	Unknown	Hmawza museum	Mahayana female image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Stone image Taradevi	1	ii			








No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA22	Sri ksetra	Settling pagoda (near)	Yangon museum	Warrior image	Sculpture and ritual objects		Warrior stele (1.5 m) c. 1-3/5th CE, stocky figure with club and attendants; empty throne on reverse; from area north of palace(1971)	1	ii			
SA23	Sri ksetra	Unknown	Yangon museum	Female guardian images	Sculpture and ritual objects		Iron figures (2 each 31 cm) bare-breasted females with arms aloft, crudely made from iron	1	ii			
SA24	Sri ksetra	Layhtarb y/in monastery	in situ	Stone throne	Sculpture and ritual objects		Megalithic stone throne with floral carving on pedestal	2	ii			
SA25	Sri ksetra	Unknown	Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Stone throne	Sculpture and ritual objects		Megalithic stone throne with floral carving on pedestal	1	ii			
SA26	Sri ksetra	Various	Various	Iron architectural fittings	City walls and embankments		Nails, round bosses, sockets for doors	3	iv			
SA27	Sri ksetra	Various	Settling Shed	Iron spikes	City walls and embankments		Iron spikes over 1 metre in length	1	iii			
SA28	Sri ksetra	Various	Various	Silver coin	Cyclic processes of celebration		Embossed with Srivatsa, Bhaddapitha, Conch, Rising Sun	1	iii			







No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA29	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Polished bead	Cyclic processes of celebration		Spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, zoomorphic shapes	1	iii			
SA30	Sri Ksetra	Myinbahu Range	Hmawza museum	Spiked iron plate	Iron production facilities		Urns and iron nails, pins, spiked plate with 43 nails 17.5-29 cm.	2	iii			
SA31	Sri Ksetra	Between Bawbawgyi and Myinbahu	Hmawza museum	Stone implements	Landscape engineering		Late Paleolithic stone tools	22	iii			
SA32	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Votive tablets	Cyclic processes of celebration		Votive tablets oval, square, circular, rounded and pointed arch shapes ranging from 3.75 to 19 centimeters in height	1	iii			









No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture before	Picture Present
SA33	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Terracotta urns	Cyclic processes of celebration		Terracotta urns shapes include bowls, globular, betel box and high narrow multi-ridged neck types.	2	iii			
SA34	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Pottery	Cyclic processes of celebration		Pottery shapes include bowls, globular, betel box and high narrow multi-ridged neck types.	3	iii			
SA35	Sri Ksetra		Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Pottery	Cyclic processes of celebration		Libation jar	1	iii			
SA36	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Beads	Cyclic processes of celebration		Beads including spheres, drums, barrels, cylinders, a cane ball, locket or amulet, and many zoomorphic shapes made from talc, terracotta, green chalcodony, red, orange, yellow, brown and white carnelians, crystal, amber, amethyst, jasper and banded onyx, gold, silver, bronze and fossilized wood.	3	iii			
SA37			Sriksetra archaeological Museum	Beads	Cyclic processes of celebration		Beads from Sri Ksetra		iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA38	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Silver coins	Cyclic processes of celebration		Coins bear motifs such as the <i>Srivatsa</i> or 'shrine of Sri' with the two curved sides of the motif forming a <i>naga</i> -like shield, the <i>Bhadrapitha</i> or throne or drum, the Rising Sun and the <i>Sankha</i> or conch	3	iii			
SA39	Sri Ksetra	Various	Brick	Brick	Brick Industry		finger-marked brick, inscribed brick		iv			
SA40	Sri Ksetra	HMA-8	National Museum	sculptures	Sculpture and ritual objects		four bronze musicians		ii			
SA41	Sri Ksetra	HMA-8	National Museum	Bronze bells	Sculpture and ritual objects		Bronze bell		ii			
SA42	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	Intaglio and Cameo seals					iii			







No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SA43	Sri Ksetra	Various	Various	roof tiles					iv			
SLO1	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Myinbahu hills	Landscape	Landscape engineering		Hills occupy special significance connected to rich stone deposits but also imbued with spiritual meaning seen in pagodas such as Myinbahu	1	iii			
SLO2	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Circular ponds north of Pyu talk south of city wall	Landscape	Ritual and royal architecture		Striking alignment of seemingly man-made circular water features, all south and southeast Sri Ksetra wall; seen also in larger Let-the-ray-kan (thumbnaill) circular pond adjacent to railway line	1	iii			
SLO3	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Lakes ponds	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		seasonal lakes and ponds (<i>in-gyi</i> and <i>in-ating</i>)	1	iii			
SLO4	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Kyagan lake	Landscape	Landscape engineering		walls flanking Kyagan ('lotus lake') outside south wall between Rahanda & Tharawaddy gates	2	iii			
SLO5	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Rice fields	Landscape	Landscape engineering		irregular shape of early banded rice fields bunds Payama Pyu talk	2	iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current Location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL06	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Water control structure	Landscape	Landscape engineering		Paya-taung compound northeast palace compound, curvilinear water control structure visible World War II images today overtaken by modern rice fields	2	iii			
SL07	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Myinbahu Range	Landscape	Iron production facilities		Iron furnace on Myinbahu Range	2	iii			
SL08	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Tabet-ywa, 120 meters north of northwest corner of palace	Landscape	Iron production facilities		Tabet-ywa, 120 meters north of the northwest corner of palace, mound iron slag 2+ meters in depth over c.14,000 sq m	3	iii			
SL09	Sri Ksetra	in situ	City walls and embankments	City walls and embankments			Nearly circular city wall measures 27 km around the perimeter, 2-5 m wide	2	iv			
SL10	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Channel	Channel	Hydrological engineering		Channel or moat 25 m south of the city wall on west and south, runs parallel with wall along circa 8 km the wall, brick debris and baulks	2	iv			
SL11	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Myinbahu Range	Landscape	Iron production facilities		Row of 5 iron furnaces on crest of Myinbahu outside southwest of city wall	2	iii			
SL12	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Landscape engineering		Shan-le-byin (old Nanda lake) Yin daik kwin lakes	3	iii			





No	Site	Original Location	Current Location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/Year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL13	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		pointed, mango-sprout, curved, stamped floral motifs on the broad face	3	iv			
SL14	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Bricks	Landscape	Brick industry		finger-marked and stamped with numbers, letters	3	iv			
SL15	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Channels	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		channels adjacent to the Wetchimane-in interior portion of the city either side of the palace-citadel	2	iv			
SL16	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Wall	Landscape	City walls and embankments		Thick palace wall Sri Ksetra	3	iv			
SL17	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Pyu talk	Landscape	Urban zone		Pyu talk south of city wall	2	iv			
SL18	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Ecology	Landscape	Geophysical location		Looking east from top of Bawbawgyi		iii			
SL19	Sri Ksetra	in situ	Channels	Landscape	Hydrological engineering		Kyagan seen from top of Bawbawgyi during the dry season, showing gate on left and three rows of ramparts and moats on the right	3	iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL20	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		View of Myinbahu Range from top of Bawbawgyi	3	iv			
SL21	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Religious and monastic architecture		View of Myinbahu stupa on crest of Myinbahu Range seen from top of Bawbawgyi	3	iv			
SL22	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Iron production facilities		View of Myinbahu Range from top of Bawbawgyi	3	iv			
SL23	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Religious and monastic architecture		View east from Bawbawgyi stupa to HMA-35 in front of Bebe temple with Laymyethna and Queen Beikthano cemetery in distance	3	ii			
SL24	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Gates		North of Moat-she gate showing moat section during dry season	3	iv			
SL25	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Wall and moat		Section of outer moat east of Rahanda in cool season showing cultivation of flowers (Maymyo pan) for sale in market	3	iv			
SL26	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Wall		Section of west wall of Sri Ksetra showing height and drop of moats and walls on this sector	3	iv			
SL27	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		Payama in rainy season looking from the east	3	iv			

No	Site	Original location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL28	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Wall		Inner side of city wall on west sector in April-May	3	iv			
SL29	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Gates		Ox-cart at Sri Ksetra	3	iv			
SL30	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Ritual structure	Conclusion - Bagan		Kyet-gaung-sa stupa, encased Bagan stupa with inner Pyu stupa	3	iv			
SL31	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Ritual structure	Religious and monastic architecture		Bawbawgi with Myinhahu Range in distance	3	ii			
SL32	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Gates		Lulinkyaw gate from outside	2	iv			
SL33	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Gates		U Myint Aung drawing of Lulinkyaw gate	2	iv			
SL34	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		HMA-37 excavation showing rice fields	3	iv			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL35	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Palace complex		Excavation of HMA-44 and HMA-45	2	iv			
SL36	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Ritual structure	Cyclic processes of celebration		Bawbawgyi devotees	3	iii			
SL37	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		Tomatoes growing during dry season at Sri Ksetra	3	iv			
SL38	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Landscape engineering		Rice fields at Payama	3	iii			
SL39	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		Paleolithic stone tools found in transitional zone southern Sri Ksetra	1	iii			 

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL40	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		View of Payama from distance seen from Bawbawgyi	3	iii			
SL41	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Gates		Aerial view of Shwedaga gate	2	iv			
SL42	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Pyu talk		Anauk (west) pond of South Pyu talk	3	iv			
SL43	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Pyu talk		Anauk (west) pond of South Pyu talk on Google earth	3	iv			
SL44	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Urban	Palace complex		Palace excavations wall HMA-46 Sri Ksetra	2	iv			
SL45	Sri Ksetra	In situ	In situ	Landscape	Landscape engineering		Pond	3	iii			

No	Site	Original Location	Current location	Type	Attribute	Excavator/year	Description	Condition 1-3	Criteria	Drawing	Picture Before	Picture Present
SL46	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Walls		Profile wall channel structure	2	iv			
SL47	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Urban	Gates		Nagatout (Wiggly dragon) gate	3	iv			
SL48	Sri Ksetra	in situ	in situ	Landscape	Geophysical location		Rahanda lake	3	iii			

Annex V

**Curriculum, Number of persons
Trained and Training Courses of
Field School of Archaeology**

Annex V Curriculum, Number of persons Trained and Training Courses of Field School

Curriculum

Field School of Archaeology

Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5101
Name of Module	-	Field Archaeology and Surveying
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	16 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each semester	-	80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5101**Semester (1)****SCOPE**

Sr	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Definition and back-ground history of Archaeology	10
2.	Exploration - Methods, Equipment and Record	40
3.	Excavation - Staff, Equipment	10
4.	Excavation - Principles and Methods	10
5.	Documentation and Publication	10
	Total Periods	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	New Archaeology, Kinds of Archaeology Under water Archaeology, Recent researches	10
2.	Exploration:Map reading, Aerial photography, G.I.S and Remote sensing, Recording of exploration data, Excavation staff and their functions, Excavation Tools and	40
3.	Equipments, Principles	10
4.	Lay-out of Tranches Excavation of a Structure Excavation of Towns Excavation of Burials Excavation of Stupas Documentation and Publication	10
5.	Documentation - Site map Field photography: instruments materials and their uses. Antiquities Register Pottery yard, pottery classification Publication Excavation Report	10
	Total Periods	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	- Ar. 5102
Name of Module	- Archaeological Sciences
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	- 16 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	- 80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5102

Semester (1)

SCOPE

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Archaeological Geology	12
2.	Environmental Archaeology	8
3.	Archaeozoology	8
4.	Archaeobotany	6
5.	Anthropology	10
6.	Dating Methods	8
7.	Computer Application	28
	Total Periods	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Archaeological Geology Geological Periods - Pleistocene, Holocene Minerals - definition and types, simple physical properties for distinguishing common minerals in hand specimens: - Colour - lustre, transparency, hardness, (Moh's scale of hardness), fracture and cleavage, crystalline forms of minerals and conditions of crystal formations General study of rock forming minerals : quartz, felspar, mica Minerals used in the manufacture of ancient objects -quartz, chalcedony, agate, jasper, flint, opal, amethyst, carnelian, mica, garnet, calcite, gypsum, talc, beryl, corundum, topaz, jade Rocks - types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic, their characteristic features, origin and field structures	12
2.	Environmental Archaeology - Climate and early man, climatic conditions in the Pleistocene and Holocene.	8

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
3.	- Flora and fauna during Pleistocene and Holocene - Geological environment reflected by minerals, ores, rocks, soils and gravels. Archaeozoology - Elements of archaeozoology - Evolution of animal kingdom and mammals up to primate - Importance of animal remains in the study of archaeology - Bones in the field - their excavation, measurement, treatment, packing and transport - Bones in the laboratory - their cleaning, strengthening and reconstruction - Determination of species from bones and teeth	8
4.	Archaeobotany - Elements of archaeobotany - plant remains and common cereals found in excavation - Pollen analysis	6
5.	Anthropology Human Evolution - Place of the man in animal kingdom, primate classification, erect posture in human evaluation, Fossilized man, Bio-social evolution Human Osteology - Study of bones to determine Age, Sex, Disease, causes of death Racial ethnic Elements - Concept of race & Racial inter-mixture, Historical & contemporary perspectives. Basic concepts : Tribe, peasantry, Archaeology & civilization social anthropology Interpretation of material culture with special reference to primitive tribes - Ethno-archaeology: Definition & application - Collection and analysis of ethnographic material oral history Dating methods Relative dating	10
6.	Absolute dating : Radio Carbon, Dendrochronology, glacial varves,	8

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
7.	Potassium, Argon, Fluorine analysis, thermoluminescence Computer Application What is a computer, hardware and software Application of computer software in archaeology Creation and importance of archaeological data base Computer archaeology and processing of remote sensing data	28
	Total Periods	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number - **Ar. 5103**
 Name of Module - **Prehistoric Archaeology**
 Total Number of Weeks for each Semester - 16 weeks
 Total Number of Periods for each semester - 80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5103

Semester (1)

SCOPE

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction	22
2.	History of Man	18
3.	World Perspective	20
4.	National Perspective	20
	Total	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is Prehistory - Its scope and role in Archaeology - Methods of Study - Prehistory and geological chronology - Palaeo-Climatic conditions - Typological approach - Site Formation Process - Site typology - Nature of primary and secondary sites - Tool typology and technology - Periodization in Prehistory 	22
2.	History of Man <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Life in branches - Primates - Ape that walked (Hominid) - The first tool-maker (Australopithecus) - Homo habilis - Homo erectus (Javaman, Pekingman Ramapithecus) - Homo sapiens (Neandathalman) - Homo sapiens sapiens (Cromaganon man) 	18

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
3.	World Perspective - Prehistory of Africa - Prehistory of Europe - Prehistory of Asia - Important Sites - Palaeoenvironment - Stone Age Cultures - Hoabinhian Culture of Southeast Asia - Mousterian Culture of Central Asia National Perspective	20
4.	- Detailed Study of Prehistoric Cultures of Myanmar - Palaeoenvironment - Stone Age Cultures (Palaeolithic to Neolithic) - Anyathian Culture - Post Anyathian Culture	20
	Total Period	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number - **Ar. 5104**
 Name of Module - **Protohistoric Archaeology**
 Total Number of Weeks for each Semester - 16 weeks
 Total Number of Periods - 80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5104

Semester (1)

SCOPE

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction	20
2.	World Perspective	20
3.	National Perspective	10
4.	Pro-urbanization	10
5.	Pyu Civilization	20
	Total	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction - Terminology - History of Research - New Technique in Agriculture - Economic Structure, trade and ancient route, taxation system, class of society	20
2.	World Perspective - Chalcolithic culture - The beginning of Iron Age culture - Early urbanization in Middle East, Mesopotamia, Indus Valley (Harappan)	20
3.	National Perspective - Chalcolithic site information - Thauk-ma-kon and Taungthaman - Bronze Age Culture Nyaunggan and other sites - Early Iron Age Sites Ywa-tin-kon, Kokko-khahla & etc	10
Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
4.	- Megalithic Sites Pinle, Tada-U, Pyawbwe and etc. Pre-urbanization - Early settlements - Samon Valley Civilization - Other tributary – sites	10
5.	Pyu Civilization - City-states (Beikthano, Halin, Tagaung, Maingmo etc. - Srikshetra, Pyu State - Later Pyu Culture and Decline of Pyu Civilization	20
	Total Period	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar.5105
Name of Module	-	Historical Archaeology
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	16 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5105**Semester (1)****SCOPE**

Sr	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction	10
2.	Archaeology of Early historic India and China	10
3.	Archaeology of Early Historic Southeast Asia	10
4.	Pyu Civilization, Pre-Bagan period	10
5.	Emergence of Bagan Empire	20
6.	Post Bagan Period	20
	Total	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction - Definition and scope - Brief review of cultural sequences	10
2.	Archaeology of Early Historic India and China - Pre Maurya Period - Mauryan and Post Mauryan Periods - The First Empire, The first partition - Second Empire - Second partition	10
3.	Archaeology of Early historic Southeast Asia -The first Indianized Kingdom, Funan -The Kingdom of Angkor in Cambodia -The Division of Cambodia : Land Chenla and Water Chenla -Invasion of Mongol to Southeast Asia -The beginning of the Kingdom of Sukhothai	10

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
4.	Pyu Civilization, Pre-Bagan period - Beikthano, Halin, Srikshestra, Pinle, Tagaung, - Mon Civilization and Sites - Rakhine Civilization and Sites	10
5.	Emergence of Bagan Empire - Evidences of 19 villages, the roots of Bagan - Evidences of Early Bagan Period - Archaeology of Bagan Period - Decline of Bagan	20
6.	Post Bagan Period - Medieval States - Pinya - Ava (Inwa) - Taungngu, Hamsawaddy - Nyaung yan - Mrauk-u (Rakhine) - Konbaung	20
	Total Periods	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5106
Name of Module	-	Ancient Art and Architecture
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	16 weeks
Total Number of Periods	-	80 periods

Module No. Ar. 5106**Semester (1)****SCOPE**

Sr	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Prehistoric Architecture	10
2.	Development of Buddhist Architecture in India	10
3.	Development of Buddhist Architecture in Pyu Period	10
4.	Development of Buddhist Architecture in Bagan Period and others.	40
5.	Colonial Architecture	10
	Total Periods	80

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Prehistoric Architecture; Megalithic Bronze Age	10
2.	Development of Buddhist Architecture in India Evolution of Stupa, Temple and Vihara	10
3.	Buddhist Architecture in Pyu Period. Different Buddhist Schools and its Architect Style. Comparative Studies on Architecture from Various Pyu sites as BeikThano, Thayekhittaya, Halin, Mingmo etc.	10
4.	Development of Buddhist architecture in Bagan Period. Stupas, Temples, Monasteries. Monastic complex Relation with India and Sri Lanka. Town Planning, Palaces and fort architecture	40
5.	Colonial architecture plan, decoration.	10
	Total Periods	80

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar.5107
Name of Module	-	Epigraphy and Numismatology
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5107**Semester (2)****SCOPE**

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Epigraphy as a source of History	2
2.	Writing materials and antiquities in Myanmar	4
3.	Pyu script & Literature	7
4.	Mon Script & Literature	4
5.	Rakhine Script & Literature	3
6.	Origin and Development of Myanmar Language	6
7.	Numismatics as a source of History	2
8.	Origin and development of coinage in Myanmar	9
9.	Technique of minting coin.	3
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Epigraphy as a source of History	2
2.	Writing materials and antiquities in Myanmar	4
3.	Pyu script & Literature - Stone inscription, Gold Leaves, Relic gasket, Burial urns,	7
4.	Mon Script & Literature Old Mon - Stone inscriptions of King Kyan Sittha and others. Ink inscriptions and Mural. Middle Mon - Dhamma Ceti's stone inscriptions at Kalyani Sima, Bago.	4
5.	Rakhine Script & Literature Ananda Candra inscription and others.	3

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
6.	Origin and Development of Myanmar Language Stone inscriptions, Ink inscriptions	6
7.	palm - leaf manuscripts, and Folding Paper Numismatics as a source of History	2
8.	Origin and development of Coinage in Myanmar Symbolic Coins of Pyu, Mon, Rakhine. Characteristics and Identification of Ancient Coins. (Inwa Period to Konbaung period)	9
9.	Technique of minting coin.	3
	Total	40

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3. P.L.Gupta, **Coins**, Naiton Book Trust, New Delhi, 1979.
4. E. Hultzsch, **Inscriptions of Asoka**.
5. D.C. Sircar, **Indian Epigraphy**

Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar.5108
Name of Module	-	Ancient Art and Iconography
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5108**Semester (2)****SCOPE**

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Palaeo Art	2
2.	Protohistoric Art	2
3.	Art History of India, China, Tibet, Nepal and Southeast Asia	6
4.	The Art of Pyu Civilization and others.	8
5.	The Art of Bagan	8
6.	Myanmar Buddhist Iconography	8
7.	Brahmanical Iconography	4
8.	Iconographic Features	2
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Palaeo Art	2
2.	Protohistoric Art Sculpture, Terracotta, painting	2
3.	Art History of India, Tibet, Nipal, Thailand, China, Funam, Campa and other related countries	6
4.	The Art of Pyu, Mon and Rakhine. Site. (PYU) Beikthano, Thayarehittaya (Sriksashtra), Mingmao (Pinle), Halin, Tagaung, etc. (MON) Suvannabumi (Winka, Ayetthama) Keikkatha, Thaton etc. (RAKHINE) Dhanyawady, Weithali.	8
5.	The Art of Bagan Terracotta, Glazed ware, metals, stone, painting	8

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
6.	Myanmar Buddhist Iconography Origin of Buddha Image 28 Buddhas, 5 Buddhas in Kappa 550 Jatakas (Previous Life of Buddha) Bodhisattvas - Avalokiteswara, Lokanatha, Meitreyia, Tara devi, etc.	8
7.	Brahmanical Iconography - Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, etc. - Ganesh (Maha Painne), Kartikeya etc. - Swaraswati, Lashmi, Paravati, etc.	8
8.	Iconographic Features - Mudra - Asana - Lankhana - Makuta	2
	Total Periods	40

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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5109
Name of Module	-	Museology
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5109**Semester (2)****SCOPE**

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History of Museum movement in general with special reference to Myanmar Definitions	6
2.	Functions of Museum	6
3.	Problems	10
4.	Museum management and administration	8
5.		10
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History of Museum movement in general with special reference to Myanmar History of International Museum History of Museums in Myanmar Type of Museums Legislation Definitions	6
2.	Definition of Museology Definition of Museography Functions of Museum	6
3.	Collection Preservation Documentation Study and Interpretation Display for Permanent and Temporary exhibitions Museum Education and Public Relation	10

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
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4.	Problems forgeries copies replica reproduction	8
5.	Museum Management and Administration Security Public Safety Adaptation and use of old buildings Insurance budgeting and human resources	10
	Total Periods	40

REFERENCES

1. M.L, Nigam, **Fundamentals of Museology**, Hyderabad, Second edition, 1985.
2. Timothy Ambrose and Crispin Paine, **Museum Basics**, ICCOM, London and New York.
3. John M.A, Thempson (cd), **Manual of Curatorship** : A Guide to Museum Practice, Butterworths, London, 1984.
4. Lawrence J. Fenmely, **Museum, Archives and Library Security**, Butterworths, Boston, 1983.
5. F. Howie (ed), **Safety in Museums and Galleries**, Butterworths, London, 1986.
6. Richard B. Light (eds), **Museum Documentation System**, Butterworths, London, 1986.
7. **Report on archaeological Work in Burma** for the year 1901 to 1959.
8. Garmy Thomson, **The Museum Environment**, Second Edition, Butterworth - Heinemann, 1986.
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Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5110
Name of Module	-	Preservation of Monuments
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5110**Semester (2)****SCOPE**

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History and Principles of conservation	3
2.	Materials and Construction	20
3.	Scaffolding	3
4.	Foundations	2
5.	Inspection of Monuments	2
6.	Construction (Pillars, Beams, Arches, Domes and Vaults)	6
7.	Estimating and Costing	4
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History and Principles of conservation - History of Archaeological Conservation - General principles and guidelines for conservation and preservation of monuments / sites and excavated remains in Myanmar - Salvaging and Transplantation of monuments - Reconstruction and Restoration of monuments - Projects execution of conservation of important monuments	3
2.	Materials and Construction - Stone Work - Brick Work - Wood Work - Metals and alloys - Non- Ferrous Metals	20

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
3.	-Concrete : Lime and cement concrete, Reinforced cement concrete -Mortar: Lime mortar, Mud mortar, Special mortar for inlay and marble work, Synthetic mortars. Scaffolding -Temporary supports -Propping and strutting -Centering -Shoring -Timbering of deep trenches	3
4.	Foundation -Definition of foundation and footing -Types of foundation -Failure of foundation -Consolidations and strengthening of foundation -Water Proofing	2
5.	Inspection of Monuments -The purpose of periodical inspection -Studying the problems of conservation and preparation of conservation notes -General Assessment - administrative problems - security measures	2
6.	Constructions (Pillars, Beans, Arches, Domes and Vaults) -Grouting by pressure and gravity -Pointing, types of pointing	6

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
7.	-Under pinning -Rock bolting filleting and edging -Inlay work -Stucco work -Title work -Glass work or mirror work -Monitoring of cracks -Plastering, Lathing, packing with lime concrete and surface treatment, water tightening the tops -Conservation of excavated remains. Estimating and Costing -Special repairs estimate -Annual repairs estimate -Original works estimate -Supplementary and revised estimates -Schedule of rates and analysis of rates -Engineering appreciations	4
	Total Periods	40

REFERENCES

1. John Marshall, **Conservation manual**, Simla, 1992.
2. J.H. Harvey, **Conservation of Building**, Baher, London, 1972.
3. R. Bonelli, **Principles of Architectural and Urban Restoration and Conservation**, ICCOM, ROME.
4. W. Frode, **History of Restoration**, ICCROM, Rome,
5. National Conservation Advisory Council, **Guidelines for training, in Architectural Conservation**, Washington, 1980.
6. G.De Angelis d' Ossat, **Guide to the Methodical Study of Monuments and Causes of their deterioration** ICCROM, Rome, 1972.
7. **Archaeological Works Code**, Revised Edition, A.S.I., New Delhi, 1979.
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9. Than Tun, Dr., **Pagan Restoration**, Dec, 1976. J.B.R.S.
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12. John & Nicola Ashurst, **Practical Building Conservation Series**, Volume-3, Plasters, Mortars and Renders, Reprinted 1989-90, London.
13. Philippot, **Restoration**, Philosophy, Criteria Guide, ICCROM, Rome, 1972.

Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5111
Name of Module	-	Chemical Conservation
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5111

Semester (2)

SCOPE

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction	2
2.	Basic Chemistry	2
3.	Causes of Decay	5
4.	Documentation	5
5.	Metallic Antiquities (Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze, Lead, Iron)	3
6.	Organic Antiquities (Ivory, Bone, Horn, Leather, Parchment, Furs, Paper, Birch bark, leaf, Wood and Textiles)	7
7.	Siliceous, Calcareous and Arogonaceous Antiquities (Stone, Mud, Terracotta, Pottery, Glass, Glaze, Faience, Stucco)	7
8.	Monuments	2
9.	Paintings	7
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Introduction - Ethics of conservation, restoration and preservation and its history - Field and conservation Laboratory - necessary instruments, tools, equipments and chemicals	2
2.	Basic Chemistry - Inorganic and organic chemistry - Elements and compounds	2

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metals (Au, Ag, Cu, Fe, Pb) and material - Alloy - Acids, bases and salts - pH, ionic and nonionic solutions - Solubility, solvents and insolubility <p>Causes of Decay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical, chemical and biological deteriorating agent - Air pollution - monitoring and control - Environmental parameters - monitoring - Preventive and curative methods of control 	5
4.	<p>Documentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of history chart, status report - Photography, UV, IR and Radiography - Fakes and forgeries 	5
5.	<p>Metallic Antiquities (Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze, Lead, Iron):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ores, source of origin and metallurgy - Causes of decay and corrosion - Consolidation and treatment in the field - Laboratory treatment, preservation and general Maintenance 	3
6.	<p>Organic Antiquities (Ivory, Bone, Horn, Leather, Parchment, Furs, Paper, Birch bark, leaf, Wood and Textiles)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cellulose and its composition - Causes of decay - Treatment in field and Laboratory - Fumigation, bleaching, strengthening, drying and Lamination - Consolidation, repairs and general maintenance 	7
7.	<p>Siliceous, Calcareous and Aroglaceous Antiquities (Stone, Mud, Terracotta, Pottery, Glass, Glaze, Faience, Stucco):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chemical composition-Causes of decay - Treatment in field and laboratory - Consolidation and repair 	7

REFERENCES

1. P.Mora, **Conservation of Wall Paintings**, Butterworths, London, 1984.
2. D.P. Agrawal, **Conservation of Manuscript and Painting of South Asia**, Butterworth, London, 1982.
3. H.J. Plenderleith, **Conservation of Antiquities and works of Art: Treatment, Repair and Restoration**, London, 1957.
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10. **Science for conservators**, Volume-3, Adhesives and Coatings, Conservation Science Teaching Series, London, 1992.

Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar.5112
Name of Module	-	Protection of National Cultural Properties
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods	-	40 periods

Module No. Ar. 5112

Semester (2)

SCOPE

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History of antiquarian laws in Indian and Myanmar	5
2.	Important Legislations	20
3.	International Codes and Guidelines	15
	Total Periods	40

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	History of antiquarian laws in Indian and Myanmar - Need, Problems and implementation - Historical Sites, Pagoda Trustees	5
2.	Important Legislations - The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 - Land Acquisition Act 1894 - The Ancient Monument Preservation Act, 1904 - The Antiquities (Export Control) Act 1947 - The Antiquities (Export Control) Rules, 1947 - The Antiquities Act, 1957 - The Antiquities Amendment Act, 1962 - The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 1998 - The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, 2009	20

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
3.	International Codes and Guidelines -Protection of cultural property -Return of stolen in illegally exported cultural objects. -Prohibiting and preventing, illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property -Iron code of professional ethics -Guidelines for loans.	15
	Total	40

REFERENCES

1. Biswas, S.S, 1999, **Protecting the Cultural Heritage** New Delhi.
2. The Act and Rules referred to above.

**Ministry of Culture
Yangon University of Culture and Department of Archaeology
Field School of Archaeology
Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Archaeology
Curriculum for one-year course**

Semester 1

Module Number	Module Name	Periods Per Week		Credit Points
		Lecture	Practical / Tutorial	
Ar 5101	Field Archaeology and Surveying	3	2	4
Ar 5102	Archaeological Sciences	3	2	4
Ar 5103	Prehistoric Archaeology	3	2	4
Ar 5104	Protohistoric Archaeology	3	2	4
Ar 5105	Historical Archaeology	3	2	4
Ar 5106	Ancient Art and Architecture	3	2	4
	Total	18	12	24

Total Credits - 24; Total Periods 30

1 period - 50 minutes

Theory 16 periods (1 period per week) 1 Credit

Tutorial 32 periods (2 periods per week) 1 Credit

Semester 2

Module Number	Module Name	Periods Per Week		Credit Points
		Lecture	Practical / Tutorial	
Ar 5107	Epigraphy and Numismatology	3		2 4
Ar 5108	Ancient Art and Iconography	3		2 4
Ar 5109	Museology	3		2 4
Ar 5110	Preservation of Monuments	3		2 4
Ar 5111	Chemical Conservation	3		2 4
Ar 5112	Protection of National Cultural Properties	3		2 4
		-		-
	Total	18		12 24

Total Credits - 36; Total Periods 30

1 period - 50 minutes

Theory 16 periods (1 period per week) 1 Credit

Tutorial 32 periods (2 periods per week) 1 Credit

Field Training 12 Credit

* Module No Ar 5113 is compulsory for all students and to be conducted in the selected field site (s).

Assessment and grading are to be made in the field by judging field conduct, competency, etc. of students and on the submission of field report.

Field School of Archaeology

Module Number	-	Ar. 5113
Name of Module	-	Field Training
Total Number of Weeks for each Semester	-	8 weeks
Total Number of Periods for each Semester	-	240 periods

Module No. Ar 5113

Semester (2)

Lessons

Sr.	Heading	Total Periods
1.	Before Excavation 1 weeks a) Collections of Datas - Environmental Datas - Data of Background History (b) Preparation for Excavation Campaign - Lay out of Tranches - Pottery-Yard - clearance of excavation site	30
2.	During Excavation 4 Weeks (a) Conducting of Excavation (b) Archaeological Drawing - Plan Drawing - Section Drawing - Pottery Drawing - Antiquities Drawing (c) Archaeological Photography - Photography of the Excavated Remain - Photogaraphy of the Antiquities (d) Stratigraphy	120
3.	Report writing 3 Weeks	90
	Total Periods 8 Weeks	240

Conducted Training Courses of FSOA

Post -graduate Diploma in Applied Archaeology Course (Major and Regular Courses)

No.	Academic Year	Number of Trainees	Number of Trainees (passed)
1.	2005-2006	40	37
2.	2006-2007	29	27
3.	2007-2008	31	28
4.	2008-2009	28	27
5.	2009-2010	14	12
6.	2010-2011	34	32
7.	2011-2012	29	27
	Total	205	190

Archaeological Reorientation Training for Departmental Officers

No.	Course No.	Training Period	Number of Trainee	Number of Trainee (Passed)
1.	1/2007	4.6.2007 to 31.8.2007	16	16
2.	2/2007	20.11.2007 to 20.2.2008	16	16
3.	3/2008	9.6.2008 to 8.9.2008	16	15
4.	4/2008	3.11.2008 to 3.2.2009	13	13
5.	5/2009	18.5.2009 to 18.8.2009	15	15
6.	6/2009	7.12.2009 to 5.3.2010	13	12
	Total		89	87

Other Courses:

No.	Course No.	Training Period	Number of Trainee	Number of Trainee (Passed)
1.	Basic Archaeological Courses	21.6.2005 to 21.8.2005	26	26
2.	Diploma in Museology	3.11.2009 to 5.11.2009	29	29
3.	Training on ancient cultural heritage of G.I.S and E.D.M Course	7.9.2010 to 11.9.2010	15	15
4.	Basic Archaeological Training (1/2011)	30.10.2011 to 31.10.2011	34	34
5.	Archaeological Training by Lerici Foundation, Italy	15.11.2011 to 5.12.2011	24	24
6.	Applied Geographic Information System and Archaeology Application. (1 st term) by UNESCO	14.5.2012 to 19.5.2012	15	15
7.	Applied Geographic Information System and Archaeology Application. (2 nd term) by UNESCO	9.7.2012 to 14.7.2012	17	17
		Total	160	160

Annex VI

Visitor Statistics

Annex VI Visitor statistics

Year	Site	Domestic	International	Museum Visitor	Site Visitor
2012	Halin	1426	46	452	1472
2012	Biekthano	3142	5	3147	3147
2012	Sriksetra	6533	2834	8477	7423

Annex VII

Inhabitant Statistics

Annex VII Inhabitant statistics

Hanlin

PROPERTY

BUFFER ZONE

	Man	Woman	Total	Houses	Man	Woman	Total	Houses
	-	-	-	-	2593	2933	5526	1101

Beikthano

PROPERTY

BUFFER ZONE

	Man	Woman	Total	Houses	Man	Woman	Total	Houses
	269	335	604	120	4784	5644	10428	1881

Sri Ksetra

PROPERTY

BUFFER ZONE

	Man	Woman	Total	Houses	Man	Woman	Total	Houses
	5402	7136	12537	3018	1156	1565	2721	567

Annex VIII

Laws and Zonning orders

Annex VIII Laws and Zoning orders

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

**THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1957
[Act No.15 / 1957,]**

Annex VIII ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1957

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

CHAMBER OF NATIONALITIES

BILL.

THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1957

[Act No.15 / 1957,]

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. (1) This Act shall be called the Antiquities Act, 1957.

Title and commencement.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context-

(i) "antiquity" means any object of archaeological interest and includes any land on or in which any such object exists or is believed to exist;

(ii) "object of archaeological interest" includes---

(a) any fossil remains of man or of animal;

(b) any site, trace of ruin of an ancient den, habitation or working place, midden or sacred place;

(c) any cave or other natural shelter;

(d) any ancient structure, erection, causeway, bridge, cairn, shrine, grave tumulus, place of interment, excavation, well, water tank, artificial pool, monolith, group of stones, earth work, gateway, moat or fortification and any remains thereof;

(e) any object or implement believed to have been used by early man or animal;

(f) any engraving, drawing, painting or inscription which is of ethnological or historical interest;

(g) any sculpture, carving, coin, amulet, epigraph, manuscript or any other article, object or thing of metal, stone, clay, wood, textile, leather, basket-ware or other material which is illustrative of life in former times;

(h) any other article, object or thing, declared by the President by notification to be an antiquity for the purpose of this act;

(iii) "Scheduled monument" means any antiquity declared to be scheduled monument under section 11;

- (iv) "maintain" and "maintenance" include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring of cleansing of a scheduled monument and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a scheduled monument or of securing convenient access thereto;
- (v) "owner" includes a joint owner invested with powers of management on behalf of himself and other joint owners, and any manager, or trustee exercising powers of management over an antiquity, and the successor on title of any such owner and the successor in office of any such manager of trustee:
- (vi) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (vii) "the President: means the President of the Union of Burma;
- (viii) "the Director" means the Director of the Burma Archaeological Survey.

ANTIQUITIES

3.(1) If the President considers that any antiquity ought not to be moved from the place where it is without his sanction, he may, by notification, direct that such antiquity or any class of such antiquities shall not be moved except with the permission of such authority as may be prescribed. If such authority refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the President.

(2) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (1) shall specify the antiquity or antiquities which he proposes to move, and shall furnish, in regard to such antiquity or antiquities any information which such authority may require.

(3) Whoever moves any antiquity in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

(4) If the owner of any property proves to the satisfaction of the President that he has, suffered any loss or damage by reason of the inclusion of such property in a notification issued under sub-section (1), the President shall either-

- (a) exempt such property from the said notification; or
- (b) purchase such property at its market value; or
- (c) pay compensation for any loss or damage sustained by the owner of such property.

4. The Director may, if he considers that any antiquity is in need of protection or preservation and ought in the public interest to be protected or preserved,-

Protection of antiquities

- (a) carry out measures, with the approval of the President, for the inspection and preservation of any antiquity including the removal, with the consent of the owner, of any antiquity for the purpose of repair and safe custody;
- (b) assume guardianship of and maintain any antiquity, where such antiquity is without an owner.

5. The President may-

- Acquisition of* (a) accept any gift, loan, devise or bequest of any antiquity if he thinks it expedient to do so:
- (b) assume voluntary contributions towards the cost of the maintenance of any antiquity of which he is in possession or control, or towards the purchase of any antiquity, and may manage and apply funds so received.

6.(1) If the President apprehends that any antiquity is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, he may pass orders for the compulsory purchase of such antiquity at its market value, and the Director shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the antiquity to be purchased.

Compulsory purchase of antiquities

- (2) The power of compulsory purchase conferred by this section shall not extend to-
- (a) any antiquity actually used for the purpose of any religious observance;
 - (b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any reasonable ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors or to any member of his family.

7. (1) No, person shall export an antiquity without a permit issued by the President.

Prohibition of export of antiquities

- (2) An application for a permit under this section shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed.
- (3) Before issuing a permit under this section in respect of an antiquity the President may cause the antiquity to be inspected and to be sealed.
- (4) If any question arises whether any article, object of thing is or is not an antiquity for the purposes of this section, it shall be referred to the Director, and his decision thereon shall be final.
- (5) Whoever exports or attempts to export an antiquity in contravention of sub-section (1), shall, without prejudice to any other law for the time being in force, be punishable with

imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

(6) Any antiquity in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (5) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(7) An officer of Customs, or an officer of Police of a grade not lower than sub-inspector, duly empowered by the President in this behalf, may search any means of conveyance by land, water or air, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub-section(5) are contained therein.

(8) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (7) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the President and the President shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if may, as appears to him to be just.

EXCAVATION

8. (1) No person other than the Director or any person authorized in writing by him, shall *Restrictions of excavation* by means of excavation or similar operations search for any antiquity without a permit issued by the President.

(2) With the permission of the President the Director may by himself or by any other person authorized in writing by him-

(a) carry out excavation for the purpose of discovering antiquities in ay area;

(b) enter upon any land where archaeological or other operations are being carried out and inspect the same.

(3) Where, in the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(2), the rights or any person are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of any land, the President shall pay to that person compensation for the infringement.

(4) The President shall, before issuing a permit under this section, satisfy himself that the applicant is competent by training and experience to carry out the operations for which the permit is required, and may, in his discretion, required to be satisfied that the applicant has the financial or other support of an archaeological or scientific society or institution of good repute.

(5) The president may make rules_

- (a) regulating the conditions on which such permit may be granted, the form of such permit and the taking of security from the person to whom the permit is issued;
- (b) prescribing the manner in which antiquities found by the holder of a permit shall be disposed of; and
- (c) generally to carry out the purposes of this section.

(6) A permit issued under this section _

- (a) may at any time be revoked by the President without any reason being assigned;
- (b) shall not of itself confer any right to enter upon any land without the consent of the person entitled to grant such consents.

(7) Notwithstanding the issue of a permit under this section, the person to whom the permit was issued and all persons engaged in any excavation or other operations to which the permit relates shall, if so required by any person duly authorized in writing by the President suspend such operations until notified by the President that they may be resumed.

8. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section(1), or sub section(7) or fails to comply with any condition subject to which he has been granted a permit under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both ;
Provided that no prosecution under this sub-section shall be instituted without the sanction of the Director.

9. If the President is of opinion that any land contains any antiquity of national interest, he *Power to acquire land.* may acquire such land, or any part thereof, under the Land Acquisition Act, as for a public purpose.

10.(1) Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest in the course of *Discovery of objects of archaeological interest* operations permitted under the provisions of section(8) shall without undue delay give notice thereof to the President.

(2) Any person who discovers an object of archaeological interest otherwise than in the course of operations mentioned in sub-section (1) shall without undue delay give notice thereof together with particulars of the place and the circumstances of the discovery to such person as may be prescribed, and shall, if so required by any person duly authorized in writing by the President, suspend such operations until notified by the President that they may be resumed.

(3) Whoever knowingly fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

11.(1) The Director may, if he considers that an antiquity is in need of protection or preservation and ought in the public interest to be protected or preserved, submit to the President an application to declare it as a scheduled monument.

(2) On application being made by the Director, the President may, by notification, declare such antiquity to be a scheduled monument.

(3) A copy of every notification published under sub-section(2) shall be posted in a conspicuous place on or near the scheduled monument, together with an intimation that any objection to the issue of the notification received by the President within one month from the date when it is so posted will be taken into consideration.

(4) On the expiry of the said period of one month, the President, after considering the objections, if any, shall confirm or rescind the notification.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section all ancient monuments protected and maintained by the Director in accordance with the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, shall be deemed to have been notified as scheduled monuments under this section.

(6) A notification published under this section ---

(a) may at any time be rescinded by the President; and

(b) shall, unless and until it is rescinded, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the antiquity to which it relates is a scheduled monument.

12. (1) The Director with the sanction of the President, may Purchase or take lease of any Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of a scheduled monument.

(2) The Director, with the like sanction, may accept a gift of bequest of any scheduled monument.

(3) The owner of any scheduled monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Director the guardian of the said monument, and the Director may, with the sanction of the President, accept such guardianship.

(4) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under sub-section (3), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right,

title and interest in and to the said monument as if the Director had not been constituted guardian thereof.

(5) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 13 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

(6) Where a scheduled monument is without an owner, the Director may assume the guardianship of the said monument.

13. (1) The Director may, with the sanction of the President propose to the owner to enter *Preservation of a scheduled monument by agreement.* into an agreement with the President for the reservation of any scheduled monument.

(2) The President may make rules relating to the terms and enforcement of any such agreement.

14. (1) If the Director apprehends that the owner of occupier of a scheduled monument intends to *Enforcement of agreement.* destroy, remove, alter, deface, or imperil the said monument or to build on or near the site there of in contravention of the terms of an agreement for

its preservation under section 13, the Director may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement.

(2) If an owner or other person who is bound by an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a scheduled monument under section 13 refuses to do any act which, in the opinion of the Director, is necessary to such preservation or maintenance, or neglects to do any such act within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Director, the Director may, in writing authorized any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(3) If any owner or other person competent to enter into an agreement under section 13 for the preservation of a scheduled monument, refuses or fails to enter into such an agreement the Director may take such action as provided in sub-section (2) for contravention of the terms of agreement.

(4) Any person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal to the President, who may cancel or modify it.

15. (1) The Director shall maintain every scheduled monument in respect of which the *Maintenance of scheduled monuments.* President has acquired any right by acquisition, purchase, agreement, or otherwise.

(2) When the Director has accepted the guardianship of a scheduled monument under section 12, he shall for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the said monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his agents, subordinates and rules as may be expedient in this behalf.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with may extend to one thousand kyats or with both workmen, for the purpose of inspection the said monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable ion the maintenance thereof.

16. The Director may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a scheduled monument and he may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him;

Voluntary contributions

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed.

17.(1) A place of worship or shrine maintained by the President under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character. (2) Where the Director has, under section 12, purchased or taken a lease of any scheduled monument, or has accepted a gift or bequest, or the Director has,

Protection of place of worship from misuse, pollution or desecration.

under the said section, accepted the guardianship thereof, and such monument, or any part thereof, is periodically used for religious worship or observances by any community, the Director shall make due provision for the protection of such monument, or such part thereof, from pollution or desecration_

(a) by prohibiting the entry therein, except in accordance with conditions made with the concurrences of the person in religious charge of the said monument or part thereof of any person not entitled so to enter by the religious usages of the community by which the said monument or part thereof is used, or

(b) by taking such other action as he may think necessary in this behalf.

18. With the sanction of the President the Director may_

Relinquishment of rights in scheduled monuments

(a) Where rights have been acquired in respect of and scheduled monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being

be the owner of the said monument if such rights had not been acquired or;

(b) relinquish any guardianship of a scheduled monument which he has accepted under this Act.

19. (1) Subject to such rules as may be made by the President the public shall have a right of access to any scheduled monument maintained by the President under this Act.
Right of access to scheduled monuments

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section(1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine which may extend to three hundred kyat's or with both.

20. (1) The Director may prohibit the laying out or building of any new structure within or near the premises of any scheduled monument not with standing that is the subject of an agreement under section 13.
Prohibition of building new structures near scheduled monuments.

(2) The Director may, for reasons stated in writing, declare that repairs to or maintenance of any scheduled monument by owners, or trustees may only be done with his approval.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any lawful direction made by the Director under this section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

21. (1) If the President is of opinion that mining, quarrying, excavation, blasting or any other operation of a like nature should be restricted or regulated for the purpose of protecting or preserving any scheduled monument he may, by notification, make such rules as may be expedient in this behalf.
Power of President to control mining etc., near scheduled monuments.

(2) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

22. (1) If the President is of opinion that flying in the neighborhood of any antiquity should be regulated or restricted in the interest of protection it, he may by notification, make such rules as may be expedient in this behalf.

(2)Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats or with both.

23. (1)Whoever willfully destroys, removes, injures, alters, defaces, imperils or excavates any scheduled monumentshall be punishable with imprisonment for a
Penalties.

term not exceeding six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand kyats or with both.

(2) Whoever without lawful authority destroys, defaces, alters, or removes any notice, mark or sign denoting any scheduled monument or any fence, covering or other thing erected or provided for the maintenance of a scheduled monument shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or with fine which may extend to three hundred kyats or with both.

GENERAL

24. The market-value of any property which the President is empowered to purchase at such value *Assessment of market-value or compensation.* under this Act, and the compensation to be paid by the President in respect of anything done under this Act, shall, where any dispute arises in respect of such market-value or compensation, be ascertained so far as possible in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act:

Provided that, when making an inquiry under the Land Acquisition Act the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be nominated by the Director and the other shall be a competent person nominated by the owner or , in case the owner fails to nominate an assessor, within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Collector in this behalf, by the Collector.

25. The President may make rules_ *Power to make rules.*

- (a) regulating the access of the public to scheduled monuments and museums maintained or partly maintained out of the revenues of the Union of Burma, and fixing fees in respect thereof;
- (b) regulating , restricting of prohibiting the photographing, copying or reproduction of any such monument or of any exhibit in any such museum;
- (c) generally for carrying out my of the purposes of this Act.

26. Whoever willfully obstructs, hinders or delays any person in the exercise or performance of any *Obstruction to persons exercising powers.* powers or duties conferred or imposed by this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month orwith fine which may extend to three hundred kyats or with both.

27. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything, in good *Bar of legal proceedings.* faith, done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rule, direction or order made there under.

28. The Ancient monuments Preservation Act is hereby repealed. Repeal.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Ancient monuments Preservation Act was enacted to provide for the reservation of Ancient Monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavations in certain places and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

But that Act is no longer adequate to the needs of independent Burma, especially in respect of traffic in antiquities and also of preservation of historical monuments.

Hence the present Bill.

Annex VIII The Law Amending the Antiquities Act 1957,1962

The Law Amending the Antiquities Act of 1957

1962, Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Council Law No.28

Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Council Chairman hereby enacts the following Law:

1. (1). This Law shall be called the Law Amending the Antiquities Act of 1957
 (2). This Law Shall be effective immediately.
2. In Section 2 of 1957 , Antique object Act later refer to Such Act-
 (A) In paragraph 2, Sub Paragraph (G) the expression of manuscript and printed script shall be included in the expression of parabaik and palmleaf script.
 (B) The following shall be substituted in Paragraph (3) instead of previous Paragraph (3).
 (3) The Building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government means
 the building which is being announced by the Government as the building
 protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government
 according to
 Section 11.
3. The expression of “building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government” Shall be substituted at every place of “expression of “ Listed Monuments”.
4. In Section 7 of Such Act, this following shall be substituted in the Sub Section 5 Instead of previous Sub-Section 5.
 (5) Whoever violates any provisions of Sub-Section (1) to effort taking antique object out or abetment of taking antique object out, on conviction be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend not more than three years and not less than six months and with fine which may not more than five thousand Kyats and which may not less than five hundred kyats without effecting other existing law.
5. In such Section 11 of Such Act, After Sub-Section (6), Sub Section (7) shall be inserted as follows:
 (7) Although, how such the Act prescribed, the existing ancient monuments which existed before 1886 shall be deemed as the building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government has been announced.
6. In Section 20 of Such Act, The prescription shall be substituted instead of previous prescription, as follow-
 (1) No one shall construct the new building (or) repair the building or inside the premise of building protected by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government Without permission of Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government,

(2) Who violates any provisions of this Section, on conviction be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to not more than three months (or) with fine which may extent to Kyats 1000 or with both, in addition damage of this building involved in the offence shall be liable to compensate for the damage.

(3) Whoever build the building where is contrary provisions of this Sub-Section(1), during the separated term to be moved by an order promulgated by Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government and refuse(or)fail such order , officer can enable to move this building. In moving the building, he shall be liable to bear the of expense the cost of moving.

7. In section 21 of Such Act, the prescription shall be substituted instead of previous prescription as follow:-

21.(1) No one shall , without the permission of Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government excavate mineral, petroleum, jewelry (or) ground, near the surrounding of the ancient monument protected by the Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government. In addition no one shall make explosion which may cause danger within the distance or near this by using any kind of dynamite of any weight for the purpose of mining.

Exception- for agriculture, digging the ground shall be deemed not prohibition near the surrounding of such building according to provisions of this sub Section.

(2) Whoever violates any provisions of this Section on conviction be punishable with rigorous imprisonment or with fine which may extend to Kyats 3000, or with both. In addition damage of this building involved in the office shall be liable to compensate for the damage.

8. In Section 23 of Such Act, Sub Section I Shall be substituted as follow-:

(1) Whoever violates, any antique object in the premise of such building protected by the Union of Myanmar Revolutionary Government (or) any antique object kept in the responsible by the according to Section 4 (Kha) is destroyed intentionally, or moved, or dismantle or changed or damage or excavated, shall on conviction, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to not more than three years and not less than Six months or with fine which may extends to Kyats 5000.

Annex VIII The Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law 9/1988

**GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

**The Protection and Preservation of Cultural
Heritage Regions Law**

10th September, 1998

The State Peace and Development Council
The Protection and Preservation of Cultural
Heritage Regions Law
(The State Peace and Development Council Law
No.9/98)

The 5th Waning Day of Tawthalin. 1360 M.E.
(10th September, 1998)

The State Peace and Development Council hereby enacts the following Law : -

CHAPTER I

Title and Definition

1. This Law shall be called the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meaning given hereunder:
 - (a) **Cultural Heritage** means ancient monument or ancient site which is required to be protected and preserved by reason of its historical, cultural artistic or anthropological value ;
 - (b) **Ancient Monument** includes the following that have existed before 1886 or that have been determined as cultural heritage : -
 - (1) architectural structure, shrine, stupa, temple, monastery, palace, residential building and carving image and painting thereon;
 - (2) natural or man- made cave in which human beings had dwelt;
 - (3) stone inscription and record;
 - (4) road, bridge, sepulchre, sepulchral site and remains of excavated structure;
 - (5) pond, city-wall, wall, gateway, moat, fort and any remains thereof;
 - (c) **Ancient Site** means place or high ground where a town or settlement of ancient people or ancient monument had existed before 1886 or which is determined as cultural heritage whether it is in the process of excavation or has not yet been excavated;

- (d) **Precinct of Ancient Monument** means the enclosure of and ancient monument prescribed under this Law;
- (e) **Ancient Monumental Zone** means the zone where the ancient monument is situated and which is prescribed under this Law;
- (f) **Ancient Site Zone** means the zone where the ancient site is situated and which is prescribed under this Law;
- (g) **Protected and Preserved Zone** means the zone prescribed under this Law for the protection and preservation of the view of the cultural heritage, ancient monument and ancient sites in order that they may not be destroyed;
- (h) **Cultural Heritage Region** means the ancient monumental zone, ancient site zone or the protected and preserved zone prescribed under this Law;
- (i) **Department** means the Department of Archaeology.

CHAPTER II

Objectives

3. The objectives of this Law are as follows : -
- (a) to implement the protection and preservation policy with respect to perpetuation of cultural heritage that has existed for many years;
 - (b) to protect and preserve the cultural heritage regions and the cultural heritage therein so as not to deteriorate due to natural disaster or man-made destruction;
 - (c) to uplift hereditary pride and to cause dynamism of patriotic spirit of citizens by protecting and preserving the cultural heritage regions;
 - (d) to promote public awareness and will as to the high value of the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions;
 - (e) to protect the cultural heritage regions from destruction;
 - (f) to carry out protection and preservation of the cultural heritage regions in conformity with the International Convention approved by the State.

CHAPTER III

Determining Cultural Heritage Region

4. The Ministry of Culture may, with the approval of the Government issue notification demarcating any or more than one of the following kinds of zones as a cultural heritage region: -
- (a) ancient monumental zone;
 - (b) ancient site zone;
 - (c) protected and preserved zone.

5. The Ministry of Culture may carry out as follows for the acquisition of any land within the cultural heritage region if necessary :-
- (a) if the land is under the administration of any government department or government organization, coordinating in advance with the relevant government department or government organization;
 - (b) if it is the land in which there is right of cultivation, right of possession, right of utilization, beneficial right, right of succession or right of transfer, coordinating in advance with the relevant Ministry in accordance with the existing laws.

CHAPTER IV

Protecting and Preserving the Cultural Heritage Region

6. The Ministry of Culture may cause to be dismantled a building which is not an ancient monument and which obstructs the view of an ancient monument or surrounding natural landscape within the cultural heritage region.
7. The Ministry of Culture may direct the relevant Trust who are taking care of the ancient monument to do so without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship.
8. The Ministry of Culture may determine regionwise the conditions to be observed in the construction of buildings within the cultural heritage region.
9. The Department shall carry out works of protection and preservation of the ancient monuments and ancient sites situated in the cultural heritage region.
10. The Department may prohibit any person from ploughing and cultivating within the boundary of the ancient monument or ancient site or from carrying out any activity that may cause damage to the cultural heritage in the cultural heritage region.
11. The Department shall, with the approval of the Ministry of Culture, carry out the following in the cultural heritage region :-
- (a) determining the precinct of an ancient monument ;
 - (b) prescribing the conditions to be abided by the shops opened within the precinct determined under sub-section (a)

CHAPTER V

Functions and Duties of the Ministry of Culture

12. The functions and duties of the Ministry of Culture are as follows :-
- (a) carrying out works of protection and preservation, revelation of and research on cultural heritage regions;

- (b) safeguarding the prominent and culturally of high value cultural heritage regions and the decaying cultural heritages that should be given priority in preservation;
- (c) determining with the approval of the Government, the ancient monuments and ancient sites that should be determined as cultural heritage in the cultural heritage regions;
- (d) carrying out with the approval of the Government to enable the ancient monuments and ancient sites that should be determined as world cultural heritage to be included in the list of the world cultural heritage;
- (e) taking measures as may be necessary to prevent smuggling of antiquities from the cultural heritage region to foreign countries and to recover those antiquities that have been taken outside the country;
- (f) carrying out public educative work for protection and preservation of cultural heritage regions, and for taking pride in the value of the cultural heritage.

CHAPTER VI

Applying for Prior Permission,

Scrutinizing and Issuing

13. A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of other existing laws and also apply to the Department in accordance with stipulations to obtain prior permission under this Law :-

- (a) within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone -
 - (1) constructing or extending a building ;
 - (2) renovating the ancient monument or extending the boundary of its enclosure ;
- (b) within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure ;
- (c) Within the cultural heritage region:-
 - (1) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship;
 - (2) carrying out archaeological excavation;
 - (3) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same .

14. (a) The Department shall, after scrutinizing the application submitted under section 13 in accordance with the stipulations, submit the same to the Ministry of Culture with the remark of the Department;
 - (b) The Ministry of Culture may, in respect of the matter contained in section 13 grant or refuse permission after scrutiny;
 - (c) When permission is granted under sub-section (b) the Department shall issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed .
15. A person desirous of carrying out one of the following shall abide by the provisions of others existing laws and also apply in accordance with the stipulations to the Department to obtain prior permission under this Law:-
- (a) renovation of a building other than an ancient monument or extension of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone;
 - (b) Within the protected and preserved zone, constructing, extending, renovation a building other than a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure;
 - (c) Digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region.
16. The Department:-
- (a) may, after scrutinizing in accordance with the stipulations the application submitted under section 15 , grand or refuse permission;
 - (b) Shall, when permission is granted under sub-section (a), issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed.
17. The Ministry of Culture and the Department shall, with respect to the application for prior permission under this Law, scrutinize based on the following facts:-
- (a) whether it can cause obstruction of the view of the cultural heritage region or not;
 - (b) whether it is clear of the ancient monument or ancient site or not;
 - (c) whether it can obstruct the surrounding natural landscape or not;
 - (d) whether it can undermine the grandeur of the ancient monument or not;
 - (e) whether it can affect the security of the cultural heritage or not; and
 - (f) whether it can cause environmental pollution or not.

CHAPTER VII

Prohibitions

18. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law, construct, extend, renovate a building or extend the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone.
19. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law carry out any of the following with respect to a building within the protected and preserved zone:-
- (a) constructing or extending;
 - (b) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure.
20. No person shall carry out any of the following in the cultural heritage region:-
- (a) destroying an ancient monument;
 - (b) wilfully altering the original ancient form and structure or original ancient workmanship of an ancient monument;
 - (c) excavating to search for antiquities;
 - (d) exploring for petroleum, natural gas, precious stones or minerals.
21. No person shall, without prior permission granted under this Law, carry out any of the following in the cultural heritage region:-
- (a) carry out renovation and maintenance work on an ancient monument;
 - (b) carrying out archaeological excavation;
 - (c) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal, embankment or extending the same;
 - (d) digging well, pond, fish-breeding pond or extending the same.
22. No person shall construct a building which is not in conformity with the conditions prescribed regionwise by the Ministry of Culture in the cultural heritage region.
23. No person shall plough and cultivate or carry out any activity which may cause damage to the cultural heritage within the boundary notified by the Department in the cultural heritage region.

CHAPTER VIII

Offences and Penalties

24. Whoever violates any provision of section 18, sub-section (a) of section 19 or section 21 shall, on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to kyats 50,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years or with both.
25. Whoever violates any provision of sub-section (b) of section 19 , section 22 or section 23 shall, on conviction be punished with fine which may extend to kyats 30,000 or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with both.

26. Whoever violates any provision of section 20 shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend from a minimum of 1 year to a maximum of 7 years and may also be liable to a fine.

27. The Court shall also pass any of the following orders on whoever is convicted of any of the offences under this Law:-

- (a) causing the building constructed to be dismantled;
- (b) causing the restoration of the extended building or boundary of the enclosure to its original position;
- (c) causing the restoration of the altered and repaired form of the building or land to its original form.

28. Whoever fails to abide by the order passed under section 27, shall be liable to a fine which may extend from kyats 500 to kyats 1000 for each day for failure to abide by such order.

CHAPTER IX

Miscellaneous

29. (a) The Provision of sub-section (d) of section 20 shall not apply to the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals for the benefit of the State in the cultural heritage region.

(b) If any circumstance arises for the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals in the cultural heritage region for the benefit of the State, it shall be submitted to the Government and permission shall be requested.

30. In order to carry out the provisions of this Law:-

- (a) The Ministry of Culture may issue such rules and procedures as may be necessary, with the approval of the Government;
- (b) The Ministry of Culture and the Department may issue such orders and directives as may be necessary.

(Sd) Than Shwe

Senior General

Chairman

The State Peace and Development Council

Annex VIII The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

Confidential

The Union of Myanmar

The State Peace and Development Council

The Law Amending the Protection and Preservation
of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

(The State Peace and Development Council Law No. 1/2009)

The 10th of Waning Day of Pyaytho , 1370 M.E.

(20. January, 2009)

The State Peace and Development Council hereby enacts the following Law:

1. This Law shall be called the Amending the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
2. In section 2 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law:
 - (a) the expression “ **that have existed before 1886**” contained in sub-section (b) shall be substituted by the expression “ **that have existed since 100 years before the date on which the Department made inquiries as an ancient monument;**”
 - (b) the expression “ **that have existed before 1886**” contained in sub-section (c) shall be substituted by the expression “ **that have existed since 100 years before the date on which the Department made inquiries as an ancient site;**”
3. The fines contained in section 24 and 25 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law shall be substituted respectively by the expression “ **with fine or**”.
4. Section 28 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law shall be substituted as follows:

“28. Whoever fails to abide by the order passed under section 27, shall be liable to a fine which may extend from kyats ten thousands to one hundred thousand for each day of failure to abide by such order.”

(Sd.) Than Shwe

Senior General

Chairman

The State Peace and Development Council.

Annex VIII Rules of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law

**GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR
MINISTRY OF CULTURE**

**THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE REGIONS RULES**

The 9th waxing day of Wagaung 1373 ME

8th August 2011

THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR

MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Notification No. 1/ 2011

Naypyidaw The 9th waxing day of Wagaung 1373 ME

8th August 2011

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (a) of section 30 of the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law, the Ministry of Culture hereby issues the following Rules, with the approval of the Government.

Chapter 1

Title and Definition

1. These Rules shall be called the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Rules.
2. The expression contained in these Rules shall have the same meanings as are assigned to them in the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law. In addition, the following expression shall have the meanings given hereunder:-
 - (a) **Law** means the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law.
 - (b) **Ministry** means the Ministry of Culture of the Government of the Union. (State Cabinet)
 - (c) **Department** means Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library.
 - (d) **Director General** means the Director General of the Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library.
 - (e) **Applicant** means any person or organization who applies to carrying out any of the matter provisions under section 13 and 15 within one of the kinds of Zones which determined as the cultural heritage region.
 - (f) **Form** means the form which attached this Rules.

Chapter 2

Determining the Cultural Heritage Region

3. The Minister may confer the duty to the Department under section – 4, to report back after preparing the advance functions for issue notification demarcating any or more than one of the kinds of zones as a cultural heritage region.

4. After scrutinizing with stipulations under Annex (A) to go on field study, survey of Land, issue of map, investigate the history of Land, demarcate the kinds of zones, the staff or group of staffs who are conferred the duty by the department shall submit with such documents to the Director General. The Director General shall, after scrutinizing these documents continued to submit to the Ministry.
5. The Department shall, with the approval of the Government of the Union, according to the Notification issued to be determined as the Cultural Heritage Region, perform installation and declaration the stone inscription or any of the well known mark.
6. The Ministry may, under section – 5, confer the duty to the Department to coordinate in advance with the relevant Government Department or Government Organization for the acquisition of any Land within the cultural heritage region if necessary: if the land is under the administration of any Government Department or Government Organization and also if the land is under the occupier of private or private organization. The Department shall, expression with the map, history of Land, the sound/sufficient reasons for acquisition of relevant Land, continue to submit to the Ministry. The Department shall perform the acquisition of said Land & transfer of ownership when he gets the permit from the Ministry.
7. Although the documents are valid for acquisition of Land, the Land occupier refuses to transfer of ownership, the Department shall, with the approval of the ministry, and in accordance with the existing Laws, carry out the acquisition of said Land.

Chapter 3

Protecting and Preserving the Cultural Heritage Region

8. The ministry may confer the duty to the Department to investigate for cause to be dismantled a building which is not an ancient monument and which obstructs the view of an ancient monument or surrounding natural landscape within the cultural heritage region. According to discharge of the ministry, the Department shall with the valid documents submit to the ministry after scrutinizing the non-ancient monument which is included or not included in Section – 6. The ministry may issue an order to be dismantled if he agrees to the scrutinizing & submitting with the valid document of the Department.
9. The building, which is not included in an ancient monument under section – 6 is owned by Government, may be dismantled by coordinating with the relevant ministry.
10. The building, which is included in an ancient monument under section – 6, is owned by private, may be dismantled by give notice to the owner.
11. The Department shall collect and report to the ministry the records of photograph sketch in detail and sources of history related to the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship of the ancient monument which are taken care by the relevant Trust. The ministry may, when the Department scrutinized & submitted the valid document, direct the relevant Trust to take care & maintain without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship of the ancient monument.
12. The relevant Trust who desire to carry out works of protection and preservation of the ancient monument situated in the cultural heritage region without altering the original ancient form and structure and the original ancient workmanship, shall apply to get permission in advance in accordance with the section – 13.
13. The Department shall after coordinating with the relevant region or state, district, township authorized organizations, City Development Commit, Department of Land Schedule, stipulate the conditions to be observed region wise in the construction of buildings within the cultural heritage region and submit to the Ministry. The Ministry, shall, if necessary amend or add the supplement to the conditions submitted by the Department and then shall determine such conditions for each cultural heritage region.
14. The Department shall protect and preserve the ancient monuments and ancient sites situated in the cultural heritage region with necessary security plans. To carry out works of protection and preservation of these buildings, the Department can use the state allowance fund other than the donation from local and abroad. (foreign countries).

15. The Department may prohibit any person from ploughing and cultivating within the boundary of the ancient monument or ancient site or from carrying out any activity that may cause damage to the cultural heritage in the cultural heritage region.
16. The department shall, within the cultural heritage region-
 - (a) study and survey the existence, kind, position, history of Land and surroundings situation of such ancient monument and submit to the ministry for determining the boundary of an ancient monument.
 - (b) determine the conditions to be observed by the shops opened within the above region under sub suction (a).
17. The ministry may confer the duty on the Department to carry out the works and function mentioned in section-12.

Chapter 4

Applying for Prior Permission, Scrutinizing & Issuing

18. The following forms shall be used for applying to the Department to get the prior permission of the Ministry relevant to either purpose mentioned in section 13 and 15 within the any kinds of zones or for issuing the prior permission-
- (a) constructing or extending a building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (1).
 - (b) constructing or extending a building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall grant the permission with Form (2).
 - (c) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure other building except the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (3).
 - (d) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure other building except the ancient monument within the ancient monument zone or the ancient site zone shall grant with Form (4).
 - (e) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall apply with Form (5).
 - (f) renovating or extending the boundary of its enclosure the ancient monument within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone shall grant with Form (6).
 - (g) constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall apply with Form (7).
 - (h) constructing, extending, renovating a hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall grant with Form (8).
 - (i) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (9).
 - (j) carrying out the renovation and maintenance work of the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (10).
 - (k) carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (11).

- (l) carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (12).
- (m) constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extend the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall apply with Form (13).
- (n) construction, extension, renovation other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone, shall grant with Form (14).
- (o) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region shall apply with Form (15).
- (p) building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region shall grant with Form (16).

19. The Department shall, after scrutinizing in accordance with the stipulation, the application submit to the ministry together with remark.

20. The Ministry may after scrutinizing the application submitted by the Department, grant or refuse to the applicant.

21. The Department may, when permission is granted by the Ministry, issue the permit to the applicant together with the conditions to be observed.

22. When the ministry and the Department scrutinize the application under section 13 & 15, shall base on the provisions of section 17.

Chapter 5

Declaring the prohibitions to be observed according to the kinds of Zone and Inspecting

23. The Department shall inform to the relevant regional authorized organization, that the prohibitions according to the kinds of zones within the cultural heritage region.
24. The Department shall set up the notifications including the prohibitions according to the kinds of zone within the Cultural Heritage Region.
25. The Director General or the person who is delegated by the Director General shall make regular inspection and surprised check the zones within the Cultural Heritage Regions.

Chapter 6

Miscellaneous

26. The Department shall report to the Ministry that implements the order passed by the Court under section 27.
27. The Director General may assign his duty to any appropriate person or group of persons.
28. The relevant ministries shall, if any circumstance arises for the drilling of petroleum or natural gas and mining of precious stones or minerals in the cultural heritage region for the benefit of the State, coordinate with the Ministry of Cultural and submit to the Government of the Union and request the permission.
29. The Department may, fixed by the Ministry, levy the admission fee of zone with myanmar kyats or foreign exchange within the cultural heritage zone.

(sd)

Kyaw San

Union Minister

Ministry of Information and Ministry of Cultural

Annex (a)

**General provisions for the cultural heritage region,
General provisions for the ancient monumental zone**

- (1) The building existed before last 100 years.
- (2) The building has existed together with the architectural structure & artistic works.
- (3) Process of excavation is made as Ancient Site.
- (4) Existing without disturb the surrounding and living hood precinct of 90 feet’s from the building.
- (5) The building can be carries out the works of renovation & maintenance for archaeology.
- (6) The building which be essential for the reasons of its historical.

General provisions for Ancient Site Zone

- (a) Existing one or more ancient monument.
- (b) Site where the ancient things be founded from above and of the ground.
- (c) Site where the process of excavation is made.
- (d) Site where the supporting evidences of archaeology have been founded.
- (e) Site where archaeological preservation and maintenance has been made.
- (f) Existing without disturb the surrounding and living-hood extend till 90 feet’s.
(example: farmland, paddy land, dwellings)

General Provisions for Protected and Preserved Zone

- (a) Within such zone, where an ancient monumental zone or an ancient site zone is situated.
- (b) Within such boundary, where supporting evidences of archaeology have been founded.
- (c) Within such zone, the need to protect and preserve the ancient monument, ancient site and view of the cultural heritage in order that they may not be destroyed.

Form (1)

**Application for constructing or extending of building within the ancient monumental zone
or the ancient site zone
[Rule – 18, sub section (a)]**

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing or extending building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in -----
----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----
-Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----
east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (2)

**Permit for constructing or extending of building within the ancient monumental zone or
the ancient site zone**

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (b)]

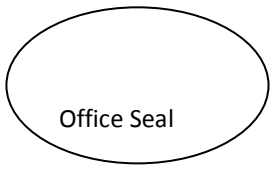
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for constructing and extending of the building within the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/ -----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(Attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (3)

Application for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone

[Rules – 18, sub-section (c)]

To.

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject:Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, -----
----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----

- the boundary of its enclosure -----
- (attached to the photographs for -----
- east, west, left, right) -----
- 6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
- renovate (mention completely) -----
- 7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
- renovate (mention completely -----
- attached with and drawing) -----
- 8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photograph of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (4)

Permit for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone

[Rules – 18, sub-section (d)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for renovating of a building other than an ancient monument or extending of the boundary of enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or the ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----
----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (5)

Application for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone
[Rules 18, sub-section (e)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----

- the boundary of its enclosure -----
- (attached to the photographs for -----
- east, west, left, right) -----
- 6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
- renovate (mention completely) -----
- 7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
- renovate (mention completely -----
- attached with and drawing) -----
- 8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (6)

**Permit for renovating of ancient monument or extending of the boundary of its enclosure
in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone**

[Rules 18, sub-section (f)]

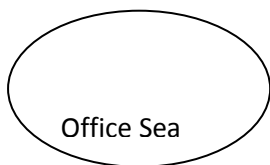
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for renovating of ancient monumental or extending of the boundary of its enclosure in the ancient monumental zone or ancient site zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- -- City, ----- District, -----Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (7)

Application for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extension the boundary of its enclosure

[Rule – 18, sub-section (g)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extension the boundary of its enclosure that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
 situation of the building/ -----
 the boundary of its enclosure -----

Annex VIII

(attached to the photographs for -----
east, wets, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (8)

Permit for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure

[Rule – 18, sub-section (h)]

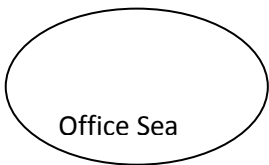
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for constructing, extending, renovating hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/ -----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (9)

Application for carrying out the renovating and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, sub-section (i)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Law and stipulations for carrying out the renovation and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----

situation of the building/ -----

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (10)

**Permit for carrying out the renovating and maintenance work or the ancient monument
without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship
within the cultural heritage region**

[Rule – 18, sub-section (j)]

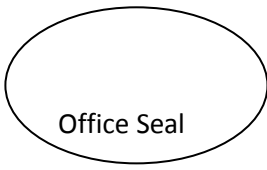
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for carrying out the renovation and maintenance work or the ancient monument without altering the original ancient form and structure of original ancient workmanship within the cultural heritage region that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----
Name who issued the permit -----
Designation -----
Department -----

Form (11)

**Application for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region
[Rule – 18, sub-section (k)]**

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----Quarter/
Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----Region/
State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct/ extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----
(attached to the photographs for -----

Annex VIII

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (12)

Permit for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, sub-section (I)]

Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for carrying out archaeological excavation within the cultural heritage region that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached here to) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (13)

**Application for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone
[Rule – 18, sub section (m)]**

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and stipulations for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone that exists in -----Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, ----- --District, -----Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
 person or organization -----
 (if state own organization, -----
 mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
 Registration No. of Organization -----
 (attached with the organization/ -----
 team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
 & phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
 construct/ extend/ measurement -----
 of the boundary to extend -----
- 5. detail measurement of present -----

situation of the building/ -----

the boundary of its enclosure -----

(attached to the photographs for -----

east, west, left, right) -----

6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely) -----

7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----

renovate (mention completely -----

attached with and drawing) -----

8. duration for work (expected) -----

9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----

Name -----

NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (14)

Permit for constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (n)]

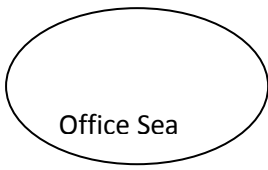
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for Constructing, extending, renovating other building except the hotel, motel, guest house, lodging house or industrial building or extending the boundary of its enclosure within the protected and preserved zone that exists in ----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct / extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----

Form (15)

**Application for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or
extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same
within the cultural heritage region**

[Rule – 18, sub section (o)]

To

Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Naypyidaw

Subject: Application for prior: permission

It is hereby applying that to grant permit in accordance with the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Law and stipulations for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region that exists in -----
- Quarter/ Village, ----- City/ ----- Township, -----District, -----
Region/ State.

- 1. Name of the applicant -----
person or organization -----
(if state own organization, -----
mention the Name of Ministry) -----
- 2. NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of Organization -----
(attached with the organization/ -----
team register) -----
- 3. complete address -----
& phone No. -----
- 4. kinds of building desire to -----
construct / extend/ measurement -----
of the boundary to extend -----

- 5. detail measurement of present -----
situation of the building/ -----
the boundary of its enclosure -----
(attached to the photographs for -----
east, wets, left, right) -----
- 6. the reason of construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely) -----
- 7. building plan for construct/ extend/ -----
renovate (mention completely -----
attached with and drawing) -----
- 8. duration for work (expected) -----
- 9. Admission of applicant

It is hereby admit that all above mentions and attached thereto shall be authentic and shall follow up the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) Rules, other existing laws and conditions include in permission.

Sign -----
Name -----
NRC Card No. -----

Attachment

- (1) 4 photographs of the present situation of the building (east, west, left, right)
- (2) building plan of construct/ extend/ renovate/ extend the boundary of its enclosure (drawings).
- (3) recommendation of relevant quarter or group of village authorized offices and Department of Township General Administrative)
- (4) other necessary documents.

Form (16)

Permit for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region

[Rule – 18, Sub-section (p)]

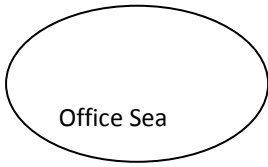
Permit No. -----

Date-----

1. It is hereby grant that the applicant shall perform compliant with the provisions of the Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage Regions Law (1998), Rules, other existing Laws and the following conditions to be observed include in permission for building road, constructing bridge, irrigation canal and embankment or extending the same, digging well, pond and fish-breeding pond or extending the same within the cultural heritage region that exists in --
----- Quarter/ Village, ----- Township/ ----- City, ----- District, ---
----- Region/ State;-

- (1) Name of applicant person/ -----
Organization -----
- (2) NRC card No. -----
Registration No. of -----
Organization -----
- (3) Kind of building grant to -----
construct/ extend/ renovate -----
- (4) Kind of building plan grant -----
to construct/ extend/ renovate/-----
extend the boundary -----
of its enclosure -----
- (5) Starting date for grant to work -----
- (6) Expire date of permit -----
- (7) Conditions to be observed -----
(attached hereto) -----

2. The applicant shall be convicted according to the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998) and Rules, other existing Laws when he violates.



Sign -----

Name who issued the permit -----

Designation -----

Department -----



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 3/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Sagaing Region, Shwebo District, Wet Lett Township, Halin village area following with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – P - A.Z – P to A.Z – Q - A.Z – Q to A.Z – R - A.Z – R to A.Z – S - A.Z – S to A.Z – T	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.Z – T to A.Z – U - A.Z – U to A.Z – V - A.Z – V to A.Z – A 	
2.	<p>Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1E - MZ – 1E to MZ – 1F - MZ – 1F to MZ – 1G - MZ – 1G to MZ – 1H - MZ – 1H to MZ – 1 I - MZ – 1 I to MZ – 1 J - MZ – 1 J to MZ –1 K - MZ – 1K to MZ – 1L - MZ – 1L to MZ – 1M - MZ – 1M to MZ – 1N - MZ – 1N to MZ – 1O - MZ – 1O to MZ – 1P - MZ – 1P to MZ – 1Q - MZ – 1Q to MZ – 1R - MZ – 1R to MZ – 1S - MZ – 1S to MZ – 1T - MZ – 1T to MZ – 1U - MZ – 1U to MZ – 1V - MZ – 1V to MZ – 1W - MZ – 1W to MZ – 1X - MZ – 1X to MZ – 1A 	
	<p>Zone No (2)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2E - MZ – 2E to MZ – 2F - MZ – 2F to MZ – 2G - MZ – 2G to MZ – 2H - MZ – 2H to MZ – 2 A 	
	Zone No (3)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 4E - MZ – 4E to MZ – 4A 	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- P.Z – O to P.Z – P- P.Z – P to P.Z – Q- P.Z – Q to P.Z – R- P.Z – R to P.Z – S- P.Z – S to P.Z – T- P.Z – T to P.Z – U- P.Z – U to P.Z – V- P.Z – V to P.Z – A	
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2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (256) of Ministry of Culture.

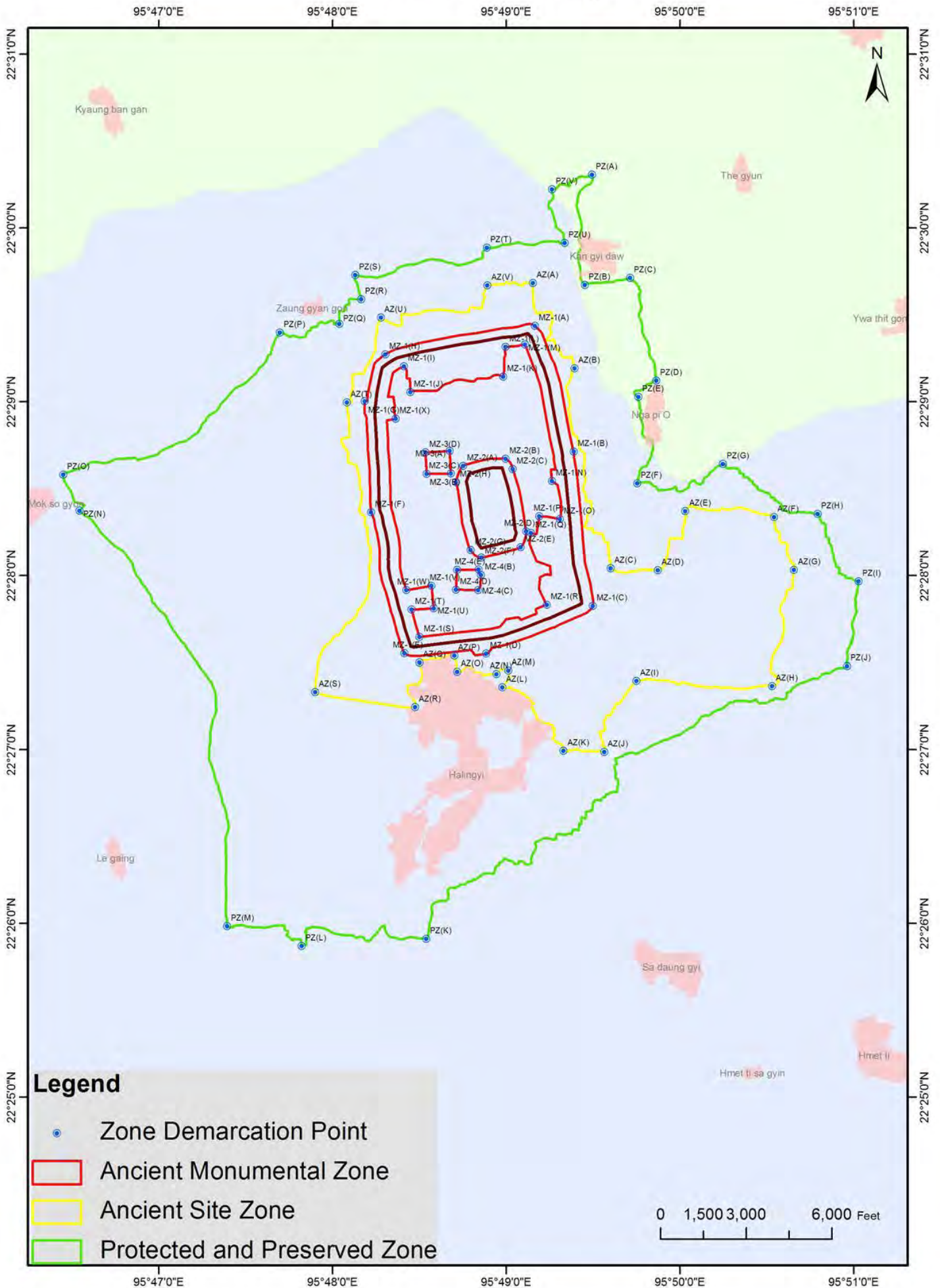
3. The notification No (1 / 2008) dated of 13.6.2008 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
Union Minister
Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (256)

Date - 17th January 2013

Halin Zone Map





Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 2/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Magwe Region, Taung Twin Gyi Township, Beikthano ancient village area with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – P - A.Z – P to A.Z – Q - A.Z – Q to A.Z – R - A.Z – R to A.Z – S - A.Z – S to A.Z – T	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A.Z – T to A.Z – U - A.Z – U to A.Z – V - A.Z – V to A.Z – W - A.Z – W to A.Z – A 	
2.	Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1A 	
	Zone No (2)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2E - MZ – 2E to MZ – 2F - MZ – 2F to MZ – 2G - MZ – 2G to MZ – 2H - MZ – 2H to MZ – 2 I - MZ – 2 I to MZ – 2 J - MZ – 2 J to MZ – 2K - MZ – 2K to MZ – 2L - MZ – 2L to MZ – 2M - MZ – 2M to MZ – 2N - MZ – 2N to MZ – 2O - MZ – 2O to MZ – 2P - MZ – 2P to MZ – 2Q - MZ – 2Q to MZ – 2R - MZ – 2R to MZ – 2S - MZ – 2S to MZ – 2T - MZ – 2T to MZ – 2U - MZ – 2U to MZ – 2V - MZ – 2V to MZ – 2W 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2W to MZ – 2X - MZ – 2X to MZ – 2Y - MZ – 2Y to MZ – 2Z - MZ – 2Z to MZ – 2AA - MZ – 2AA to MZ – 2BB - MZ – 2BB to MZ – 2CC - MZ – 2CC to MZ – 2DD - MZ – 2DD to MZ – 2EE - MZ – 2EE to MZ – 2FF - MZ – 2FF to MZ – 2GG - MZ – 2GG to MZ – 2HH - MZ – 2HH to MZ – 2 I I - MZ – 2 I I to MZ – 2 J J - MZ – 2 J J to MZ – 2KK - MZ – 2KK to MZ – 2LL - MZ – 2LL to MZ – 2MM - MZ – 2MM to MZ – 2NN - MZ – 2NN to MZ – 2OO - MZ – 2OO to MZ – 2PP - MZ – 2PP to MZ – 2QQ - MZ – 2QQ to MZ – 2RR - MZ – 2RR to MZ – 2SS - MZ – 2SS to MZ – 2TT - MZ – 2TT to MZ – 2UU - MZ – 2UU to MZ – 2VV - MZ – 2VV to MZ – 2WW - MZ – 2WW to MZ – 2XX - MZ – 2XX to MZ – 2YY - MZ – 2YY to MZ – 2ZZ 	
	<p>Zone No (3)</p>	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3E - MZ – 3E to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (5)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 5A to MZ – 5B - MZ – 5B to MZ – 5C - MZ – 5C to MZ – 5D - MZ – 5D to MZ – 5E - MZ – 5E to MZ – 5F - MZ – 5F to MZ – 5G - MZ – 5G to MZ – 5H - MZ – 5H to MZ – 5 I - MZ – 5 I to MZ – 5 J - MZ – 5 J to MZ – 5K - MZ – 5K to MZ – 5L - MZ – 5L to MZ – 5M - MZ – 5M to MZ – 5A 	
	Zone No (6)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 6A to MZ – 6B - MZ – 6B to MZ – 6C - MZ – 6C to MZ – 6D - MZ – 6D to MZ – 6A 	
	Zone No (7)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 7A to MZ – 7B - MZ – 7B to MZ – 7C - MZ – 7C to MZ – 7D 	

		- MZ – 7D to MZ – 7A	
	Zone No (8)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 8A to MZ – 8B - MZ – 8B to MZ – 8C - MZ – 8C to MZ – 8D - MZ – 8D to MZ – 8A	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O - P.Z – O to P.Z – P - P.Z – P to P.Z – Q - P.Z – Q to P.Z – R - P.Z – R to P.Z – A	

2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (255) of Ministry of Culture.

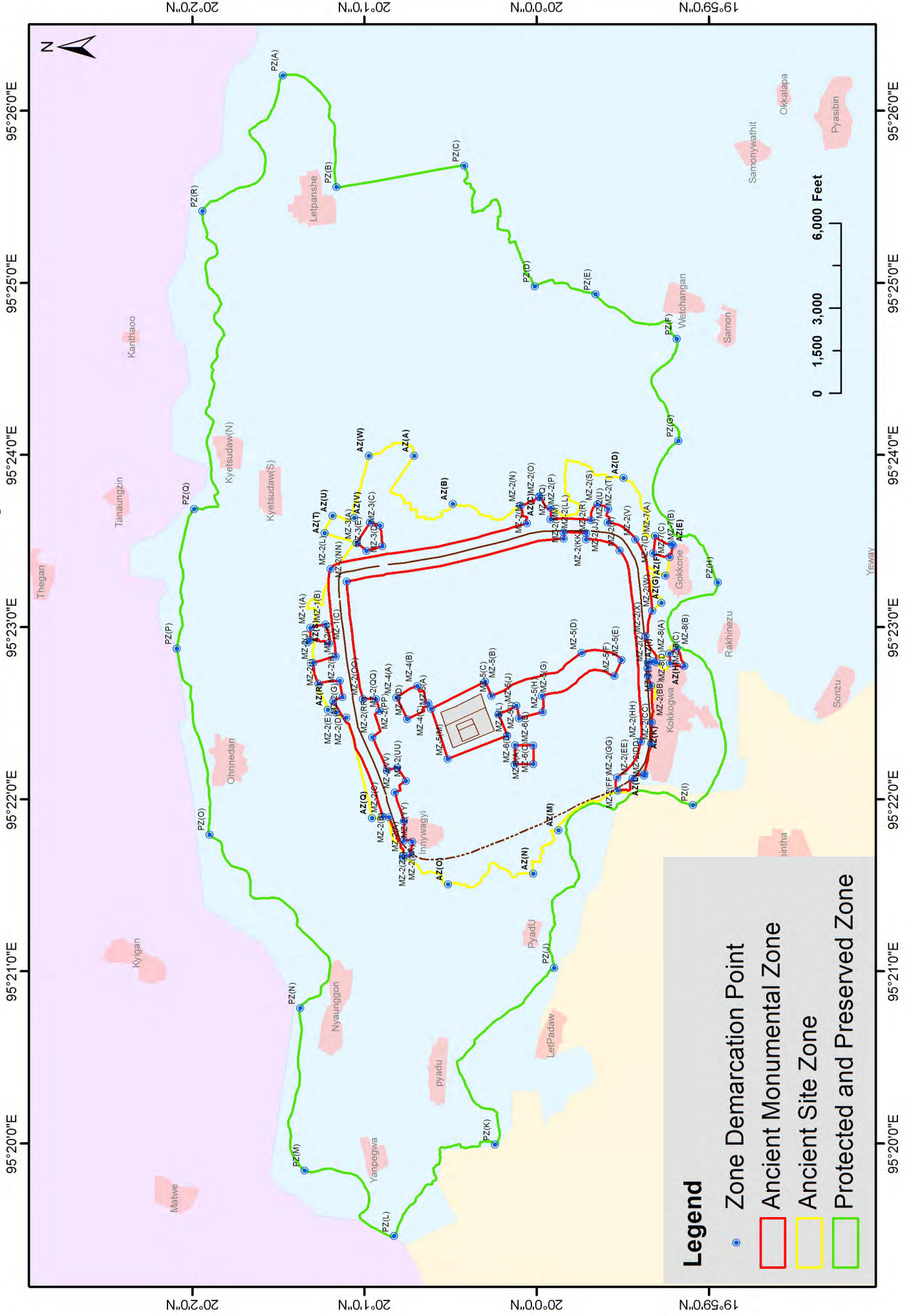
3. The notification No (1 / 2012) dated of 29.5.2012 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
Union Minister
Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (255)

Date - 17th January 2013

Beikthano Zone Map



Legend

- Zone Demarcation Point
- Ancient Monumental Zone
- Ancient Site Zone
- Protected and Preserved Zone



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 1/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 6th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(17th January 2013)

1. Exercising power conferred on it under section 4 of Cultural Heritage Region Law (1998), Ministry of Culture has demarcated the following; Ancient Monumental Zone, Ancient site Zone, Protected and Preserved Zone at Bago Region, Pyay Township, Sri Ksetra ancient city area with the approval of Union Government.

Sr.	Kind of Zone	Boundary/Region	Remark
1.	Ancient Site Zone(AZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - A.Z – A to A.Z – B - A.Z – B to A.Z – C - A.Z – C to A.Z – D - A.Z – D to A.Z – E - A.Z – E to A.Z – F - A.Z – F to A.Z – G - A.Z – G to A.Z – H - A.Z – H to A.Z – I - A.Z – I to A.Z – J - A.Z – J to A.Z – K - A.Z – K to A.Z – L - A.Z – L to A.Z – M - A.Z – M to A.Z – N - A.Z – N to A.Z – O - A.Z – O to A.Z – A	
2.	Ancient Monument Zone(MZ) Zone No (1)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 1A to MZ – 1B	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 1B to MZ – 1C - MZ – 1C to MZ – 1D - MZ – 1D to MZ – 1E - MZ – 1E to MZ – 1F - MZ – 1F to MZ – 1A 	
	Zone No (2)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 2A to MZ – 2B - MZ – 2B to MZ – 2C - MZ – 2C to MZ – 2D - MZ – 2D to MZ – 2A 	
	Zone No (3)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 3A to MZ – 3B - MZ – 3B to MZ – 3C - MZ – 3C to MZ – 3D - MZ – 3D to MZ – 3E - MZ – 3E to MZ – 3F - MZ – 3F to MZ – 3G - MZ – 3G to MZ – 3H - MZ – 3H to MZ – 3I - MZ – 3I to MZ – 3J - MZ – 3J to MZ – 3K - MZ – 3K to MZ – 3L - MZ – 3L to MZ – 3M - MZ – 3M to MZ – 3N - MZ – 3N to MZ – 3O - MZ – 3O to MZ – 3P - MZ – 3P to MZ – 3Q - MZ – 3Qto MZ – 3R - MZ – 3R to MZ – 3S - MZ – 3S to MZ – 3T - MZ – 3T to MZ – 3U - MZ – 3U to MZ – 3A 	

	Zone No (4)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 4A to MZ – 4B - MZ – 4B to MZ – 4C - MZ – 4C to MZ – 4D - MZ – 4D to MZ – 3A 	
	Zone No (5)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 5A to MZ – 5B - MZ – 5B to MZ – 5C - MZ – 5C to MZ – 5D - MZ – 5D to MZ – 5E - MZ – 5E to MZ – 5F - MZ – 5F to MZ – 5A 	
	Zone No (6)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 6A to MZ – 6B - MZ – 6B to MZ – 6C - MZ – 6C to MZ – 6D - MZ – 6D to MZ – 6E - MZ – 6E to MZ – 6F - MZ – 6F to MZ – 6G - MZ – 6G to MZ – 6H - MZ – 6H to MZ – 6 I - MZ – 6 I to MZ – 6 J - MZ – 6 J to MZ – 6A 	
	Zone No (7)	<p>All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MZ – 7A to MZ – 7B - MZ – 7B to MZ – 7C - MZ – 7C to MZ – 7D - MZ – 7D to MZ – 7E - MZ – 7E to MZ – 7F - MZ – 7F to MZ – 7G 	

		- MZ – 7G to MZ – 6A	
	Zone No (8)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 8A to MZ – 8B - MZ – 8B to MZ – 8C - MZ – 8C to MZ – 8D - MZ – 8D to MZ – 8E - MZ – 8E to MZ – 8A	
	Zone No (9)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 9A to MZ – 9B - MZ – 9B to MZ – 9C - MZ – 9C to MZ – 9D - MZ – 9D to MZ – 9E - MZ – 9E to MZ – 9F - MZ – 9F to MZ – 7A	
	Zone No (10)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 10A to MZ – 10B - MZ – 10B to MZ – 10C - MZ – 10C to MZ – 10D - MZ – 10D to MZ – 10E - MZ – 10E to MZ – 10A	
	Zone No (11)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No; - MZ – 11A to MZ – 11B - MZ – 11B to MZ – 11C - MZ – 11C to MZ – 11D - MZ – 11D to MZ – 11E - MZ – 11E to MZ – 11F - MZ – 11F to MZ – 11G - MZ – 11G to MZ – 11A	
3.	Protected and Preserved Zone (PZ)	All the area between the zone demarcation pillar No;	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P.Z – A to P.Z – B - P.Z – B to P.Z – C - P.Z – C to P.Z – D - P.Z – D to P.Z – E - P.Z – E to P.Z – F - P.Z – F to P.Z – G - P.Z – G to P.Z – H - P.Z – H to P.Z – I - P.Z – I to P.Z – J - P.Z – J to P.Z – K - P.Z – K to P.Z – L - P.Z – L to P.Z – M - P.Z – M to P.Z – N - P.Z – N to P.Z – O - P.Z – O to P.Z – A 	
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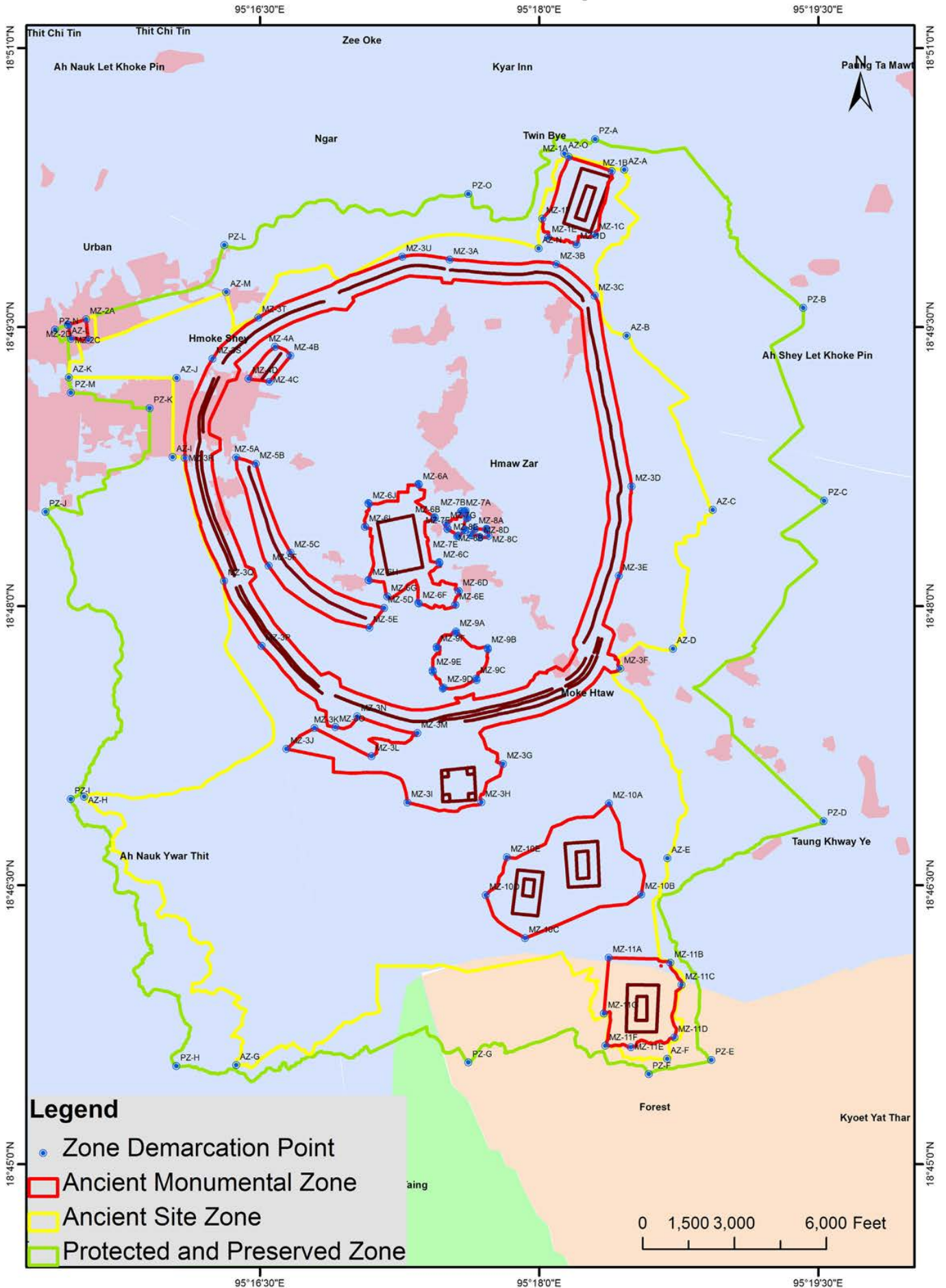
2. As above mentioned in paragraph (1), the demarcation of boundaries is the same as the maps and tables dated 2013 January 17th case No.2 / 3- 18 / 2013 (254) of Ministry of Culture.
3. The notification No (1 / 2012) dated of 29.5.2012 has been cancelled by this notification.

(Aye Myint Kyu)
 Union Minister
 Ministry of Culture

Notification No – 2 /3 - 18 /2013 (254)

Date - 17th January 2013

Sri Ksetra Zone Map



Annex IX

Forming of the Committees

Annex IX Forming of the Committees

The Pyu ancient cities Coordinating Committee



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Notification No 1/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 7th Waxing of Pyatho 1374 ME

(18th January 2013)

Forming the Pyu ancient cities Coordinating Committee and Regional Working groups for the nomination and protection of the three Pyu ancient cities of Myanmar

1. According to the letter No 4/4407-Committee/ A Pha Ya(2012) dated 27.7.2012 of Minister office , Ministry of Culture has formed the following Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee and Working groups for the protection and the management of the three Pyu ancient cities (Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra) in order to sustain its Outstanding Universal Values .

(e) Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee

- | | | |
|------|---|---------------|
| (6) | Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture | Chairman |
| (7) | Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Vice-chairman |
| (8) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Shwebo District,
Sagaing Region | Member |
| (9) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Magwe District,
Magwe Region | Member |
| (10) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Pyay District,
Bago Region | Member |

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| (11) | Principal
Field School of Archaeology (Pyay)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (12) | Deputy Director General (Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Secretary |
| (13) | Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division (Naypyitaw)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Joint Secretary |

(f) Working Group for Sri Ksetra Pyu Ancient Cities

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| (12) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Pyay District | Chairman |
| (13) | Deputy Director (Assistant Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Member |
| (14) | Officer in charge of Township (Administration)
General Administration Department, Pyay Township | Member |
| (15) | Officer in charge of Township (Police Force)
Myanmar Police Force, Pyay Township | Member |
| (16) | Executive Officer
Department of Rural Development, Pyay Township | Member |
| (17) | Officer in charge of Township
Settlement and Land Record Department, Pyay Township | Member |
| (18) | Officer in charge of Township (Religious)
Department of Religious Affairs, Pyay Township | Member |
| (19) | Officer in charge of Township (Engineer)
Public Construction Works, Pyay Township | Member |
| (20) | Officer in charge of Township (Forestry)
Department of Forestry, Pyay Township | Member |
| (21) | Officer in charge of Township (Law)
Pyay Township | Member |
| (22) | Officer in charge of Villages
Hmawzar Village, Pyay Township | Member |

- (23) Officer in charge of Wards and Villages Member
Sri Ksetra Myothit Quarter, Pyay Township
- (24) Shwe Phone Pwint Museum (Pyay) Member
- (25) Assistant Director Secretary
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Pyay) , Ministry of Culture

(g) Working Group for Beikthano Pyu Ancient Cities

- (13) District Administrative Officer Chairman
Department of General Administration, Magwe District
- (14) Deputy Director Member
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Magwe)
Ministry of Culture
- (15) Officer in charge of Township (Administration) Member
General Administration Department,
Taung Twin Gyi Township
- (16) Officer in charge of Township (Police Force) Member
Myanmar Police Force, Pyay Township
- (17) Executive Officer Member
Department of Rural Development,
Taung Twin Gyi Township
- (18) Officer in charge of Township Member
Settlement and Land Record Department,
Taung Twin Gyi Township
- (19) Officer in charge of Township (Religious) Member
Department of Religious Affairs,
Taung Twin Gyi Township
- (20) Officer in charge of Township (Engineer) Member
Public Construction Works,
Taung Twin Gyi Township
- (21) Officer in charge of Township (Forestry) Member
Department of Forestry,
Taung Twin Gyi Township

- | | | |
|------|---|-----------|
| (22) | Officer in charge of Township (Law)
Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (23) | Officer in charge of Villages
Inn Ywar Gyi Village, Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (24) | Officer in charge of Villages
Kukko Gwa Ywar Village, Taung Twin Gyi Township | Member |
| (25) | Assistant Director (Assistant Site Manager)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Beikthano)
Ministry of Culture | Secretary |

(h) Working Group for Halin Pyu Ancient Cities

- | | | |
|------|---|----------|
| (14) | District Administrative Officer
Department of General Administration, Shwe Bo District | Chairman |
| (15) | Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum
and Library (Sagaing)
Ministry of Culture | Member |
| (16) | Officer in charge of Township (Administration)
General Administration Department,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (17) | Officer in charge of Township (Police Force)
Myanmar Police Force, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (18) | Executive Officer
Department of Rural Development,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (19) | Officer in charge of Township
Settlement and Land Record Department,
Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (20) | Officer in charge of Township (Religious)
Department of Religious Affairs, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (21) | Officer in charge of Township (Engineer)
Public Construction Works, Wet Lett Township | Member |
| (22) | Officer in charge of Township (Forestry)
Department of Forestry, Wet Lett Township | Member |

(23)	Officer in charge of Township (Law) Wet Lett Township	Member
(24)	Officer in charge of Villages Hanlinn Village, Wet Lett Township	Member
(25)	Assistant Director (Assistant Site Manager) Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Shwe Bo - Hanlinn) Ministry of Culture	Secretary

2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of Pyu ancient cities Coordination Committee and working groups are as follows:

- (k) To serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments, other state agencies, etc. to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the management plan of the Property and report to the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and Ministry of Culture.
- (l) To record and preserve the cultural remains not to be deteriorated in present situation.
- (m) To coordinate with the regional authorities concerned not to be damaged for the cultural heritage in ancient cities by the urban development projects.
- (n) To implement suggestions and restrictions defined by UNESCO.
- (o) To exchange and disseminate the information of cultural heritage to the local communities in ancient cities to achieve the social and economical benefits.
- (p) To reveal and preserve the cultural heritage handover to the new generation.
- (q) To draw up the projects and basic procedures to cooperate with concerning departments in the National level for the preservation of cultural heritage.
- (r) To supervise, educate and give lecture the principles, do's and don'ts and restrictions to local people.
- (s) To supervise and educate the policies and procedures of the preservation of cultural heritage defined by UNESCO to the Departments concerned and local people in the region.
- (t) To cooperate with the concerning Departments and manage the cultural heritage in accord with the standardization of preservation and to conduct for the participation of local people.

- (u) To promote awareness, educate and give lecture the principles which defined for the buffer zones and cultural heritage sites to obey the regional administrative organizations, Departments concerned and local peoples.

(Aye Myint Kyu)

Union Minister for Culture

Letter - No – 1/4 - 11/2013(265)

Date - 18th January 2013

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- Government's Office of respective Regions and States
- Nay Pyi Taw Council
- Managing Director , Printing and Publishing Enterprise
- Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- Department of Fine Arts
- Department of Historical Research
- National University of Arts and Culture
- Individual concerned
- Head of Division, Division 2 and Division 3 , Minister's Office

By Order

(Aung Naing Myint)

Head of Office

Annex IX Myanmar National Culture Central Committee



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

President Office

Notification No.13/2013

Nay Pyi Taw, 12th Waxing of Nadaw, 1374 ME

(9 January 2013)

**Reconstitution of Myanmar National
Culture Central Committee**

1. In order to carry out renovation task with momentum after designating ancient cultural zones and to discover and preserve ancient cultural heritages, the Myanmar National Culture Central Committee has been reconstituted with the following persoms.
 - (a) Union Minister Chairman
Ministry of Culture
 - (b) Union Minister Member
Ministry of President Office (1)
 - (c) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (d) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Boder Affairs
 - (e) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
 - (f) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Information
 - (g) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Religious Affairs
 - (h) Deputy Minister Member
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

(i)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Education	Member
(j)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Construction	Member
(k)	Deputy Minister Ministry of Hotels and Tourism	Member
(l)	Director-General President Office	Member
(m)	Director-General Union Government Office	Member
(n)	Director-General Union Attorney-General Office	Member
(o)	Director-General Settlement and Land Records Department	Member
(p)	Director-General Forest Department	Member
(q)	Director-General National Archives Department	Member
(r)	Director-General Fine Arts Department	Member
(s)	Director-General Historical Research Department	Member
(t)	Rector National Culture and Fine Arts University (Yangon)	Member
(u)	Rector National Culture and Fine Arts University (Mandalay)	Member
(v)	Rector Anthropology Department, Yangon University	Member
(w)	Dr. Toe Hla Vice-Chairman, Myanmar Historical Commission	Member
(x)	U Kyaw Win Director-General (Retd), Ministry of Culture	Member
(y)	Chairman Myanmar Traditional Arts and Crafts Association	Member

(z) Chairman	Member
Myanmar Artists and Artistes Association	
(aa) Dr.Kyaw Latt	Member
Architect, Myanmar Architects Association	
(bb) U Hsan Oo	Member
Architect, Myanmar Architects Society	
(cc) U Than Myint	Member
Myanmar Engineering Society	
(dd) Deputy Minister	Secretary
Ministry of Culture	
(ee) Director-General	Joing-Secretary
Archaeology, National Museum and Library Department	

2. The functions of the central committee are as follows:-

- (a) To designate regions out of ancient regions that should be regarded as cultural heritage regions
- (b) To make a list of ancient regions, ancient buildings and ancient artifacts that are assumed to be regarded as Myanmar cultural heritages by the government
- (c) To restrict the land use for residential buildings, roads, motor roads, farms for livelihood and other business in cultural regions and adjacent regions that need to be protected
- (d) To engage as necessary in formulating, amending and revoking laws and bylaws
- (e) To lay down policies for preservation of cultural heritages in cooperation with international governments and organizations
- (f) To engage in preservation, exposing and conducting research on cultural heritage regions
- (g) To lay down policies in uplifting national prestige and integrity, safeguarding cultural heritages and national characters and dynamism of patriotism
- (h) To preserve fundamental traditional cultures of Myanmar national races to ensure the youth are interested in and value and cherish traditional cultures of Myanmar national races;
- (i) To constantly observe, discover, preserve and promote traditional cultural performing arts of Myanmar national races, traditional arts of ethnic communities and ten arts and crafts and so forth;
- (j) To try for development and higher quality of cultural arts Myanmar national races;
- (k) To enable tangible and intangible cultural heritages in Myanmar to be put on world's cultural heritage list;

- (l) To categorize the tangible and intangible cultural heritages recorded and submitted by respective departments into three classes_world’s cultural heritagelevel, national cultural heritage level and region/state’s cultural heritage level;
 - (m) To set the levels of museums in regions and states depending on collected items on display, display pattern, level of educative performance of the museum to local people and structure of the museum building;
 - (n) To discover and record cultural customs that are nearly extinction in order to safeguard and preserve traditional customs of national races;
 - (o) To adopt policies for drafting and enacting law on establishment of national museum and other kinds of museums;
 - (p) To adopt policies for drafting and enacting safeguarding national intangible cultural heritages;
 - (q) To expand the numbers of historical site landmark gardens, archaeological site landmark gardens:
3. The notification No. 30/2011 dated 20-4-2011 of the President Office was abrogated by this letter.

Sd/Thein Sein
President
Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Annex IX Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Minister Office

Notification No. 6 / 2012

Nay Pyi Taw, 11th Waxing of Second Waso, 1374 ME

(13th August 2012)

Forming the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage

1. According to the letter No. 4 / 407 – Committee / A Pha Ya (2012), dated by (3.8.2012) of the Government's Office, Ministry of Culture formed the Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage to undertake for the nomination of Myanmar Cultural Heritage on World Heritage List.

The Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| (1) | U Kyaw San
Union Minister
Ministry of Information and Culture | Chairman |
| (2) | Daw Sanda Khin
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Culture | Vice Chairman |
| (3) | Daw Nanda Hmun
Director General
Department of Historical Research | Member |
| (4) | Dr. Khin Maung Nyunt
Director General (Retired)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |

- | | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| (5) | Dr. Thaw Kaung
Librarian (Retired)
Central Library of Universities | Member |
| (6) | U San Win
Director General (Retired)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (7) | U Nyunt Han
Director General (Retired)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (8) | U Aung Kyaing
Deputy Director General (Retired)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | Member |
| (9) | Dr. Kyaw latt
Executive Patron
Myanmar Association of Architects | Member |
| (10) | U Nyunt Maung San
Central Executive Member
Myanmar Engineer Association | Member |
| (11) | Daw Khin Kyi Pyar
Rector
National University of Culture and Arts | Member |
| (12) | U Kyaw Oo Lwin
Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Secretary |
| (13) | U Thein Lwin
Deputy Director General
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
Ministry of Culture | Joint Secretary |

2. Responsibilities

The Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage has to undertake the following responsibilities to nominate the Cultural and Natural Heritage of Myanmar on World Heritage List

.....

successfully beginning from the Pyu Ancient Cities, such as Beikthano, Halin and Sriketra to Bagan Cultural Heritage Region.

- (a) To revise and select the Myanmar Cultural Heritage for approval of Tentative List in World Heritage Committee, UNESCO.
- (b) To choose the priority in Tentative List of Myanmar for nomination on World Heritage List.
- (c) To conduct the forming of organization and collaborating with regional authorities, responsible persons, experts respective Ministries and get to arrange for necessary data and maps.
- (d) To report to Government's Office according to the fundamental rule and regulation
- (e) To manage and guide to Expert Team those who conduct the processes of Nomination Dossier and Site Managers and Working committees those who implement in respective sites.
- (f) To manage and guide for cooperation and collaboration with National and Regional level authorities and organizations for conducting the nomination processes.
- (g) To give guidance for the preservation principles in protection the cultural heritage of Myanmar with the frame work of UNESCO.
- (h) To conduct the national policy, guidance of implementation, management and decision for the protection of cultural heritage in Myanmar.
- (i) To conduct the examination and preparation for Myanmar Cultural Heritage in accord with UNESCO frame works.
- (j) To instruct for the compilation of Nomination Dossier processes which is selected in accord with UNESCO frame works.
- (k) To define the policy in accord with the Criteria on Statement of Outstanding Universal Value (SOUV) which defined by World Heritage Convention.
- (l) To manage and instruct the procedures of Nomination Dossier and Protection and Management Plan.

Kyaw san
Union Minister for Culture

Letter No-1/4-11/2012(3184)

Date: 13 August 2012

Distribution List

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- NayPyiTaw Council
- Managing Director, Printing and Publishing Enterprise
- Department of Archaeology, national Museum and Library
- Department of Fine Arts
- Department of Historical Research
- National University of Arts and Culture
- Individual concerned
- Head of Division, Division 2 and Division 3, Minister's Office

By order

(Aung Naing Myint)

Head of Office

Annex IX ND drafting team



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Nay Pyi Taw

Letter no. 2/ Shay Thu Pya (Na Hsa Pa) 2012(092)

Date: 15th March 2012

Subject: Forming the Drafting Committee for submission of Myanmar cultural heritages of Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra to be inscribed on the World Heritage List

Reference: Minister's Office Date of (14.3.2012) in Letter No.1/4-99/ (2010) 2012 (1015)

1. Relating to the subject, Myanmar cultural heritages of Three Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra have been carried out to inscription the World Heritage List, World Heritage Center of UNESCO
2. Relating to the submission of World Heritage List, the Nomination Dossiers will be submitting as a Nomination Draft in September 2012.
3. Therefore, the Drafting Committee has formed with the following list of persons.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| (1) U San Win | Chairman |
| Director General (Retired) | |
| Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library | |
| (2) U Aung Kyaing | Member |
| Deputy Director General (Retired) | |
| Representative of Pyithu Hluttaw | |
| (3) U Myint Aung | Member |
| Archaeologist | |

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| <p>(4) Daw Khin Kyi Pyar
Rector
National University of Art and Culture (Mandalay)</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(5) Daw Mi Mi Khaing
Director
International Relation and Cooperation Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw)</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(6) U Win Kyaing
Principal
Field School of Archeology (Pyay)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(7) Daw Mya Oo
Director
National Library (Yangon)
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(8) Dr. Su Su
Professor
Ministry of Science and Technology</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(9) UMyo Min Kyaw
Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw)</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(10)U Than Zaw Oo
Deputy Director
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
(Naypyitaw)</p> | <p>Member</p> |
| <p>(11)U Myint Soe Aung
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Sagaing Department)</p> | <p>Member</p> |

(12)U Nyein Lwin	Member
Deputy Director	
Archaeological Museum (Bagan)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(13)Daw Shwe Shwe	Member
Deputy Director	
International Relation and Cooperation Division	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(Naypyitaw)	
(14)Dr. Htar Htar Par	Member
Deputy Director	
Department of Historical Research	
(15)Dr.Than Htike	Member
Lecturer	
Field School of Archaeology (Pyay)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(16)U Kyaw Myo Win	Member
Assistant Director	
Excavation, Antiquities and Epigraphy Division (Naypyitaw)	
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library	
(17)U Thein Lwin	Secretary
Deputy Director General	
Department of Archeology, National Museum and Library	

Responsibility

- To compile the Nomination Form in Myanmar Language and submit the form to the Director General (Deadline: 10.3.2012)
- To co-ordinate and draw the SOUV and Management Plan by calling the Drafting Committee Meeting in 16.3.2012
- Re co-ordinate the Expert Committee Meeting in 18.3.2012 and 19.3.2012
- To compile the Draft of Nomination Dossiers in English before holding the Expert Meeting in April

Kyaw Oo Lwin

Director General

Distribution

- all members

Annex IX MP drafting team



Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Ministry of Culture

Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

Nay Pyi Taw

Letter No.2/Shay Thu Pya (Na Hsa Pa)2012, (193)

Date: 2012 June 18.

Subject: Forming and Giving Responsibilities

1. Archeological, National Museum Library Department is conducting to enroll three Pyu ancient cities, HaLin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra into the world Heritage List.
2. For enrolling the Such Three Pyu ancient cities into the world Heritage List, nomination dossier shall be submitted at the death line of 2012, September.
3. As Management plan to enroll such three Pyu ancient cities into the World Heritage List Plays the vital role, for the draft of Management Plan in complete on time, these following persons are formed and given responsibilities.

(A)	Dr Kyaw Latt Patron Myanmar Architect As	-	Leader
(B)	Dr. Su Su Professor Ministry of Science and Technology	-	Member
(C)	Dr. Pwint Assistant Professor Ministry of Science and Technology	-	Member
(D)	Dr. Kyaw Zay Yar Tun Assistant Lecture Mandalay Technology Institute	-	Member

- (E) U Myint Soe Aung - Member
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (F) U Myat Swe - Member
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (G) U Nyein Lwin - Member
Vice Headmaster
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (H) U Kyaw Myo Win - Member
Assistant Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- (I) U Myo Min Kyaw - Member
Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

4. It is informed to submit the management Plan of three Pyu ancient cities to Director General at the deadline 2012 July 30.

Kyaw Oo Lwin
Director General

Distribution

leader and all members

Copy

- Ministry of Science and Technology
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Sagaing Branch)
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Magway Branch)
- Deputy Director
Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library (Pyay Branch)

Annex X

List of Publication

Annex X List of Publication of Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library

- 1900. Ah Htat Myanmar Pyay Nhaik Su Saung Htar Thaw kyauk Sar Myar. (Inscriptions collected in Upper Burma, Vol-1.) Rangoon, Department of Archaeology, Government Press.
 - 1903. Ah Htat Myanmar Pyay Nhaik Su Saung Htar Thaw Kyauk Sar Myar. (Inscriptions collected in Upper Burma, Vol-2.) Rangoon, Department of Archaeology, Government Press.
 - 2001. Ah Nu Thu Khu Ma Ah Bi Dhan. (Dictionary of Fine Arts), Yangon, Ministry of Culture.
 - 1960. Amended List of Ancient Monuments in Burma. Rangoon, Government Printing.
- Aung Kyaing 2011. Rhay Haung Oke Khwet Yoke Pwar Sintu Taw Myar. (Ancient Votive Tablets, Vol-3); Nay Pyi Taw, Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library.
- Aung Myint 1998. Kaung Kin Dhat Pon Myar Hma Myanmar Shay Haung Myo Taw Myar. (Ancient Myanmar Cities in Aerial Photos.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
- Aung Thaw 1959. 1959-Khu Beikthano Myo Haung Ah Twin Tu Phaw Hmu Panama Ah Si Yin Khan Sar. (Excavation at Vishnu ancient city in 1959.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
- Aung Thaw 1968. Excavation at Beikthano. Rangoon, Government of the Union of Burma.
- Aung Thaw 1972. Historical Sites in Burma. Rangoon, Ministry of Union Culture.
- 2011. Bagan Ceti Patho Myar Hmat Tan Win Rhay Haung Dhat Pon Myar. (Old Photographic Documentation of Pagodas and Stupas of Bagan, Vol-1.) Nay Pyi Taw, Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library.
 - 2011. Bagan Ceti Patho Myar Hmat Tan Win Rhay Haung Dhat Pon Myar. (Old Photographic Documentation of Pagodas and Stupas of Bagan, Vol-2.) Nay Pyi Taw, Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library.
 - 1998. Bagan Detha Rhi Rhay Haung Ceti Patho Myar. (Ancient pagodas of Bagan.) Yangon Department of Archaeology.
 - 1958. Bagan Kyauk Sar Let Rway Zin. (Selected Inscriptions of Bagan.) Yangon, Ministry of Union Culture.
 - 2001. Bagan Rhay Gon Haung Myar Mula Paya Patho Ah Phyt Htein Thein Te Sauk Hmu Hmat Tan. (Record of Restoration of Ancient Bagan pagoda, Vol-1.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.

- 1999. Bagan Rhay Haung Paya Patho Myar Pyan Lae Pyu Pyin Htein Thein Hmu Hmat Tan. (Records of Renovation and Conservation of Pagodas and Stupas from Bagan, Vol-1.) Yangon, Ministry of Culture, Department of Archeology National Museum and Library.
 - 2001. Bagan Rhay Haung Paya Patho Myar Pyan Lae Pyu Pyin Htein Thein Hmu Hmat Tan. (Records of Renovation and Conservation of Pagodas and Stupa from Bagan, Vol-2.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
 - 2001. Bagan Rhay Haung Paya Patho Myar Pyan Lae Pyu Pyin Htein Thein Hmu Hmat Tan. (Records of Renovation and Conservation of Pagodas and Stupa from Bagan, Vol-3.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
 - 2001. Bagan Rhay Haung Paya Patho Myar Pyan Lae Pyu Pyin Htein Thein Hmu Hmat Tan. (Records of Renovation and Conservation of Pagodas and Stupa from Bagan, Vol-4.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
 - 1961. Bagan Yet Thattapat Haw Pyaw Chack. (Recitation of Bagan for a Week.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
 - 1913. Bodawpaya Saung Yu Su Yone Thar Khai Thaw Amarapura Patodawgyi Paya Ah Yan Ah Twin Rhi Mu La Hto Kyauk Sar Myar. (The Original Inscriptions collected by King Bodawpaya and now placed near the Patodawgyi Pagoda, Amarapura.) Rangoon, Department of Archaeology, Government Press.
 - 1897. Bodawpaya Su Yone Khai Thaw Kyauk Sar Myar Hma Ku Thaw Mandalay Myo Maha Myat Muni Paya Rhi Kyauk Sar Myar. (The Inscriptions copied from the stones collected by King Bodawpaya and placed near the Arakan Pagoda, Vol-1.) Rangoon, Department of Archaeology, Government Press.
 - 1897. Bodawpaya Su Yone Khai Thaw Kyauk Sar Myar Hma Ku Thaw Mandalay Myo Maha Myat Muni Paya Rhi Kyauk Sar Myar. (The Inscriptions copied from the stones collected by King Bodawpaya and placed near the Arakan Pagoda, Vol-2) Rangoon, Department of Archaeology, Government Press.
- Chit Thein 1965. Mon Kyauk Sar Paung Khyup. (Collection of Mon Inscriptions.) Yangon, Department of Archaeology.
- Duroiselle, Chas. 1913. Report of the Superintendent Archaeological Survey, Burma for the year ending 31st March 1913. Government Press, Burma.

- Duroiselle, Chas. 1919. Archaeological Survey of Burma Epigraphia Birmanica being Lithic and other Inscriptions of Burma, Vol- 1, 2. Rangoon, Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery.
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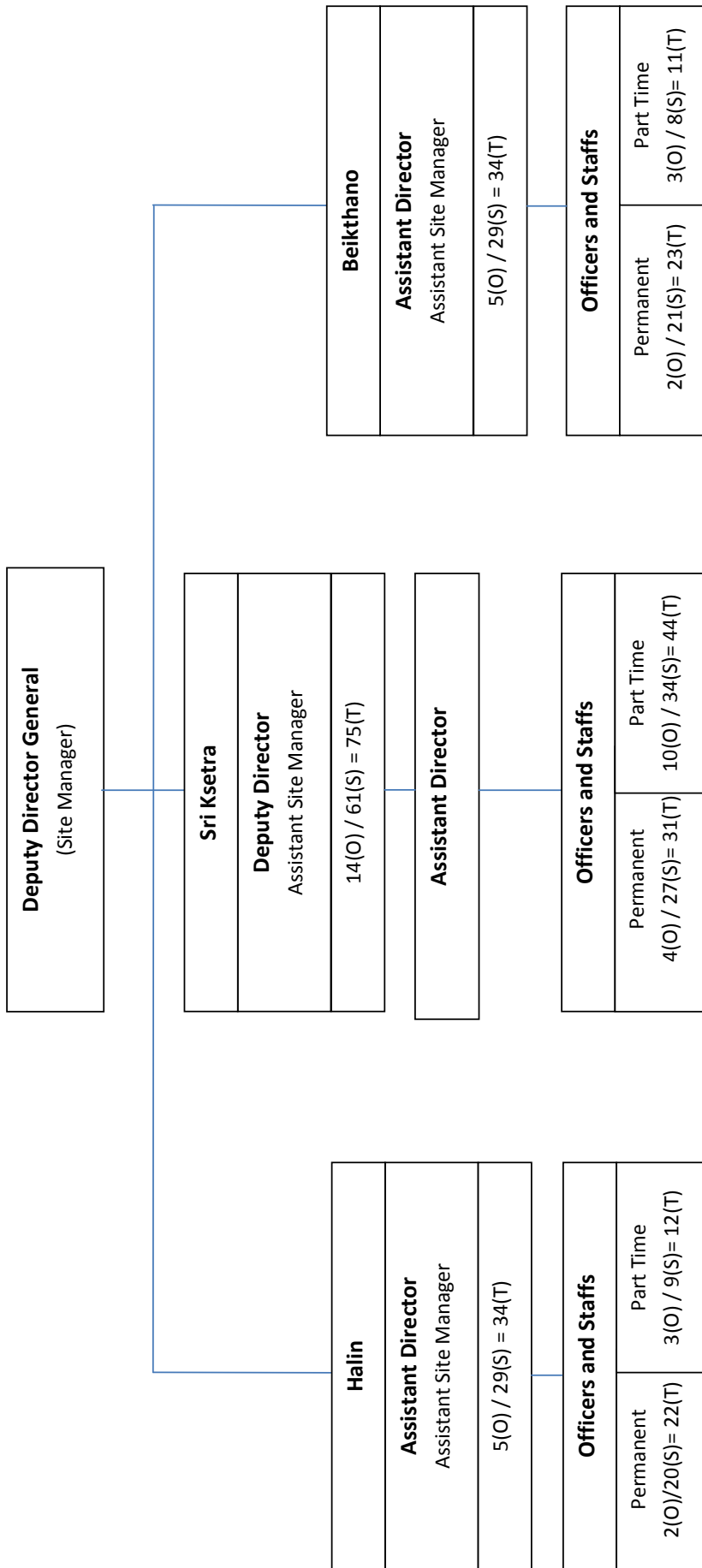
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Annex XI

Staffing Charts for the property

Annex XI Staffing Charts for the property

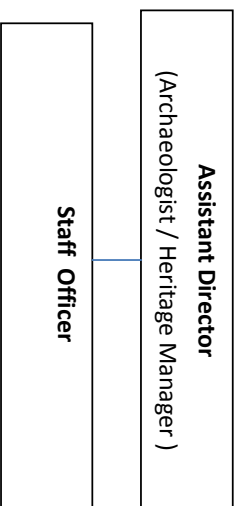
Staffing Diagram For Pyu Ancient Cities



O = Officers
S = Staff
T = Total

Staffing Diagram (Hallin)

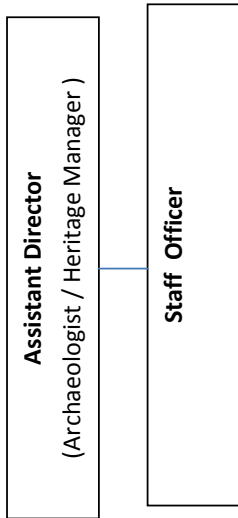
Officer	-	2
Staff	-	20
Total	-	22
Attached	-	12
Grand total	-	34



Section	Position	Count	Total
Research Section	Superintendent	1	
	Researcher Assistant Grade (3)	2	
	Researcher Assistant Grade (4)	2	
	Temporary workers as Necessary		
	Total	5	
Conservation Section (Chemical & Building)	Assistant Engineer (Building)	1	
	Temporary workers as Necessary		
Total	1		
Museum Section	Museum Assistant Grade (2)	1	
	Museum Assistant Grade (3)	1	
	Museum Assistant Grade (4)	1	
	Total	3	
Admin & Finance Section	Superintendent	1	
	Financial Assistant Grade (2)	1	
	Financial Assistant Grade (3)	1	
	Security (Grade-5)	3	
	Gardener	2	
	Guardman	2	
	Worker	1	
Total	11		
Attached Staffs	Assistant Director (Sagaling)	1	
	Staff Officer (H.Q)	1	
	Conservator(Chemical)	1	
	Superintendent	1	
	Computer Programmer	1	
	Assistant Engineer (H.Q)	1	
	Draftman (H.Q)	1	
Researcher Assistant Grade (3) (H.Q)	2		
Researcher Assistant Grade (4) (H.Q)	2		
Driver (5)	1		
Total	12		

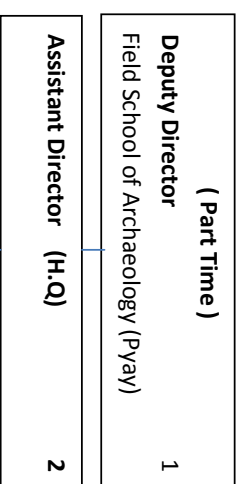
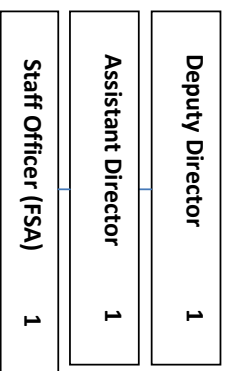
Staffing Diagram (Beikthano)

Officer	-	2
Staff	-	21
Total	-	23
Attached	-	11
Grand total	-	34



Section	Staffing	Total
Research Section	Superintendent 1 Researcher Assistant Grade (3) 1	2
Conservation Section (Chemical & Building)	Assistant Engineer Grade (2) (Building) 1	1
Museum Section	Museum Assistant Grade (2) 1 Museum Assistant Grade (3) 2 Museum Assistant Grade (4) 2	5
Admin & Finance Section	Computer Programmer 1 Financial Assistant Grade (2) 1 Financial Assistant Grade (3) 1 Security (Grade-5) 2 Gardener 1 Guard Man 6 Cleaning 1	13
Attached Staff	Deputy Director(Magwe) 1 Assistant Director (H.Q) 1 Staff Officer (H.Q) 1 Superintendent (H.Q) 1 Assistant Engineer (H.Q) 1 Researcher Assistant Grade (3) (H.Q) 2 Researcher Assistant Grade (4) (H.Q) 2 Draft Man (H.Q) 1 Photographer (H.Q) 1	11
Total		34

Staffing Diagram (Sri Ksetra)



Officer	-	4
Staff	-	27
Total	-	31
Attached	-	44
Grand total	-	75

Section	Post	Grade	Count	Total
Research Section	Archaeological Officer	1	1	7
	Superintendent	2	2	
	Researcher Assistant	Grade (3)	2	
	Researcher Assistant	Grade (4)	2	
Conservation Section (Chemical & Building)	Assistant Engineer	Grade (2)	1	1
Museum Section	Museum Assistant	Grade (3)	1	3
	Assistant Computer	1	1	
	Museum Assistant	Grade (4)	1	
Admin & Finance Section	Superintendent	1	1	17
	Financial Assistant	Grade (2)	1	
	Computer Programmer	1	1	
	Assistant Computer	1	1	
	Financial Assistant	Grade (3)	1	
	Store Keeper	1	1	
	Cleaning	1	1	
	Driver	1	1	
Guard Man	7	7		
Gardener	2	2		
Assistant Director (F.S.A)	Staff Officer (FSA)	3	3	29
	Superintendent (FSA & H.Q)	5	5	
	Museum Assistant	Grade (2) (FSA)	1	
	Financial Assistant	Grade (2) (FSA)	1	
	Assistant Engineer	Grade (2) (H.Q)	1	
	Researcher Assistant	Grade (3) (FSA)	5	
	Museum Assistant	Grade (4) (H.Q)	1	
	Ass. Computer (H.Q)	2	2	
	Driver (5) (H.Q)	1	1	
	Security (5) (H.Q)	5	5	
Guard Man (H.Q)	4	4		
Assistant Director (H.Q)	Staff Officer (FSA)	1	1	9
	Superintendent (H.Q)	1	1	
	Assistant Engineer	Grade (2) (FSA)	1	
	Researcher Assistant	Grade (3) (H.Q)	1	
Assistant Director (H.Q)	Ass. Computer (FSA)	1	1	2
	Researcher Assistant	Grade (4) (H.Q)	1	
	Draft-man (H.Q)	2	2	
Photographer (H.Q)	Photographer (H.Q)	1	1	1

Annex XII

Glossary of Terms

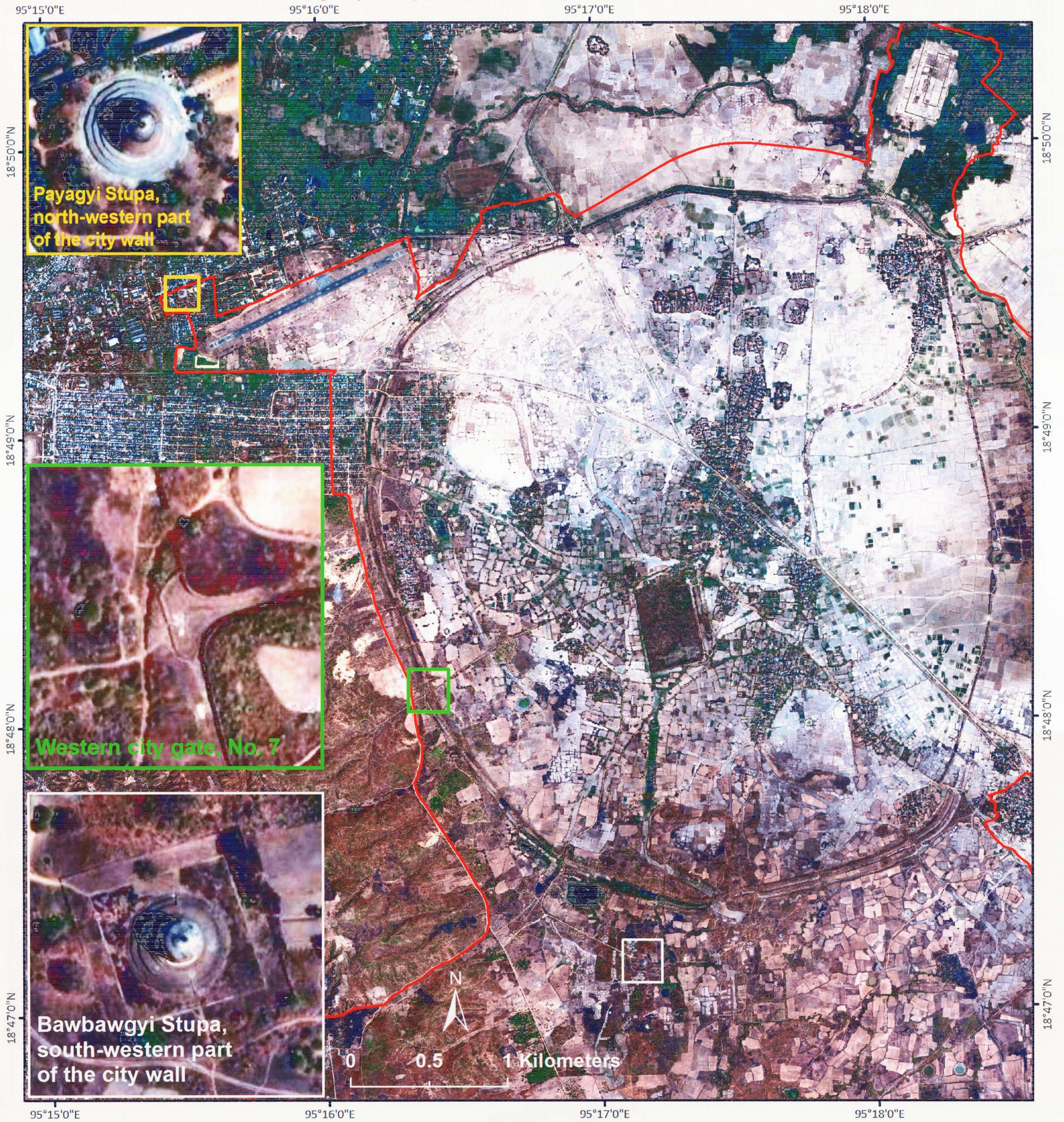
Annex XII Glossary of Terms

Abhaya	no danger, don't fear anything
Amaravati	an ancient city in northern India
Andhra region	a region in southern India
Arakan (Myauk-U)	Rakhine State, Mrauk-u ancient city
Asoka	the founder of Mauriya dynasty
Avaloketisvara	future Buddha
Ayaka	monumental pillar
Ayeyarwady River	the name of main river which flows from north to south and the longest river in Myanmar an ancient city in upper Myanmar which
Bagan	flourished from 11 th to 13 th century
Bhaddapitha	a noble seat or a throne the present world where Gautama Buddha was
bhadrakalpa(five Buddha era)	enlightened
Bhumisparsa mudra	the earth-touching hand posture a Banyan tree where Gautama Buddha was
bodhi tree	enlightened
Bodhisattva	Buddha to be
Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara	future Buddha
Brahma	four headed Hindu god
Brahmanic	concerning with Brahmanical worship
Brahmi-based Pyu script	Pyu scripts based on original Brahmi scripts
Buddha Gotama	the name of Buddha called Gotama
Buddhism	religion based on the teachings of Buddha
Cakra and garuda	a circular wheel and mythical bird
Chang-an	the name of an ancient city
Chattravali	umbrella
Chauk kyone	dry moat
Cylindrical stone urns	cylindrical shaped stone burial jars
Dayar darnam	Pali word meaning a person very famous in donation
Dharmacakra mudra	hand posture with the position of preaching
Dhyanamudra	hand posture with the position of preaching
Dian cultures of Yunnan	an ancient culture in Yunnan, China

Davaravati	the earliest civilization flourished in Thailand
Funan (Oc-Eo)	an ancient kingdom in Mekong delta, Vietnam
Garuda bird	a mythical bird
Gupta Era/ Gupta-period	from 4 th to 7 th century CE
harmika	a square relic chamber on top of bell-shaped dome of a stupa.
In-aing	a small lake
In-gyi	a big lake
Indic cultures	culture related to India
Indra	the god of heaven.
King Anawrahta	A king of Bagan who ruled from 1044 to 1088 CE
King Ruba	the name of a Pyu King
Konbaung period	The last dynastic period in Myanmar which flourished from 1753 to 1885 CE
Kyagan	a lake in Sri-ksetra
Kyaukkar thein	an ordination hall in a place called Kyaukkar
Lakshmi	the consort of Vishnu god
Ligation jarlets	a jar to pour the water after making donation
Linga	a male organ symbol of Siva Hindu god
Lord Davi-ni-mli	the name of a Pyu king
Lord Ra	the name of a Pyu queen
Lota jar	a water pot
Mahayana	one of the main Buddhist sect
Maitreya	the last Buddha to be enlightened in this world
Makara	a mythical fish
Merit-making	Some good deeds done by a person to gain good merit
Mon	one of the seven national races of Myanmar
Mon State	one of the seven States in Myanmar
Monastic communities	community related to a monastery
Monastic practice	the practice of a monastery
Mt.Meru	the highest mountain in Buddhist cosmology
Mudra	hand-posture

Myanmar Era	Myanmar calendar year
Myazeidi	the name of a stupa in Bagan
Myinbahu Range	a mountain range near Sri-ksetra ancient city
N-ga Kno	the name of a Pyu donar
Naga	a dragon
Nagajunakonda	the name of an ancient city in southern India
Nalanda	the name of an ancient city in southern India
Nanchao kingdom	a Chinese kingdom in northern Myanmar
Nyun kone	a moat full of mud
Ordination halls	A building where laymen are ordained to become monkhood
Pali	An ancient language which was used for writing Buddhist texts.
Parinirvana	the death of Gortama Buddha
Pyu taik	acomplex of buildings where Pyu people Inhabited outside Sri-ksetra Pyu city
Saka Era of Gandhara	the calendar year which was invented by Saka king of Gandhara kingdom
Sangha siri	the title of a monk
Sangkha	Buddhist monk
Sanskrit	An ancient language which was used for writing Buddhist texts.
Sarnath	an ancient town in India where Buddha preached first sermon
Shan-le-byin	the name of a place in Sri-ksetra ancient city
Shiva	a bramanical good
Srivatsa	an auspicious symbol on Pyu coin representing an auspicious house
Srivijaya	the name of an ancient city in Malaysia
stupa	a Buddhist monument built to enshrine the relics of Buddha
A	
Sumatra	an island in Indonesia

Suriyavikrama, Surivikrama,	the name of Pyu kings
Sutra	a Buddhist pitakat text
Swastika	an auspicious symbol
Tang annals	History of Tang dynasty of China
Tanintharyi Division	One of the seven Divisions in Myanmar
Taxila	an ancient city in present day Pakistan
Theravada	one of the main Buddhist sects
	The three Buddhist texts of the teachings of
Tripitaka	Budha
Vajra	a powerful weapon hold by Indra
Vikrama	the name of a dynasty in Pyu kingdom
Vishnu	one of the Bramanical gods
Vitarka	argumentation
Vitarka mudra	hand posture in argumentation
Votive tablets	a mould tablet made of terracotta
Wetchimane-in	an ancient lake in Sri-ksetra ancient city
Ye dha rma	a stanza from Buddhist text
Ye kyone	water moat
Yunnan	a Province in China



Legend

- City wall
- Nominated property area
- Buffer zone



Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Beikthano

WMO REGISTRATION
Date 28/08/2018
No. 1646
Copy 1 from 28

95°22'0"E

95°23'0"E

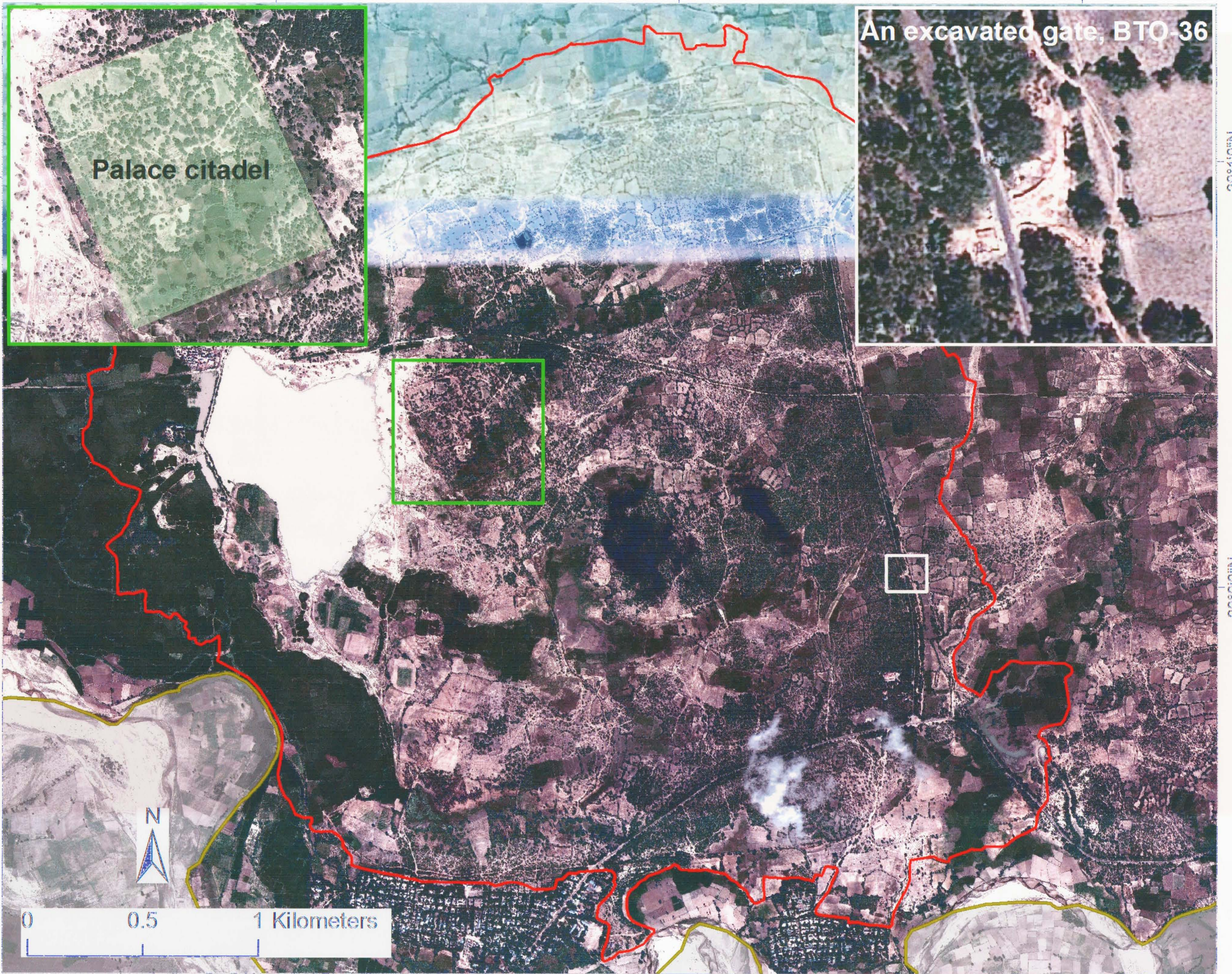
95°24'0"E

20°10'0"N

20°10'0"N

20°0'0"N

20°0'0"N



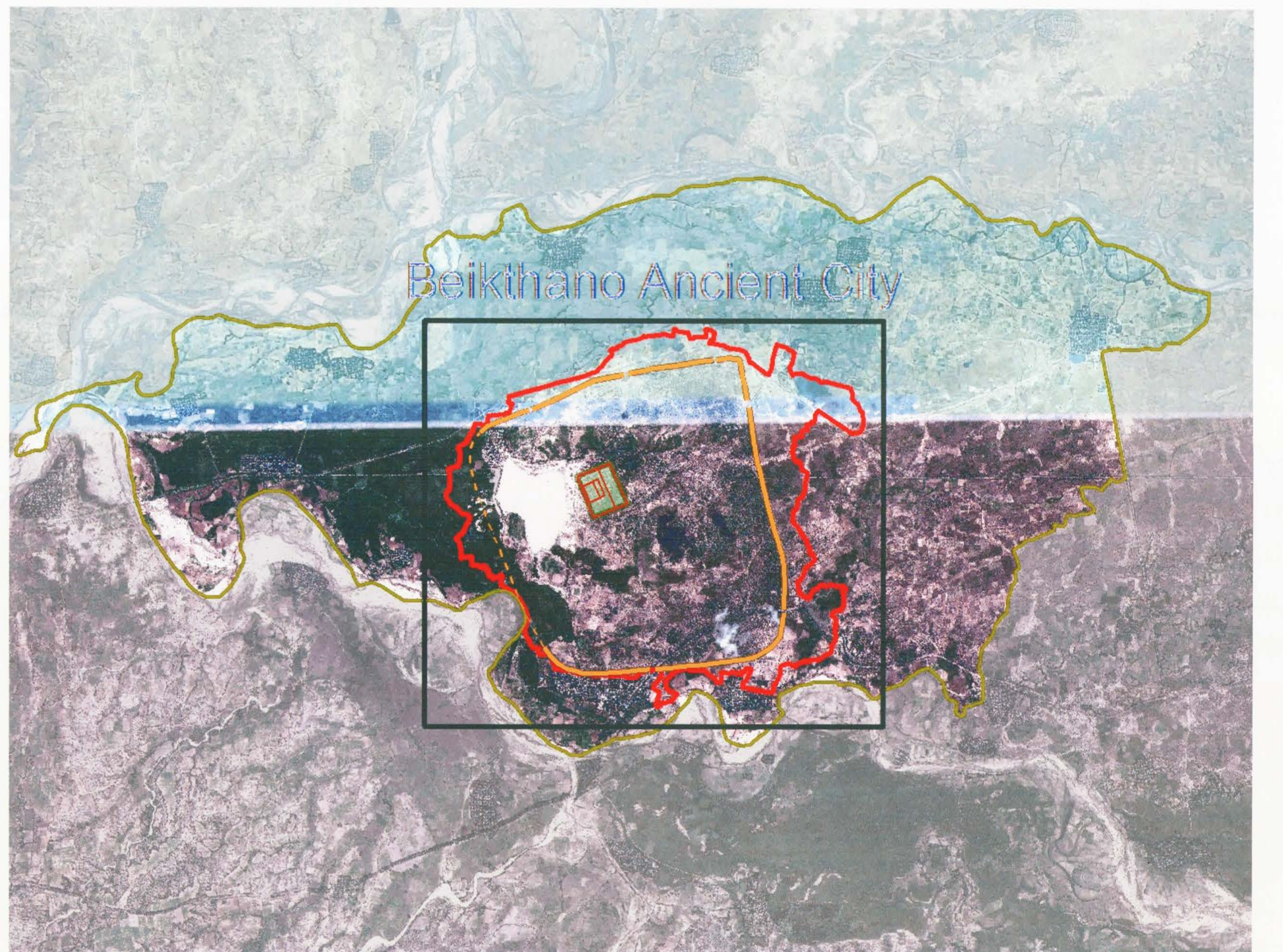
An excavated gate, BTO 36



95°22'0"E

95°23'0"E

95°24'0"E



Legend




 Buffer zone

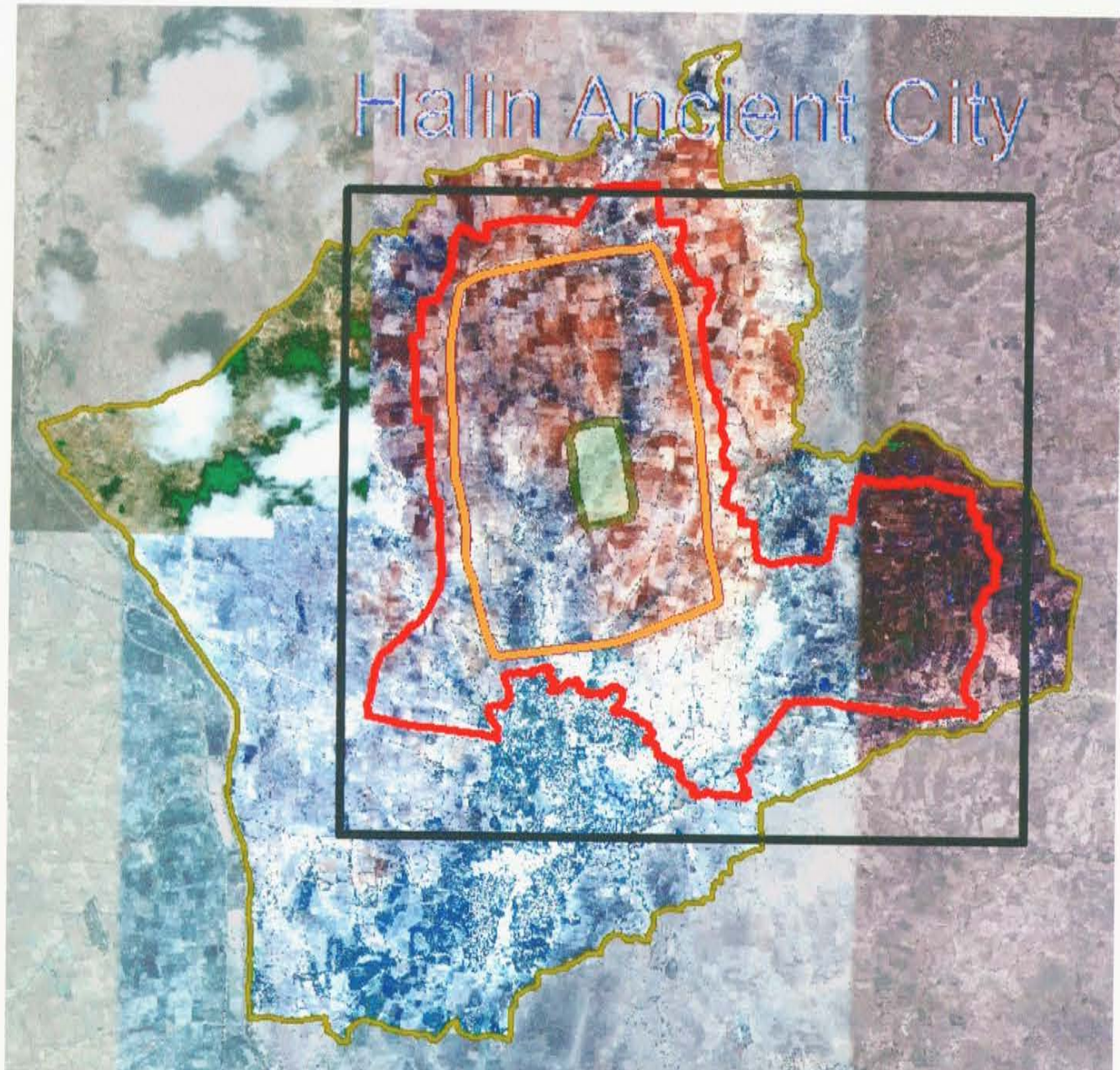
 Nominated property area

Satellite Image (Google Map) of Pyu Ancient Cities: Halin



Legend

-  Palace-citadel
-  Nominated property area
-  Buffer zone



Pyu Ancient Cities;

Halin, Beikthano, Sri Ksetra

Additional Information II

February, 2014

ICOMOS

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON MONUMENTS AND SITES
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES
CONSEJO INTERNACIONAL DE MONUMENTOS Y SITIOS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОВЕТ ПО ВОПРОСАМ ПАМЯТНИКОВ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕСТ

H. E. U Kyaw Zwar Minn
Ambassador, Permanent Delegate
Permanent Delegation of the Republic of the
Union of Myanmar to UNESCO
Ambassade de la République de l'Union du
Myanmar
60, rue de Courcelles
75008 PARIS

Our Ref. GB/MA 1444

Paris, 17 December 2013

**World Heritage List 2014
Pyu Ancient Cities (Myanmar)
Additional information II**

Dear Sir,

ICOMOS is currently assessing the nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities as a World Heritage property and we thank you for the additional information you provided on 1 and 26 November 2013.

As part of our evaluation process, the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel has now reviewed this nomination including the additional information received and identified areas where it considers that further information is needed.

Selection of sites

The comparative analysis does not currently provide justification for the selection of the three Pyu cities. Please could a clearer understanding be provided of the overall corpus of Pyu city archaeological sites and why three nominated cities might be said to represent Pyu culture.

Development of sites

The rationale for joint inscription of the three sites appears to rest partly on the argument that they developed sequentially and thus represent different stages in the development of Pyu urbanism. However this argument appears to be only partly justified by the historical and archaeological sources. Is there any further research that could be referred to in support of this thesis?

There appears to have been considerable overlap between the three sites, and they continued to be occupied in the ensuing Bagan period. During the time there were flourishing it is to be expected that they developed and changed in plan and form. Please could further details be provided as to how these changes have been researched and explored and what conclusions have been reached?

The argument that Halin was already a Pyu city by 200 BCE appears to rest on slim evidence. Please could further justification be provided to confirm the claim that Halin is the earliest of the Pyu cities?

Resources

It appears that currently funds are limited to maintaining a DANML presence on site.

There will be a need for extra funding to access international conservators to assist with training, and to prepare visitor management and risk preparedness plans and to implement any necessary actions that flow from these. Please could details be provided as to how these resources might be put in place?

We also understand that looting has been a problem at these sites. Could details please be provided as to how this issue will be dealt with for these three large sites, given that inscription would almost certainly increase the profile of the sites and greatly heighten their vulnerabilities?

Coordinated management

Paragraph 114 of the *Operational Guidelines* states that for all serial properties, 'a management system or mechanisms for ensuring the co-ordinated management of the separate components are essential and should be documented in the nomination.'

We understand that at the national level there is a Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and also a Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage. These are headed by the Union Minister for the Ministry of Culture and provide oversight across the individual site management.

These committees are however not specific for the proposed World Heritage property and cover other heritage properties and other potential World Heritage properties. What is needed is a coordination mechanism for the serial property. Please could you provide details of such a coordinated management system for the three cities and when this will become operational?

We will look forward to your responses to these points which will be of great help in our evaluation process.

ICOMOS has no obligation to contact States Parties during the evaluation process. However, with a view to being as transparent as possible, ICOMOS has agreed to approach States Parties in specific cases. This does not prejudice the ICOMOS recommendation on the nomination and should be considered as preliminary information. It also does not prejudice the World Heritage Committee's decision.

We would be grateful if you could provide ICOMOS and the World Heritage Centre with the above information by **28 February 2014**.

We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

Yours faithfully



Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Unit

Copy to Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library
UNESCO World Heritage Centre



Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Culture
Department of Archaeology and National Museum
Office of the Director General
No.35, NayPyiTaw

Date : 21 February 2014

Mr. Alessandro Balsamo
UNESCO World Heritage Center
7, place de Fontenoy
75352 Paris 07 sp

France
Dear Mr. Alessandro Balsamo,

Greetings from Ministry of Culture of Myanmar!

I would like to express you that Ministry of Culture of Myanmar has been implementing the nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities. At present, we have already compiled the additional information for nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities in accordance with the comments and suggestions of ICQMOS, and glad to send the additional information for your further action through the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of Union of Myanmar to UNESCO.

Thank you for your kind attention and future cooperation

Sincerely yours,

(Kyaw Oo Lwin)
Director General
Department of Archaeology and National Museum
Ministry of Culture
Myanmar



Republic of the Union of Myanmar
Ministry of Culture
Minister Office

Date 21 February 2014

Regina Durighello
Director
World Heritage Unit
ICOMOS

Subject: **Additional information for Nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities (Myanmar) for review by the World Heritage Centre**

Reference: The letter from ICOMOS, dated 17 December 2013

In accordance with the comments and suggestions of above mentioned reference letter, we have already compiled the additional information for nomination dossier of Pyu Ancient Cities, and glad to send the additional information through the Permanent Delegation of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar to the UNESCO.

Sincerely yours,
(for Union Minister)

Aung Naing Myint
Principal Officer
Minister's Office
Ministry of Culture
Myanmar

Selection of Sites

1 *The comparative analysis does not currently provide justification for the selection of the three Pyu cities. Please could a clearer understanding be provided of the overall corpus of Pyu city archaeological sites and why three nominated cities might be said to represent Pyu culture.*

The Three Pyu Ancient Cities nominated best represent Pyu Civilization

Historical, epigraphic and local chronicle sources report the existence of up to ten walled Pyu cities in the past, with Tang Chinese records mentioning eighteen Pyu city states. However, archaeological investigation has only uncovered six principal walled cities so far in upper Myanmar. (See Appendix 1a)

Of these, the three nominated cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra are the most historically significant, figuring prominently in the national chronicles, in inscriptions and in oral traditions. In terms of their condition, they are the most thoroughly excavated, best dated and contain the greatest number of intact extant remains.

Among the three other cities of Tagaung, Wadi and Pinle (Maingmaw), Tagaung occupies a seminal place in national chronicles, being linked to Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, but lacks documented evidence of the key physical attributes of the Pyu culture. Wadi is primarily an Iron Age site, not mentioned in the chronicles. Structural features and artifacts excavated from Wadi do not reflect the absorption of Buddhism nor exhibit the characteristics indicative of the inception of the royal city-state that is characteristic of Pyu civilization. Pinle is notable as a walled settlement of considerable size but is not mentioned in national chronicles and has not been archaeologically explored to the extent of the three nominated cities. Tagaung, Wadi and Pinle all lack the corpus of absolute dates equating to the 200 BCE – 900 CE Pyusequences of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. No Pyu inscriptions have been recovered *in-situ* from these other three sites.

Furthermore, Tagaung, Wadi and Pinle lack the physical integrity of the three nominated cities in demonstrating the outstanding universal value of the Pyu civilization. The west wall of Tagaung, for example, has been compromised by erosion and substandard repair of structures excavated numerous decades ago. The walls of Wadi are compromised by agricultural use and the corpus of excavated material bridges only the period from the Bronze-Iron age transition to the early Pyu era and so does not possess all the attributes exemplifying fully-developed Pyu culture. Likewise, cultivation and a growing village population have compromised the inner precinct of Pinle.

(Please refer to Appendix 1b for further details comparing the three nominated ancient cities with other excavated sites of Pyu culture).

In comparison, the integrity and authenticity of the three nominated cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra is strong, and they contain the most representative corpus of the Pyu cultural attributes. As described in the Nomination Dossier 2a *Description of the Property – Understanding Pyu Ancient Cities as a serial nomination*, these hallmarks of the Pyu cities include:

“An innovative extended urban format, huge brick outer fortifications with characteristic funnel-shaped gates, a walled palace-citadel, irrigated urban landscape within the city wall, lofty reliquary stupa, numerous Buddhist monasteries and a pervasive funerary culture.” (Nomination Dossier, Volume I, page 51)

These traits are best represented by the three nominated cities as summarized below:

The three nominated cities are the largest and most evolved representatives of this Pyu extended urban format, exemplifying innovations in urban design, planning and construction which had not previously been seen in Southeast Asia. The Nomination Dossier (Volume I, page 108) notes that “the essential features of the extended urban format were: the urban precinct covering a large terrain in which irrigated works (canals, moats, and tanks) and the fields which they served, were integral parts of the city morphology together with great and small monuments and habitation areas”. The extended urban format attained its maximum extent at Sri Ksetra with a complex walled palace, walled assemblages north and south of the city and clear links to the ancient port on the banks of the Ayeyarwady River located six kilometers to the west. The central palace zone is buttressed with a brick and earthen embankment to its north as well as additional embankments north of the city wall showing water management construction in tandem with urban construction. At Beikthano, the city’s massive brick walls and gates surround a multi-chambered central palace with extra-mural clusters of brick ritual and monastic structures highlighting social diversification within the extended urban format. In terms of size, even the smallest, Halin, encompassed 540 hectares, while the largest, Sri Ksetra, occupied 1,840 hectares. In comparison, Tagaung and Wadi were much smaller (at 204 hectares and 12.9 hectares, respectively) and Wadi is much more nascent in its urban development. At 1,400 hectares, Pinle, similarly to Sri Ksetra, speaks to the gradual enlargement of the Pyu cities over time, but does not have the full complement of Pyu urban features which reach their zenith at Sri Ksetra, including the characteristic monumental stupas, palace citadel and massive stone urns bearing royal names and dates inscribed with Pyu script.

The three nominated cities contain the typical Pyu massive moated multi-layer enclosure walls built in brick, punctuated with multiple gates of an ingenious and unique funnel-shaped design. At the three cities, the walls and gates are largely intact. As noted in the Nomination Dossier (Volume I, page 33), the Shwedaga Gate at Sri Ksetra for example has ‘68-meter long arms, each being 4.5 meters wide with a 5.18 meter-wide passageway’. The walls at Halin are rectangular with rounded corners, at Beikthano rhomboid-shaped and circular at Sri Ksetra. Halin’s enclosure is punctuated by multiple long curvilinear brick gateways, which are the longest found within the three cities, extending as deep as 80 meters into the city. Wadi lacks substantial ground evidence of multiple walls and gates, while the west wall of Tagaung has been destroyed by erosion as mentioned earlier. Both inner and outer walls at Pinle have been flattened by cultivation and widening of a road through the ancient east gate.

The three nominated cities display the hydrological engineering features characteristic of Pyu advancements in water management that enabled the Pyu settlements to be sustained for centuries amidst the low rainfall conditions of the Dry Zone. To enhance agricultural productivity, the Pyu made skillful use of seasonal streams and lakes or *in-gyi* in conjunction with man-made weirs and canals that directed water to fields and storage tanks. The hydrological engineering at each city was adapted to the ecological niche of each within the broad arid floodplain basin of the massive Ayeyarwady River (as also discussed later in relation to the development of the three cities). Halin was built in the “center of an extensive natural hydraulic system, serving not only the areas within the city walls but radiating out into the extensive surrounding alluvial tracts” (Nomination Dossier, Volume I, page 103). At Beikthano, feeder streams and canals direct water from the nearby Yin and Yanpe Rivers into the palace-citadel. The natural slope of the site, tapering towards the west, “facilitated the flow of water from east to west into tanks and prompted the construction of the bulk of the irrigation channels between the outer walls on the north and south” (*ibid*). Sri Ksetra had “the most elaborate scale of irrigated urban landscape” (*ibid*), with a particularly dense network of canals and tanks that served not only an irrigation function but also reinforced the symbolic reading of the royal city centered around the palace-citadel. At the three nominated Pyu cities, a number of the

water features continue to function, particularly the naturally occurring *in-gyi* and some moats that continue to be used for nursery-rice cultivation and water management during rainy and dry seasons.

The archaeological remains of reliquary stupa and Buddhist monasteries at the three nominated cities provide the most compelling physical evidence of the introduction of Buddhism from India into Southeast Asia during the time of the Pyu and the rise of Buddhist communities which subsequently became an enduring dominant feature of local societies. The religious architectural edifices were constructed with support from lay donors from all classes of society and combined new forms of brick construction with pre-existing local wooden architecture traditions. Notable are the massive stupas at Sri Ksetra which represent the late phase of Pyu stupa architecture. At Beikthano, the extant sacred ensemble of stupa, monastery and shrine clearly reflects the Indian architectural influence, particularly from Nagarjunakonda. Halin also contains a sizeable distribution of brick ritual and monastic architecture. While Tagaung contains Pyu structures with urn burials and numerous artifacts comparable to the three nominated cities, many of the structures have sub-standard restoration resulting in deterioration of the ancient structures. Pinle has remains of skilful brick architecture including stupa-like structures set on a square platform that incorporates mango-sprout and other moulded brick shapes. However, there is yet no evidence or documentation of tall stupas comparable to Sri Ksetra. Wadi has little remaining brick architecture.

The three nominated cities provide strong evidence of the distinctive community mortuary practices of the Pyu people, in the form of the memorial halls and burial terraces. These show the transition between inhumation burial to the later adoption of the characteristically Southeast Asian Buddhist practice of cremation burials. The custom of embedding urns in memorial halls and grouped in burial terraces is a distinctive local Pyu adaptation of Buddhist norms stemming from South Asia. At all three of the nominated cities, “terracotta urns have been found in extraordinary quantities, most particularly at *Pyu-taik* stupa-like structures and rectangular memorial halls” (Nomination Dossier, Volume I, pages 94-95). While terracotta urns have been found at Tagaung, Pinle and Wadi, the excavation of urn sequences such as excavated at Sri Ksetra (HMA-37) and the unique bird decorations from Beikthano (BT0-21) have not yet been found at these other sites.

In terms of other important archaeological evidence, the only known inscriptions and votive tablets have been found at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra. Written in Pyu script, these artifacts show the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages. This corpus of epigraphic evidence is the earliest known use of an Indic Brahmi-based written script to write a Southeast Asian vernacular language, presaging similar adaptations of Indic Brahmi-based scripts to write other Southeast Asian vernacular languages. The development of the Pyu script enabled the teachings and laws of Buddhism to be explained to the local population illustrated by its use on artifacts of gold, silver, stone and terracotta. The script likewise stimulated the adoption of Indic titles by rulers seen on inscribed stone slabs and urns, parts of a wider and significant pairing of Buddhism and royal patronage.

Among the entire corpus of the Pyu ancient cities, the three Pyu cities of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra together have been selected as being the best extant representatives to collectively convey and transmit the cultural Outstanding Universal Value of the Pyu ancient settlements as outlined above. Unlike other Pyu settlements which were comparatively less significant historically or have been compromised in terms of their present day physical condition, these three nominated cities contain the attributes that convey the full message of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Pyu Ancient Cities and have not suffered great adversity from development and so retain an intact representation of the features and processes that convey the significance of Pyu civilization. (See Nomination Dossier, Volume I, page 73 for further details.)

Development of sites

2 *The rationale for joint inscription of the three sites appears to rest partly on the argument that they developed sequentially and thus represent different stages in the development of Pyu urbanism. However this argument appears to be only partly justified by the historical and archaeological sources. Is there any further research that could be referred to in support of this thesis?*

Comparison of developmental trajectories among the three Pyu Ancient Cities

It should be clarified at the outset that the Nomination Dossier clearly explains that the three nominated Pyu Ancient Cities were largely contemporaneous for the greater part of a millennia. In this sense, the developmental sequence of the three Pyu cities must not be strictly understood as a chronological one *per se*. While hallmarks of Early, Middle and Late Pyu phases can be identified the evidence of these phases can be found variously at the three cities.

Radiocarbon dates from 190 BCE to 390 BCE have been obtained at Beikthano as explained in the section on *Chronology and Dating* in the Nomination Dossier (Volume I, pages 39-40). Radiocarbon dates from the gates at Halin have been determined for the 2nd-3rd century CE but there is evidence of pre-Pyu settlement dating back some 4,500 BCE. At Sri Ksetra evidence dating back from as early as 50-200 CE have been obtained. While the emergence of the cities were indeed staggered, however, the subsequent urban developments at the three cities were not strictly linear. For instance, certain developments, such as the sacred architectural assemblage seen at Beikthano, are not found at Sri Ksetra.

That said, a clear developmental trajectory of Pyu urbanism can be seen when taking all three cities into consideration, particularly in relation to a north-south spatial sequence moving from Halin at the northern extent of the Dry Zone downwards to Beikthano and further south to Sri Ksetra. This spatial sequence, as supported by the physical evidence from the three cities, accords with the traditional local belief that the Pyu peoples came from the north and moved southward down the floodplains of Upper Myanmar.

The Proposed Statement of Outstanding Universal Value in the Nomination Dossier (Volume I, page 5) states: "Together, the three cities provide material evidence of the early, mature and late stages of the Pyu civilization." Taken together, the three cities show the full extent of the evolution of Pyu culture -- in terms of the increasing area of the walled city and the extended urban format, the greater complexity of architectural design and construction, the increasing prowess in terms of water management which enabled more intensive agriculture, as well as the flowering of material culture linked to artistic works, industrial activity, literacy and Buddhist veneration. Within this developmental trajectory, Sri Ksetra can be understood to be the culmination of the expression of Pyu urbanism.

In relation to architecture, Early (*circa* 2-4 centuries CE), Middle (*circa* 4-6 centuries CE) and Late (*circa* 6-9 centuries CE) phases at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra are seen in the form of the stupa, changing from a cylindrical structure on a square platform found at all three cities to the massive cylindrical stupa seen only at Sri Ksetra. Sri Ksetra is also the only city with stone urns. Halin contains a rectangular structure surrounding a group of megaliths, a feature not seen at Beikthano or Sri Ksetra that corresponds to the pre-urban occupation of Halin. In relation to the grouping of structures, the early period clustering of stupa, monastery and ritual structure at Beikthano is not seen later at Sri Ksetra. Research on the architecture includes San Shwe's (2008) thesis identifying clusters at Beikthano and Stargardt's work on the extended urban format at Sri Ksetra (2014). (For

more information on recent research on Pyu culture and pits chronological development, please refer to Appendix 2a.)

In relation to epigraphy, an inscription on a stone slab dated to the 4th century CE is documented at Halin, with its script distinct from the writing on the Middle Period gold plates from Sri Ksetra Khin Ba Gon stupa. Other internal chronological sequences have been defined, for example of terracotta urns from excavations at Sri Ksetra. Current comparative research on features of water management and urban development continues to develop these sequences across all three sites showing much potential to expand and refine our understanding of the chronological succession of Pyu culture. Details of this research in progress are contained in Appendices 2a and 2b. Stargardt's 1995 publication on the inscribed gold plates details the palaeography, with the central argument of Moore's chapters on the Pyu culture in her 2007 monograph being the relationship of the cities to the water management and ecology. Both are listed in the Bibliography of the Nomination Dossier (Volume I, pages 407 and 403 respectively).

There is progressive expansion of the area of the walled city and extended urban format, the water management and rice cultivation from Halin to Beikthano to Sri Ksetra. Halin is the most northern and most arid site with 750 millimeters rainfall per annum. It has the smallest walled area (540 hectares) of the three nominated cities with a negligible area for rice cultivation and the simplest extant water management system of a single moat and adjacent seasonal lake (*in-gyi*) with virtually no inner canals. Additions and repairs in the Late Phase include water management features such as Nagayon tank. Beikthano, 300 kilometers further south has 870 millimeters rainfall per annum. It has a walled area of 900 hectares with rice cultivated almost exclusively in the extra-mural zone. Two large *in-gyi* are integrated with the walled area and its extended extra-mural area fills an alluvial watershed. Sri Ksetra, located 145 kilometers south of Beikthano, has 1250 millimeters of rainfall per annum. It has an area of 1840 hectares with one third to one fourth of the walled area devoted to rice cultivation. Located in the transition zone between Upper Myanmar and the southern delta, Sri Ksetra is flanked with a large *in-gyi* on the east fed by streams descending from the upland Myinbahu range providing the walled site a number of canals for water circulation.

The north-to-south progression in the size, rainfall and water management at Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra was accompanied by increasing scope of the extra-mural structures in the extended urban format. The growing population and social hierarchy demonstrated by the expanding urban forms are inseparable from the expansion of landscape management that enabled agricultural productively and food security. (For further discussion of this point, please refer to the Nomination Dossier 2.b *Description of the Property*, Volume I, page21).

The demographic transformations attendant upon the expanding urban forms facilitated the establishment of Buddhist monastic communities with their distinctive mortuary practices and the emergence of literacy using Indic Brahmi-based script to transcribe Buddhist texts into Pyu vernacular languages. Economic and social change was concomitant with diverse and sophisticated metal- and stone-working and long-distance trade in manufactured goods

The above focus on the ecological adaptation of the Pyu Ancient Cities has long been a topic in Myanmar and international research works. Aung Myint (1999) and Thin Kyi (1959) made extensive use of aerial photography to place the massive walled cities in a wider context. This approach has continued to the present as noted in the Bibliography of the Nomination Dossier (See also Appendix 2a). Examples of this research focus include articles by Donovan, Fukui and Itoh (1988) who analyse the ecology of the three nominated Pyu cities. This was also the focus of Moore's consideration of the Pyu landscape (2012). The hydrology of Sri Ksetra has been assessed by Hudson and Lustig (2008) and by Stargardt, Amable and Devereux (2012). Additional examples of research on the sequence of the cities include presentations at the 2014 Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association by Hudson, Moore,

Stargardt and Thein Lwin. Stargardt's presentation (Appendix 2c) postulates a chronological sequence for the walls and moats at Sri Ksetra, a theme taken up at Beikthano by San Shwe (2003) and Halin by Win Kyaing (2014) at Halin.

In summary, the nature of archaeological sites and indeed the discipline of archaeology itself are founded in a comparative approach using varied types of development sequences observed in the site form and its excavated materials. Some of these are temporal sequences of form, frequency and style while others are spatial. One understands the historical and cultural significance of three nominated Pyu Ancient Cities by studying the trajectories of these developmental sequences one with another, and in interaction with neighbouring cultures in both time and space.

Comparative research on changes in city plan and form

3 *There appears to have been considerable overlap between the three sites, and they continued to be occupied in the ensuing Bagan period. During the time there were flourishing it is to be expected that they developed and changed in plan and form. Please could further details be provided as to how these changes have been researched and explored and what conclusions have been reached?*

Complementarity with variations

The significance of the site form to an understanding of Pyu urban civilization has, from the beginning of systematic scholarly investigation, prompted research on the changing plan and form of the Pyu cities. Recent research on Pyu urban formation has benefited from and advanced through the use of remote sensing. (Please refer to Appendix 2a which details the most recent research undertaken on Pyu ancient cities.)

In terms of mapping the evolution of specific aspects of urban plan and form among the three Pyu Ancient Cities over time, a wide range of studies have been undertaken in the areas of architecture, art history, palaeography and intensification of water management. (Please refer to the Nomination Dossier 7e *Bibliography* Volume I, pages 399-409).

These various studies reinforce our understanding that, after the emergence of each respective city, the three Pyu cities continued to develop in tandem throughout the first millennium CE and therefore exhibit many commonalities. However, features were not simply replicated in an identical manner at each of the three Pyu cities, but were designed and customized in relation to local factors such as environmental determinants, the availability of resources and pre-existing socio-cultural conditions. Thus, the evidence allows us to conclude that the Pyu Ancient Cities' cultures flourished contemporaneously, showing a similarity in terms of major features which nevertheless contained variations -- together these variations upon a shared theme give a holistic picture of the scope of the development and achievement of Pyu culture.

Comparative studies have been undertaken on various traits typical of Pyu culture and these studies consistently demonstrate commonalities with variations. Examples of this complementarity can be seen in the architecture typologies especially of stupas, the style of burial urns, the corpus of inscribed objects, the expansion over time of the hydrological system composed of canals, dams and weirs, and development and elaboration of the forms of city walls and gates.

There have been a number of studies comparing the height and thickness of city walls and gates at various sites. Other comparative studies have focused on ceramic and iron industrial production facilities, as well as archaeological investigation of the goods storage facilities for agricultural and industrial products which were associated with the palace complex in each city. There have also

been studies of changes in agricultural practices and landscape, analysing agricultural field size and the extent of cultivated land associated with each city. Research on the bricks used extensively in Pyu buildings has shown that Pyu bricks were produced to various standard industrial sizes over time.

Together the study of these inter-related features of emerging urbanism confirm various significant transformations within the recognizably Pyu extended urban format that is the hallmark of the three cities. (This is in contrast to earlier village clusters which tended to have developed more isolated from one another and therefore show less commonality as evidenced by their artifacts assemblages.)

In order to obtain further detailed evidence of these transformational changes and their impacts, the Field School of Archaeology at Pyay and the Department of Archaeology, National Museums and Libraries (DANML) continue a systematic long-term programme of on-going research, in conjunction with researchers from Yangon University and other local and international scholars specialized in Pyu studies. (Again, please refer to Appendix 2a for further details of on-going research efforts.)

Dating of Halin

4 *The argument that Halin was already a Pyu city by 200 BCE appears to rest on slim evidence. Please could further justification be provided to confirm the claim that Halin is the earliest of the Pyu cities?*

In the Nomination Dossier it is not claimed that the earliest phase of development unearthed at Halin contains all the features of the mature form of a Pyu urban city. Rather, the Dossier states that the earliest dates have been found for pre-urban habitation at Halin, with dates of 2,890 to 2,470 BCE obtained from excavation of an earthenware firing site where finds included incised pottery typical of the Neolithic spread of settled agriculture throughout mainland Southeast Asia (page 41).

These and other dates show that there was habitation of the site of Halin prior to the full elaboration of the Pyu urban form which developed and elaborated gradually upon these earlier foundations. (Please refer to the Nomination Dossier, Volume 1, page 129 for a table of all radio-carbon dates from Halin.)

At Halin, construction of brick and timber structures that show the emergence of a Buddhist urban settlement, which are characteristic of the Pyu, are dated to the 2nd to 3rd century CE, supported by the outer range of the radiocarbon dates from timber used to build the gates at Halin (HL-31 and HL-32; OZ912, OZ914).

In comparison to the earliest dates obtained from other Pyu sites, at Beikthano there was construction on a rectangular brick and timber structure (KKG-9) dated perhaps as early as 190 BCE - 260 CE, and another structure outside Beikthano's ancient city walls (BTO-32) which has been dated to 60 CE - 220 CE (AMS date OZM355). At Sri Ksetra, the earliest radiocarbon date range is 50-200 CE (OZN909) coming from a large iron slag mound near the northwest corner of the palace site within the ancient city walls.

Thus the beginnings of the typically Pyu extended urban format characterized by an extensive walled area in association with brick and timber constructions are present by the turn of the millennium at all three ancient Pyu city sites: at Halin by the 2nd to 3rd century CE, at Beikthano by between the 2nd century BCE to the 4th century, and at Sri Ksetra by the 1st to 3rd century CE.

Please refer to the Nomination Dossier, Volume 1, page 39 and 40, for the table of radio-carbon dates obtained from all Pyu ancient city sites.

Resources

5 It appears that currently funds are limited to maintaining a DANML presence on site. There will be a need for extra funding to access international conservators to assist with training, and to prepare visitor management and risk preparedness plans and to implement any necessary actions that flow from these. Please could details be provided to how these resources might be put in place?

Sources and levels of finance

In the Nomination Dossier, sources and levels of finance available to support the safeguarding and management of the nominated property are set out in 5.f *and* 5.g (Volume I, pages 282-287). 5.f concerns the support from the *national budget*; while 5.g sets out the levels of *international assistance* and in-kind assistance (both financial and technical) available.

In the 12 months which have elapsed since the submission of the Nomination Dossier, the support available from the national budget has increased substantially, as has the amount of international assistance received (and pledged). In addition, supplementary sources of financing have become available, most notably through the establishment of an autonomous foundation, the Pyu Ancient Cities Heritage Trust.

There are now all together five funding sources for Pyu Ancient City management:

- Category 1: Government Budget
- Category 2: Autonomous Foundation and Private Funds
- Category 3: International Assistance
- Category 4: In-kind Public Donations

- Category 5: In-kind Contributions from National Universities, Government Departments and other Agencies and Institutions

Category 1: Government Budget

When the dossier was submitted in January 2013, only the government budget allocation for 2013-2014 was known and could be shown. Since that time, there has been a significant increase in the current year's budget from a Supplementary Grant allocated by the government specifically for the heritage management of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

The government is currently preparing the 2014-15 national fiscal budget and is committed to increased funding for the Pyu cities.

The following three tables lay out the government budget allocations for the fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Table 1 : Budget Allocation for Fiscal Year 2013-14 at the time of ND submission in January 2013

	2013-14 Capital(Recurrent) Budget	2013-14 Supplementary Grant (provisional)	Grand Total
Halin	50 Million Kyats	15 Million Kyats	65 Million Kyats
Beikthano	35 Million Kyats	30 Million Kyats	65 Million Kyats
Sri Ksetra	95 Million Kyats	45 Million Kyats	140 Million Kyats
Total	180 Million Kyats (211,764 USD)	100 Million Kyats (117,647 USD)	270 Million Kyats (329,411 USD)

Table 2 :Actual Budget Allotment for Fiscal Year 2013-14

	2013-14 Capital(Recurrent) Budget	2013-14 Supplementary Grant (confirmed)	Grand Total
Halin	50 Million Kyats	57 Million Kyats	107 Million Kyats
Beikthano	35 Million Kyats	36 Million Kyats	71 Million Kyats
Sri Ksetra	95 Million Kyats	33.3 Million Kyats	128.3 Million Kyats
Topographic Mapping	-	97.6 Million Kyats	97.6 Million Kyats
Total	180 Million Kyats (211,764 USD)	223.9 Million Kyats (2,634,11USD)	403.9 Million Kyats (475,175USD)

Table 3 : Requested Budget Allocation for Fiscal Year 2014-15

	2014-15 Capital(Recurrent) Budget	2014-15 Supplementary Grant	Grand Total
Halin	107 Million Kyats	(Tbc in September 2014)	
Beikthano	63 Million Kyats	(Tbc in September 2014)	
Sri Ksetra	90 Million Kyats	(Tbc in September 2014)	
Total	260 Million Kyats (305,882 USD)		

Please refer to Appendix 5a Letter of Minister of Culture dated 20 February 2014 concerning government commitment to sustained budget support for Pyu Ancient Cities.

Please refer to Appendix 5b Letter of UNESCO dated 10 February 2014 concerning international assistance for Pyu Ancient Cities available through funds-in-trust with UNESCO.

In addition, the government is considering strategies for augmenting the property management budget with direct on-site revenue capture through entrance and/or user fees collected by the Heritage Trusts at each site.

Category 2: Autonomous Foundation and Private Funds

For 2013-2014 fiscal year, a total of 12,000 USD was received from private contributions principally from the corporate sector. In order to regularize and further encourage corporate and other private contributions, an autonomous foundation named "Pyu Ancient Cities Heritage Trust" was established on 7 January 2014. (Please refer to Appendix 5c for the current list of corporate donors to the new foundation).

In addition, the local Heritage Trusts at each site organize fund-raising activities or operate small cultural businesses(e.g. bullock cart rental services) to raise money for their activities.

	2013-14	2014-15 (projected)
Donations to the Pyu Ancient Cities Trust Autonomous Foundation	10.2 Million Kyats (12,000 USD)	11 Million Kyats (13,000 USD)

Category 3: International Assistance

Substantial international assistance, totaling almost 1 million USD, has been made available, from Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO and from other international donors, specifically earmarked for research, training, conservation and the preparation of detailed management sub-plans with respect to the Pyu Ancient Cities. The following table sets out the sources, purposes and amounts of international assistance available in fiscal years 2012-2013, 2013-2014, and 2014-2015.

Year	Sources	Purpose	Amount (USD)	Year Total(USD)
2012-2013	Italian Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO (Phase I)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building • GIS training • Nomination Dossier preparation 	220,750 USD	280,000 USD
	Columbia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building for on-site cultural heritage management 	30,000 USD	
	Sydney University (Australia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archaeological research and map preparation • site museum documentation • carbon dating 	21,250 USD	
	SOAS (UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • remote sensing • palaeo-environmental studies 	4,000 USD	
	Cambridge University (UK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ancient hydrology mapping and related research 	4,000 USD	
2013-2014	Columbia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building for involving local communities in heritage management 	21,500 USD	111,500 USD
	NRICP, Nara (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • archaeological ceramic analysis 	19,000 USD	
	NRICP, Tokyo (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building in artifact management • conservation of archaeological finds • site museum exhibition 	30,000 USD	
	NRICH (RO Korea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conservation of stone artifacts 	8,000 USD	
	NUS (Singapore)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ceramic artifact studies • settlement pattern studies 	25,000 USD	
	Hyper University (Israel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and training on the conservation of archaeological ceramics and metal artifacts 	8,000 USD	
2014-2015	Italian Funds-in-Trust with UNESCO (Phase II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building • GIS training • drafting additional guidelines (risk management, visitor and use management) 	420,000 USD	877,000 USD

Year	Sources	Purpose	Amount (USD)	Year Total(USD)
	Norway Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building for inventorying intangible cultural heritage • research on intangible cultural heritage associated with Pyu Ancient Cities 	60,000 USD	
	NRICP, Nara (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in-situ conservation of excavated structures and terracotta ceramic wares 	45,000 USD	
	NRICP, Tokyo (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building for the conservation of excavated structures 	35,000 USD	
	JICA (Japan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building • GIS training 	50,000 USD	
	Turin University (Italy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing conservation laboratory • supporting thermo luminance dating materials • training 	200,000 USD	
	Hyper University (Israel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperation and assistance in archaeological research and conservation 	20,000 USD	
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs(Columbia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cultural inventory and museum planning 	25,000 USD	
	KOICA (RO Korea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joint archaeological research • documentation of museum objects 	22,000 USD	
Grand Total			1,268,500 USD	1,268,500 USD

As can be seen from the above table, a considerable portion of the international assistance is directed at providing high-level international expertise in upgrading the technical and institutional capacity to manage and protect cultural heritage at the Pyu Ancient Cities and that international assistance has also benefitted the site managers and site staffs. This includes intensive inputs and guidance by international experts in various aspects of cultural heritage conservation and management.

By way of example, the capacity building in the Italian-funded project implemented by UNESCO (Phase I) saw a team of international experts from Europe and Asia covering the following topics of immediate concern to the Pyu Ancient Cities (See appendix 5d for Executive Summary of Leric Foundation Report for training courses 2012-2013):

- Technique of archaeological excavation
- Principles of conservation
- Conservation of brick structures
- Geometrical survey and state of conservation assessment
- Principles of conservation and materials
- Stone restoration

- Stucco conservation
- Non-invasive investigation
- Archaeo-anthropology
- Archaeo-botany
- Landscape archaeology
- Public archaeology
- Geomorphology in archaeology

Input from World Heritage Advisory Bodies, in particular, ICCROM, in training activities related to World Heritage site management which were conducted in 2012 during the preparation stage for nomination, ensure that the management planning at the Pyu Ancient Cities has been aligned with international standards and expectations to the maximum extent possible, given the limitations and challenges which still face the sites.

Furthermore, by ensuring that such training activities are closely coordinated with the DANML's own plan of work in excavation, restoration and site management, this creates the highest level of impact in terms of real-world application of these international standards.

As the management of the Pyu Ancient Cities is an on-going long-term concern, future interventions from international experts in terms of supporting DANML's activities (as see in the chart under 2014-2015) are a positive sign that the foundations and nascent capacities which have been built so far will continue to be reinforced in the future.

This planned on-going cooperation will also provide a way to address specific concerns that have been directly identified by ICOMOS, including, for instance, disaster risk reduction as well as visitor management. Both of these issues have already been included in the updated work plan for the next phase of UNESCO collaboration (see appendix 5e). Experts, such as those from ICOMOS-ICORP, will be recruited to provide support for the DANML in preparing the specific guidelines for these respective issues.

Category 4: In-kind Public Donations

There are recurrent in-kind public donations from local community sources of materials, equipment and vehicles to be used for site management and educational programmes. For example, the Chairman of the Sri Ksetra Heritage Trust provides the use of his private vehicles for upgrading the paths inside the ancient city site. The Heritage Trusts, with their own resources, arrange educational programmes for students, and members of the local communities. The Heritage Trusts also mobilize volunteers for site cleaning and routine maintenance. Such donations are grounded in and reinforced by the Buddhist concept of 'merit making' which is a process encouraging voluntary donations of materials and services from the general public with a view to gain individual merit and enhancing social status.

	2013-14	2014-15 (projected)
In-kind Public Donations	<i>estimated equivalent to:</i> 15.9 Million Kyats (18,700 USD)	<i>estimated equivalent to:</i> 25.5 Million Kyats (30,000 USD)

Category 5: In-kind Contributions from National Universities, Government Departments and other Agencies and Institutions

Technical assistance for site conservation and management is provided without cost by national universities and institutes, most importantly from Yangon Technological University and Mandalay Technological University.

Human resource assistance is also provided by government departments of several ministries which second staff or otherwise provide technical assistance to better manage the Pyu Ancient Cities, including the Department of Irrigation, Department of Survey, Department of Social Affairs, Department of Forestry, and the Department of General Administration. Some documentation for the disaster risk reduction has already been prepared for three sites with in kind assistance of Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare Relief and Resettlement in collaboration with UN Habitat. The budgets of ministries other than the Ministry of Culture also contain line items intended directly or indirectly for the improvement of the Pyu Ancient Cities sites, including the Department of Irrigation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (flood control and water management), the Department of Transport of the Ministry of Roads and Transportation (road repair and maintenance), and the Sri Ksetra Development Committee (provision of on-site visitor and pilgrim facilities). The administrative budgets of the respective townships and districts where the Pyu Ancient Cities are located also include assistance to the management of the Pyu Ancient Cities through the provision of police, fire protection, and other types of administrative services.

	2013-14	2014-15 (projected)
In-kind contributions from National Universities and Government Departments / Agencies	<i>estimated equivalent to:</i> 24.8 Million Kyats (29,200 USD)	<i>estimated equivalent to:</i> 71.23 Million Kyats (83,800 USD)

Summary

Annual work plans are drawn up, in five-year cycles, to allocate available funds to priority actions in accordance with the Property Management Plan.

The total financial support from the government budget allotment, international assistance, and private and in-kind contributions **(646,588 USD for fiscal year 2013-2014)** is sufficient to implement all the actions foreseen in the approved work plan for the year (April 2013 - March 2014).

The total financial supports from the government budget allocation, international assistance, and private funds and in-kind contributions **(1,309,682USD for fiscal year 2014-2015)** will be sufficient to implement all the actions foreseen in the approved work plan for the year (April 2014 - March 2015).

	2013-14	2014-15 (projected)
Government Budget	403.9 Million Kyats (475,175 USD)	260 Million Kyats (305,882 USD)
Autonomous Foundation and Private Funds	10.2 Million Kyats (12,000 USD)	11 Million Kyats (13,000 USD)
International Assistance	94.8 Million Kyats (111,500 USD)	745.45 Million Kyats (877,000USD)
In-kind Public Donations	15.9 Million Kyats (18,700 USD)	25.5 Million Kyats (30,000 USD)
In-kind contributions from National Universities and Government Departments / Agencies	24.8 Million Kyats (29,200 USD)	71.23 Million Kyats (83,800 USD)
Total	549.6 Million Kyats (646,588 USD)	1113.22 Million Kyats (1,309,682 USD)

Looting

6 *We also understand that looting has been a problem at these sites. Could details please be provided as to how this issue will be dealt with for these three large sites, given that inscription would almost certainly increase the profile of the sites and greatly heighten their vulnerabilities?*

Looting and other site security issues

It is important to correct the apparent misunderstanding implied in the query above and to emphasize that there is no current issue of looting at any of the three sites included in the nomination. The past problems referred to in the section of the Nomination Dossier 4.b *Factors effecting the property*, and specifically 4.b (g) *Looting and Gold Sieving* (Volume I, page 240) refer to isolated and infrequent incidents that occurred in the early and middle decades of the last century. These problems have long since been resolved. Site security has been greatly improved by strictly-enforced legislation; site security fencing; and the permanent 24-hour-a-day 7-day-a-week security staff presence at all sites. The last incident of a clandestine attempt at gold sieving occurred in 1988. In the more than twenty five years since, there has been no reported or uncovered occurrence of looting of any type at any scale.

The sole purpose of including a brief 9-line mention of this issue in the Nomination Dossier 4.b (g) is to recognize the **potential** danger of such informal, illicit and illegal activities, and to indicate that site management authorities have taken cognizance of this potential danger and have instituted preventive measures, ahead of possible inscription on the World Heritage List and the increased public attention to the property's value attendant upon inscription.

Throughout the broad area of the middle reaches of Ayeyarwady River Basin where the ancient Pyu civilization flourished, incidental small fragments of Pyu-era artefacts occasionally are ploughed up by farmers in their fields, especially after the monsoon rainy season. To put this in context, within the nominated property boundaries and buffer zones, there has never been mechanical ploughing. Farmers used only traditional bullock-drawn ploughs the draught of which is only six inches (15 cm) deep. This means that the accidental finds occasionally recovered by farmers when ploughing their fields have been restricted to this long pre-disturbed surface stratum. As such, this is not considered "looting". DANML has a well-publicized and strictly-enforced programme encouraging farmers to report and turn over these accidental finds, including those unearthed on privately-owned land located outside the boundaries of the nominated property and buffer zones. Return of accidentally-unearthed objects of archaeological significance is publicized through newspaper and television coverage; with local people offered compensation and incentive rewards, as appropriate, in order to discourage the illegal sale of any such accidentally un-earthed object on the illicit antiquities market. Local goldsmith and jewellery shops near each of the Pyu Ancient Cities -- where in the past small fragmentary finds have known to have been occasionally sold -- are regularly visited by DANML staff who are in regular contact with the owners of such shops as a means of monitoring and controlling any possible infractions.

As explained in the Nomination Dossier 5.b *Protection Designation*, the Antiquities Act of 1957 and its revision of 1962 specify the range of archaeological objects and site elements, as well as the penalty and fine for illicit sale of such antiquities. These laws also spell out the regulations requiring object

finds to be reported to the local revenue officer. Since 1985, DANML has been mandated with the enforcement of the laws protecting cultural property, in consultation with other relevant national and local authorities. DANML has increased a permanent staff presence at all three nominated sites to improve site protection from looting and all other forms of inappropriate access or use. The Property Management Plan lays out the mechanisms for inter-agency and local consultation to ensure that no incident of looting or gold sieving within the property and buffer zones occurs. (Please refer to Property Management Plan 5.2.1 (2c), Volume 2, page 209)

Recent measures augmenting site security

On 1 December 2013, Myanmar ratified the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, signaling the resolve on the part of the government to close all possible loopholes to assure the complete protection of the Pyu Ancient Cities sites as well as other cultural heritage properties.

In recognition that there may be increased pressure on the property attendant upon the possible inscription of the Pyu Ancient Cities on the World Heritage List, supplementary and anticipatory measures have been taken to train on-site heritage guards in the effort to further heighten site security and the safeguarding of the physical/material cultural heritage on-site.

There are a total of 34 heritage security guards permanently posted at the 3 sites comprising the nominated property: 10 at Halin, 10 at Beikthano, and 14 at Sri Ksetra. In the budget for 2014-2015, there is provision for the hiring of additional security guards, if required.

The heritage security guards (please refer to Appendix 6a(i)(ii) and (iii)), easily identifiable by their blue uniforms, maintain a constant 24 hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week monitoring presence at all three sites comprising the nominated property. There is a plan to increase the number of on-site staffs (including security guards) in future as shown in Appendix 6b (i)(ii) and (iii).

Security guardhouses, located at key access points to the sites (please refer to Appendix 6c(i)(ii) and (iii)), have been constructed for the use of the on-site heritage security guards. There are 5 guardhouses at Halin, 5 at Beikthano and 6 at Sri Ksetra. Constructed in the traditional vernacular architectural vocabulary of the area using environmentally-appropriate wood and thatch, some of these guardhouses are equipped with solar batteries and other facilities so that the guards may sleep in the guardhouses overnight.

All on-site heritage security guards are recruited from among the local population, whose knowledge of local conditions enhances their effectiveness as security guards.

Between September-December 2013, all 34 on-site heritage security guards from the three Pyu Ancient City sites underwent a two-week training course conducted by ex- Army Captain Kyaw Myint Oo. Capt. Kyaw Myint Oo, who is a security specialist, is a faculty member of the National Field School of Archaeology at Pyay.

The heritage security guard teams at each site are equipped with walkie-talkies connected to each other and to the respective local police stations (Wetlet Police Station in the case of Halin; Kokkogwa Police Station near Beikthano; and Pyay No. 3 Police Station located immediately adjacent to the site

of Sri Ksetra). Heritage security guard teams are also provided with motorcycles and bicycles for the purpose of site monitoring patrol.

Each heritage security guard team maintains a log-book of visitors to their respective site and keep point-to-point contact with visitors from the point of entry to the site up until the time the visitor signs out and leaves the site.

Possible unauthorized site incursions for agricultural purposes by members of the nearby communities are also monitored by regular site circuit patrols by motorcycle and bicycle, as appropriate to the terrain.

Each heritage security guard team leader keeps a daily log of actions taken and this is reported on a daily basis to local municipal police authorities, through the agency of the respective Assistance Site Manager.

In the event of a serious incident which cannot be handled locally, the Assistant Site Manager of each site reports to the Site Manager, who brings the matter to the attention of and action by PYUCOM (the Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee.)

For further information on site security staffing, please refer to Nomination Dossier 5.j *Staffing level*, Volume I, pages 302-305.

Appendices contain the revised and augmented site security staffing table (Appendix 6a), future plan to increase on-site staffs (Appendix 6b), as well as diagrams of the three sites showing the location of heritage guard security posts (Appendix 6c(i)(ii)(iii)).

Coordinated Management

7 Paragraph 114 of the Operational Guidelines states that for all serial properties, 'a management system or mechanisms for ensuring the co-ordinated management of the separate components are essential and should be documented in the nomination.'

We understand that at the national level there is a Central Committee for Myanmar National Heritage and also a Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage. These are headed by the Union Minister for the Ministry of Culture and provide oversight across the individual site management.

The committees are however not specific for World Heritage property and cover other heritage properties and other potential World Heritage properties. What is needed is a coordination mechanism for the serial property. Please could you provide details of such a coordinated management system for the three cities and when this will become operational?

Roles of Myanmar Culture Central Committee(MNCCC) and Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage (MNCWH)

The Myanmar Culture Central Committee (MNCCC) has been constituted for the purpose of safeguarding all cultural heritage regions and the implementation of all related cultural policies. The Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage (MNCWH) was established for the purpose of the identification of properties to be nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List and associated processes attendant thereon. In the one year since the reconstitution of MNCCC on 9 January 2013 until the end of February 2014, MNCCC and MNCWH have met jointly three times: 7 May 2013, 5 July 2013, 17 February 2014. (See Appendix 7a(i-iii) for meeting minutes, photo records and news)

Although these two national-level committees were not established solely for the purpose of Pyu Ancient Cities operations and management, they do play a direct role at the policy level in the management of all potential World Heritage properties and therefore in that of the Pyu Ancient Cities. According to the officially promulgated National Cultural Agenda of MNCCC, Pyu Ancient Cities protection is one of MNCCC's twenty priorities.

DANML has also formed on 8 October 2013 as a "Preparation and Supervision Team for the Nomination of Pyu Ancient Cities" with the Deputy Minister for Culture as chair and includes as members the three Regional Ministers for Social Affairs who are responsible for Cultural Affairs in the respective regions where the three Pyu cities are located as members as well as the Director-General of DANML as secretary (see Appendix 7b). The Team operates in providing technical and administrative advices to the PYUCOM throughout management plan implementation and in responding to issues raised by ICOMOS. The principal mandate of this organ is to oversee and support the work of the Pyu Ancient cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM).

Mechanism for ensuring coordinated management

The **Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM)** is the dedicated mechanism specifically created for the coordinated management of the three separate site components as a single serial World Heritage property.

The organizational structure, terms of reference, and mandate of PYUCOM are summarized in the Nomination Dossier 3.1.e (Volume I, page 151) and further elaborated upon in 5(b) and 5(e) (Volume I, pages 270 and 280-202. Part V of the Property Management Plan (Volume II, pages 203-206) gives further details concerning the composition and operations of PYUCOM.

Please refer to the Property Management Plan, Volume II, Appendix A, for the official government Notification establishing PYUCOM.

For convenient reference, the relevant paragraphs from the Nomination Dossier and Property Management Plan are quoted below, with additional explanatory comment where relevant.

From Nomination Dossier Chapter 5:Protection and Management of the Property

“At the national level, to ensure coordinated implementation of the provisions of the applicable laws, there are a Myanmar National Culture Central Committee and a Myanmar National Committee for World heritage, both headed by the Minister of Ministry of Culture. To ensure the coordinated protection and management of the three ancient city sites comprising the nominated property, as well as to integrate the property’s management vision and objectives into local development planning, a Pyu Ancient Cities Coordinating Committee (PYUCOM) with three constituent site-specific sub-committees called “working groups” has been established under the authority of and reporting, through the Director-General of the DANML to these two national level committees of the Ministry of Culture.”(Nomination Dossier 5.b,Volume I, page 270, emphasis added)

"PYUCOM, established officially as of 18 January 2013 is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Culture.

It is the umbrella organization established for bringing together and representing the multiple stakeholders with an interest in the Pyu Ancient Cities. The principal responsibility of the PYUCOM and the three constituent site-specific working groups is to serve as the institutional mechanism to ensure inter-agency coordination with all government departments and other state agencies to approve, implement, monitor and to review the progress of the PMP [Property Management Plan]. The PYUCOM is also empowered to setup various committees and stakeholder groups including the *sangha* (monk body), Temple Trustees, and local community, etc to look into various aspects concerning the property to collectively take action to manage the sites through participatory approach.”(Nomination Dossier 5.e, Volume I, page 280, emphasis added)

The members of PYUCOM include:

- representatives of relevant national ministries
- local administrative offices and authorities
- overall site manager responsible for all three cities
- assistant site managers, each individually responsible for each of the three sites
- village representatives

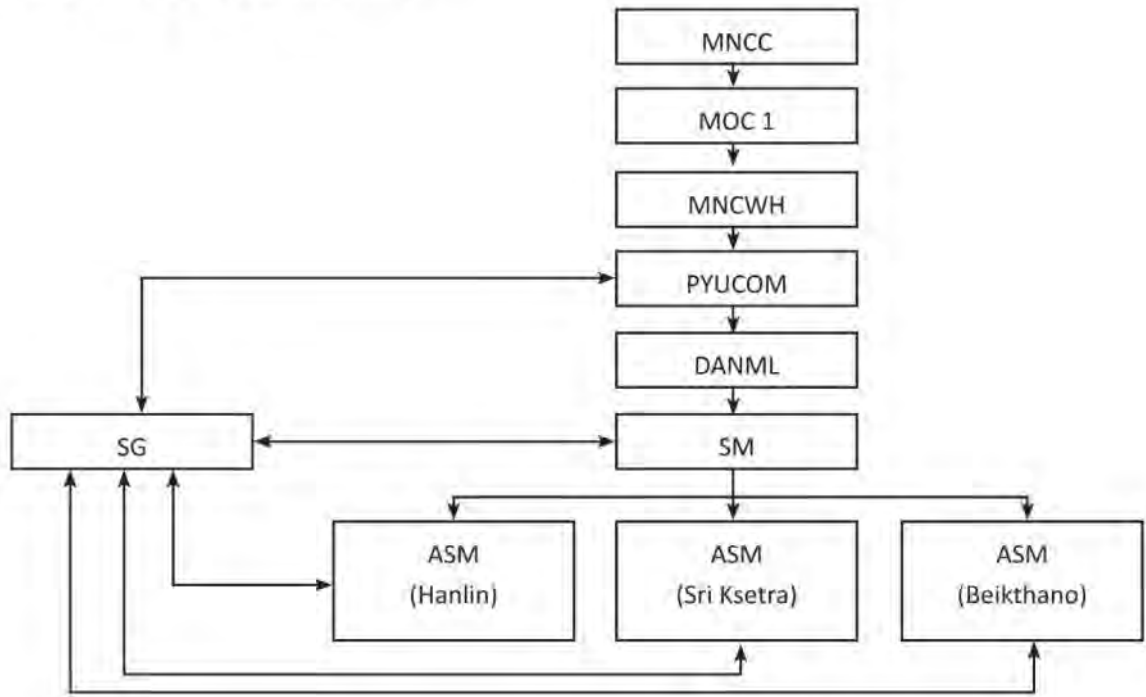
In the organizational structure of PYUCOM, the Deputy Minister of Ministry of Culture acts as the nominal chair of PYUCOM (and as such invests PYUCOM with the authority of the national government). It should be noted that its operational Executive Director is the Pyu Ancient Cities Site Manager, assisted by the three Assistant Site Managers of Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra, respectively. The assistant site managers are posted on-site and are therefore charged with carrying out the directives of the PYUCOM in an operational manner at each of the Pyu Ancient Cities.

“Since Pyu Ancient Cities are components of a single property despite their non-contiguous geographical location some kilometres apart, a single Site Manager has been appointed by the DANML [Ministry of Culture, Department of Archaeology, National Museums and Libraries] for the Pyu Ancient Cities who will also serves as the secretary of the PYUCOM to take up the overall responsibility for the coordinated management of all three sites of the nominated property and for interaction.

In addition to the property’s Site Manager, Deputy Director (Sri Ksetra) DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra with specific responsibility for the execution of management duties with respect to Sri Ksetra. The Assistant Site Manager for Sri Ksetra is stationed at DANML field office located on site at Sri Ksetra which functions under the authority of the Site Manager. The

Assistant Director (Halin) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Halin while the Assistant Director (Beikthano) of the DANML functions as the Assistant Site Manager for Beikthano. The four members of the Site Management Team function collectively to monitor, manage, and mitigate the negative factors affecting the property and to promote the realization of the management vision for the property.”(Nomination Dossier 5.e, Volume I, page 280, emphasis added)

Mechanism for Co-ordination



- MNCCC = Myanmar National Culture Central Committee
- MOC 1 = Ministry of Culture
- MNCWH = Myanmar National Committee for World Heritage
- PYUCOM = Pyu Ancient Cities co-ordinating Committee
- DANML = Department of Archaeology, National Museum and Library
- SG = Stakeholder Groups including Sangha and local communities
- SM = Site Manager
- ASM = Assistant Site Manager

Source :Nomination Dossier, Volume I, page 281

How PYUCOM has functions as the "mechanism for ensuring coordinated management"

As a mechanism for the implementation of coordinated management of the three Pyu Ancient Cities sites, the specific functions of PYUCOM comprise:

- (a) Umbrella organization
- (b) Lead organization
- (c) Establishing and working together with stake holder groups
- (d) PYUCOM's mandate for implementation, monitoring and reviewing the Property Management Plan (PMP)

(a) Umbrella organization

PYUCOM is the umbrella organization for Pyu Ancient Cities' heritage management. This means that PYUCOM provides a mechanism for coordinating among national and local-level authorities for all three Pyu Ancient Cities. PYUCOM establishes consistent policies for the overall management of the serial property, while also ensuring that specific issues arising at each site are also addressed with the highest level of attention and resources.

Its mandate and role in this respect is explained in detail in the Property Management Plan Part V: Managing the Property, 5.1.1 Umbrella organization, page 203.

(b) Lead organization

The Department of Archaeology National Museum and Library (DANML), Ministry of Culture, is the lead organization of PYUCOM and responsible for the implementation of the PMP in cooperation with other stakeholders and its on-site and off-site partners while many other government departments' representatives are also members of the PYUCOM. In carrying out this function, DANML seeks the advice of local and international experts, obtains the consent and commitment of the other stakeholders by organizing meetings of the PYUCOM quarterly or when necessary, orders site manager to report to the PYUCOM.

In the Property Management Plan, the organizational structure of the PYUCOM coordinating mechanism set forth in the Nomination Dossier is re-iterated and the functional responsibilities of PYUCOM membership are defined. Please refer to the Property Management Plan Part V: Managing the Property, 5.1.2 Lead organization, page 204.

(c) Establishing and working together with stakeholder groups

PYUCOM has the authority to establish stakeholder groups at each ancient city which comprises concerned stakeholders.

"In order to create a forum for discussion and to sort-out issues concerning the on-site implementation of the actions of the [Property] Management Plan, a Stakeholder Group each for Halin, Beikthano and Sri Ksetra [has been] established by the PYUCOM. Representatives of on-site stakeholders including the *sangha* and local communities will form this group and participate in the meetings of PYUCOM held quarterly or [more frequently] when necessary." (Property Management Plan 5.1.3, Volume II, page 205)

A stakeholder group called a "Heritage Trust" has been established at each of the three sites composed of representatives from local communities. These Heritage Trusts work closely with local temple trustees and *sangha* bodies (Please refer to Appendix 7c(i)(ii)(iii)).

The Heritage Trusts, under close supervision of PYUCOM, actively take part in contributing to the planned actions for safeguarding, interpretation and awareness raising activities at each site and also coordinate the collection and use of in-kind public donations.

(d) PYUCOM's mandate for implementation, monitoring and reviewing the PMP

PYUCOM monitors the implementation of the Property Management Plan through a system of time-bound annual work plans, drawn up in planning cycles of 5 years. This planning cycle coincides with the Myanmar national practice of fiscal planning and budget allocation.

“Monitoring and reviewing of the implementation of the PMP [Property Management Plan] will be carried out at the following levels:

- The Stakeholder Group[s] will monitor and review its programs in relation to the PMP at monthly meetings. The Assistant Site Manager of the respective site is to report on the progress of the action programs [time-bound work plans] at the meetings.
- The PYUCOM will review the progress submitted by the Site Manger ... in achieving the objectives of the PMP. It will also review the overall direction of the PMP in response to the changing needs and priorities during its meetings. The PMP will be revisited every five years.”
(Property Management Plan 5.1.4, Volume II, page 206)

Please refer to the Property Management Plan 5.2.1, Volume II, pages 207-233 for the structure and content of the time-bound action plans 2013-2018.

In summary

PYUCOM is the management mechanism purposely established to be responsible for ensuring the coordinated management of the three separate components of the Pyu Ancient Cities as a single heritage property. It is composed of national government officers from DANML and other agencies who have the required technical expertise, local government representatives, local stakeholders, a senior supervising Site Manager and three Assistant Site Managers.

Because PYUCOM has been constituted with authority emanating from the national level, the authority of PYUCOM supersedes any single local authority and can exercise a coordinating function between local authorities. This is an important in consideration of the fact that the three sites comprising the nominated property are located in three different local administrative jurisdictions.

Decisions made at PYUCOM meeting are compiled in meeting minutes and operationalized through annual time-bound work plans executed by permanently constituted and staffed site-specific working groups led by the Assistant Site Managers, each with site-specific responsibilities, under the overall co-ordination of the senior supervising Site Manager.

PYUCOM coordination meetings are held at least quarterly (or more often as necessary), while local Stakeholder Groups meet monthly to monitor progress in the implementation of the approved work plans.

In the one year since its establishment on 17 January 2013 until the end of February 2014, PYUCOM has met six times: 30 April 2013, 5-6 July 2013, 21 July 2013, 30 October 2013, 7 January 2014, and 17 February 2014. (Please refer to Appendix 7d(i-vi) for copies of English-language summaries of PYUCOM meeting minutes.)

At PYUCOM meetings held to date, a number of practical as well as planning issues have arisen:

- Moving zone demarcation posts in conformity with the property and buffer zones boundaries as nominated
- Producing higher resolution maps together with the Survey Department, Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forest
- Site specific actions, such as: removing past garbage and cleaning the garbage dumping ground at Sri Ksetra

The most recent PYUCOM meeting was convened on February 18-19, 2014 along with invited international experts, in order to identify key management actions for urgent implementation. Key actions will be supported with Italian Phase II UNESCO project which will be implemented in 2014, allowing for adequate resourcing to support ramping up the level of management operations at the site.

Although only recently established, PYUCOM has already proven effective as the mechanism for ensuring the coordinated local management of the separate components of the nominated property, as envisioned by the Operational Guidelines. PYUCOM is a special integrated management structure, which is new and innovative in the context of Myanmar, and specifically designed to meet the coordinated on-site management needs of this serial property as World Heritage. It is anticipated that PYUCOM will provide an effective management model for other potential World Heritage Sites in Myanmar, as the current Tentative List includes a number of serial sites.