

CONSERVATION STRATEGY OF MOAT AND CITY WALL'S CULTURAL LANDSCAPE FOR NAKHON RATCHASIMA TOURISM

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ABSTRACT

NakhonRatchasima is a big city on highland which is plentiful of resources and travel facilities. The tourists will be pleased with many natural and culture activities. After analysis about the importance of moat and city wall's cultural landscape of NakhonRatchasima, there are 5 values; historic value, social value, aesthetic value, archaeological value, and interpretive value. All of them lead to conservation strategies of moat and city wall's cultural landscape of NakhonRatchasima. The strategies included 1) Supporting strategy to conserve the ancient city's wall by reconstruction. 2) Conservative strategy by manage the park inside the city's wall. 3) Supporting strategy by training tourism staffs to be versatile professionals e.g. guide. 4) Supporting strategy to conserve and promote modern tourism in NakhonRatchasima at the same time; as same as SOLOMO.

Keywords: Cultural landscape, Cultural heritage, Conservation tourism

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

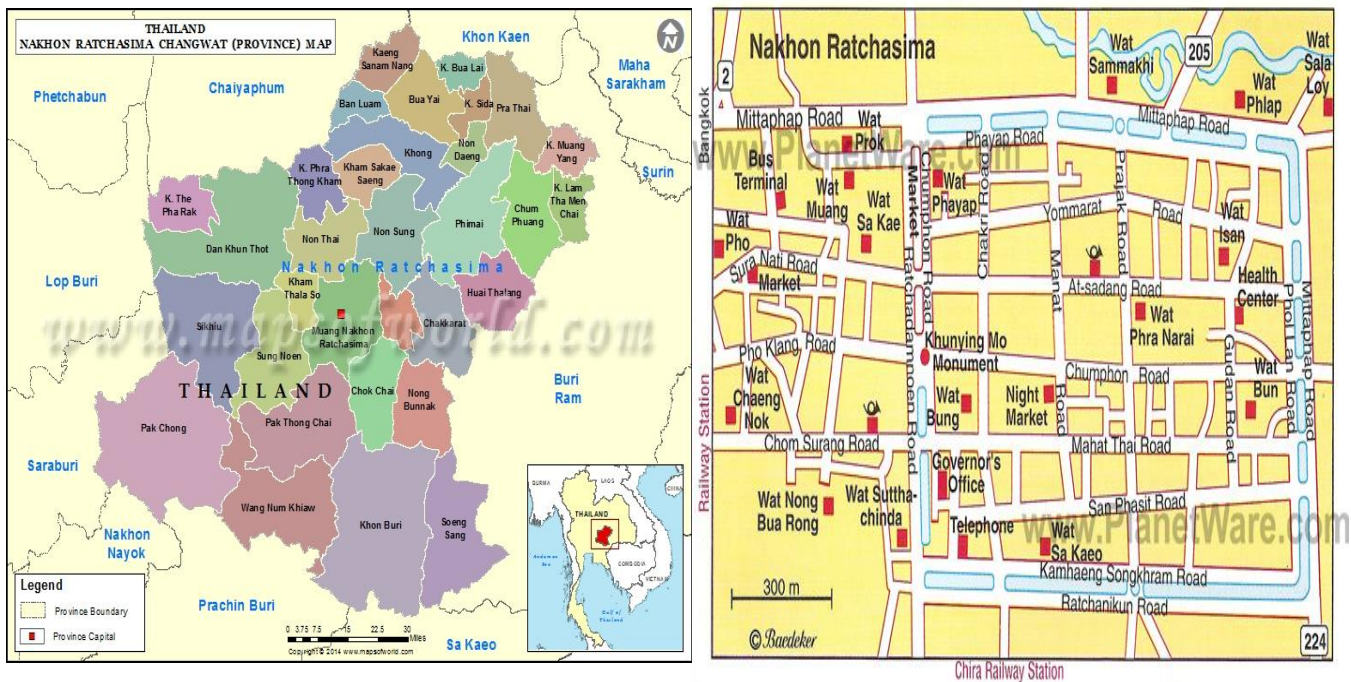
'Culture' is the result of long-lasting exuberance which is accumulated and continued to be 'cultural heritage'. Cultural heritage is valuable to preserve, learn, and conserve in every value and importance to avoid the gradual disappearance of natural resources and also the best culture. Thailand is one of many countries where has various and beautiful travel resources in natural travel, and historical resources, including famous culture which is well-known in Asia and tourists. Nowadays, the tourism way in Thailand is changed from mass tourism to be educated and appreciated in custom, culture and community way of life tourism,

which is caused cultural changing mutually and natural tourism. (ChanaddaPethprayoon, 2009). The advantages of tourism cause many areas have to create local and unique point to be good; natural cost, culture, and tradition to be selling point to tourists. All makes environmental changing to be respond for tourist's needs without realize how to make a good plan for tourism.

Objectives

1. To learn the history and culture of NakhonRatchasima.
2. To learn the importance of cultural landscapes affecting NakhonRatchasima tourism.
3. To present the strategies to conserve the moat and city wall's cultural landscape of NakhonRatchasima.

Scope of study



Source: <http://www.mapsofworld.com/thailand/provinces/nakhon-ratchasima-map.ntmi,2012>.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cultural landscapes are cultural heritages which are shown mixed and related between human and nature. They are human social development and the settle through time under the physical limited influences, and / or what natural environment we can see and culture, economy, and social propulsion which are proceeded. In 'World Heritage Convention', there are 3 types of landscapes which are world heritages (<http://sucheepost.blogspot.com>, B.E. 2553).

1. Landscape designed and created intentionally by man.

2. Landscape organically evolved from changing of society, economy, administration, region, and belief. For example, a relic or fossil landscape, and a continuing landscape.

3. Associative cultural which is related with local culture such as creed.

Cultural landscape - each unique local is mixing between cultural composition and natural composition to be cultural landscape. Besides the geographical surrounding, human activities in the area are an important element. Human uses local wisdom to change cultural landscape, and then reflex as the built environment, for example the surrounding habitation. Moreover, it relates to the cultivated area, for example plantation and fields. All causes the agricultural landscape. Mostly using local wisdom for adapt the environment to response local human's living comes from human's understanding; holistic opportunity and apparatus of nature. Human realize that a man is a part of the ecology, not over than it, which causes the harmony between soul and nature in each area relate to human's living activities. (Limthongsakul, 2006).

In the past, conservation was focus on arts or important historical sites which is only buildings or objects. Since 1950, people realized that living was associated with surrounding environment, including cultural trait and mind relation. To improve living, cultural heritage was created. Likewise the community study of the old city Pumriang, many institutes appreciated the importance of cultural landscape from traits and area; historical site, antiques, local architecture, and historical areas. Those are identities which are enlightened through social and economic existence, and more factors; culture, tradition, and arts. All leads to a local unique cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage

WiwornSrihanat (2002: 11, cited from Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998) gave the meaning of cultural heritage as; there are many types of cultural heritage, not only historical sites, buildings, historical areas and field. It also included created environment and ecology. It was the symbol ancient human's activities and successes. It also was one of the important un-created resources.

The UNESCO's regulation statedthat cultural heritage had to consist of touchable ancient people's creations. For example, arts, architecture, and buildings, and also include intangible such as languages, morals, morality, aesthetics, foods, dressing, religion, and belief.

In the General Conference of UNESCO 17th which was hold on November, 16th 1972 at Paris, the conference approved about the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. This conference was defined the cultural heritage and natural heritage as;

1. Cultural Heritage means,

- Monuments – architectural words, sculptural words, mural words, and archaeological compositions or structures which are valuable in history, arts, or science.

- Groups of building – separated or continue buildings in category of architecture, blending or appropriated location of landscapes.

- Sites – human’s or mixed of nature and human’s works which have no buildings, but they are historical, aesthetic, ethnological, or anthropological importance.

2. Natural Heritage means natural quality which consists of physical-biological morphology; they are valuable in aesthetics and sciences, include natural places or curtailed-boundary natural areas. They are valuable in science, conversation, or natural beauty.

Cultural heritage management divides monuments as 2 groups,

- Dead Monuments – archaeological sites is dead from the past, less useful in the present.

- Living Monuments – archaeological sites where can be used to inherit the arts, tradition, and maintainable from its traditional structure.

Cultural landscape

WiwornSrihanat (2002: 11, cited from Feilden and Jokilehto, 1998) stated that, the cultural heritage was human’s or mixed of nature and human’s works or archaeological areas which were valuable in history, aesthetics, ethology, or anthropology. Moreover, Feilden also stated about cultural landscape as; *“Historical area and environment came from many compositions which included human activities; as important as building, also distance composition and surrounding environment. These were important in all component relations which could not be ignored. All historical area could not be considered only the architectural relations, but social and economic contexts which related to human’s values.”*

From the conference of ICCROM (International Center for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property) and ICOMOS (International Council of Monuments and Sites) in Rome, which were supported by Cultural Heritage Division of UNESCO, was hold in April, 1983. This conference was defined the qualities of cultural landscape which were nominated to be world heritage as;

1. It has to be human’s intention for landscape design e.g. Park land.
2. It has to come from society, economy, and religion faith including fossil landscape.
3. It has to be cultural landscape which created from religion faith, arts, group of culture, or natural compositions which is a result of progress. It has to be historical integrity which is richness in materials and perfect condition or location which is a result of growth and changing all the time.

Moths and city wall’s cultural landscape of NakhonRatchasima

NakhonRatchasima province has an area about 20,494 square kilometers. The population on June, 30th 2012 was 2,591,421 people; 1,280,982 male and 1,310,439 female. (Department of Provincial Administration, General Register Division, 2012). There are 32 districts. **NakhonRatchasima** or ‘Korat’ is as the gateway to Northeast. It was an ancient city in Thailand territory. Formerly it was located in south west; Sung Noen district, 31 kilometers from the present city. The name of the ancient city was ‘Korat’ or ‘Korakha’ and ‘Sema’. Both cities were very progress in Khmer era, but nowadays they are deserted towns. They were on

the banks of Lam Takong canal in Ayutthaya era. King Narai the Great (1656-1688) wanted to build the cities at the border with fortresses. The cities in Korat sub district; Sung Noen district, was moved to the present area with fortresses and moats around the city. Then mix the city names; Sema and Koraka, to be NakhonRatchasima, but many people called Korat. The Korat had brick walls and battlements, 15 fortresses, 4 laterite gates which were called as follows:

1. North side– **the Phonsan gate** or ‘water gate’:
2. South side – **the Chai-narong gate** or ‘ghost gate’
3. East – **the “Phonlan gate:**
4. West - **the“Chumpol gate”**



Figure 1: The city walls boundary of NakhonRatchasima

Source: http://www.khaoyaizone.com/images/upload_images/0052940001341099151.jpg,2555.

Values and significance of the old city⁷

⁷Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, **Knowledge for environmental conservation and improvement on the old city Volume 1, Knowledge and understanding of the old city in Thailand**, 2011, 31-35.

In the ancient time, the ancient city conservation and development was under the Fine Art Department as historical sites ancient sites, antiques, art objects, and national museums act, 2504 B.E (adjusted 2535 B.E.). The ancient sites were divided as 6 groups by using physical quality according to the arrangement report. One of the groups was similar to the old cities; communities and historical cities. That meant ‘Areas or cities consisted of ancient sites, strained city’s evidences; moat area or city wall, or the harmony of architectural locations. They had to continually ancient since past to a period of time. They had to have stories inherited as any forms which were related to living and local community development. They covered more areas and boundaries than group of buildings’. In the present, the conservative trends are spread widely. The old cities conservative processing; besides the previous act, there are Regulation of the Office of the Prime Minister; Conservation and Development Rattanakosin and the Old Cities, 2546 B.E, and many laws.

Moreover, they spread to groups of people and communities. That made the idea as; areas or ancient cities were not only mean the collection of many old houses, but they were the beginning of the present society. If we want to find out the souls of society or community, we have to consider the ancient areas and cities. As Lieutenant Associate Professor SuvitSutjachayaron (1979) stated about the old cities that; ‘The old cities are not only boxes of bricks or wood, but they are the collection of humankind civilizations which are unique creation while the cities were habitation. The cities rehabilitation is also conservation for sustainable useable’. In Japan; developed country and more than 80 ancient cities are conserved, there are concepts about conservation which is transferred from generation to another generation. The ideas are ‘If we cannot save the houses, we will not save the cities. If we cannot save the cities, we will not save the country’. Japanese people hold these concepts as mission to save the old cities and any artistic works for soul transferring from generation to generation. Therefore, the ancient areas or cities have to different from other areas by maintenance identity and character, integrity and authenticity. They will be the national important cultural heritage in tangible heritage and intangible heritage. All shows that the ancient areas are special and rare, they should be conserved and developed appropriately to maintain their valuables as national cultural heritages. Moreover, they can be applied to sustainable for city’s ecological balancing and people’s usefulness. Thence, the values and importance of ancient cities can be summarized as;

1. Aesthetic – the successes of design and construction in a period of time could be special and valuable in arts, architecture, and engineering.
 2. Building representative – represent architectural arts and engineering which are famous e.g. Thai house.
 3. Rareness – the unique or special buildings cannot be found in any areas of the world. They are the era identities.
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4. Historical importance – buildings or constructions are related and important in any era or historical events.

5. Cultural importance – buildings, places, traditions, customs, rules, living styles of people, ethnicity, worshipfulness, and religion rites which are important in culture.

The analysis of cultural significance of moat and city wall's of NakhonRatchasima

1. Historic value



Figure2: NakhonRatchasimain the past

Source:<http://www.khaoyaizone.com>, 2010

NakhonRatchasima was a progress ancient city since Khmer was progress in the northeast highland. Formerly it was located in south west; Sung Noen district, 31 kilometers from the present city. It was called ‘Korakapura’ or Korat and Sema, but nowadays they are deserted towns. The new Korat is presumed that was built in Khmer era. About the name, Brahman might choose ‘**Korakapura**’ from central Indian and used that name for many cities in Thailand. Time passed then the name was shortening as ‘**Korat**’. King Narai the Great moved ‘**Korat**’ and Sema to the present location, he gave the new name ‘**NakhonRatchasima**’. It settled in stronghold to protect Ayutthaya. King Narai the Great (1656-1688) wanted to build the the new city by moving from the old one to the new one. Then mix the city names; Sema and Koraka, to be NakhonRatchasima, but many people have been called Korat. (PanasSakultanak, 1983)

‘**NakhonRatchsima**’ is 255 kilometers from Bangkok. It is a big city on highland where is plentiful resources and travel facilities. The visitor will be pleased with various tourism activities; trekking, nature, relax beside the reservoir, ancient Khmer civilization, and local cultures. Nowadays NakhonRatchasima is still important as the center of communication, the northeast economy, and business junction between northeast and central.

- **In Ayutthaya era**, King Narai the Great (1656-1688) was kind enough to build the city by mixing the names of Sema and Korakapura as ‘NakhonRatchasima’, but many people called ‘Korat’

- **In Rattanakosin era**, the King Rama I was kind enough to set NakhonRatchasima as the highest city. The city regent was Chao Phraya; The high rank of a king subject in former time. The first NakhonRatchasima's Chao Phraya was Pin Na Ratchasima. In that reign, NakhonRatchasima gave 2 white elephants to the King Rama I. In 1862; the King Rama III era, Prince Anuwong who ruled Vientiane was a rebellious. He moved the troops to NakhonRatchasima and herded people to be captives. **Lady Mo** (a wife of Deputy of NakhonRatchasima City; PhraSuriyadethVisetritTodsatidvichi) who watched over the city pretended to afraid the Prince and flattered Laotian armies. When the captives moved to Sumrit Field in Phimai district, they took a rest. Then Lady Mo made the troop to attack Vientiane troop, the Vientiane troop lost. The King Rama III heard her bravery, he appointed her as "**Dame Suranari**".

In the age of King Rama V, he preserved NakhonRatchasima to be more progress than ever in every way for national stability and resistance to Frenchinfluence. The outstanding point was, he was kind enough to set KromMuenSappasit-Prasong prepared NakhonRatchasima as precinct intendance. Moreover, he was kind enough to build the first railway from Bangkok to NakhonRatchasima in 1890. That made other cities in northeast and NakhonRatchasima could connect to the central and other parts of Thailand. It made NakhonRatchasima felt like they were part of Thailand. The King Rama VI was kind enough to manage precinct intendance as region and there was the viceroy who ruled the city, but the new manage was not include NakhonRatchasima. There still ruled by precinct intendance. Until the King Rama VII in 1933 after changing of country government and Voradech rebel, the new government enacted the Regulation Administration of Siam Kingdom Act, 2476 B.E. The precinct intendance was abolished and arranged the provincial part as province and district.

2. Social Value

'**NakhonRatchsima**' is 255 kilometers from Bangkok. It is a big city on highland where is plentiful resources and travel facilities. The visitor will be pleased with various tourism activities; trekking, nature, relax beside the reservoir, ancient Khmer civilization, and local cultures. Nowadays NakhonRatchasima is still important as the center of communication, the northeast economy, and business junction between northeast and central.

Nowadays NakhonRatchasima is developed and emphasized on economic globalization or capitalism. That makes infrastructural investment, consider about the social development and importance of people. Especially develop on people's quality in urban area to be strength in physic and mind.

The public areas around moat and city wall of NakhonRatchasima are one of the factors which is relate to the quality of life. It makes the city more beautiful and supports many social and cultural activities; for example, people meeting, recreation, and playing.

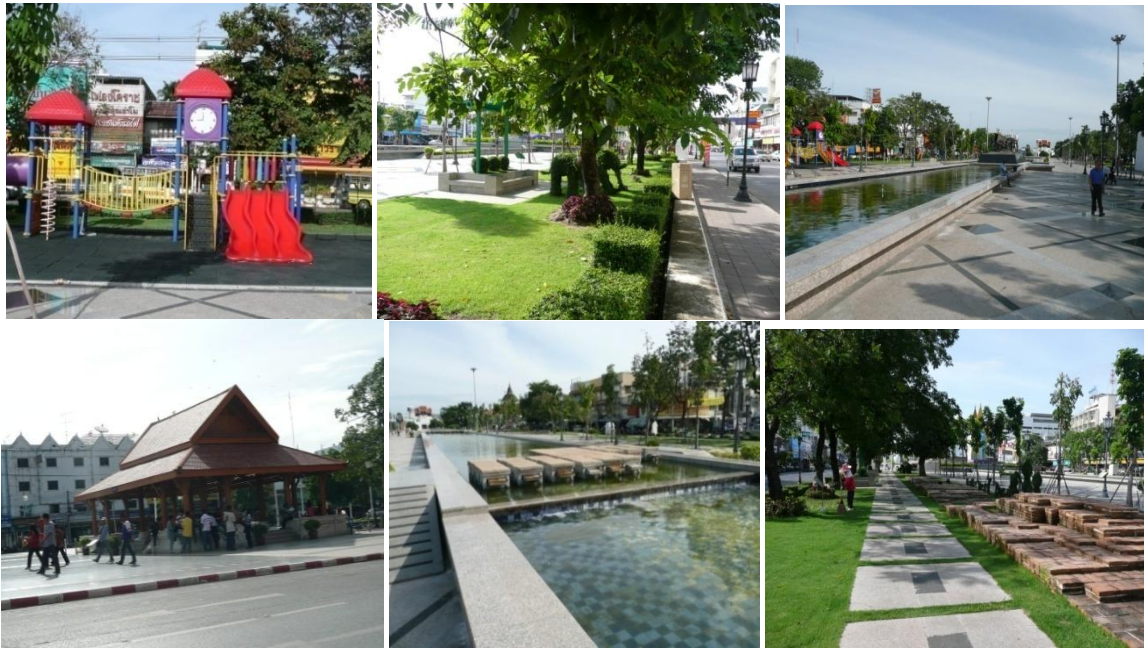


Figure3:The well-established management for moat and city wall landscape

Source: Chiwin Pestanyee, n.d.

3. Aesthetic Value

The public open area is the big areas where locates around the old moat. It is designed and managed well for useful area for public. There are many trees and bushes to be many shades for visitors. Not only for NakhonRatchasima people, but this area is also for tourists. Because it is a huge park, also there are many recreations, such as exercises, reading, and playthings. This place can be used well for local cultural identity learning of NakhonRatchasima people, especially the identity of local NakhonRatchasima which is well-known and famous; Korat language and Korat song. The municipality holds the pavilion Korat songs show beside the open space next to the Grandmother Mo Monument.



Figure 4: well-established landscape design of pavilion for Korat songs performance

4. Archaeological Value

The identity of NakhonRatchasima province as archaeological value is still exist in historic concrete, ancient sites, and antiques. All of them are valuable tourism resources and cultural heritage, especially the 4 sides of wall. In the present, the walls are historic and archaeological conservative areas (Korat 70 years Records: 144). In the beginning before constructed the city wall, the battlements on the wall were designed as square as foreigner style. After the building, PhraYommarat (Sang); the governor of NakhornRatchasima, changed the shape of battlements to Thai style. There are 15 fortresses for each wall and in the corners. The 4 city's gates are wide 3 meters (1wa and 2 cubits) as 4 directions to travel the city. There are watcher rooms and ramparts around the city's arches in ancient Thai style; Ayutthaya arts with earthenware roofs, gable apexes, and tooth-like ridges, all gateways are the same. The 4 city gateways are; (<http://www.khaoyaizone.com>, 2012)

1. North – the Phonsan gate or ‘water gate’



The gate in the north is called ‘**water gate**’ because this gate face to LamTakong canal; the canal which blocks the moat. Lam Takong is Mun River branch. In the past, Lam Takong was used for irrigation and water transportation. The name ‘Phonsan’ means using a hundred thousand armies to invade through this gate.

2. South – the Chai-narong gate or ‘ghost gate’



The gate in the south is called ‘**ghost gate**’. In the past, there was a belief that when the people dead, do not cremate or bury in the city. The ceremony had to do outside the city by taking body only through this gate. Moreover, there was a big pond in the south; it was called ‘Nong Bua’. The name ‘Chai-narong’ means this stronghold was very difficult to attack in the war, because the topography was around with big and small ponds. However those ponds are filled nowadays.

3. East – the Phonlan gate



The gate in the east is called ‘East gate’ or ‘Tung Swang Gate’. Formerly there was a big pond where was called ‘Bung Ta-le YaKwang’ pond. It was more than 10 square kilometers width. The center was a big pond and there were fields for cattle trucks where was ‘Wat Tung Swang’ temple located. The name ‘Phonlan’ is for frighten the enemy, although there was a million enemies this gate would not be destroyed.

4. West - theChumpol gate



The west gate is the only one gate which still exists with the old city wall. The arches were built by big bricks and then constructed 2 sides of walls. Over the walls; doorway, there was a small Thai house which was made from a heartwood. It was called 'warrior room'. The roofs were tile with gable apexes and tooth-like ridges. The 2 added-walls had battlements on the top.

The name '**Chumpol**' means the big assembly point. It was prepared-door for armies and went to a battle because the landscape was wide; there were no natural fortresses like other gates. In the past, there was belief that when passed through this gate to the battle, the armies would get back home.

Furthermore, the Chumpol Gate was registered as national antique by the Fine Art Department on January, 3rd 1937. **The Korat city wall** was also registered as national antique by on September, 27th 1936.

5. Interpretive Value

The Statue of Dame Suranaree Monument; Grandmother Mo, is the remembrance of Thai heroine. It was built in 1933 in the centre of the town. Many tourists usually visit, make wishes. The monument is made by smoked copper with 1.85 meters height and 325 kilograms weight. She dresses in insignia of rank which was given by the King. She stands; her right hand holds the sword. The end of the sword reaches to the ground. She puts her hand akimbo and faces to the west where Bangkok is located. She stands on the reduce size of corners, square base which collects her ashes inside.

Dame Suranari had the previous name as Lady Mo, she was the wife of Deputy of NakhonRatchasima City. In 1826, when Prince Anuwong of Vientiane moved the troops to NakhonRatchasima, Lady Mo collected villagers to fought and resisted Prince Anuwong's troop from attacking Bangkok. Lady Mo won the battle. The King Rama III was kind enough to appointed Lady Mo as Dame Suranari.

In terms of interpretative value, the monument of Dame Suranari presents the bravery of Dame Suranari; the heroine who is loved, respected, and admired a lot from NakhonRatchasima people. Especially the historic city's presentation which had the brave female population, she loved freedom and did not fear in any battles. NakhonRatchasima province holds the winning day celebration of Dame Suranari on March 3rd until April 3rd every year. This celebration is set to remind her braveness, goods, and presents the values of historic city.



Figure 5: The Statue Of Dame Suranaree Monument and Bravery Light and Sound Performance

Edge of Preservation Action

Setting edge of historic areas have to be clear for manage areas to control, conservation, reuse, and maintenance. The location of historic sites or compositions of the sites appear clearly. However, thinking about the area allocation on how wide the area would be covered has to use the decision from physical evidences and other factors; natural, political, historic, and cultural factors. Natural control and administration can reduce the area as we want. Many times the city walls which are the historic and cultural boundary still exist, but we cannot specific all the area inside the walls as the historic area. Some historic buildings are destroyed, or they are scattered and cannot be managed. Nevertheless we can manage the frontier by using city walls, moat, and canal as border lines. Or we can expand the area over those frontiers, because protecting city's surrounding environment is necessary. The principles of conservation tourism consist of (Youth Thai Encyclopedia, Vol. 27, 2012)

1. It is necessary for travel resources conservation; natural or cultural resources, to be not destroyed.
2. Encourage local people's conscious to maintain and protect tourism resource without doing any harms on the tourism resources just for his/her own benefits.
3. Give knowledge to tourists to realize the value and importance of any travel places where they would visit. All of them lead to local cooperation to conserve the environment which is the local inherited heritage.

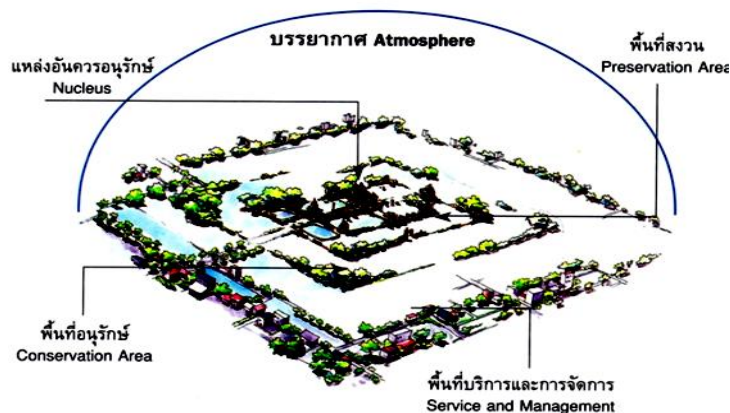


Figure 6: The boundary of conservation area

Source: Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, 1998

The essences of conservative practices are difficult to divide where the certain boundaries of conservation are. Setting any frontiers or areas for conservation is also dangerous, because it will limit the city's expansion and population in the city. In some sites, the whole city conservation makes the conservation success.

Workett⁸ stated in Character of town that, we cannot keep or save everything in conservation because each city, each town has different economic, social, political, etc. limitation. Those limitations come along with unstoppable development and evolution of the cities. We have to allow the city and community change to be more appropriate in other sides. Hence, choosing buildings, areas, or the appropriating places to be the representatives or city's identity can be replaceable.

Therefore, setting conservative frontier might be adapted depends on the city's characters. However, setting frontier is also important. There are 7 ways to choose the conservation frontiers to be suit and conform for development. (Cantanese, 1979)

1. Fragment is a piece which is used to be part of the existing archaeology while the big pieces are slowly disintegrated, or destroyed. The rest is some parts of archaeology including sculpture e.g. pieces of building, ancient sites, city gate or city wall.
2. Building is the whole building e.g. house, church, temple, or theater.
3. Street space is the whole road conservation to save the side walk. However in the buildings they are changed to save the road landscape to be continued. The buildings may contemporary, similar materials, or similar structures.
4. Neighbor hoods are communities which have activities. The ways of lives are along with the community continually since the past, or a period of time to the present time.
5. District has its own identity or the activities are different from other sections e.g. ThaPhrachun area, Yaowarat area.
6. Skyline – skyline conservation. In the case that cannot maintain the whole area, but only one building so we have to conserve the skyline without let any buildings obscures the target building. If the new ones obscure the old one, the building's skyline loses
7. Village & town is the whole city preservation e.g. Ruttanakosin island, Ayutthaya.

The famous ways to set the conservative area especially the old cities are, started to announce the conservative area in the center and round the city which are the most valuable. The tendency that many people will realize the conservative importance, and then gradually expand the limited to outer areas until the end of the conservative areas. The expansion may as wide as outer moats or wider if those areas are worth for conservation. (Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, 1998)

From the conference in French Proposal to Amend the Venice Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monument and Sites in June, 1978, the delegation from France proposed the regulations for ancient cities or communities as⁹,

⁸Workett. (1969) referred in NawatSaichea, Ways for local development and conservation: Songkla case study, (Thesis of Master's Degree, Region and City Planning Department. Chulalongkorn University, 1998), p. 42-56.

⁹Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, Plan for environmental conservation and improvement on the old Pimai. (Bangkok: Vitiyarak Company, 1998), p. 6-11.

1. The purposes of conservation and improve the ancient cities or communities were existence the continuous lives, integrity and continuous human's settle which were valuable in architecture and could show the political, social, economic, and cultural structures in the past.
2. In the process of conservation and improve the ancient cities or communities, have to be consider the local people's rights.
3. Improving or restoration the ancient cities or communities, and also adaption to be more suitable of nowadays using have to be planed and processed by historic identity respect, and values of location, architecture, beauty, and social balancing.
4. The conservation of the ancient cities or communities should be connected with the national, regional, or local developing plans. The conservation is the main part and exigent because the identities and unique structures of the ancient cities or communities cannot be replaceable.

In addition destroying those things does not only destroy economy, but damage on ways of lives, livelihood, identity, pride, and country's honor and people's honor. Acceptation that the civilized heritages are the precious architecture of the world, which humankind in every country own and protect that precious heritage therefore we all have to protect these things from any harm; collapse from carelessness, air pollution, etc. Especially from the deliberately demolition because it will happen when there is another new plan.

SWOT Analysis of moat and city wall of NakhonRatchasima

Strengths

1. The suitable location as the center of communication, transportation and economy in northeast. It is the junction for many northeast provinces, central and west by using car, train or airplane.
2. It is the important business junction between northeast and central.
3. Moats and city walls of NakhonRatchasima are the historic, archaeological and cultural travel places of Thailand's ancient cities.
4. NakhonRatchasima province has outstanding natural, historic, and cultural tourism places in the group of northeast e.g. ecological tourism place; KhaoYai, Wang Nam Khiao, historical travel attraction; Phimai historical park, and historical tourism place; Dan Kwian Pottery Villa.

Weaknesses

1. Some parts of moats and city walls of NakhonRatchasima do not according to landscapes of historic and ancient cities.
2. The natural resources are decadent.

3. Lack of professional tourism people e.g. tour guide. Moreover, lack of the clear tourism plan and goods support which is related to tourism e.g. souvenirs, travel information center, and technology tools to promote tourism.
4. The traffic jams especially before and after working hours.

Opportunities

1. The province has new and clearer visions to lead NakhonRatchasima as the regional economical center by couple agriculture with industries.
2. Logistical and business central development to be the center of northeast progress, and also to support AEC.
3. Natural tourism trends in ecology, tradition, and cultures, tend higher.
4. Physical advantages as the center of transportation and communication for northeast economy.

Threats

1. The unstable political government.
2. Some laws, acts, or agreements do not support the investment.
3. The policies which support mega projects for local development are unclear and discontinuous.
4. Lack of skilled-labors and unskilled-labors.

THE STRATEGIES TO CONSERVE THE LANDSCAPE OF MOTH AND CITY WALLS OF NAKHON RATCHASIMA

1. Support to conserve the ancient city walls by reconstruction strategy

Principles and reasons

NakhonRatchasima is an ancient community which has trails of important historic evidences. They reflex well the ancient people's wisdoms and belief. Especially the square city planning; the roads were tabular hacked and surrounded 4 sides with city walls and moats. In the present, the walls are historic and archaeological conservative areas (Korat 70 years Records: 144). In the beginning before constructed the city wall, the battlements on the wall were designed as square as foreigner style. After the building,

PhraYommarat (Sang); the governor of NakhornRatchasima, changed the shape of battlements to Thai style. There are 15 fortresses for each wall and in the corners. The 4 city's gates are wide 3 meters (1wa and 2 cubits) as 4 directions to travel the city. There are watcher rooms and ramparts around the city's arches in ancient Thai style; Ayutthaya arts with earthenware roofs, gable apexes, and *tooth-like* ridges, all gateways are the same. The 4 city gateways are; (<http://www.khaoyaizone.com>, 2012). The time and climate changed, the city walls were collapsed.

The city walls conservation has to consider about the environment which is conform to the ancient historic landscapes. Also the conservation emphasizes on reconstruction which makes the misshapen or collapsed NakhonRatchasima's city wall to be intact. Besides, the attractive environment has to be built; trees planting in the park for more shades, bushes, and perennial plants.



Figure 7: Reconstruction which consider on the misshapen or collapsed NakhonRatchasima's city wall to be intact, and build the attractive environment.

Source: ChevinPestunye, (n.d.)

2. Conservational strategies: well management of the park inside the city walls

Principles and reasons

Now a day NakhonRatchasima is developed and emphasized on economical globalization or capitalism. That makes infrastructural investment, consider about the social development and importance of people. Especially develop on people's quality in urban area to be strength in physic and mind. The public areas around moat and city wall of NakhonRatchasima are one of the factors which is relate to the quality of life. It makes the city more beautiful and supports many social and cultural activities; for example, people meeting, recreation, and playing. Therefore, the facilities around the park; around the moats and city walls, should be managed well. The bins should be enough. Playing and seats have to be regularly maintained. The architectural design and location have to be considered for beauty and conform to the historic city's landscapes. The toilets, benches, garbage pails have to be provided for people'. The landscape architecture which is related to city landscapes,



Figure 8: Landscape architectural design for beauty and conform to the historic city's landscapes.

3. Supporting strategy by training tourism staffs to be versatile professionals e.g. guide

Principles and reasons

NakhonRatchasima province has outstanding natural, historic, and cultural tourism places in the group of northeast e.g. ecological tourism place; KhaoYai, Wang Nam Khiao, historical travel attraction; Phimai historical park, and historical tourism place; Dan Kwian Pottery Villa. Moreover, the location is like gateway to northeast which leads many tourists to NakhonRatchasima in each year. Thence, preparing the tourism staffs is very important.

In consequence, the learner has strategy; **professional training for tourism personnel**, to propagandize the tourism information, and conserves identity and local culture to attract tourists. All can create more income for the community and sustainable development.



Figure 9: Professional training for tourism personnel to propagandize the tourism information and conserves identity and local culture to attract tourists.

4. Supporting strategy to conserve and promote modern tourism in NakhonRatchasima at the same time; as same as SOLOMO.

Principles and reasons

NakhonRatchasima; 'Korat', is a big city on highland which is plentiful of resources and travel facilities. The visitor will be pleased with various tourism activities; trekking, nature, relax beside the reservoir, ancient Khmer civilization, and local cultures. Nowadays NakhonRatchasima is still important as the center of

communication, the northeast economy, and business junction between northeast and central. The tourists will enjoy with traditional northeast foods. Before leaving, there are many agricultural and local handmade products to be chosen as souvenirs for making good will among people and tourists. The popularity is important to promote and support tourism. It is the tourism stimulant, and also create and preserve NakhonRatchasima's images. The modern marketing advertizing such as So Lo Mo, is business contact, good and service trading, and also information, opinion, customer's suggestion or date sharing for business development. The sharing communicates with sub-organization or target customers via any social media; such as, Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, etc. Mobile devices are developed to support any applications that create the most comfortable for customers in any places or any times. They can service and also chat and concrete opinion sharing. Those are 24-hour data gathering.



Figure 10: Marketing strategies which analyze modern customers.

Source: WachirayaTatinuntakul, 2013

SUMMARY – THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF MOATS AND CITY WALLS OF NAKHON RATCHASIMA AND CONSERVATION

They are conforming relation between **natural quality of the area** and adapted usages of community land for living. They are related and give advantages to each other of social and natural system. They produce cultural landscape in moats and city walls area of NakhonRatchasima where represent the local NakhonRatchasima's identity. It is the creative environment surrounds human beings. When human located in any area, the environment would be changed to respond for living and culture needs of human. Environmental adaptation is sufficient, appreciates, and respects the nature to live pleasantly with each local environment. The cultural landscape in the area of moats and city walls of NakhonRatchasima reflex the land using wisdom of people in various cultural characters. The important cultures in NakhonRatchasima consist of 1) Historical value 2) Social value 3) Aesthetic value 4) Archaeological value; identity historical beauty that has the concrete evidences is ancient sites, tourism valuable antiques, cultural heritages; especially 4

sides of city walls where are the historic and archaeological conservative areas of NakhonRatchasima, and 5) Interpretive value.

Hence, the cultural landscape of moats and city walls of NakhonRatchasima has its own local identity where attracts many tourists, it appropriately maintain and conserve that importance for tourism attraction.

However, the learner has some suggestions for conservative of the cultural landscape heritages, as;

1. All related groups have to realize about the value and importance of this conservation.
2. Base on the efficient corporation from the related groups because some cultural heritages are delicate cultural resources and unable to reconstruct.
3. The methods of tourism have to come along with every level of management; local, regional and national.
4. Before provide the tourism, the cultural history in each area has to be meticulously study before any managements.

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