Angkor Park, Siem Reap (KHM)



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Reference data

- **Building activity**
  Façade restoration / natural stone
- **Object type**
  Historically protected / historically valuable buildings
- **Object address**
  , Siem Reap, Kambodscha
- **Date / Completion**
  2022
- **Architect**
  Prof. Dr. Hans Leisen & Dr. Esther von Plehwe-Leisen / Technische Hochschule Köln
- **Contractor**
  GACP Luy Sophorse & Korn Channy
- **Viewing possible?**
  Yes

Description

The Angkor Park temple complex was built between the ninth and twelfth centuries in the area that is now the provincial capital of Siem Reap. In total, the park comprises over 100 sandstone structures covering an area of around 400 m². The largest temple in the ensemble is the Angkor Wat with a height of 65 metres. In 1992, the park became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Since 1997, a team of German researchers from the Technical University of Cologne has dedicated itself to the conservation of the cultural site and the training of regional conservators. The “German Aspara Conservation Project” celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2022.

Reference

Problem

Numerous sandstone buildings in the park have been damaged or destroyed over the centuries due to peeling, iron crusts and salt exposure. To counteract the exponential progression of weathering, classic and elasticising stone strengtheners were used on the walls, decorative elements and sculptures. With the help of a special binding agent, various additives were used to produce and apply injection compounds, battering mortar and glazes on site.

Product systems / sizes used

› **KSE 300**
Art. No. 0720



› **KSE 300 E**
Art. No. 0714



› **KSE 510**
Art. No. 0625



› **KSE 300 HV**
Art. No. 0654



› **KSE 500 STE**
Art. No. 0713



Impressions



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Further information can be found on:

https://www.remmers.co.uk/en_GB/referenceDetail/40070