INTRODUCTION

- India is known for its rich, diversified, cultural properties
- Monuments – World heritage sites, National monuments, State monuments
- UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, ICOM etc.
- Tamil Nadu is famous for temples, historical monuments, artistic sculptures, antique properties
- Increased Vandalism and destruction of monuments due to urbanization, implementation of development projects
- Need for conservation for benefit of posterity

Central Act

- Central Government enacted the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 (24/1958)
- Manual of the Archaeological Survey of India, Volume I & II

Tamilnadu State Act

- Tamilnadu State Enacted the Tamilnadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1966 (25/1966)
- Tamilnadu State Enacted the Tamilnadu Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1971

MONUMENTS

- Any Structure, Erection or any Tumulus or Place of Interment, or any Cave, Rock Sculptures, Inscriptions or Monolith, which is of Historical, Archaeological or Artistic Interest or any Remains there of Includes
- The Site of an Ancient Monument
- Such Portion of Land Adjoining the Site of an Ancient Monument as may be Required for Fencing
- Means of Access to and Convenient Inspection of an Ancient Monument
MONUMENTS OF STATE ARCHAEOLOGY DEPT.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MONUMENTS – 85

CATEGORIZED AS FOLLOWS

► Pre historic – Paintings and Caves
► Religious – Temples/ Mosques / Churches / Tanks / Wells
► Secular - Palaces/ Forts / Buildings/ Rock cut Caves etc

PROTECTED MONUMENTS – 85

► TEMPLES – 35
► FORT – 10
► PALACE – 3
► PILLARS – 3
► ROCK ART – 4
► TOMBS – 5
► MANDAPAM – 3
► CAVE – 1
► TANK/WELL – 2
► BRAMHI INSCRIPTION – 10
► SCULPTURES – 4
► GENERAL – 5
► TOTAL 85

Heritage Components

❖ XI, XII Finance Commission Grants

❖ Amount Sanctioned – Rs 428.31 lakhs
❖ Works taken up 34 Works in 25 Monuments

❖ Amount Sanctioned – Rs 780.00 Lakhs
❖ Works taken up 38 Monuments

❖ All Works Completed

❖ State Government Budgetary support for maintenance
Activities of the Conservation Section

► Identify and Declare the Monument / Site
► Protection / Conservation Measures
► Education, Publicity, Propaganda
► Public Private Participation eg. Vittala Temple
► Co-Ordination – Government of India, other State Department District Administration, Local Bodies. Execution thro PWD
► Secure Adequate Funds Flow thro Finance Commission
► Provide technical consultancy advice in Committees eg. Heritage Conservation Committee, Tender Evaluation Committee, Structural Stability Committee etc.

Deterioration

Monuments undergo Different Types of Deterioration, which can be Broadly Classified into three groups i.e. Physical Chemical / Biological and Man-Made Factors.

[ Eg. 1.Tirumalai Nayak Mahal, Madurai
2. Thadagapuriswarar Temple, Madam, TV Malai Dist.]

CONSERVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIRUMALAI NAYAK PALACE</th>
<th>THADAGAPURISWARAR TEMPLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>► Minister's Dome</td>
<td>► Main Gopuram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Minor Domes</td>
<td>► Pillared Vasantha Mandapam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Swargavilasam</td>
<td>► Palliyarai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Kalyana Mahal</td>
<td>► Yagasalai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Corridor Vault Roof</td>
<td>► Restoration Of Compound Wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Pooja Room</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Palliyarai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Harem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Natakasalai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Granite Flooring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Sculpture Yard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AIM OF CONSERVATION

- To Preserve and Reveal the Aesthetic and Historic value of the Monument.
- Create Awareness to Safeguard the Monuments which are the Historical / Cultural Properties of India.
- Protect for the Lasting Benefit of Posterity.

ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL VALUE

- The Age to Which they Belong
- The Materials used in their Construction
- Sound or Unsound Condition of Structure
- The Historical Event or Events Connected with Each One of them and their Exact Location.

RESTORATION & PRESERVATION

1. Identify the Failures
2. Improve the Stability.
3. Improve cohesion of the Materials.
4. Give consideration to the Aesthetic Effect.

FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUSING DAMAGES</th>
<th>REMEDIAL MEASURES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Roots and Vegetation</td>
<td>2. Eradication by Regular Cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Trouble caused by Animals and Bats</td>
<td>3. Closure of Openings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Negligence</td>
<td>4. Regular Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Humidity</td>
<td>5. Monitoring Preventive Measures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO'S</th>
<th>DON’TS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Documentation by Still Photos &amp; Videos</td>
<td>Change Original Place and Colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Inner Structures by Centering</td>
<td>Blind Replication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbering in order before Dismantling</td>
<td>Restore the Decayed Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversibility of Process</td>
<td>Demolish the Religious Edifies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restored in Pre - Treatment Order</td>
<td>Using of Heavy Machineries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recessed Pointing</td>
<td>Panchavarna / Multi colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Chemicals for Leaky Roof</td>
<td>Sand Blasting and Heavy Force of Water Blasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uproot / Eradicate the Vegetation Plants using Blow Lamp</td>
<td>Varnishing the Inscriptions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Scaffolding Properly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29
POINTS TO BE FOLLOWED

- Blind Replication is to be avoided.
- Religious Edifice should not be dismantled.
- Using Pure Cement Mortar is to be avoided.
- No Modern Materials to be Substituted under any circumstances.
- Experienced Contractor should be engaged
- Conservation work to be undertaken as per archaeological principles.
  i.e. Conserve, do not renovate
- Any New Findings Noticed During The Work Should Be Reported To The TNSDA
- Chemical Treatment may be Introduced Against Removal and re Providing of Weathering Course for the Leaky Roof.
- Proper Documentation to be made at all stages including photos and reports

SUGGESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DO’S</th>
<th>DON'TS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>❖ Providing Rain Water Harvest</td>
<td>❖ Avoid Painting and Cement Particles Over the Valuable ins. Paintings, etc.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Information Board about the Temple their Historical Values</td>
<td>❖ Avoid Huge Construction Activities near the Temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Up Rooted the Vegetation Plants</td>
<td>❖ Introducing New Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Using the Same Construction Materials During Work</td>
<td>❖ Stacking Debris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Day to Day Cleaning</td>
<td>❖ Permit Bore well Adjacent to the Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Retaining Water Table</td>
<td>❖ Sand Blasting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>❖ Chemical Cleaning Process</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHEMICAL CLEANING OIL ACCRECTIONS

Before

After
Before After
KEELAKADAMBUR

CHINNAYAN KULAM– CHINNAYAN PETTAI

BEFORE

AFTER

Before After
KATTABOMMAN FORT - PANJALAMKURICHI
Before During

44 BRITISH SOLDIER’S TOMBS - OTTAPIDARAM

BEFORE

AFTER

Before

During

T.N.MANDAPAM – AZHAGAR KOIL
NAYAKKAR MANDAPAM – THANJAVUR PALACE
Structural Conservation.

MURAL PAINTING CONSERVATION
STRUCTURAL CONSERVATION

CONCLUSION

- Need for sustained campaign thro’ media publicity, exhibition, seminars, and education down to village level
- Provision of adequate funds
- Training of personnel
- New Technology to be adopted
- Exchange of best practices
- Strict enforcement of heritage Act/Rules
- Effective co-ordination among the agencies

*****