MEGALITHIC JARS SITES IN XIENGKHUANG – PLAIN OF JARS WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION VOLUME 3 – ANNEXES B TO J

CONTENTS

VOLUME 3 – ANNEXES B TO J

- Annex B: Sample Extract from the Current Site Inventory
- Annex C: Image Contact Sheets
- Annex D: Decree of the President of the Lao PDR on the Preservation of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage 1997
- Annex E: Decree on the Appointment of the Heritage Steering Committee in Xiengkhuang No. 208 dated 02/03/2016
- Annex F: Decree of Prime Minister on Appointment of Lao National Committee for World Heritage January 2017
- Annex G: Decision of Minister President of Lao National Committee for World Heritage on Appointment of Lao National Secretariat Committee for World Heritage March 2017
- Annex H: Prime Minister's Decree on the roles and responsibilities of the Department of Heritage, MoICT 2017
- Annex I: Destination Management Plan (DMP), November 2016
- Annex J: Provincial Strategy for 2016-2020 of Xiengkhuang

ANNEX B: SAMPLE EXTRACT FROM THE CURRENT SITE INVENTORY

This annex contains samples of survey forms used in the 2017 survey and the inventory. In addition, a sample of a jar catalogue is also provided, this being a product developed using the site inventory and photographic database.

SAMPLE SURVEY FORMS – 2017

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Surface trea Manufactur Stone miner If others, ex Associated Photograph N: ຫນ:	attment - Dec ing evidenc ral code (sto Breccia cỹ Conglome: Granite ກາ cplain: ການຄື່າ surface mat reference N NE: ຕອ.ຫນ:	orated: ການ e: ຫຼັກຖານກາ me type): ຊະ: ກເຊັຍ rate ຄອນໂກລ ນີຕ ນາ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາ erial: ມີວັດຖາ lo. of the jar: E: ຕອ:	ຕົກແຕ່ງຜິວອໍ ນນຜະລິດ: ມິດຂອງວັດຖຸດ ແມເຮຕ ຍ: ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຣE: ຕອ.ຕ:	Concave bo ແຕ່ງຜິວຫັນ ກັນ - ຕົກແຕ່ ດິບຫັນ: ແທງຫນ້າດົນ ແລກຂອງຮູບ S:	ວth inner and - ລງບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ ງລວດລາຍ: : ຖ້າຍ ຂອງໄຫ: (SW:	Limestone Sandstone Others ອື່ນ- CT= Context W:	າກໄຫເວົ້າທັງດ້ານ Yes ມີ Yes ມີ Areularou ແຊນໂສຕນ ແຊນໂສຕນ Yes ມີ ສວ = ສະພາບເ NW:	CT1:	No ບໍ່ No ບໍ່ No ບໍ່
Surface trea Manufactur Stone miner If others, ex Associated Photograph N: ຫນ:	attment - Dec ing evidenc ral code (sto Breccia cỹ Conglome: Granite ກາ cplain: ການຄື່າ surface mat reference N NE: ຕອ.ຫນ:	orated: ການ e: ຫຼັກຖານກາ ກເຊັຍ rate ຄອນໂກລ ນິຕ ບາ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາ erial: ມີວັດຖາ lo. of the jar: E:	ຕົກແຕ່ງຜິວອໍ ນນຜະລິດ: ມິດຂອງວັດຖຸດ ແມເຮຕ ຍ: ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຣE: ຕອ.ຕ:	Concave bo ແຕ່ງຜິວຫັນ ກັນ - ຕົກແຕ່ ດິບຫັນ: ແທງຫນ້າດົນ ແລກຂອງຮູບ S:	ວth inner and - ລງບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ ງລວດລາຍ: : ຖ້າຍ ຂອງໄຫ: (SW:	Limestone Sandstone Others ອື່ນ- CT= Context W:	າກໄຫເວົ້າທັງດ້ານ Yes ມີ Yes ມີ Areularou ແຊນໂສຕນ ແຊນໂສຕນ Yes ມີ ສວ = ສະພາບເ NW:	CT1:	No ບໍ No ບໍ No ບໍ
Surface trea Manufactur Stone miner If others, ex Associated Photograph N: ຫນ:	attment - Dec ing evidenc ral code (sto Breccia cỹ Conglome: Granite ກາ cplain: ການຄື່າ surface mat reference N NE: ຕອ.ຫນ:	orated: ການ e: ຫຼັກຖານກາ me type): ຊະ: ກເຊັຍ rate ຄອນໂກລ ນີຕ ນາ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາ erial: ມີວັດຖາ lo. of the jar: E: ຕອ:	ຕົກແຕ່ງຜິວອໍ ນນຜະລິດ: ມິດຂອງວັດຖຸດ ແມເຮຕ ຍ: ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆ ຣE: ຕອ.ຕ:	Concave bo ແຕ່ງຜິວຫັນ ກັນ - ຕົກແຕ່ ດິບຫັນ: ແທງຫນ້າດົນ ແລກຂອງຮູບ S:	ວth inner and - ລງບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ ງລວດລາຍ: : ຖ້າຍ ຂອງໄຫ: (SW:	Limestone Sandstone Others ອື່ນ- CT= Context W:	າກໄຫເວົ້າທັງດ້ານ Yes ມີ Yes ມີ Areularou ແຊນໂສຕນ ແຊນໂສຕນ Yes ມີ ສວ = ສະພາບເ NW:	CT1:	No ບໍ່ No ບໍ່ No ບໍ່

Site ID: ລະຫັດຂອງຂອງທຶ່ງໄຫ: Group ID: ລຳດັບຂອງກຸ່ມ: GPS waypoint No.: ຫມາຍເລລາ GPS ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: GPS X (East) coordinate: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS wnງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS wnງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກການຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍລິມບູນ visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍລິງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນດັ່ກ ຄວາມເລດກັນໄດ້: Buried ພັງໃນດິນ >50% Uncertain ບໍ່ສາມາດເຫັນດັ່ງ Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: Buried ພັງໃນດິນ >50% Uncertain ບໍ່ສາມາດເຫັນ. Surface treatment: ການດີກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫີນ: Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສູນກາງບ່ອນກ້ວງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການດີກແຕ່ງແຫ່ນັ້ນ Smoothed/polished ລູບບ/ຮັດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ດິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງາມການພາຍະລິດ: Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ງດັກເປັນການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງມານານລະມາຂ່ວງດີເປັນອາງເຊັງດີດເປັນອາມາດເຮັດ Sandstone ແ	GPS waypoint No.: ຫມາຍເລກ GPS ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ເຈດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເວັນອອກ: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ເຈດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເວັນອອກ: Attribute of the disc: Complete ສິມບູນ
GPS waypoint No.: ຫມາຍເລກ GPS ຂອງແຜ່ນຫຼືນ: GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS X (East) coordinate: ເຈດພິກັດ GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເວັບອອກ: ເGPS Y (North) coordinate: ເຈດພິກັດ GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເວັບອອກ: Attribute of the disc: Complete ສິມບູນ	GPS waypoint No.: ຫມາຍເລກ GPS ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ເGPS X (East) coordinate: ເGPS Y (North) coordinate: ເGPS M (GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເດັນອອກ: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ເGPS M (GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເດັນອອກ: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ເGPS M (GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເດັນອອກ: GPS M (North) coordinate: ເGPS M (GPS ທາງທຶດຕາເດັນອອກ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍລິມບູນ (Mathematical Support of the disc: Complete ລິມບູນ ເGPS M (M) Borteon visible ສາມາດເຫັນເປັ Buried ຜິງໃນດິນ <50% Bottom visible ສາມາດເຫັ Buried ຜິງໃນດິນ >50% Uncertain ບໍລາມາດເປັ Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລິກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) (ລຶ້ນຜ່ານສາມາງບໍລາງທຶສຸດ (ຊມ): Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂົດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລັງບ/ກັງງ Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂົດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລັງບ/ກັງງ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງນການແກງແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງນການແກງແຕ່ງເຊຍ Yes ມີ Conglomerate ຄອນໃກລະມະຮັດ: Yes ມີ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນົດຂອງຕັດຖວິບຫັນ: Yes ມີ <
GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາບັນ Attribute of the disc: Complete ສິມບູນ ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສົມບູນ visibility: No buried ສາມາດຕັນໃດ້/ບໍ່ພັງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດຕັນດັ ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50%	GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: Attribute of the disc: Complete ສິມບູນ ຈຸດພັກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສົມບູນ ຈຸດພັກສະນະຂອງແຜ່ນຫິນ: Buried ພັງໃນດັນ <50%
Attribute of the disc: Complete ລົມບູນ ຄູນລັກສະນະຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ລົມບູນ Visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຜັງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນດ້ ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50%	Attribute of the disc: Complete ສົມບູນ ຄູນລັກສະນະຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສົມບູນ Visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຜັງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນເດ ອດາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50%
ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ:Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສົມບູນVisibility:No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຜັງໃນດິນTop visible ສາມາດເຫັນດ້າຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້:Buried ຜິງໃນດິນ <50%	ຄູນລັກສະນະຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສົມບູນ Visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຜັງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນດ ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50%
Visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຜັງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນດ້ ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50%	Visibility: No buried ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຝັ່ງໃນດິນ Top visible ສາມາດເຫັນໃດ ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຝັ່ງໃນດິນ <50%
ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຝັງໃນດິນ <50% Bottom visible ສາມາດເຫັ Buried ຝັງໃນດິນ >50% Uncertain ບໍ່ສາມາດເຫັນ Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງແຜ່ນຫິນ: Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລັກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສູນກາງບ່ອນກ້ວາງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລູບ/ກັງ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງ Decorated ເຊິ່ງກຕານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງ Decorated ເຊິ່ງກຕານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບັກເຊຍ Autor y and your	ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ <50% Bottom visible ສາມາດດ Buried ຜັງໃນດິນ >50% Uncertain ບໍ່ສາມາດດັ Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລິກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສາມາກງບ່ອນກັດງາທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລາບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລາບ Yes ລາບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລາບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່າງວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່າງວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງບາກນອະລິດ: Yes ມີ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບັງກເຊຍ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການີດ Others ອື່ນຯ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖາເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເທັງຫນັງດິນ: Yes ມີ Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍແລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫມ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:
Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລິກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສູນກາງບ່ອນກ້ວາງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫືນ: Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລູບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ລູບ/ກັງ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫືນ: Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕາມ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕາມ Granite ການີຕ Others ອັນ+ If others, explain: ຖ້າອົ້ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖາເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງາະເທັງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເວລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: SU: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ: N: NE: E: SE: SW: W:	Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລິກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສູນກາງບ່ອນກ້ວາງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕິກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫືນ: Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກັຽງ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກັຽງ Decorated ຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກັຽງ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດີບຫືນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການິຕ Others ອື່ນຯ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເເທິງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍແລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:
Depth (cm): ຄວາມເລິກ (ຊມ): Max. dimeter (cm) ເສັ້ນຜ່ານສາມກາງບ່ອນກ້ວາງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫິນ: Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ No ບໍ່ມີ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫິນ: Itimestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການຕ Yes ມີ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມີ Yes ມີ Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍແລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕາ. ຕ: ຕຕ ຕຕ ສວ1:	Depth (cm): Max. dimeter (cm) ເຂັ້ນຜ່ານສູນກາງບ່ອນກ້ວາງທີ່ສຸດ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລູບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ No ບໍ່ມີ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Conglomerate Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການຕ Others ອື່ນຯ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມື Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖະຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງຯເທິງຫນ້າດິນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍແລກຂອງຮູບຖ້າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕາຍ. ຕາຍ. ຕາ. ຕາ. ຕາ. ຕາ. ຫລາ
Surface treatment: ການຕິກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກ້ຽງ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກ້ຽງ Decorated ຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Store ແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Store mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດາງດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການີຕ Others ອື່ນຯ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງປະທັງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມີ Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕາ: ຕາ: ຕຕ.ຕາ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:	Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກ້ຽງ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກ້ຽງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດົບຫັນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Yes ມື Yes ມື Stone source Stone source Stone source Stone source Stone source Stone case
Smoothed/polished ລາບ/ອັດໃຫ້ລາບ Yes ລາບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລາບ/ບໍ່ກາງງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່າວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ No ບໍ່ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ Yes ມີ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫິນ: Yes ມີ Stone crassing Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕາມ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊມໂສຕາມ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊມໂສຕາມ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນໆ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມີ Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖຸເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆແຫຼງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມີ Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ສວ1:	Smoothed/polished ລາງປ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລາງປ Yes ລາງປ/ກ້າງ No ບໍ່ລາງປ/ບໍ່ກ້າງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່າວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ No ບໍ່ມື No ບໍ່ມື Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖດິບຫຼືນ: Yes ມື Stone complexity Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Image: Complemente ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ Image: Complemente ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Granite ການີຕ Others ອື່ນຯ Image: Complemente ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເທິງຫນ້າດິນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍແລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ສລ1:
Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ	Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ
Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫືນ: Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ Granite ການິຕ Others ອື່ນຯ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖຸເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງຯເທິງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕດ.ຫນ: ສລ1:	Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖດິບຫືນ: Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ Granite ການີຕ Others ອື່ນ។ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມື Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເທິງຫນ້າດິນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:
Yes ມື Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ Granite ການິຕ Others ອັນ+ If others, explain: ຖ້າອັ້ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມື Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖຸເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງ។ເທິງຫນ້າດິນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫັນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕ: ຕ: ຕ: ຕ: colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2">Colspan="2"	Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖດິບຫັນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕນ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເທິງຫນ້າດິນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference №. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:
Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖະຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງາເທິງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມີ Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NU: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ສລ1:	Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖະຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງາເທິງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມື Photograph reference No. of the disc: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງແຜ່ນຫີນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫນ: ຕອ.ຫນ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ.ຫນ: ສລ1:
N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫມ: ຕອ.ຫມ: ຕອ: ຕອ.ຕ: ຕ: ຕຕ.ຕ: ຕຕ: ຕຕ: ສລ1:	N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1: ຫມ: ຕອ.ຫມ: ຕອ. ຕອ. ຕ: ຕຕ. ຕຕ. ຕຕ. ສລ1:
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References: ເອກກະສານ / ຂໍ້ມູນອ້າງອີງຕ່າງາ:	References: ເອກກະສານ / ຂໍ້ມູນອ້າງອີງຕ່າງາ:

Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫີນ: Breccia ເບັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລເມເຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການິຕ Others ອໍ່ນາ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນາ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ:	ກ GPS ຂອງຫັນ: ອອກ: Worked ດ ຫັນແຜ່ນ/ໂ	່ໄງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້	(GPS Y (Nort ຈຸດພຶກັດ GP: Separate stor	h) coordinate S ທາງທິດເຫກ	ະ: ນືອ:	
GPS waypoint No.: ຫມາຍເວກ GPS ຂອງຫັນ: GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: GPS X (East) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: GPS Y (North) coordinate: Attribute of the stone: Worked outcrop Separate stone Jar rough o Attribute of the stone: Worked outcrop Separate stone Jar rough o spubmstureeojfix: Worked outcrop Separate stone Jar rough o soundation: Separate stone: Complete flaugu Inclined virugh o soundation: anuncticit/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/du/	ກ GPS ຂອງຫັນ: ອອກ: Worked ດ ຫັນແຜ່ນ/ໂ	່ໄງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້	(GPS Y (Nort ຈຸດພຶກັດ GP: Separate stor	h) coordinate S ທາງທິດເຫກ	ະ: ນືອ:	
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ຊດພິກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: ຊດພິກັດ GPS ທາງທິດຕາເວັນອອກ: Jar rough o Attribute of the stone: ຫິນແຜ່ນ/ໃງບໍ່ໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນັກດິນ ຮeparate stone Jar rough o ຄຸບມັກສະນະຂອງຫືນ: ຫິນແຜ່ນ/ໃງບໍ່ໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນັກດິນ ຫິນທີ່ແຕກກັນເປັນກ້ອມ ໄຫ້ຕໍ່ຕໍ່ເປັ Completeness of the stone: Complete ສິມບູນ ອດມສິມບູນຂອງຫືນ: Buried Separate stone Jar rough o ຄວາມສິມບູນຂອງຫືນ: No buried Buried <50%	Worked or ຫີນແຜ່ນ/ໃ	່ໄງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້	1	ຈຸດພິກັດ GP: Separate stor	S ທາງທິດເຫກ່	ນືອ:	
Attribute of the stone: Worked outcrop Separate stone Jar rough o ရາມລັກສະນະຂອງຫັນ: ຫັນແຜ່ນ/ໂງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້າດິນ ຫັນທີ່ແຕກກັນເປັນກ້ອນ ໄຫ່ທີ່ຕັດບໍ່ປ Completeness of the stone: Complete ລື່ມບູນ ໄຫ່ທີ່ຕັດບໍ່ປ ຄວາມສົມບູນຂອງຫັນ: No buried Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສິມບູນ Buried Sourd Jar rough o No buried Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສິມບູນ Buried Sourd Jar rough o Jar how for duit Stone axis direction: No buried Buried Sourd Jar how for duit Jar ho	Worked or ຫີນແຜ່ນ/ໃ	່ໄງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້	5	Separate stor			
ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງຫັນ: ຫັນແຜ່ນ/ໂງບໃຫຍ່ຍ(ເດິງຫນັກດິນ ຫັນທີ່ແຍກກັນເປັນກ້ອນ ໄຫທີ່ຕັດບໍ່ເ Completeness of the stone: Complete ສິມບູນ Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສິມບູນ No buried Broken/Fragmentary ບໍ່ສິມບູນ Buried Stone axis direction: ທິດທາງຂອງແກນເຫັນ: Upright ທຳຕັ້ງ Inclined ທ່າວງ Fallen over to Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງຫັນ: Length (cm): <	ຫີນແຜ່ນ/ໂ	່ໄງ່ນໃຫຍ່ຢູ່ເທິງຫນ້		Commence of the part of the second second	ne		
Completeness of the stone: Complete ສິມບູນ ຄວາມສິມບູນຂອງຫັນ: No buried Buried <50%			1011				
ຄວາມສືມບູນຂອງຫັນ:		Complete 911	10	ກນທແຍກກາ	ນເປນກອນ	ໃຫທຕາດ	າບທາງ
Visibility: No buried Buried Buried Multican Auglian Auglian Auglian Buried Multican Auglian Auglian Auglian Auglian Buried Multican Auglian			5.0 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		-		
ຄວາມສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້: ສາມາດເຫັນໄດ້/ບໍ່ຝັງໃນດິນ		Broken/Fragm					1.1
Stone axis direction: ທຶດທາງຂອງແກນຫື່ນ: Upright ທ່າຕັ້ງ Inclined ທ່າອນູງ Fallen over the dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງຫື່ນ: Length (cm): Dopth (cm): ຄວາມກັດາງ (ຊມ): ຄວາມຕລິກ (ຊມ): ຄວາມຍາດ (ຊມ): ຄວາມກັດາງ (ຊມ): ຄວາມຕລິກ (ຊມ): Processing: Worked stone ຫືນທີ່ຖືກຕັດ ລະດັບຂອງຂະບວນການຜະລິດ: Not worked ຫືນທ່າມະຊາດທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ຖືກຕັດ Jar rough out: ຫີນທີ່ຖືກຕັດcບັນຮູບຮ່າງໄຫແລ້ວ: Bottom circumference (cm): Height (cm): Rim circumference (cm): Bottom circumference (cm): ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ): ເລັ້ນຜ່າກາງຂອງບັນ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ກາກບຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂົດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກຽງ No ບໍ່ມີ Decorated ຕຶກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Decorated ຕຶກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖາງນາການຜະລິດ: Yes ມີ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງດັດຖືບຫີນ: Breccia cັບກເຊັຍ Limestone capultaຕາ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕນ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນໆ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີດັດຖະຂ້າຍອງຕ່າງໆເຫຼົາງການຕິງຫນຳດີນ: Yes ມີ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Yes ມີ If others, explain: ຖ້າອີບ, ເຊັ້ມ ເຊັ້ມ ເຊັ້ມ (ຫານຍາຍ, ເຊັ້ມ (ຫຼາງ ເຊັ້ມ (ຫານຍາ						and the second sec	
Dimension: ຂະຫນາດຂອງຫືນ: Length (cm): Width (cm): Depth (cm): ຄວາມຍາວ (ຊມ): ຄວາມກ້ວາງ (ຊມ): ຄວາມເວັກ (ຊມ): Processing: Worked stone ຫືນທີ່ຖືກຕັດ ລະດັບຂອງຂະບວນການຜະລິດ: Not worked ຫືນທ່າມະຊາດທີ່ຍັງບໍ່ຖືກຕັດ Jar rough out: ຫືນທີ່ຖືກຕັດເປັນຮູບຮ່າງໄຫແລ້ວ: Height (cm): Rim circumference (cm): Bottom circumference (cm): ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ): ເສັ້ນຜ່າກາງຂອງປາກ (ຊມ): ເສັ້ນຜ່າກາງຂອງຜື້ນ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕົກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫືນ: Smoothed/polished ລູບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລູບ Yes ລູບ/ກ້ຽງ No ບໍ່ລູບ/ບໍ່ກ້ຽງ Decorated ຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ຜັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື No ບໍ່ມື Decoration description ຜັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕົກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Yes ມື 1 Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫືນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊຍ Conglomerate ຄອນໂກລcມແຮຕ Sandstone ແຊນໂສຕານ Granite ການິຕ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖຸເຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງໆເທິງຫນ້າດີນ: Yes ມື 1 Photograph reference No. of the stone: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເລກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງຫືນ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາບລວມ) N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1:			111	1000 Collection Collection Collection		11000	
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Jar rough out: ຫັນທີ່ຖືກຕັດເປັນຮູບຮ່າງໄຫແລ້ວ: Height (cm): ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ): ເສັ້ນຜ່າກາງຂອງປາກ (ຊມ): Surface treatment: ການຕິກແຕ່ງແຜ່ນຫັນ: Smoothed/polished ລຽບ/ຂັດໃຫ້ລຽບ Yes ລຽບ/ກັງງ No ບໍ່ລຽບ/ບໍ່ກັງງ Decorated ຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Yes ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ Decoration description ພັນລະນາກ່ຽວກັບການຕິກແຕ່ງລວດລາຍ Manufacturing evidence: ຫຼັກຖານການຜະລິດ: Stone mineral code (stone type): ຊະນິດຂອງວັດຖຸດິບຫີນ: Breccia ເບຼັກເຊັຍ Limestone ລາຍມໂສຕານ Granite ການີຕ Granite ການີຕ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: Associated surface material: ມີວັດຖະຂົ້າຂອງຕ່າງາະເທັງຫນຳດີນ: Yes ມີ Yes ມີ If others, explain: ຖ້າອື່ນຯ, ໃຫ້ອະທິບາຍ: N: NE: E: SE: S: SW: W: NW: CT1:							
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Slope orientation facing: ກຸ່ມໄຫຫັນຫນ້າໄປຕາມທຶດທາງໃດ:	ແມ້ດາະ
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Group axis alignment: ທຶດທາງຕາມລວງຍາວຂອງກຸ່ມໄຫ: (if group shape is rounded, no check ຖ້າກຸ່ມເປັນຮູບກໍມ	ມ, ບໍ່ຕ້ອງຕຶກ)
	ຕອ.ຕ - ຕຕ.
Landform/topography description of the group:	
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and the second se	No ບໍ່ມີ
ມີການຊ່າວຸດຈາກຜົນກະທົບຂອງວຸກລະເບີດພາຍໃນກຸ່ມໄຫຫຼືບໍ່?: Photograph reference No. of the group: ລະຫັດ/ຫມາຍເວກຂອງຮູບຖ່າຍ ຂອງກຸ່ມໄຫ: (CT= Context ສລ = ສະພາ	
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Associated object references: ລະຫັດອ້າງອີງຂອງວັດຖທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນກຸ່ມໄຫ: Funerary marker ID found in group ລະຫັດຂອງເຄື່ອງຫມາຍຫຼຸມຜັງສິບທີ່ຄົ້ນພິບໃນກຸ່ມໄຫ	
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15	1 51-1-1	15 Jun มีภูมา		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລີຍ	2	1			Complete			Upright sin	0	155	93	56	365	400	120 Rounded	ກໍ Yes ເຫັນ	Soil Cuvity	Tiother
	2 51-1-2	15 Jun ມີກູນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306013		Broken/Fr			Fallen over	0	95	0	0	0	0	60 Rounded		Soil Ru	
	3 S1-1-3 4 S1-1-4	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306018		Complete Broken/Fr			Fallen over	0	260	97	64	0	0	152 Rectangu 30	la Yes ເຫັນ 0 No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	0	
	4 51-1-4 5 51-1-5	15 Jun ມິນນາ 15 Jun ມິນນາ		ຫານ ຄາເລຍ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລີຍ	2	1	306022		Complete			d Fallen over	0	89 30	0	0	0	0*	0 Rounded			
	6 51-1-6	15 Jun ມີກຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306031		Broken/Fr			Fallen over	0	136	74	40 "	0*	0	106 Rounded	ភ៌ Yes ហើប	Soil ຄືນ	
	7 51-1-7	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306028		Complete			h Upright that	0	33	100	78	0	312	32 Rectangu	la No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil Ru	1
	8 51-1-8	15 Jun ມີກຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306031 306029		Complete			h Upright and	0	120	80 80	50	313	358 404	110 Rounded		Soil ຄືນ Soil ຄືນ	-
	9 \$1-1-9 10 \$1-1-10	15 Jun ມີກາ 15 Jun ມີກາງ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306029		Complete Complete			h Upright and h Upright and	0	100	80	53 67	364	386	90 Rounded 95 Rounded		Soil Citu Soil & Wat	7
	11 S1-1-11	15 Jun ມີກູນາ	2017	ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306031	2137202	Complete	i No UD	Buried ຝັ່ງຄ	d Upright that	0	115	76	52	306	352	65 Rectangu	la No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil & Wat	te"
	12 51-1-12	15 Jun ມີກຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄ່າເລືອ	2	1	306031		Complete			h Upright sho	0	146	90	49	400	430	102 Rounded		Soil & Wat	2
	13 51-1-13 14 51-1-14	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ຫ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306026 306009		Complete Complete			h Upright on	0	124 291	87 107	53	363	392 0	100 Rounded 155 Rounded		Soil ຄືນ	
	14 51-1-14 15 51-1-15	15 Jun ມີຖຸນາ 15 Jun ມີຖຸນາ		ທານ ຄາເລຍ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລີຍ	2	1	306009		Complete Broken/Fr			h Fallen over	0	150	107	0	0	0	155 Rounded 125 Rounded		Soil Cru	
	16 51-1-16	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306023		Complete			h Upright that	0	148	89	56	392	420	108 Rounded	ກິ No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil Ru	
	17 51-1-17	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306025		Complete			Inclined the	0	190	122	83	492	0	126 Rounded		Water ប័ំ។	1
	18 51-1-18 19 51-1-19	15 Jun ມີຊຸນາ 15 Jun ມິຊຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306026		Complete Broken/Fr			h Upright and	0	228	100	60	449	502 285	165 Rounded 10 Rounded		Soil & Wat	
	19 51-1-19 20 51-1-20	15 Jun ມີກາງກາ 15 Jun ມີກາງກາ		ທານ ຕາເລອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306028		Broken/Fr Broken/Fr			h Upright and h Fallen over	0	20 60	0	0	0	285	40 Rounded		Soil & Wat	
	21 51-1-21	15 Jun มิถุมา		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306028		Complete			a Inclined an	0	164	103	64	0	456	100 Rounded		Soil & Wat	
	22 51-1-22	15 Jun ມິກຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306034		Complete			h Upright and	0	128	80	48	315	357	97 Rounded		Soil & Wat	1
	23 51-1-23	15 Jun ມີກູນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306025		Complete			h Upright and	0	165	106	62	448	522	133 Rounded		Soil Bu	-
	24 51-1-24 25 51-1-25	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ 15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306031		Complete Broken/Fr			ດ Upright ທ່າກ ດ Upright ທ່າກ	0	125	84	50	345	375	115 Rounded 13 Rounded		Soil & Wat Soil & Wat	
	26 S1-1-26	15 Jun มีชุมจ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລີຍ	2	1	306023		Broken/Fr			Fallen over	0	160	0"	0"	0	0	106 Rounded		Soli & Wat	
	27 51-1-27	15 Jun ມິສູນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306023	2137181	Broken/Fr	a No ບໍ່ມີ		Fallen over	0	160 *	0"	0"	0"	0	120 Rounded			*
	28 51-1-28	15 Jun มิภูมา		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1			Complete			h Upright that	0	126	87	60	400	445	117 Rounded		Water 10	
	29 51-1-29 30 51-1-30	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ 15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306027		Broken/Fr Complete			h Fallen over	0	145	0 [#]	50	0 F 332	0	115 Rounded 110 Rounded			
	31 51-1-31	15 Jun ມີຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306033		Broken/Fr			h Upright that	0	118 *	0"	0	0	0	103 Rounded	ភ៌ Yes ហើប	Soil & Wat	
	32 51-1-32	15 Jun ມີກູນາ	2017	ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306036	2137187	Complete	É No US	Buried සිලුව	d Upright that	0	117	75	50	328	378	100 Rounded	ກິ No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil ຄືນ	1
	33 51-1-33	15 Jun มีภูมา		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306040		Complete			h Upright and	0	125	96	60	382	426	96 Rounded		Soil & Wat	
	34 51-1-34 35 51-1-35	15 Jun ມິຫຼນາ 15 Jun ມິຫຼນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306035		Broken/Fr Complete			h Upright and h Upright and	0	125	0	0 60	407	449 455	100 Rounded 90 Rounded		Soil & Wat	-
	36 S1-1-36	15 Jun มีภูมา		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306023		Broken/Fr			d Upright and	0	100	0	0"	0*	0	70 Rounded		Soil & Wat	1
	37 51-1-37	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ຄ່າານ ຄ່າເລືອ	2	1	306038	2137177	Complete	៍ No បំរ	Buried සිලුදි	d Upright and	0	122	90	62	324	370	97 Rounded		Soil ຄືນ	-
	38 51-1-38	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306050		Broken/Fr			h Upright that	0	22	0	0	0	0	16	0 Yes ហើប	0	
	39 51-1-39 40 51-1-40	15 Jun มิถุบๆ 15 Jun มิถุบๆ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306037		Broken/Fr Broken/Fr			h Upright and h Upright and	0	20	102	70	0	347		0 No ບໍ່ເຫັນ 0 No ບໍ່ເຫັນ		+
	41 51-1-41	15 Jun มีภูมา 15 Jun มีภูมา		ຄ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306046		Complete			h Upright the	0	120	100	70	403	404	103 Rectangu	la No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil & Wat	
	42 51-1-42	15 Jun ມິສູນາ	2017	ທ່ານ ຄ່າເລືອ	2	1	306051	2137187	Complete	i No ប៉រិ	Buried සිලුදි	h Upright the	0	133	90	57	350	378	112 Rectangu	la No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	Soil & Wat	te"
	43 51-1-43	15 Jun ມີກຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306046		Broken/Fr			Fallen over	0	140	0	0	0	0			0 0	
	44 51-1-44 45 51-1-45	15 Jun ມີຫຼຸນາ 15 Jun ມີຫຼຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306048 306046		Broken/Fr Broken/Fr			ດ Fallen over ດີ Upright ຄຳາ	0	143	0 F	46	0 F	0 316	113 90 Rounded		0 ⁷ 0 Water រ៉ ំ ។	-
	46 S1-1-46	15 Jun มีภูมา	2017	ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306046		Broken/Fr			a Inclined on	0	28	0*	0*	0	0	0 *			ີ ພື້ນໄຫຍ
	47 51-1-47	15 Jun ມີຖາມາ	2017	ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306043	2137197	Broken/Fr	a No ບໍ່ມີ	Buried සිංසි	d Upright and	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0 No ບໍ່ເຫັນ	. 0	
	48 51-1-48	15 Jun ມີຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306050		Broken/Fr			d Upright and	0	22	0	0	0	0				ພື້ນໄຫດ
	49 51-1-49 50 51-1-50	15 Jun ມີການ 15 Jun ມີການ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306048		Complete Broken/Fr			ດ Upright ຄ່າກ ດ Upright ຄ່າກ	0	120	73	53	312	312	106 Rounded 120 Rounded			
	51 51-1-51	15 Jun มีชุมๆ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	306046		Broken/Fr			h Upright that	0	149	80	52	300	0			0 0	
	52 51-1-52	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	305991		Broken/Fr			h Upright thn	0	85	0	72	450	0"			Soil & Wat	
	53 51-1-53 54 51-1-54	15 Jun ມິຖຸນາ		ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	305978		Broken/Fr Broken/Fr			h Fallen over	110	0	0	50	0"	0	0 Rounded 0 Rounded	ភា Yes លើប	0	
	54 51-1-54 55 51-1-55	15 Jun ມີກຸນາ 15 Jun ມີກຸນາ		ຫານ ຄາເລືອ ທ່ານ ຄຳເລືອ	2	1	305986 305983	2137169 2137166				A Fallen over	100	0	0	50	0"	0	0 Rounded 0 Rounded			
		12 201 2401	2017	5.1011.500	-	+	303383	1137100	S. OKCI/PI		Darred Wijk		00			00			o nounded			14
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SAMPLE INVENTORY

This sample relates to Site 2, Group 1, and the full database is presented in the following two images.

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	Normal ปาว		No UD	Noບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		Noບໍ່ມີ	0	r 0*		0 7163		0 0		0 7164	0	0	1					1	-
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Carved (6)	Concave ou Normal ปาช	Yes D	No ບໍ່ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ	No ບໍ່ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		ອງNotbb Notbb	7170 7174	07	172 0	0 7171		0 0 0 0 0		0 7173	0			-					
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	Normal ปาว		No ບໍ່ມີ	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		No ບໍ່ມີ	7184	0 7		0 7185		0 7187	· · · · ·	0 1788	0	0	1						
	Concave ou		No ບໍ່ມີ	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		No ບໍ່ມີ	7189		191	0 7190		0 7192		0 7193	0								
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	Concave in		No UD	No UD	Sandstone) No ບໍ່ມີ	7200		203	0 7208		0 7210		0 7205	7212	0		-					+-
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Carved ໂຄ້ງ	Normal ปาว	Yes D	No ບໍ່ມີ	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		D No ບໍ່ມີ	7218	07	220	0 7219		0 7221		0 7222	0	0							
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	Concave in		No UD	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		D No ບໍ່ມີ	7240		242	0 7241		0 0		0 7243	0			_					
	Concave in Concave in		No UI No UI	No ບໍ່ມີ No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone Sandstone		D Noບໍ່ມີ D Noບໍ່ມີ	7244 7251	07	246	0 7245		0 7247 0 7254		0 7248	0							_	-
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Carved thy		Yes	No UD	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		No ບໍ່ມີ	7266	0 7		0 7267		0 7269		0 7270	0								
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	เ Normal ปาร		No UD	No UD	Sandstone		No ບໍ່ມີ	7280		282	0 7281		0 7284		0 7203	0							1	-
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	Normal ปาว		No ບໍ່ມີ	No ບໍ່ມີ	Sandstone		D No ບໍ່ມີ	7290		292	0 7291		0 7293		0 7294	0								_
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SAMPLE JAR CATALOGUE

Catalogues of Jar,	Jar Site <u>1 -</u> ບນຊ ເຫ _ຸ	ທງເຫ ₁
_{ID} ລະຫັດຂອງການຂັນທະບຽນ Attribute of the jar ຄຸນລກສະນະຂອງໃຫ Height (cm) ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ) Circumference (cm) ລວງຮອບ (ຊມ)	1 J2-1-1 Complete ສົມບູນ 155 365 Rounded ^ກ ມ Sandstone ແຊນໄສຕນ	
_{ID} ລະຫັດຂອງການຂົນທະບຽນ Attribute of the jar ຄຸນລກສະນະຂອງໃຫ Height (cm) ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ) Circumference (cm) ລວງຮອບ (ຊມ)	2 J2-1-2 Broken/Fragmentary ບສົມບູນ 95 Rounded ກົມ Sandstone ແຊນໄສຕນ	
_{ID} ລະຫັດຂອງການຂົນທະບຽນ Attribute of the jar ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງໄຫ Height (cm) ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ) Circumference (cm) ລວງຮອບ (ຊມ) Rim style ຮູບຮາງຂອງປາກໄຫ	3 J2-1-3 Complete ສົມບູນ 260 Rectangular ລຽມ Sandstone ແຊນໄສຕນ	
No.ລດ. ID ລະຫັດຂອງການຂັນທະບຽນ Attribute of the jar ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງໃຫ	4 J2-1-4 Broken/Fragmentary ບສມບູນ 89 Sandstone ແຊນໄສຕນ	
_{ID} ລະຫັດຂອງການຂັນທະບຽນ Attribute of the jar ຄຸນລັກສະນະຂອງໄຫ Height (cm) ຄວາມສູງ (ຊມ) Circumference (cm) ລວງຮອບ (ຊມ)	5 J2-1-5 Complete ສົມບູນ 30 Rounded ກັມ Sandstone ແຊນໄສຕນ	

ANNEX D: DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAO PDR ON THE PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE 1997

Page 1 20/6/1997 No. 03/PR

No. 03/PR

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

Presidential Decree

DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE LAO PDR ON THE PRESEVATION OF CULTURAL, HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

- Pursuant to Article 17, 19 and 53.2 of the Constitution of the Lao PDR;
- Pursuant to the Forestry Law No. 01-96/NA of 11/10/1996;
- Pursuant to the Water and Water Resource Law No. 20-96/NA of 11/10/1996;
- Referring to the proposal of the National Assembly Standing Committee No. 19/NASC of 12 June 1997 on the preservation of the national cultural, historical and natural heritage.

The President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic decrees:

Chapter I

General Provisions

<u>Article 1</u> Objects of this Presidential Decree:

The Presidential Decree on the Preservation of the Cultural, Historical and Cultural Heritage outlines the regulations and measures for the management, conservation, preservation and use of the national heritage, including for the upgrading of movable and immovable assets with historical or cultural or natural value into national heritage with the view of raising the spirit of patriotism, people's democracy, awareness and ownership of the fine national and ethnic cultures.

<u>Article 2</u> National Heritage:

National cultural, historical and natural heritage refers to the public, collective or personal assets holding cultural importance or historical importance and constituting evidence of the Lao country, ancestors and the general origin of the Lao people, including artifacts with historical, artistic value and of over fifty (50) years old and natural sites represent the national heritage according to the definition provided by this Presidential Decree.

<u>Article 3</u> Management of the National Heritage:

The Government promotes the management, conservation, preservation and development of the fine national and ethnic cultures, as well as the restoration of historical and archeological sites representing national historical traces. <u>Article 4</u> Citizens' Obligations in the preservation of the National Heritage:

Persons and entities have the obligation to contribute to the management, conservation, preservation and restoration of the national heritage and the national cultural, artistic and cultural values.

<u>Chapter II</u> <u>Categories of National Heritage</u>

<u>Article 5</u> Classification of National Heritage: The national cultural, historical and natural heritage is classified as follows:

- Immovable national heritage;
- Movable national heritage
- Natural national heritage.

<u>Article 6</u> Immovable National Heritage:

The immovable national heritage is composed of artifacts, archeological ruins, national historical ruins which may not be removed, such as the That Luang Stupa, Phakeo Temple, in Vientiane, Xiengthong Temple in Luang Prabang, the Plain of Jars and others.

<u>Article 7</u> Movable National Heritage:

Movable national heritage is composed of artifacts, which may be removed, such as Buddha statues, bronze drums, spears, swords, bracelets, ancient pottery and others.

<u>Article 8</u> Natural National Heritage:

Natural national heritage is comprised of the beautiful environment, including natural scenery occurring naturally, panoramas of natural sites and constructions, and architectures of high historical, artistic, scientific, technical, ethnological or environmental value and which should be preserved as national heritage, such as Khon Phapheng, Tat Kuangsy waterfalls, Ting Cave in Luang Prabang and others.

<u>Chapter III</u> Management of National Heritage

<u>Article 9</u> National Heritage Management Authority:

The national heritage management authority is assigned to the Ministry of Information and Culture, the Province, Municipality and Special Zone Information and Culture Services, the District Information and Culture Offices and Village Administrative Authorities.

To ensure the efficient management, conservation and preservation of the national heritage, an agency may be established to provide consultations or opinions on such activities.

<u>Article 10</u> Authority and Duties of the National Heritage Management Agencies:

The national heritage management agencies have the following authority and duties:

1. Research guidelines, plans and regulations on the management, conservation and preservation of the national cultural, historical and natural heritage.

- 2. Establish the inventory of immovable, movable assets and natural sites constituting the national heritage or deserving to become a national heritage for their adoption as local, national or world heritage.
- 3. Bring solutions to issues and differences within their authority and duties.
- 4. Entertain relationship of cooperation on the management, conservation and preservation of the national heritage with foreign agencies;
- 5. Mobilize local and foreign sources of funds for use in the management, conservation and preservation of the national heritage;
- 6. Perform other authorities and duties prescribed by law.

Article 11 Survey:

The survey of national heritage refers to the collation of technical information related to national heritage, such as locations, dimensions, weight, quantity, features and value as basis for the establishment of an inventory to take place every five years.

Article 12 Inventory of National Heritage:

The inventory of the national heritage refers to the recording and listing of the immovable assets, natural sites, historical and revolutionary ruins discovered on the surface of the land, under the ground or water within the territory of the Lao PDR taking place every 5 years.

Article 13 Removal:

Any removal within the country or export of movable assets constituting a national heritage shall require the approval of the Ministry of Information and Culture and any import of cultural materials and artifacts shall similarly require approval from the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Article 14 Maintenance:

Any maintenance, repair or modification to the features of a national heritage, whether immovable, movable or natural, shall require approval from the Ministry of Information and Culture.

<u>Article 15</u> Prohibition of Destruction to National Heritage:

Persons or entities are forbidden to damage artifacts, artistic construction sites, whether immovable, movable or natural, constituting the national heritage, whether by committing a willful offence or out of negligence.

No construction, restaurant or entertainment premise may be established within archeological or natural sites of national heritage value, except when authorized by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The use, maintenance or modification of immovable, movable assets or natural sites of national heritage value under the ownership of persons or entities and listed as national heritage shall require approval from and compliance with the regulations outlined by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

<u>Article 16</u> Transactions of Artefacts of National Heritage Value:

Persons or entities are forbidden to sell, purchase or transfer artifacts of national heritage value, except when specifically authorized by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Persons or entities desiring to sell or transfer owned artifacts reserved, as national heritage shall apply to the Ministry of Information and Culture. Such application shall be submitted to the Ministry of Information and Culture one month before the actual sale or transfer of ownership. After the sale or transfer, the Ministry of Information and Culture shall be notified within three months from the sale or transfer.

Where such artifacts are considered as holding important cultural significance, the State shall have the pre-emptive right to purchase them at an appropriate price.

The sale and purchase of ancient artifacts not listed, as national heritage shall abide by the regulations specifically outlined by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

<u>Article 17</u> National Heritage Conservation Fund:

To ensure the efficient management, conservation and preservation of national heritage, the Government will establish a National heritage Conservation Fund. The National Heritage Conservation Fund will be supplied by the national budget, contributions from persons, collective entities, social organizations, international organizations and other sources.

Chapter IV

Discovery and Search of Artefacts

Article 18 Discovery of Artefacts:

Persons or entities discovering artifacts, archeological sites, ancient historical sites of high historical, artistic and cultural, and archeological value shall notify the relevant administrative authorities, District Information and Culture Office, or Province, Municipality and Special Zone Information and Culture Services, or the Ministry of Information and Culture Services, or the Ministry of Information and Culture within three days from such discovery.

Article 19 Excavation:

Persons or entities are forbidden to exploit for artifacts or objects of historical, artistic, scientific, technical or archeological value, whether within the land under their own or other possession, without approval from the Ministry of Information and Culture.

The excavation of artifacts may take place only for the purpose of conducting scientific, historical research or for the conservation and preservation of such artifacts.

<u>Article 20</u> Application for Artefacts Excavation:

Persons or entities desiring to excavate or search for artifacts shall apply to the Ministry of Information and Culture and their application shall clearly indicate the site, importance and timeframe of excavation.

Where such excavation would take place within a land area under the possession of other persons, a certificate of consent from the relevant landowner shall be attached to the application.

<u>Article 21</u> Excavation Activities:

Excavation activities shall unfold in compliance with the conditions and measures outlined by the Ministry of Information and Culture. The licensee shall perform such excavation by himself and assume all responsibilities for such excavation.

During the conduct of excavation activities, the licensee shall report to the Ministry of Information and Culture on a permanent basis.

At their discovery, important artifacts or archeological sites shall be preserved and reported in full to the Ministry of Information and Culture at once for their examination, consideration and purchase.

At the completion of excavation activities, a full report of the results attached with other documents, such as: drawings, pictures and records, shall be made.

Within three years from the excavation's completion, the scientific and historical results of such search shall be made public by the searcher. If the period of three years is exceeded and no publication has yet been made by the searcher, the Ministry of Information and Culture will be entitled to disclose the scientific and historical discoveries resulting from such search.

<u>Article 22</u> Ownership of discoveries:

All immovable or movable assets discovered during any search are the ownership of the State. At the search's completion, the searcher shall hand over all discovered objects as well as all relevant documented information to the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Landowners may not own discovered objects, but will be appropriately compensated by the State.

<u>Article 23</u> Removal of Artefacts from the List of National Heritage:

Immovable, movable assets or natural sites constituting the national heritage, when their national archeological, artistic, literature or historical value has devalued, may be removed from the list of national heritage by decision of the Government at the proposal of Minister of Information and Culture.

The removal of local heritage from the list will be decided by the Minister of Information and Culture at the proposal of Province, Municipality or Special Zone Information and Culture Services pursuant to coordination and unanimous agreement with the relevant local administrative authorities.

<u>Article 24</u> Cancellation of Excavation:

The Ministry of Information and Culture may cancel an excavation license and instruct the termination of excavation in any of the following cases.

- 1. The excavation or preservation of artifacts fail to abide by the technical standards or regulations outlined by the State.
- 2. The premises authorized for excavation bears utmost importance and necessitates that the excavation be performed by the Ministry of Information and Culture itself.

From the receipt of a notice from the Ministry of Information and Culture for the termination of excavation activities, such activities shall be ceased at once.

<u>Article 25</u> Compensation of Incurred from Excavation:

Persons or entities whose license is cancelled due to the failure to abide by outlined technical standards or regulations as provided under Article 24 here above may not claim any compensation or reimbursement of costs incurred in the excavation. Where the license's cancellation arises from the importance of the excavation premises, necessitating the Ministry of Information and Culture to perform the search itself, the excavating party will be reimbursed the costs incurred in the excavation but may not claim any compensation.

<u>Article 26</u> Authority of the Ministry of Information and Culture:

The Ministry of Information and Culture is entitled to organize and perform archeological excavation throughout the territory of the Lao PDR.

Where an excavation is conducted within a land area possessed by other persons or entities, such excavation may unfold only with the prior consent of the land owner and shall be completed within five years at the latest from its commencement.

Article 27 Rehabilitation of Excavated Land:

Persons or entities, at the completion of archeological excavation, shall rehabilitate the land to its original conditions such as by filling land, planting trees and others.

Chapter V

Awards and Sanctions

Article 28 Awards:

Persons or entities efficiently managing, conserving and preserving the national cultural, historical and natural heritage will be awarded and benefit from other policies as outlined by the Government.

Article 29 Sanctions:

Persons or entities violating the provisions of this Presidential Decree will be warned, educated, fined or subjected to penalties prescribed by law according to the nature of the offence.

Page 7 20/6/1997 No. 03/PR

Chapter VI Final Provisions

Article 30 Implementation:

The Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic shall have the duty to implement this Presidential Decree.

Article 31 Effective Date:

This Presidential Decree is effective from the day it is signed by the President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

All regulations inconsistent with this presidential Decree are superseded.

Vientiane, June 20, 1997 President,

> Signed and stamped: Nouhak Phoumsavan.

ANNEX E: DECREE ON THE APPOINTMENT OF THE HERITAGE STEERING COMMITTEE IN XIENGKHUANG NO. 208 dated 02/03/2016



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRACY UNITY PROSPERITY

Xiengkhouang Province

No: 208 /xk Date 02/03/2016

Decree on the Appointment of the Heritage Steering Committee in Xiengkhouang

- According to the Law on National Heritage revised No. 44 / NA, dated 22 December 2013

- Based on the Prime Minister appointed the National Committee for World Heritage No. 203 / PM on 6/8/2013

- Based on the rights and duties of the provincial governors capital specified in Section III Article 14 of the Law on Administrative Laos

- Based on the agreement of the Prime Minister of Laos on appointed committees National to offer Plain of Jars as a World Heritage No. 831 / PM, dated 30/7/2015

The Governor of Xiengkhouang has issued the following decree:

Article 1: Appointment of the Heritage Steering Committee as follows:

1.	Mr.	Bouason Sinounthong,	Deputy Governor in charge of Culture and Social	Chairman
2.	Mr.	Vongsa Duangthongla,	Director of Department of Information Culture and Tourism	Deputy Chairman
3.	Mr.	Thongsi Phanthavong,	Deputy Director of Department of Education and Sport	Member
4.	Mr.	Khamkonh Ournounesa	Deputy Chief of Peak District	Member
5.	Dr.	Somdy Bounxay	Deputy Chief of Phoukoot District	Member
6.	Mr.	Mixay Phengsa	Deputy Chief of Kham District	Member
7.	Dr.	Bounma Souliyavong	Deputy Chief of Phaxay District	Member
8.	Mr.	Khamla Siduangxay	Deputy Chief of Khoun District	Member
9.	Mr.	Souphanh Kalachak	Acting Director of International Cooperation Department	Member
10	Mr.	Somphonh Veouchayer	Deputy Director of Interior Department	Member

11. Dr.	Maisy Viengvilai	Deputy Director of Public Works and Transport Department	Member
12. Mr.	Somsamone Phalichane	Deputy Director of Agriculture and Forestry Department	Member
13. Mr.	Bounken Lonorkhue	Deputy Director of Energy and MinesDepartment	Member
14. Mr.	Somphet Laphathong	Deputy Director of Natural Resources and Environment Departm	nent Member
15. Mr.	Vandy Bounyamonh	Deputy Director of Urban Development Office	Member
16. Mr.	Phimphonh Duangbounmi	Deputy Director of Army of the Province	Member
17. Mr.	Bounleuth Vonglamphay	Deputy Director of Police station of the Province	Member
18. Mr.	Vanxay Yangbrekhao	Deputy Director of Planning and Investment Department	Member
19. Mr.	Bouapheng Soulina	Deputy Director of Finance Department	Member
20. Mr.	Viengphone Chanthaphone	e Deputy Chief Cabinet of Provincial Office	Member

Article 2: Appointment of the Secretariat Members as follows:

1.	Ms. Mouansi Sitthavong	Deputy Director of Information Culture and Tourism	Head of Secretariat
2.	Ms. Biounchane Bounnasinh	Head of Museum and Heritage Section	Deputy of Secretariat
3.	Mr. Khambai	Chief cabinet of MICT Office	Member
4.	Mr. Khampane Phommavone	Head of MICT of Kham District	Member
5.	Mr. Chantha Chanthaphonh	Head of MICT of Phoukoot District	Member
6.	Mr. Phouvanh Dalaseng	Head of MICT of Phaxay District	Member
7.	Mr. Bounthong Nola	Head of MICT of Khoun District	Member

Article 3: Role and Duties of the Heritage Steering Committee and its Secretariat are as follows:

3.1. Role of the Heritage Steering Committee.

- 1) supervise, encourage protection and conservation of cultural, historical and natural Heritage of Xiengkhouang Province
 - Agree on regulation for the zoning to protect the jars sites and Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage within the Province.
- 2) Approve or refuse development and infrastructure schemes in the protection area which proposed by the provincial heritage management authority
 - To decide workplans on proposed to conserve the archaeological by the provincial heritage management authority
 - To receive report from each Cultural Heritage Committee of District level concerning to the implementation activities with regard of heritage management
- 3) To appoint the organization to manage the Heritage Fund by the approval of the National Heritage Committee for the World Heritage
 - To campaign funding from national and international by the approval of the National Heritage Committee for the World Heritage
 - To appoint the Cultural Heritage Committee of District level for cultural, historical and natural Heritage
- 4) To decide on mitigation related to impact on heritage
 - To oversee the coordination and cooperation with international organization

- The provincial Heritage Steering Committee will meet at least 3 time a year in order to receive progress updates, assessment of past activities, and introduction of workplans. Additional meeting can be called as the need arises. Meeting will be chaired by the chairman or deputy chairman.

3.2. Duties / Responsibilities of the Secretariat.

1) - To prepare the agenda, workplan and summarize documentations for the Heritage Steering Committee Meeting

- To conclude and propose the action plan to the report to the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee
- 2) To coordinate with difference departments, organizations in the provincial, Districts, villages and international organizations to collect information
 - To collect and submits all documents related to the heritage management plan to nominate the sites into the local, national and world heritage level
- 3) To propose for approval to the committee for new staffs of Secretariat office
 - To perform its tasks, the secretariat office draws on specialists of different fields such as: architecture (Historical monument and Lao traditional architect), historic, culture, urban planning, scientific, law, natural and environment conservation, etc.
- Article 4: The Information, Culture and Tourism Department is central in Heritage works and authorities at all levels should acknowledge and strictly follow this decree under the appointed roles and responsibilities.
- Article 5: This decree is to replace the decree no. 371 /xk, dated 22/10/2008, and be effective from the day is signed.

Governor of Xiengkhouang Province

Prof. Dr. Sonkot Mangnormek

ANNEX F: DECREE OF PRIME MINISTER ON Appointment of Lao National Committee for World Heritage January 2017



Lao People's Democratic Republic Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity **********

Prime Minister

No. 17/PM Vientiane Capital, January 05, 2017

Decree of Prime Minister

On

Appointment of Lao National Committee for World Heritage

- Pursuant to Lao PDR's governmental Law, no 69/NA, dated on December 15, 2015
- Pursuant to National Heritage Law, no 44/NA, dated on December 24, 2016
- Pursuant to the proposal no 870/MoICT, dated on 30 August 2016 of Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

The Prime Minister has decreed:

Article 1:

To appoint the Lao National Committee for World Heritage as follows:

- 1. The Minister of Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (President)
- 2. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (Vice president and chairman)
- 3. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vice president)
- 4. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Public Works and Transportation (Vice president)
- 5. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Justice (Committed)
- 6. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Committed)
- 7. The Vice Minister of Ministry of Education and sport

8. The Vice Governors of provinces consisting of world heritage sites

(Committed)

(Committed)

- 9. The Secretariat General of Lao National Committee for UNESCO (Committed)
- 10. The Director General of Heritage department, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (Committed and Head of Secretariat general)
- 11. The Director General of Mass media, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (Committed)
- 12. The Director of Fine arts, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

(Committed)

13. The Director of Tourism development, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

(Committed)

14. The Director of Tourism promotion, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (Committed)

- 15. The Director of Tourism management, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism (Committed)
- Article 2: The roles and responsibilities of Lao National Committee for World Heritage as below:
 - 1. To create working plans and mechanism of actions of Lao National Committee for World Heritage
 - 2. Leading the operational management of Lao national heritage for those have been inscribed as world heritages
 - 3. Leading to preparing the nomination of Lao national heritage which includes both Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage, Natural heritage and history to submit to the UNESCO for consideration as new world heritage
 - 4. Leading to coordinating and cooperating facility in properly
- Article 3: The committee has the right to: Appoint and define all duties of secretariat committee under the committee appropriately
- Article 4: The Ministries, Agencies, prefecture, provincial authorities, concerning agencies and Persons appointed above should be acknowledged and implemented accordingly
- Article 5: This decree is to be replaced the previous decree no 203/PM, dated on August 06 2013 and validation from the date of signature

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

ANNEX G: DECISION OF MINISTER PRESIDENT OF LAO NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WORLD HERITAGE ON APPOINTMENT OF LAO NATIONAL SECRETARIAT COMMITTEE FOR WORLD HERITAGE MARCH 2017

TRANSLATED VERSION 2017

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism Lao National Committee for World Heritage No. 169/MICT Vientiane Capital, March 06, 2017

Decision of Minister

President of Lao National Committee for World Heritage

On

Appointment of Lao National Secretariat Committee for World Heritage

- Pursuant to Lao PDR's governmental Law, no 69/NA, dated on December 15, 2015
- Pursuant to National Heritage Law, no 44/NA, dated on December 24, 2016
- Pursuant to the Decision of appointment of Lao National Committee for World Heritage, no 17/PM, dated on January 05, 2017
- Pursuant to Heritage department suggestion (Secretariat Committee for World Heritage), no 104/HD, dated on 03, 2017

The Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism has decided:

Article 1:

- : To appoint the Lao National Secretariat Committee for World Heritage as follows:
 - 1. Mr. Thongbay Phothisane, Director General of Heritage Department, Head of secretariat committee
 - 2. Mr. Viengkeo Souksavatdy, Deputy Director General, Heritage Department, Deputy head of secretariat committee
 - 3. Ms. Manivone Thoummabout, Deputy Director General, Heritage Department, Committee member
 - 4. Mr. Samelane Laungaphay, Deputy Director General, Heritage Department, Committee member
 - 5. Mr. Buaphan Phanthavong, Deputy Director General, Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Committee member
 - 6. Mr. PHD Aphixayyadeth Insixiengmai, Deputy Director general of Public works Institute, Committee member
 - 7. Mr. PHD Thonglith Luangkhoth, Head of Archaeology Division, Committee member
 - 8. Mr. Phakhanxay Sikhanxay, Head of Monument and Sites division, Committee member
 - 9. Mr. Soulinthone Phetsomphu, Head of Museum Management, Committee member
 - 10. Mr. Phonephanh Sichanthongthip, Head of Administration, Committee member
 - 11. Mr. Pheunh Nanthavongduangsy, Deputy Head of Intangible Culture Heritage, Committee member
- Article 2: The roles and responsibilities of Lao National Secretariat Committee for World Heritage as below:
 - 1. To monitor and evaluate the implementation of Lao national heritage management through the elements inscribed on the world heritage.
 - 2. To monitor and support the preparation drafts on the national heritage level to be nominated on the world heritage list in effectively.

- 3. To coordinate and facilitate in both international and local cooperation, create a budget for Lao National Secretariat Committee for World Heritage's meeting which will be held in 3 times a year
- 4. To operate through any field works related under the committee's which their responsibilities to data collections, preparation of Agenda, sum up report and propose any implementation plan to the cooperation committee meeting with the concerning agencies, local administration and UNESCO office, propose a person in charge (focal point) of secretariat committee, if necessary
- Article 3: Secretariat committee which will be included in all experts and specialists in area of Monumental heritage, history, culture, town plan, ethnography, archaeology, intangible cultural heritage, natural conservation and environment etc.
- Article 4: All organizations concerned should be acknowledged and implemented accordingly
- Article 5: This decision is valid from the date of signature

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism

ANNEX H: PRIME MINISTER'S DECREE ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HERITAGE, MOICT 2017



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ຖວທ

1 ເລກທີ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ ສິງຫາ

2017

ຂໍ້ຕືກລົງ ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ຂອງກົມມໍຣະດົກ

- ອີງຕາມ ກິດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍມໍຣະດິກແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບປັບປຸງ ເລກທີ 44/ສພຊ, ລົງວັນທີ 24 ທັນວາ 2013
- ອີງຕາມ ດຳລັດວ່າຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 95/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 09 ມີນາ 2017 ວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ;
- ອີງຕາມ ມະຕິຂອງກົມການເມືອງສູນກາງພັກ ວ່າດ້ວຍການສ້າງແຂວງໃຫ້ເປັນຫົວໜ່ວຍຍຸດທະສາດ, ສ້າງເມືອງ ໃຫ້ເປັນຫົວໜ່ວຍເຂັ້ມແຂງຮອບດ້ານ, ສ້າງບ້ານໃຫ້ເປັນຫົວໜ່ວຍພັດທະນາ, ສະບັບເລກທີ 03/ກມສພ, ລົງວັນ ທີ 15 ກຸມພາ 2012
- ອີງຕາມ ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າເປັນເອກະພາບຂອງຄະນະປັບປຸງກົງຈັກ ແລະ ການນຳສະເໜີຂອງກົມຈັດຕັ້ງ ພະນັກງານ

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ອອກຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ:

ໝວດທີ 1 ບິດບັນຍັດທີ່ວໄປ

ຈຸດປະສົງ ມາດຕາ 1

> ຂໍ້ຕຶກລົງສະບັບນີ້ກຳນົດ ທີ່ຕັ້ງ, ພາລະບົດບາດ, ໜ້າທີ່, ຂອບເຂດສິດ, ໂຄງປະກອບການຈັດຕັ້ງ, ຫຼັກການ ແລະ ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງທາງດ້ານນິຕິກຳ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງກົມມໍຣະດົກ ໃຫ້ໄດ້ຮັບການພັດທະນາ ຕາມແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ລະບຽບ ກິດໝາຍຂອງລັດ ແລະ ເປັນການປະກອບສ່ວນເຮັດໃຫ້ວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກຂອງຊາດ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຍືນຍົງຄົງຕົວຕະຫອດໄປ.

ມາດຕາ 2 ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ແລະ ພາລະບົດບາດ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ເປັນອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງຄຸ້ມຄອງລັດທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ສັງກັດໃນໂຄງປະກອບການຈັດ ຕັ້ງຂອງ ກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວ. ຂຽນເປັນຕິວຫຍໍ້ " ມດ " ຂຽນເປັນ ພາສາຝຣັ່ງ Direction Generale des Patrimoines" DGP "

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ມີພາລະບົດບາດເປັນເສນາທິການຊ່ວຍລັດຖະມົນຕີ ໃນການກຳນົດແຜນຍຸດທະ ສາດ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການ, ກົດໝາຍ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າວິທະຍາສາດ, ພັດທະນາມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ, ປະຫວັດສາດ, ທຳມະຊາດ, ພິພິທະພັນ ແລະ ບຸຮານວິທະຍາ, ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ຝຶກອົບຮົມທາງດ້ານວິຊາ ການ ໃຫ້ພະນັກງານ-ລັດຖະກອນ ຜູ້ເຮັດວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ.

ໝວດທີ 2 ໜ້າທີ່ ແລະ ຂອບເຂດສິດ

ມາດຕາ 3 ໜ້າທີ່

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ມີໜ້າທີ່ດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ເຊື່ອມຊືມ ແລະ ຫັນເອົາແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງພັກ, ທິດທາງແຜນການຂອງລັດຖະບານ, ຂອງກະຊວງ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກ ມາເປັນແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ, ໂຄງການອັນລະອຽດພ້ອມທັງ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃຫ້ປະກົດຜິນເປັນຈິງ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງນິຕິກຳຕ່າງໆ ສຳລັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ພັດທະນາວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານ ວັດທະນະທຳ, ປະຫວັດສາດ, ທຳມະຊາດ, ພິພິທະພັນ ແລະ ບຸຮານວິທະຍາ ເພື່ອນຳສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງ ພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງ;
- ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດານິຕິກຳ ກ່ຽວກັບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ພັດທະນາວຽກງານ ມໍຣະດົກ ພ້ອມທັງຊຸກຍຸ້, ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ແນະນຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂອບເຂດທີ່ວປະເທດ;
- ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ບຸລະນະປະຕິສັງຂອນບຸຮານສະຖານ, ປຸຊະນິຍະສະຖານ, ອາຄານ ປະຫວັດສາດ, ສະຖານທີ່ປະຫວັດສາດ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ ທີ່ຢູ່ພາຍໃຕ້ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງຕົນ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ສຳຫຼວດ, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ, ສ້າງຖານຂໍ້ມູນບັນດາມໍຣະດົກທີ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ແລະ ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ, ຫໍພິພິທະພັນ, ຫໍ
 ວາງສະແດງ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງບຸຮານວິທະຍາ ຕາມການແບ່ງຂັ້ນຄຸ້ມຄອງ;
- ສຶກສາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າວິໄຈມໍຣະດົກທາງດ້ານວັດທະນະທຳ, ປະຫວັດສາດ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ ພ້ອມທັງຈັດຕັ້ງ ເຜີຍແຜ່ໝາກຜົນຂອງການຄົ້ນຄວ້າວິໄຈໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີບັນດາແຫຼ່ງມໍຣະດົກທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າອັນໂດດເດັ່ນ ຕໍ່ອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ, ອົງ ການຈັດຕັ້ງສາກົນ ຢຸ່ພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ ເພື່ອພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງເອົາແຫຼ່ງມໍຣະດົກເຫຼົ່ານັ້ນ ເຂົ້າຢູ່ ໃນບັນຊີຕາມລະດັບຄວາມສຳຄັນ;
- 8. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ກວດກາ, ຕິດຕາມ ການເຄື່ອນຍ້າຍສິລະປະວັດຖຸ, ວັດຖຸບຸຮານ ໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ.

- ຈັດຕັ້ງ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ນຳໃຊ້ກອງທຶນມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາ ແລະ ພັດທະນາວຽກງານ ມໍຣະດົກ ຕາມການຕົກລົງຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປະເມີນກິດຈະການຕ່າງໆ ຂອງລັດ, ເອກະຊົນ ແລະ ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ອາດມີຜືນກະທົບຕໍ່ມໍຣະດົກ
 ວັດທະນະທຳ, ປະຫວັດສາດ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ ກ່ອນສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງພິຈາລະນາ.;
- ຟຶກອົບຮົມ ທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ມໍຣະດົກວັດທະນະທຳ, ປະຫວັດສາດ, ທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ປະກອບ ອຸປະກອນເຕັກນິກຮັບໃຊ້ໃນຂະແໜງການຂອງຕົນ;
- ສຶກສາອົບຮົມ, ປຸກຈິດສຳນຶກໃຫ້ປວງຊົນຮັບຮູ້ເຊື່ອມຊຶມມຸນເຊື້ອອັນດີງາມ ແລະ ຕື່ນຕົວປະຕິບັດ ພັນທະຂອງພົນລະເມືອງໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍຣະດົກຂອງຊາດ;
- ສ້າງແຜນງົບປະມານເພື່ອຮັບໃຊ້ໃຫ້ແກ່ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວ ພາຍໃນກົມ ພ້ອມທັງຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ເກັບ ກຳ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບການ;
- 14. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ເກັບກຳ ແລະ ສັງລວມສະຖິຕິ ວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- 15. ສະຫຼຸບ, ສັງລວມ, ລາຍງານ ສະພາບການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຮອບດ້ານຂອງກົມໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- 16. ປະຕິ໋ບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

ມາດຕາ 4 ຂອ**ບເຂດສິ**ດ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ມີສິດດັ່ງນີ້:

- ຣ່າງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ, ຄຳສັ່ງ, ຄຳແນະນຳ ແລະ ແຈ້ງການຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງ ພິຈາລະນາ;
- ອອກໜັງສືສະເໝີ ແລະ ຢັ້ງຢືນເອກະສານຕ່າງໆ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກຕາມພາລະບົດບາດ ແລະ ການເຫັນດຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- ສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍຍ້ອງຍໍການຈັດຕັ້ງລັດ, ສັງຄົມ, ບຸກຄົນ ທີ່ມີຜົນງານ ແລະ ໃຊ້ມາດ ຕະການຕໍ່ຜລະເມີດລະບຽບ, ກິດໝາຍ ກ່ຽວກັບວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກ;
- ອະນຸມັດຜະລິດຕະພັນຕ່າງໆທີ່ຄ້າຍຄືວັດຖຸບູຮານ ຫຼື ວັດຖຸຈຳລອງແບບວັດຖຸບູຮານ ໃນການນຳເຂົ້າ-ສິ່ງ
 ອອກ ສປປ ລາວ ຕາມກົດໝາຍມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ;
- ອະນຸມັດການນໍາເຂົ້າ-ນໍາອອກຊົ່ວຄາວ ບັນດາວັດຖຸມໍຣະດົກ ເພື່ອການວາງສະແດງ ແລະ ແລກປ່ຽນ ວັດທະນະທໍາກັບສາກົນ ຕາມສັນຍາ ແລະ ການຕົກລົງເຫັນດີຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- ສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງພິຈາລະນາໂຈະ ຫຼື ຍົກເລີກບັນດາກິດຈະການຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຂັດກັບ ກິດໝາຍມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ;
- ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສາກົນ, ສະເໜີຄຳຄິດເຫັນຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກ ຕາມການອະນຸມັດຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- ພົວພັນ, ຮຽກໂຮມປະຊຸມ, ປຶກສາຫາລື, ຖອດຖອນບົດຮຽນກັບບັນດາການຈັດຕັ້ງຂອງລັດ, ສັງຄົມ, ບຸກຄົນ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສາກົນ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກ ຕາມການອະນຸມັດຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ;
- ຄຸ້ມຄອງບັນດາໂຄງການຮ່ວມມືດ້ານມໍຣະດົກ, ພິພິທະພັນ, ບຸຮານວິທະຍາ ແລະ ການບຸລະນະ ປະຕິສັງຂອນ ກັບອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- ຊີ້ນຳທາງດ້ານວິຊາການບັນດາການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ຂຶ້ນກັບກົມຄື: ຫໍພິພິທະພັນແຫ່ງຊາດ, ກອງບຸຮານວິທະຍາ,
 ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- 21. ຂຶ້ນແຜນ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ງົບປະມານ, ພາຫະນະ, ອຸປະກອນຮັບໃຊ້ວິຊາການເຂົ້າໃນໜ້າທີ່ວຽກ ງານຂອງກົມໃຫ້ມີປະສິດທິພາບ;

12. ປະຕິບັດສິດອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງຂັ້ນເທິງ.

ໝວດທີ 3 ໂຄງປະກອບການຈັດຕັ້ງ

ມາດຕາ 5 ໂຄງປະກອບດ້ານກົງຈັກ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ປະກອບມີ 6 ພະແນກ ແລະ ກອງວິຊາການຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງຄື:

- 1. ພະແນກສັງລວມ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານ;
- 2. ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງພິພິທະພັນ;
- 3. ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກສະຖານ;
- 4. ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກນາມມະທຳ;
- 5. ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກ;
- 6. ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງວັດຖຸບູຮານ.
- ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ຊີ້ນຳດ້ານວິຊາການບັນດາກອງ ດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:
- 1. ກອງບູຮານວິທະຍາ;
- 2. ຫໍພິພິທະພັນແຫ່ງຊາດ;
- ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກວັດພູຈຳປາສັກ;
- 4. ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກຫຼວງພະບາງ.

ມາດຕາ 6 ໂຄງປະກອບບຸກຄະລາກອນ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ປະກອບມີບຸກຄະລະກອນດັ່ງນີ້:

- ມີຫົວໜ້າກົມ 1 ທ່ານ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປົດຕຳແໜ່ງໂດຍນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຕາມ ການ ສະເໜີຂອງຄະນະຈັດຕັ້ງສູນກາງພັກ ບົນພື້ນຖານຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບ ກັບລັດຖະມົນຕີກະຊວງ;
- ມີຮອງຫົວໜ້າກົມຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ຊຶ່ງໄດ້ຮັບການແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປົດຕຳແໜ່ງໂດຍລັດຖະມົນຕີ ບົນ ພື້ນ ຖານການນຳສະເໜີຂອງກົມຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ແລະ ການເຫັນດີຂອງກະຊວງພາຍໃນ;
- ມີຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ, ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ຊຶ່ງຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງ, ຍົກຍ້າຍ ຫຼື ປົດຕຳແໜ່ງໂດຍ ລັດຖະມົນຕີ ຕາມການສະເໜີຂອງກົມຈັດຕັ້ງ-ພະນັກງານ ບົນພື້ນຖານຄວາມເປັນເອກະພາບກັບກົມ ມໍລະດົກ;
- ແຕ່ລະພະແນກຂອງກົມປະກອບມີພະນັກງານວິຊາການຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງທີ່ສັງກັດຢູ່ໃນໂຄງປະກອບກົງຈັກ ການຈັດຕັ້ງຂອງກົມຕາມຕຳແໜ່ງງານທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້.

ໝວດທີ 4 ໜ້າທີ່ຂອງແຕ່ລະພະແນກ

ມາດຕາ 7 ພະແນກສັງລວມ ແລະ ບໍລິຫານ

1. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ສັງລວມແຜນຍຸດທະສາດ, ແຜນການ, ໂຄງການ, ແລະ ງົບປະມານຂອງກົມ;

- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າຮ່າງຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ, ຄຳແນະນຳ, ໜັງສືສະເໜີ, ແຈ້ງການ ແລະ ເອກະສານອື່ນໆ ທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງວຽກ ງານຂອງກົມໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງພິຈາລະນາ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ນຳສະເໜີຂັ້ນເທິງພິຈາລະນາຂໍອະນຸມັດການເລື່ອນຊັ້ນ-ຂັ້ນເງິນເດືອນ, ປີການ, ອຸດໜູນລູກ ເມຍ, ປະຕິບັດວິໃນ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດນະໂຍບາຍດ້ານຕ່າງໆໃຫ້ແກ່ພະນັກງານລັດຖະກອນພາຍໃນກົມ;
- 4. ຕິດຕໍ່, ພົວພັນ, ປະສານງານ ແລະ ຮ່ວມມືທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- 5. ສັງລວມ, ຄຸ້ມຄອງເອກະສານຂາເຂົ້າ-ຂາອອກ, ວຽກງານສາລະບັນ ແລະ ພິທີການ;
- 6. ສະຫຼຸບ, ສັງລວມ, ລາຍງານລາຍຮັບ, ລາຍຈ່າຍ ຂອງກົມ;
- 7. ສັງລວມ, ກວດກາ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງບັນຊີຊັບສິນຂອງກົມ;
- 8. ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ສັງລວມສະຖິຕິ ແລະ ເກັບກຳການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຂອງກົມແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ;
- ສະຫຼຸບ, ສັງລວມ, ລາຍງານການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຂອງກົມ ເດືອນ, ໄຕມາດ, 6 ເດືອນ ແລະ 1 ບີ;
- 10. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ມາດຕາ 8 ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງພິພິທະພັນ

- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ປັບປຸງ, ນຳສະເໜີຮ່າງນິຕິກຳກ່ຽວກັບລະບຽບການຕ່າງໆ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນ ໄຫວວຽກງານພິພິທະພັນໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ສິ່ງເສີມການຄົ້ນຄວ້າວິໄຈວັດຖຸພັນທາງວິທະຍາສາດ ເພື່ອໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ສູ່ສັງຄົມ;
- ຊຸກຍຸ້, ສິ່ງເສີມ ບັນດາຫໍພິພິທະພັນທົ່ວປະເທດ ໃນການຂະຫຍາຍຄັງສະສົມວັດຖຸພັນເພື່ອໃຫ້ກາຍເປັນ ສະຖານທີ່ປົກປັກຮັກສາ, ອະນຸລັກ ແລະ ສຶກສາຮຽນຮູ້ມຸນເຊື້ອວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ປະຫວັດສາດຂອງ ຊາດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີ ມາດຖານວິຊາການຫໍພິພິທະພັນ ເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນວຽກເນື້ອໃນ, ວຽກຈັດວາງ ສະແດງ, ວຽກໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່, ວຽກສ້ອມແປງ, ອະນຸລັກວັດຖຸພັນ ແລະ ຄັງສາງ;
- ປະສານສິມທິບ, ສຳຫຼວດ, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນ ແລະ ສັງລວມສະຖິຕິວັດຖຸພັນທີ່ມີຢູ່ໃນຫໍພິພິທະພັນ, ຫໍວາງ ສະແດງມູນເຊື້ອໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ປະສານສົມທິບເພື່ອສ້າງຕັ້ງຫໍພິພິທະພັນຂອງແຂວງ ແລະ ຂອງເມືອງ ໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- 7. ຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມວັດຖຸພັນໃນການແລກປ່ຽນການວາງສະແດງທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- 8. ຕິດຕາມໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ການປັບປຸງເນື້ອໃນວາງສະແດງຂອງຫໍພິພິທະພັນ, ຫໍວາງສະແດງມຸນເຊື້ອ;
- 9. ສ້າງແຜນການ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວປະຕິບັດວຽກງານພາຍໃນພະແນກ;
- 10. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ມາດຕາ 9 ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກສະຖານ

 ດຳເນີນການສຳຫຼວດ, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ ໃນທົ່ວປະເທດເພື່ອ ກຳນົດຂອບເຂດພື້ນທີ່, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນສະຖານທີ່ ແລະ ສ້າງລະບຽບການຄຸ້ມຄອງສະເພາະຂອງແຕ່ລະ ແຫ່ງ;

- ນຳສະເໜີມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ ທີ່ເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມເໝາະສືມໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງ ພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງເອົາເຂົ້າໃນບັນຊີມໍຣະດົກລະດັບຊາດ, ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ ຫຼື ສະເໜີຂື້ນເປັນມໍຣະດົກ ໂລກຕາມເງືອນໄຂ, ມາດຖານທີ່ໄດ້ລະບຸໄວ້ໃນກົດໝາຍມໍຣະດົກແຫ່ງຊາດ ແລະ ສາກົນ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ນຳສະເໝີການກຳນົດເງື່ອນໄຂ, ມາດຖານທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ກ່ຽວກັບການອະນຸລັກ,
 ບຸລະນະປະຕິສັງຂອນມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີລະບຽບການເຂົ້າຊົມ ໂດຍສະເພາະເນື້ອໃນ ແລະ ຄວາມປອດໄພຂອງຜູ້ເຂົ້າຊົມ ມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດຕ່າງໆ;
- ປະສານສືມທຶບກັບພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ອະນຸລັກ, ປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ ແຕ່ລະໆດັບໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ສະເໜີດຳເນີນມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດລະບຽບກົດໝາຍໃນການນຳໃຊ້, ສ້ອມແປງ, ບຸກລຸກ, ທຳລາຍ ຫຼື ປ່ຽນສະຖານະພາບມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ;
- ສ້າງຫຼັກສຸດການສຶກສາ, ຝຶກອົບຮົມ, ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ ຄຸນຄ່າບັນດາມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວ ທັດທຳມະຊາດຕ່າງໆ;
- ຄິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ໃຫ້ຄຳປຶກສາ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີແຜນງານໂຄງການ, ຂັ້ນຕອນ, ວິທີວິທະຍາ ຂອງການບຸລະນະ, ສ້ອມແປງ, ປະຕິສັງຂອນບັນດາແຫຼ່ງມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະ ຊາດ;
- ເກັບກຳ, ສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ສະຖິຕິ ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ບຸລະນະປະຕິສັງຂອນມໍລະດົກສະຖານ ແລະ ແຫຼ່ງທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດ;
- 10. ສ້າງແຜນການ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວປະຕິບັດວຽກງານພາຍໃນພະແນກ;
- 11. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ມາດຕາ 10 ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດີກນາມມະທຳ

- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ຮຽບຮຽງ, ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍ, ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວຽກງານຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ປົກປ້ອງມໍຣະດົກ ວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ສຳຫຼວດ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ສຶກສາ, ວິໄຈ, ກຳນົດມາດຖານວິຊາການ ແລະ ນຳສະເໜີຂຶ້ນທະບຽນມໍຣະດົກ
 ວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸຕາມລຳດັບຄວາມສຳຄັນ ແລະ ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມຍືນຍິງ;
- ນຳສະເໜີປະເພດມໍຣະດົກວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ເພື່ອພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງເຂົ້າໃນບັນຊີມໍຣະດົກລະ ດັບຊາດ ແລະ ບັນຊີຕົວແທນຂອງມວນມະນຸດ ຕາມເງື່ອນໄຂມາດຖານ;
- ຊຸກຍຸ້, ສິ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ປະສານສົມທິບກັບບຸກຄົນ, ຊຸມຊົນ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ກ່ຽວກັບ ວຽກງານປົກປ້ອງມໍຣະດົກວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸໃນທີ່ວປະເທດ;
- ສ້າງຫຼັກສຸດການສຶກສາ, ຝຶກອົບຮົມ, ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ຄຸນຄ່າມໍລະດົກວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ ເພື່ອ ປົກປ້ອງ ແລະ ຮັບປະກັນຄວາມຍືນຍົງ;
- 6. ເກັບກຳ, ສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ສະຖິຕິ ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກວັດທະນະທຳທີ່ບໍ່ເປັນວັດຖຸ;
- ສ້າງແຜນການ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວປະຕິບັດວຽກງານພາຍໃນພະແນກ;
- 8. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ມາດຕາ 11 ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດີກໂລກ

- ຕິດຕາມ, ກວດກາ, ຊຸກຍຸ້ ແລະ ປະສານສົມທິບກັບບັນດາຫ້ອງການມໍຣະດົກໂລກ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງ ປະຕິບັດເງື່ອນໄຂ ແລະ ມາດຖານຕ່າງໆ ຂອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກ;
- ສຶກສາ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ບັນດາກິດໝາຍ, ສິນທິສັນຍາສາກິນທີ່ ສປປ ລາວ ເຂົ້າເປັນພາຄີ ແລະ ຜັນຂະຫຍາຍ ເປັນ ນິຕິກຳໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າຄຳແນະນຳຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການສາກົນກ່ຽວກັບສະພາບການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກຂອງ ສປປ
 ລາວ ເພື່ອເປັນພື້ນຖານໃນການປົກປັກຮັກສາມໍຣະດົກໂລກໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຍືນຍິງ;
- 4. ໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ເນື້ອໃນຂໍ້ມູນຂ່າວສານຂອງວຽກງານມໍຣະດົກໂລກ ທັງພາຍໃນ ແລະ ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- ບືກສາຫາລື, ວາງແຜນກັບຫ້ອງການມໍຣະດົກໂລກ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນ, ແກ້ໄຂຜົນ ກະທົບໃນເຂດມໍຣະດົກໂລກ ແລະ ດຳເນີນມາດຕະການຕໍ່ຜູ້ລະເມີດກົດໝາຍ, ລະບຽບການຕ່າງໆທີ່ໄດ້ ກຳນົດໄວ້;
- ເກັບກຳ, ສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ສະຖິຕິ ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງມໍຣະດົກໂລກ;
- 7. ສ້າງແຜນການ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວປະຕິບັດວຽກງານພາຍໃນພະແນກ;
- 8. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ມາດຕາ 12 ພະແນກຄຸ້ມຄອງວັດຖຸບູຮານ

- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ນໍາສະເໜີແຜນການ, ມາດຖານວິຊາການຄຸ້ມຄອງວຽກງານການສໍາຫຼວດ, ຂຶ້ນບັນຊີວັດຖຸບູຮານ ໃນທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ນໍາສະເໜີລະບຽບການກ່ຽວກັບວັດຖຸບູຮານ ເພື່ອປ້ອງກັນການລັກລອບ, ຄ້າຂາຍ, ສິ່ງອອກ -ນໍາເຂົ້າ ວັດຖຸບູຮານທີ່ມີຄຸນຄ່າສູງເຂົ້າສູ່ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຂອງຫໍພິພິທະພັນ;
- ສິ່ງເສີມ, ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ວິໄຈວັດຖຸບູຮານ, ການຈໍາແນກຕະກຸນຊ່າງສິລະປະ, ການກໍານົດຍຸກສະໄໝ, ການ ສັນລະສຸດວັດຖຸບູຮານ;
- ສຳຫຼວດ, ຂຶ້ນທະບຽນວັດຖຸບູຮານທີ່ມີຢູ່ໃນວັດວາອາຣາມ, ຮ້ານຂາຍເຄື່ອງສິລະປະ-ຫັດຖະກຳຂອງລັດ, ລວມໝູ່ ແລະ ເອກະຊົນໃນຂອບເຂດທົ່ວປະເທດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການອະນຸຍາດຈຳລອງແບບ ແລະ ນຳໃຊ້ຊື່, ສັນຍາລັກວັດຖຸບູຮານໃນເປົ້າໝາຍທາງການຄ້າ ໂດຍ ການຖອດເອົາແບບ, ສີສັນ, ລວດລາຍ, ເອກະລັກດັ້ງເດີມທີ່ເປັນມໍຣະດົກວັດທະນະທຳອັນລ້ຳຄ່າ ຂອງຊາດ;
- ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການອະນຸຍາດນຳເຂົ້າ ສິ່ງອອກ ສີລະປະວັດຖຸຈຳລອງແບບ, ການອະນຸຍາດສິ້ນສ່ວນຕົວຢ່າງ ວັດຖຸບູຮານ ເພື່ອນຳອອກໄປວິໄຈຢູ່ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- 7. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າການອະນຸຍາດໂອນກຳມະສິດ, ສືບທອດວັດຖູບຸຮານ;
- 8. ຄົ້ນຄວ້າ, ຕິດຕາມ ເພື່ອທວງຄືນວັດຖຸບູຮານຂອງລາວທີ່ຢູ່ຕ່າງປະເທດ;
- 9. ເກັບກຳ, ສັງລວມຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ສະຖິຕິ ວຽກງານການຄຸ້ມຄອງວັດຖຸບຸຮານ;
- 10. ສ້າງແຜນການ ແລະ ສະຫຼຸບລາຍງານການເຄື່ອນໄຫວປະຕິບັດວຽກງານພາຍໃນພະແນກ;
- 11. ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ອື່ນໆ ຕາມການມອບໝາຍຂອງກົມ.

ໝວດທີ V ຫຼັກການແລະແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ

ມາດຕາ **13** ຫຼັກການ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກ ປະຕິບັດວຽກງານຕາມຫຼັກການລວມສຸນປະຊາທິປະໄຕ, ປຶກສາຫາລືຕົກລົງວຽກງານເປັນໝູ່ ຄະນະ ແລະ ແບ່ງຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃຫ້ບຸກຄົນຢ່າງຈະແຈ້ງ, ປະຕິບັດລະບອບຫົວໜ້າດຽວ ແລະ ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍ ຫົວຄິດປະດິດສ້າງຂອງພະນັກງານລັດຖະກອນ.

ມາດຕາ 14 ແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກປະຕິບັດແບບແຜນວິທີເຮັດວຽກດັ່ງນີ້:

- ທຸກການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງກົມແມ່ນອີງໃສ່ຫຼັກການ ແລະ ລະບຽບການຂອງກະຊວງຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວເຮັດວຽກມີແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ ແລະ ໂຄງການລະອຽດ. ແກ້ໄຂຢ່າງມີຈຸດສຸມ ແລະ ມີເປົ້າໝາຍ ໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະປະສານສົມທົບຢ່າງແໜ້ນແຟ້ນກັບບັນດາການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ພົວພັນເຖິງໜ້າທີ່ວຽກງານຂອງຕົນ. ແນໃສ່ ເພື່ອໜຸນໃຊ້ກຳລັງແຮງຂອງທຸກພາກສ່ວນເພື່ອພັດທະນະນາຂົງເຂດວຽກງານຂອງກົມມໍຣະດົກ.
- ເຮັດວຽກຢ່າງມີແຜນການ, ແຜນງານ ແລະ ໂຄງການລະອຽດ ມີການປະສານສົມທົບກັບພາກສ່ວນຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວ ຂ້ອງຢ່າງແໜ້ນແຟ້ນ, ແກ້ໄຂວຽກງານຢ່າງມີຈຸດສຸມ ແລະ ມີເປົ້າໝາຍໃນແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ.
- ປະຕິບັດລະບອບປະຊຸມ, ສ່ອງແສງ, ລາຍງານປະຈຳເດືອນ, 3 ເດືອນ, 6 ເດືອນ, ປະຈຳປີ ແລະ ກອງປະຊຸມວິຊາ ການຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອຊຸກຍຸ້ຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ກວດກາປະເມີນຜົນເກັບກຳສະພາບລວມໃນຂົງເຂດວຽກງານ ແລະ ລາຍງານ ໃຫ້ຂັ້ນເທິງ.

ໝວດທີ VI ບົດບັນຍັດສຸດທ້າຍ

ມາດຕາ 15 ງົບປະມານ ແລະ ຕາປະທັບ

ກົມມໍຣະດົກມີງົບປະມານ ແລະ ຕາປະທັບ ເພື່ອນຳໃຊ້ເຂົ້າໃນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວວຽກງານທາງລັດຖະການ ຕາມກົດໝາຍ ແລະ ລະບຽບການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງກຳນົດ.

ມາດຕາ 16 ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

ຫ້ອງການກະຊວງ, ບັນດາກົມ, ທຽບເທົາກົມ, ສະຖາບັນ, ກອງວິຊາການ, ໂຮງຮຽນ, ພະແນກຖະແຫຼງ ຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວແຂວງ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງ ແລະ ຫ້ອງການຖະແຫຼງຂ່າວ, ວັດທະນະທຳ ແລະ ທ່ອງທ່ຽວເມືອງ, ເທສະບານ ແລະ ບັນດາອົງການຈັດຕັ້ງຕ່າງໆທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຈຶ່ງຮັບຮູ້ ແລະ ປະຕິບັດຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງ ສະບັບນີ້ຢ່າງເຂັ້ມງວດ.

ມາດຕາ 17 ຜືນສັກສິດ

ຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບນີ້ມີຜິນສັກສິດນັບແຕ່ວັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເປັນຕົ້ນໄປ ແລະ ປ່ຽນແທນຂໍ້ຕົກລົງສະບັບເລກທີ 535 / ຖວທ, ລົງວັນທີ 25 ກໍລະກົດ 2012. ໃນກໍລະນີເຫັນວ່າຜິນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຫາກບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບ ມະຕິ 03/ກມສພ, ລົງວັນທີ 15 ກຸມພາ 2012 ແລ້ວກໍ່ສາມາດປ່ຽນແທນໄດ້.

ລັດຖະມົນຕີ

ANNEX J: PROVINCIAL STRATEGY FOR 2016-2020 OF XIENGKHUANG

THE PROVICIAL STRATEGY FOR 2016 – 2020

Vision

To develop the mass media work to be of good quality, to operate in a modern way, with fast, timely, clear reporting with rich content; to serve as a supply source of comprehensive information and content to the Party and state, and ethnic people of all classes; ensure safety and security, support and promote young personnel with firm political ideology and progressive mass media quality in harmony with the era.

To preserve, protect, succeed to the sustainable tradition and value of the nation's fine cultural heritage, develop the material and spiritual aspects of social civilisation, and endorse human-being's progressive cultural value on a selective basis and epochal harmony, fight against cultural illnesses with social risks, improve and develop the diversity of cultural products in active contribution to the province's sustainable socio-economic development.

Develop Xiengkhouang province as a renowned tourist attraction of the country, improve the diversity and quality of tourist product, promote the preservation of unique fine local customs and tradition of the province to pave the way for the enlisting of the Plain of Jars as the third world heritage site of the Lao PDR in combination with poverty eradication of ethnic people.

Objectives and expectations

- to organise, implement, and realise the resolutions of the VII Party Congress of the Xiengkhouang Province Party Committee,

- to develop the mass media to be one with quality, systematic performance, modern operation, fast, timely, clear reporting, serving as a sharp organ of the Party and state, and a source of diverse and comprehensive information and complete content.

- to improve and develop the diversity of cultural products, which makes an active contribution to the province's sustainable socio-economic development.

to develop the potential in the direction of promotion of ecotourism, cultural and historical tourism with the gradual integration of Laos visit by local people with the regional and international tourists.
to develop personnel in the information, culture and tourism sector to a certain quality capable of meeting the political functions in the new period, providing impressive service for tourists and integrating with international community gradually.

To ensure the achievement of the objectives and expectations, the Provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism has worked out development plans of information, culture and tourism till 2020, including three programmes with 25 projects.

I Programme 1:

II Programme 2: The Cultural Development Programme has nine (9) projects

This programme has nine projects valued at 23.505 billion kip, including 20.605 billion kip of state fund and 2.900 billion kip of foreign fund.

- 1) The 2.8 billion kip renovation project of the provincial museum
- 1.1 Roof repair
- 1.2 Earth filling, drainage.
- 1.3 Acquisition of display materials in the museum,
- 1.4 Acquisition of display items,

1.5 Production of brochures and publication through various media,

1.6 Training, study tours, and lesson exchange

2). The 2.080 billion kip project of survey and registration of stone jars and cultural heritage sites in Xiengkhouang province

2.1 survey, registration, map drawing of stone jar sites,

2.2 UXO clearance from stone jar sites,

2.3 survey, registration of old and new temples; registration of Buddha images at temples in the districts,

2.4 dissemination of the law on heritage management and legislations on heritage through different media,

2.5 production of brochures and posters about the management and protection,

2.6 formulate rules on heritage management, improve the administration system and management of the area of stone jar heritage.

3). The 1.05 billion kip acquisition project of 2,000 suits of costumes of six tribes of Xiengkhouang province in preparation for Xiengkhouang hosting of the coming XI National Games in 2018.

4). The restoration project of the stupas of That Foun and Chomepheth, and the ruined principalBuddha image of Phiavat Temple, at a cost of 2.85 billion kip, including domestic fund and foreign aid.

4.1 build a road linking Chomepheth stupa and That Foun stupa,

4.2 build a fence round the tourist sites,

4.3 Fill up the hole in the That Foun stupa dug during the war time,

4.4 build a shelter over the principal Buddha image,

4.5 an exhibition and information hall, a ticket booth.

5). The 1.935-billion kip project of establishment, assessment of families, village groups, offices and districts instilled with the value of national and local culture and fine traditions

6). The provincial art troupe establishment project, valued at 1.95 billion kip

6.1 set up a 35-strong provincial art troupe,

6.2 acquire instruments and materials for the performance,

6.3 training and promotion of the composition of songs, dances,

6.4 acquire a 45-seat van for the journey of the troupe.

7). The 450-million kip book acquisition project for the provincial library

8). The 10.15-billion kip development project of the children's cultural centre

8.1 acquire office supply, traditional musical instruments, sound equipment, and costumes for actors

8.2 carry out reading promotion activities among children at primary schools,

8.3 working trip to follow up and support the activities of the children's cultural centre in districts 8.4 build a building of the children's cultural centre

9). The 240-million kip development project of provincial and district Culture personnel,

III Programme 3: The tourism development and promotion Programme has 12 projects This programme has 12 projects valued at 134.328 billion kip (one hundred thirty-four billion three hundred and twenty-eight million kip), including 130.058 billion kip of state fund and 4.270 billion kip of foreign fund.

4.1 strengthen the fence around the Plain of Jars site 1,

4.2 build a two-layer paved road linking the Plain of Jars and the Giant Buddha image,

4.3 expand the concrete parking lot,

4.4 acquire two electric vehicles,

4.5 improve the tourist information room,

4.6 write the history of the Plain of Jars, define the heritage area, draft a dossier to the UNESCO to enlist the Plain of Jars as a world heritage site

4.7 cultivate a floral garden and plant trees,

4.8 a restaurant and a drinking shop,

4.9 install the electric grids and water supply system.

2). The ongoing development project of the historic tourist site of the heroic battlefield on PhouKoud Mountain, valued at 29.727 million kip, wholly funded by the state.

1.1 a 7-km long road,

1.2 a shrine,

- 1.3 restoration of trenches and bunkers,
- 1.4 unknown soldiers' monument,

1.5 vintage point and multi-purpose yard,

- 1.6 trekking path from post 1 to post 2, 1.5 m wide and 1 km long,
- 1.7 construction of a war museum,
- 1.8 ticket booth, a souvenir shop and a restaurant,

1.9 public toilet,

- 1.10 public parking lot paved with ground stone,
- 1.11 electric grids,

3) The PhouKeng (Mountain) Tourist Site development project at a total cost of 3.800 million kip, with full state investment

3.1 building of rest sites along the trekking path,

3.2 building of electrical zip lines,

3.3 grow trees along the path and garden offlowers,

3.4 renovate the electric grids.

4). The renovation project of the *historic refuge cave(s) of a revolutionary leader* at Tai village during the war time (3 billion kip funded by the state)

4.1 the historic cave(s) of (former President) Mr. KhamtaySiphandone,

4.2 construction of the access road to the bunker.

5). The ongoing Tham Piou Cave Development Project at a cost of 24.887 billion kip, is now 30.6% completed

- 5.1 construction of a two-layer paved road, 6 m wide and 4 km long.
- 5.2 construction of a parking lot,
- 5.3 construction of a park
- 5.4 installation of street lights,

6) The Sang Village hot spring renovation project at a total cost of 5.270 billion kip, including

- 3.700 million kip of state fund, and 1.570 million kip.
- 6.1 improve and build 20 sleeping rooms,
- 6.2 build a 1.5 km long two-layer paved road,
- 6.3 allocate and define the area of the tourist site,
- 6.4 cultivate a floral garden,
- 6.5 provide service training for local community
- 6.6 develop a management plan, rules and signboards,

7). A dual-layer asphalt road construction project access to the tourist sites of the Plain

of Jars, No 1 and 2 (a total investment of 25.502 billion kip) by a sole state fund.

8). A tourist-site construction project for Phoukhang Bangfai is a total worth of 17. 238 billion kip (state fund).

- 8.1 Roads access to tourist sites, are paved by crushed rocks.
- 8.2 Ticket service offices
- 8.3 Public toilets
- 8.4 Renovation of Phoukhang Bangfai (labourforce by locals)
- 8.5 Construction of clean water system

9). Nongtang-Phra cave tourist development project, worth of 7.130 million kip (state fund)

- 9.1 Improve and construct the roads access to the tourist sites of Phra and Long caves
- 9.2 Survey and allocate protected, service and tourism areas.
- 9.3 Construction of public toilets at Phra cave
- 9.4 Improvement of a rest site at Phra cave.
- 9.5 Information board and direction signs.
- 9.6 Improvement of restaurant at Nongtang area.
- 9.7 Write profiles of tourist sites and draft regulation of tourist sites.

10). Tourist management project is worth of 150-million kip by state fund.

- 1. Dessiminate a law on tourist and other related legislation.
- 2. Improve tourist group under the direct control of the Government.
- **11).** Tourist advertisement project is worth of 1.075-billion kip byh state fund.
- 1. Promotions via other mass media.
- 2. Participate in both domestic and foreign tourism exhibitions.
- **12).** Human resource development for tourist project with worth of 1.100-billion kip by state fund.

1. To upgrade technical staff's knowledge by studying in the country or overseas under the state fund.

To arrange domestic or overseas study tours for staff who work in the tourist service sector.
 To organise training courses for state and private staff.

Output expectation in the period of 2020-2025.

-To upgrade the coverage rate of television signal to be grown by 70% of provincial total area,

the coverage rate of radio waves by 90% of provincial total area, to expand additional culture-theme village to 207 to be covered by 100% of a total amount of village across the province, improve the quality of tourist sites and expand five-additional tourist sites.

-By 2020, Xiengkhouang province expected to have at least or more than 50,000 tourists per year and generate income more than US\$12 million per year. On averaging per one staying for four day and a tourist is expected to spend for US\$60 per day.

- By 2020, hotels, guesthouses and resorts are expected to have more than 20.
- By 2020, there will be 15 categories of tourist programme in the province.
- By at the end of 2017, the guesthouses will support 2,200 guests per night. While the hotels and guesthouses in the municipality of Phonsavanh will be able to support 1,900 guests per night.

 \Rightarrow In conclusion, there are three action plans and 26 projects with a total investment of 175.610 billion kip. (one-hundred seventy-five billion and six hundred and ten million kip) Out of a total investment, 168.440 billion kip (One hundred sixty-eight billion and four hundred forty million kip) is the Government and 7.170 billion kip (seven billion and one hundred-seventy million kip) is foreign investment.

- \Rightarrow For the state investment of 168.440 billion kip.
- The ongoing state investment is 56.952 million kip.
- The new state budget of 111.488 million kip will be proposed.

***** Measure for implementation

- 1. Each action plan that has been determined in the plan must be clearly translated into the project for implementation (work plan, human resources development plan and financial plan).
- 2. Always ask for directions from leaders of the province and the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism to make the plan.
- 3. Conduct a fundraising campaign across the country and outside country for implementing the plan.

4. All sector concerned have been requested to provide cooperation and facilities to the implementation of action plan and the said project.

Provincial Head of Information, Culture and Tourism Division

MEGALITHIC JARS SITES IN XIENGKHUANG – PLAIN OF JARS WORLD HERITAGE NOMINATION VOLUME 4 – ANNEX L KEY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DOCUMENTS

CONTENTS

VOLUME 4 – ANNEX L – KEY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM DOCUMENTS

L.1 Overview of Management System

Legal Instruments, Provincial and Site Guidelines, Village Contracts

- L.2 Law on National Heritage 2013
- L.3 Proposed Ministerial Decree, Order on the Protection of the Plain of Jars upon Inscription as a World Heritage Site
- L.4 Provincial Governor's Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996
- L.5 Provincial Governor's Decree, Safeguarding the Plain of Jars Approval of the provincial budget, revenues from the ticket sales at the Plain of Jars sites No. 995
- L.6 Department of ICT Decree, Establishment and Operations of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division – No. 870
- L.7 Provincial Guidelines
- L.8 Site Guidelines
- L.9 Village Contract Sample
- **Overall Plans and Technical Guidelines**
- L.10 Action Plan for 2018-23
- L.11 Archaeological Research Plan
- L.12 Conservation Guidelines
- L.13 Archaeo-demining Protocol
- L.14 Heritage Impact Assessment Guidelines

L.1 OVERVIEW OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Plain of Jars property has a management system. This operates at three levels – national, provincial and district/village. At each level and overall, there are key instruments which identify roles and responsibilities, and in some cases specific management activities. These instruments operate under the protective mechanisms:

- Law on National Heritage 2013 (see Annex L.2); and
- Provincial Governor's Decree concerning the Management and Conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Sites No. 996 (see Annex L.4).

The key instruments are:

- overall plans and technical guidelines:
 - Action Plan for 2018-23, defining specific future actions for the property (Annex L.10);
 - Archaeological Research Plan, to guide future research (Annex L.11);
 - Conservation Guidelines, to guide conservation activities at the property (Annex L.12);
 - Archaeo-demining Protocol, to guide the removal of unexploded ordnance (Annex L.13);
 - Heritage Impact Assessment Guidelines, to assess proposed actions which might impact the property (Annex L.14);
- provincial:
 - provincial decree on the management and conservation of the property, No. 996, including measures and activities for the property and buffer zones (Annex L.4);
 - o provincial decree regarding funding for the property, No. 995 (Annex L.5);
 - departmental decree creating and defining the role of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, No. 870, as the primary manager at the provincial level (Annex L.6);
 - provincial guidelines addressing a range of management activities which are the responsibility of the Provincial Government (Annex L.7);
- district/village:
 - site guidelines for use by villages responsible for specific sites, identifying active management measures and prohibited actions at each site (Annex L.8); and
 - o village contracts to ensure agreement to implement site guidelines (Annex L.9).

The system operates within a structure involving a range of stakeholders. The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting regarding Site 1; and

• villages – responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting for all other sites.

At the national level, there are two other stakeholders:

- the National Committee for World Heritage in Laos generally responsible for high level coordination and decisions regarding World Heritage in Laos (appointed by a Prime Minister's decree and with a secretariat appointed by a Ministerial decree); and
- the Minister for ICT (national) responsible for the Department of Heritage.

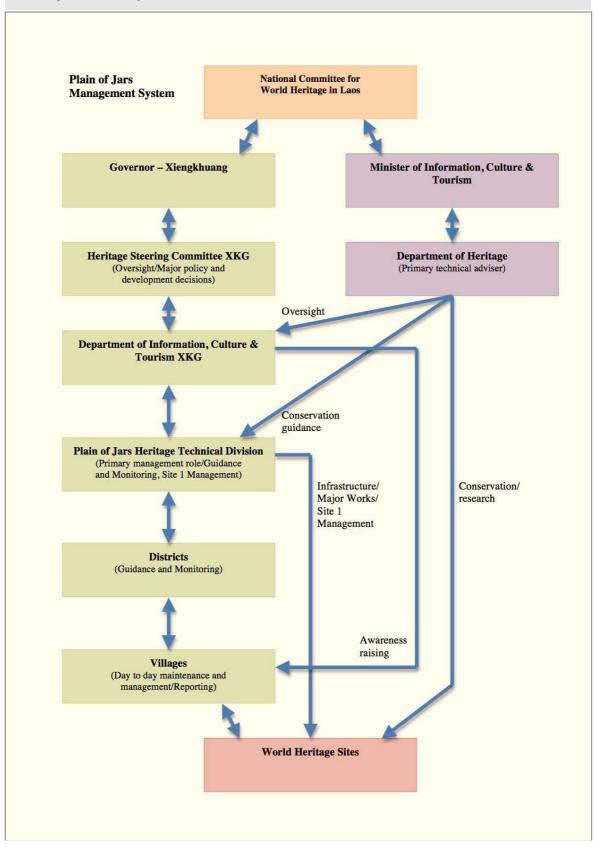
At the provincial level, there are several other stakeholders:

- The Governor of Xiengkhuang province overall responsibility for provincial activities related to the Plain of Jars;
- Heritage Steering Committee provides oversight regarding the Plain of Jars, takes major policy and development decisions (created by a provincial decree); and
- district administration responsible for guidance and monitoring of villages, in some cases replacing the village role.

The management system structure is summarised in the following figure.

Management System for the Plain of Jars

Source: Department of Heritage



L.2 LAW ON NATIONAL HERITAGE 2013

L.3 PROPOSED MINISTERIAL DECREE, ORDER ON THE PROTECTION OF THE PLAIN OF JARS UPON INSCRIPTION AS A WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Official Translation

Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism	No.	
	Date	2017

Order on the Protection of the Plain of Jars upon Inscription as a World Heritage Site

- Referring to the National Heritage Law (revised) No. 022/SUS dated 24 December 2013;
- Referring to the Order to establish the National Committee for World Heritage No. 17/UU dated 05 January 2017;
- Referring to the decision of the Minister, the chairperson of the National Committee for World Heritage, on nominating a Secretariat of the National Committee for World Heritage, No. 169/กอยา dated 06 March 2017.

Article 1 - Objective

This Order sets out the principles, regulations and mechanism of the National Committee for World Heritage, which has authorities and responsibilities in protecting and conserving the Plain of Jars World Heritage site after nomination and inscription of the property as a World Heritage Site. The Committee operates in accordance to the 2016 Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, which Lao PDR has ratified on 20 March 1987, and in accordance with the National Heritage Law of Lao PDR.

Article 2: Scope, Authority and Responsibilities of the National Committee for World Heritage in Protecting and Conserving the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khuang Province

To ensure the effective protection and conservation of the Plain of Jars after inscription as a World Heritage site in line with the policy of Party and the Government of Lao PDR and in line with other duties, the scope, authority and responsibilities of the National Committee for World Heritage in protecting the Plain of Jars are defined as follows:

- 1. Responsible for management system of the Plain of Jars under the direction of Minister of Information, Culture and Tourism of Lao PDR, who serves as the chairperson of the National Committee for World Heritage, and with the Director-General of Heritage Department as the head of the Secretariat;
- 2. Coordinates with UNESCO and World Heritage Committee to nominate the Plain of Jars to the World Heritage List, and after the inscription, to ensure the holistic protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, in accordance to international standards accepted by the General Conference of UNESCO;
- 3. Decides, guides and coordinates with UNESCO and other international agencies on the conservation and protection of the Plain of Jars heritage site;

- 4. Coordinates and facilitates collaborative projects within the boundaries of the Plain of Jars;
- 5. Guides and coordinates with all concerned stakeholders involved in protecting and conserving the Plain of Jars;
- 6. Guides the publicity and awareness-raising for the Plain of Jars;
- 7. Protects the World Heritage protected area of the Plain of Jars;
- 8. Proposes policy documents and directs the plan to implement projects within relevant legal frameworks, in order to ensure the effective protection of Plain of Jars;
- 9. Advises, monitors, controls and monitors the ongoing conservation and protection activities at the Plain of Jars by the Plain of Jars Technical Division, as well as provincial and village committees;
- 10. Decides on proposals proposed by Plain of Jars Technical Division or provincial and local committees, on issues about the expansion of protected zones (Zone 2);
- 11. Approves or refuses all national and local development projects which may affect the protection of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Plain of Jars;
- 12. Approves or refuses all proposed archaeological works within the World Heritage protected areas of Plain of Jars;
- 13. Approves or refuses all proposed workplans to conserve and protect the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khuang , by the Plain of Jars Technical Division, provincial and local heritage committees;
- 14. Approves or decides on plans to develop national and international training projects;
- 15. Approves or considers fundraising schemes in and outside the country;
- 16. Stops and considers solution for conflicts resulting from any action that creates impact to the World Heritage protected zones of Plain of Jars or its buffer zones;
- 17. Recognizes and awards individuals or activities that achieved outstanding results in protecting, conserving and developing the Plain of Jars World Heritage site, as deemed appropriate;
- 18. Approves or considers pursuing civil or criminal action (in the form of warnings, punishment or fines) any individual or activity that breaches rules and regulation concerning the management of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- 19. Reviews the implementation of the works, policies and effectiveness of the management system of the Plain of Jars, Xieng Khuang , in order to improve and update the system to the changing conditions of the area every 5 years;
- 20. Accepts reports from Plain of Jars Technical Division and provincial heritage committee;
- 21. Summarizes and reports on project implementation, policies and effectiveness of management system of the Plain of Jars to the Government.
- Article 3: This Order is considered to have statutory effect once signed. Any decree and regulations that are not in line with this Order are overruled.

Minister

Chairperson of the National Committee for World Heritage

L.4 PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S DECREE CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF THE PLAIN OF JARS WORLD HERITAGE SITES – NO. 996

Official Translation

Xiengkhuang Provincial

No: 996 Date 17/11/2017

Section I Objectives, locations and boundaries

Article 1: Objectives

This decree is setting out locations, areas and boundaries of the 11 jars sites, including methods and measures to manage and preserve the jars sites in order to preserve the value of their heritage sustainably, in accordance with the goals and uniformity of the province.

Article 2: Locations and boundaries

- 1. Site 1 Ban Na O, Paek district
 - 1.1 Property area

The property area covers 59.36 hectares, by determining the fence around the plain of Jars as Conservation area.

1.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 60.63 hectares

- Northern Part determines the fence of zone 1 to military fence 976 along the streams and rice field of Mr Sousard (in the corner northern fence)
- Southern part determines from the fence of information center to Xam pond, along the new crossroads to the fence of conservation area
- Eastern part determines from conservation area to Mr Phimpha Xayyatep's land and Mr Xormour which are situated close to the entrance, along the new crossroad to Haihin Mixayaram temple and to the land of Mr Khampien Sinuanthong and Mr Sousard which close to the northern fence
- Western part determines from conservation fence to the new crossroad (triangle land area) then along the road upto Xam pond
- 2. Site 2 Ban Na Kho, Phaxay district
 - 2.1 Property area

The Property area of Ban Na Ko covers 15.13 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to E kong streams
- Southern part is situated close to Mr Khamphay's land
- Eastern part is included in the protected area of Village where located French old stupa for 20 meters distance.
- Western part is situated close to Pa Pao streams, along the new crossroad

The buffer zone area covers 133.16 hectares

- Northern Part determines from conservation area to old cultural land (ticket office)
- Southern part starts from conservation area to pathway to 3 villages on top of Hua Xang mountain
- Eastern part starts from conservation area to new crossroad around protected area of Ban No Ko
- Western part starts from conservation area around 30 meters in distance
- Site 3 Ban Xiengdee, Site 8 Huanghong, Phaxay district
 The property area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 27.96 hectares
 - 3.1.1 Property area of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Mr Somsanith which is still a reserved land
 - Southern part is situated close to Quarry site Huay louang and village's protected area
 - Eastern part is situated close to Irrigation canal Nong ping
 - Western part is situated close to Mr Thitdone's land
 - 3.1.2 Property area of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to Dong Kuang noy mountain
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Mr Kor' market
 - Western part is situated close to irrigation canal Huay louang
 - 3.2 The buffer zone area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 405.27 hectares
 - 3.2.1 Buffer zone of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Sane River
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountain of Seuk (village protected area)
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong Ping streams through Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part determines Louang streams to Na noy streams to Sane river
 - 3.2.2 Buffer zone of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay Men
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong ping streams across the Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part is situated close to Pa Kuang streams across to Pa seuk streams to Huay kone to Sane river
- 4. Site 12, Ban Phakeo, Pak district
 - 4.1 Property area

The Property area determines the quarry area (group 1) as demonstrated in GPS of the map

- 4.2 Buffer zone
- Northern Part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance
- Southern part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance

- Eastern part determines from quarry site to streams of 300 meters in distance
- Western part determines from quarry site to the ridge of Louang mountain of 300 meters in distance

5. Site 25, Ban Xonghak, Phoukood district

5.1 Property area

The property area covers 6.3 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to pathway to Ban neua and to the old village Song hak
- Southern part is situated close to backyard of Mr Phaylath and up to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Eastern part starts from Sob meng mountain and along the small trees to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Western part starts from Hua ta man straight to Toum canal and up to Toum to the pathway to Neua village

5.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 7.18 hectares

- Northern Part starts from Toum canal up to old road and turn back to small Peak tree straight to electric bars and across the road to the Tourism house
- Southern part starts from water pipes down to Mr Phay's fence
- Eastern part starts from big Jack fruit tree to the pathway which situated in northern part of Mr Sykoun's fish pond and along the road to bamboo forest and across to Hua nok kiew fish pond then upto water pipes
- Western part starts from cowshed of Mr Phay to Khantoung foothills then across Hua ta forest to old road, cross to Hong toum forest and to the old neua Village
- 6. Site 23, Ban Namhom, Kham district

6.1 Property area covers 18.99 hectares

- 6.1.1 Jars site group.1
 - Northern Part is situated close to wild forest of Mr Pakao
 - Southern part is situated close to Mr Bounmy's land to Mr Som along the Hia streams which far from the protected area of Jars for 30 meters in distance
 - Eastern part starts from Mr Bounmy's land along to the foothills of Jars mountain and to Mr Pakao's land
 - Western part starts from Hia streams along to Mr Pakao's land
- 6.1.2 Jar site group. 2 (quarry site)
 - Northern Part starts from Ketlin tree to Mr Khammeung's land across Mr Somchai wild forest.
 - Southern part start from Mr Vien's land to Mr PorPern's land, far from protected area for 20 meters
 - Eastern part starts from Mr Khambay's land, far from protected area for 40 meters which is situated close to small streams and go along to Pa An
 - Western part starts from wild forest to Mr Somechay and go along to small streams, and situated close to Mr Sa ngien

The buffer zone area covers 34.74 hectares

- Determines from the conservation area of 150 meters from all directions
- 7. Site 21, Phoukeng quarry sites
 - 7.1 The property area covers 34.71 hectares
 - Northern Part is situated close to Keng Mountain
 - Southern part is situated close to Mr Lod Buasavanh's fence
 - Eastern part is situated close to the way to Keng Mountain (Information center) and up to the northern direction to Keng foothills to Mr Niawayang's rice field
 - Western part is situated close to river basin of Mr Thong yeu
 - 7.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 143.09 hectares

- Northern Part included the keng Mountain
- Southern part included Phounglath river and rice field of Mr Lod Buasavanh
- Eastern part is situated close to ridge of mountain at Ban Na koun and along the Phounglath streams in southern direction (around bridge area)
- Western part starts from Phounglath streams alond the ridge of mountain 105 and forwarding to small ridge near old airport yard and cross to the Keng mountain in norther direction
- 8. Site 28, Ban Nakuan, Phoukood district
 - 8.1 Property area covers 0.28 hectares
 - determines from Jars site on top of the Hai Lao Cheung mountain, and 50 meters in distance in all directions
 - 8.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 7.88 hectares

- Northern Part starts from the foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Kao Chao streams
- Southern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Na san yord streams
- Eastern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area
- Western part starts from pathways on top of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area
- 9. Site 42, Ban Phouxang, Kham district
 - 9.1 Property area
 - The property area covers 27.09 hectares
 - determines from Jars to all directions for 50 meters
 - 9.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 126.02 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to using forest for Xang village
- Southern part borders to Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area
- Eastern part determine the borders between Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area

- Western part determines the borders between Mor village an Xang village back to conservation area
- 10. Site 52, Ban Phakeo, Pak district
 - 10.1 Property area
 - The property area covers 11.82 hectares
 - determines the area around the Jars group 1, 2, 3, 4 which show on the GPS
 - 10.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 46.18 hectares

- Northern Part distances from jar group for 300 meters
- Southern part distances from group 4 for 500 meters
- Eastern part distances from jar group for 300 meters
- Western part distances from jar group for 300 meters

Section II Operation and protection measurements

Article 4: Measurements within the protected zones

- clearing vegetation and cutting trees around the jars
- making sure that trees are not falling on the jars
- cleaning the area, collecting trashes, putting up signage
- archeological research has to seek for permission from the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism and Department of Information, Culture and Tourism and PoJ World Heritage Office
- improve and construct infrastructure including small and major constructions which are fencing, tracks and trials, site interpretations signage will have to seek for permission from the Provincial World Heritage Steering Committee

Article 5: Measurements for landscape

- Agricultural development is permitted, growing grass for livestock are permitted, trees that are bearing fruits are permitted in order to support villagers economically and to support local tourism
- Constructions of souvenir shops are permitted in order to provide tourists facilities in order to increase income of those people living in the communities including handicrafts exhibitions, performing arts/local culture/livelihoods exhibitions, traditional ceremony exhibition which are approved by the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee.
- To allow the expansion of the households of those people living in Zone 2. Households are allowed in this Zone but only within the assigned areas. Building plans have to be checked and approved from the urban planner, and the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee agreed upon. The type of the house has to be traditional house design with height not exceeding 10 metres from the tip of the roof

Section III Prohibition

Article 6: Prohibition within the protected areas

- Dismantle, destroy or remove the jars

- Any impact to subsurface including cultivation, burial, excavation other than archaeological research is forbidden
- De-forestation, agricultural activities
- No forestation around the jars
- No livestock (cows, buffalos, goats, pigs, and chickens and birds) within the jar sites
- The use of the site for anything other than sightseeing or educational purposes is not allowed, including picnic, organizing parties or other events is strictly forbidden
- Construction of building, utilities (including electricity, telephone and water supply), or infrastructure
- Construction of electricity poles, telephone reception tower or anything considered to negatively impact the setting of the site will not be allowed
- No individuals, groups and government sectors to reserve the areas as their own property
- No construction of roads

Article 7: Prohibition within the buffer zones

- It is forbidden to construct guesthouses and hotels
- The construction of new residential houses outside the Village Expansion zone is not allowed
- Construction of electricity poles, telephone reception tower or anything considered to negatively impact the setting of the site will not be allowed
- No construction of any factories within the buffer zones
- No digging, unearthing, or taking any soils in the mountains within the protected areas
- No construction of building higher than 10 metres, from the roof
- No construction other than traditional style house building allowed
- Villagers are allowed to live within the buffer zones; nonetheless the development of households have to follow the rules and regulations of PoJ World Heritage rules, and rules and regulations from land-use. Land entitlement cannot be given. In case the government would like to develop those land, the land has to be returned to the government without any compensation.

Section IV

Honouring people with good work, punishing measurements to those who misconduct

Article 8: Honouring people with good work

Anybody who has done a good work in protection, preservation, conservation, restoration and developing cultural heritage will be honoured as appropriate. Individual who discovers and researches which will improve the existing information will not only be honoured but will also be given other benefits following the laws.

Article 9: Measurements of misconduct

Anybody who misconducts or beaches the Decree will be charged penalty, fined, or even punished at the highest court, based on case by case basis.

Last Decree

Article 10: Implementation

To assign Provincial Authorities, the relevant departments, district authorities and village authorities and other relevant agencies will take action raise awareness about the implementation of the Decrees.

<u>Article 11: Statuary</u> This Decree is after the signature.

> Signature Governor Dr. Khampao

L.5 PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S DECREE, SAFEGUARDING THE PLAIN OF JARS – APPROVAL OF THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET, REVENUES FROM THE TICKET SALES AT THE PLAIN OF JARS SITES – NO. 995

Official Translation

No. 995/ Date 17 November 2017

Provincial Governor's Decree Safeguarding the Plain of Jars – Approval of the provincial budget, revenues from the ticket sales at the Plain of Jars sites

- Refer to roles and responsibilities of the Provincial Governor section IV, Article 20 on laws of local administration of Lao PDR
- Refer to the minutes of the Plain of Jars Heritage Committee Xieng Khuang 24 March 2017 and 3-6 April 2017 in Vientiane
- Refer to the proposal letter by Department of Information, Culture and Tourism Xieng Khuang Xieng Khuang no. 839/MoICT 17 October 2017

The Governor agrees with the following;

Article 1: To share the revenues from the sales of tickets at Site 1;

- 40% of the total revenues of each month to the Plain of Jars World Heritage Site office for the development and conservation work Or 150,000,000 LK (one-hundred fifty million kips) per year to support all the site conservation activities
- 60% of the total revenues will go to the Government central budget
- From 2020 onwards, after the Plain of Jars has been inscribed as the World Heritage Site, the rules and regulations will be applied.
- For the revenues from the sales of tickets at 11 sites: 60% of which will go to the Government central budget, 40% will be divided as follows;

20% of the 40% to support the heritage activities

25% of the 40% to support the villages authorities

15% of the 40% to the provincial academic research team

40% of the 40% to the Plain of Jars World Heritage Management Site Office for its monitoring and evaluation of the World Heritage sites

- <u>Article 2</u>: For Paek district, Phoukood district, Phaxay district, Kham district, Finance Department, Tax Department, Department of Information, Cultural and Tourism to follow the set rules accordingly
- Article 3: This Decree is enacted with the signature and to overrule the Decree 313.

CC: Governor's Office

Finance Department at Xieng Khuang Tax Department at Xieng Khuang Paek district Phoukood district Phaxay district Kham district Department of Information, Culture and Tourism Signed by Dr. Khampao Xieng Khuang Governor

L.6 DEPARTMENT OF ICT DECREE, ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATIONS OF PLAIN OF JARS HERITAGE TECHNICAL DIVISION – NO. 870

Official Translation

Xieng Khuang Province Department of Information, Culture and Tourism

No. 870/MoICT

Date 25/10/2017

Decree Establishment and operations of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division

- Refer to the Minister's Decree, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism no. 400/ MoICT dated 5 May 2012
- Refer to the Minister's Decree, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism no. 445/MoICT dated 15 May 2013 about the establishment and operations of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism
- Refer to the Governor's Decree no. 208 dated 02/03/2016 about the setting up of the Sub-Committee to revise the Plain of Jars World Heritage Nomination Dossier
- Refer to the study and proposal of the Human Resources Section

Director of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism has agreed;

Section I Objectives, Location and Responsibilities

Article 1: Objectives of the Decree

To assure the consensus in the operations of the Plain of Jars Management System, there needs to be a set-up of a Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. The Technical Division is under the supervision of the Department of Heritage, Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism. For the human resources and financial resources, the Unit will be under the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism at Xieng Khuang Province, Provincial Authorities and Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism. This Decree defines the positioning, roles and responsibilities, rights and restrictions, organizational structure, operation procedures which are reference for legal actions, operations, and the work of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, in order for the Office to assure the work is in line with the Party Policy and the Government Policy. This is to strengthen the protection and conservation of the Plain of Jars sites sustainably.

Article 2: Positioning and roles

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division is an arm of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism and is under its supervision. Technical Division acts as a Secretariat to the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism to implement the workplan, protection and development of the world heritage sites all over the province at all levels.

Section II Responsibilities and rights

Article 3: Responsibilities

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division has the following responsibilities;

- 3.1 Research, make comprehension and follow the Party Policy, Government's Strategy, Ministry's Strategy, Provincial Strategy, and the detailed Strategy of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism and also implement them in view of achieving the results.
- 3.2 Advertise, and raise awareness and implement the policies, laws, decrees, rules and regulations, orders, recommendations and notices which are related to the world heritage protections, culture, history and nature and also advise the related authorities, individuals, cooperates and Lao citizens in the province to understand and implement correctly.
- 3.3 Search for investment, make revenues, manage the finance according to the rules and procedures of the finance, as well as develop an annual budget plan including income/expenses and the purchase of equipment and appliances. This is to support the activities related to heritage conservation to meet the objectives and to follow the regulations.
- 3.4 Develop a residential plan and land-use plan within the world heritage boundaries, give comments and give archaeological advice to building inventors, the organizations which are in charge of issuing the constructions permissions, renovation permissions, restoration permissions.
- 3.5 Liaise and coordinate with individuals, cooperates and domestic organizations and international organizations with the objective to support the activities which are related to world heritage conservation, protection, restoration, building capacity of human resources, etc as per the permission of the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism and Department of Information, Culture and Tourism.
- 3.6 Give explanation, raise awareness and provide information to the people, organizations at all level including the development projects which are ongoing within the protected zones. This is to build respect from all parties and for them to follow management rules and regulations, as well as to call for actions and educate all relevant stakeholders; in addition, be active in giving inputs in local and national heritage conservation.
- 3.7 Implement, manage, protect, conserve, restorey, repair and promote the heritage values as per the management system approved by the Government, and as per what UNESCO accepted.
- 3.8 Develop a sustainable tourism sector hand in hand with the conservation work, provide tourists facilities within the heritage boundaries and ensure tourists safety.

Article 4: Rights

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division has the following rights;

- 4.1 Make announcement, issue a letter about the Plain of Jars Heritage site conservation following the Governor and the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism.
- 4.2 Give advice to the Heritage Team at the Village level and to the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee to improve the work within the protected zones and to development work within the buffer zones.
- 4.3 Collaborate with the relevant departments at the provincial level when there are development projects for the infrastructure to make sure the buffer zones rules and regulations are respected.
- 4.4 Follow-up, monitor the community participation within the boundary zones and the Plain of Jars heritage impact assessment.
- 4.5 Participate in the meetings with the other relevant stakeholders about the archaeological work, museum, historical sites and natural sites.
- 4.6 Issue rules and regulations; implement the rules and regulations which are related to the world heritage, and rules and regulations in mobilizing the heritage funds and property of the Technical Division based on the financial rules of the Ministry of Finance.
- 4.7 Liaise and exchange lessons, cooperate, and sign a contract with individuals, cooperates, domestic and international organizations upon the permission of the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism, and Department of Information, Culture and Tourism.
- 4.8 Take part in the restoration, repair, conservation and protection of the cultural heritage, historical heritage and natural heritage.
- 4.9 Make summary report and assessment report following the workplan and in accordance with its rights and roles to the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism.
- 4.10 Take any other assignments as per request by the higher authorities.

Section III Organizational Structure

<u>Article 5: Organizational Structure</u> Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, Xieng Khuang comprises of the following;

- 5.1 Management unit
- 5.2 Conservation and protection unit
- 5.3 Archaeology and restoration unit

5.4 Information and awareness-raising unit

<u>Article 6: Human Resources</u> Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division consists of the following staff;

6.1 Technical unit consists ofChief of Unit 1Deputy Chief 2

These positions are appointed by the Governor as proposed by the provincial committee and with the endorsement of the Director of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism, Xiang Khuang

- 6.2 Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division consists of unit heads, and deputy heads which are appointed, relocated, ceased by the Director of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism as proposed by the human resources unit.
- 6.3 Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division also consists of staff and academic staff as per set positions with the quota and relocation by the Governor on the basis of the proposal from the Department of the Information, Culture and Tourism.

Section IV Roles and responsibilities of each unit

Article 7: Roles and responsibilities of each unit

7.1 Management Unit

- 1. Protect the rights of the government officers and contractors
- 2. Manage the heritage fund, and develop the budget plans
- 3. Search for investment within the country and internationally, propose a proposal to support the conservation and restoration work for the cultural heritage
- 4. Represent the Technical Division at the national meetings, international meetings and organize the local meetings
- 5. Coordinate with the other related departments at the provincial level, district level and village level in order to assure the benefits of the heritage work, benefits of international projects and capacity building workshops
- 6. Improve the rules and regulations on the conservations and protections guidelines which are being implemented by the local communities through consultation meetings and seminars
- 7. Maintain, collect statistic data on cultural heritage and all the office vehicles
- 8. Summarise and write a periodic activity report to present to the higher authority, raise awareness and implement per the directions from the higher authorities
- 9. Take any other assignments as per request by the higher authorities.
- 7.2 Conservation and protection unit
 - 1. Make suggestions and give advice to the heritage team at the village level, and to the district committee about the revision and changes of any rules within the boundaries zones and buffer zones.

- 2. Make suggestions and give advice to the Provincial Steering Committee about the development projects on the infrastructure which are related with the protected zones and buffer zones; in addition, give advice to the other developers which are related to the heritage sites.
- 3. Follow-up and monitor all the work within the protected zones and buffer zones and make a report to present to the higher authorities.
- 4. Follow-up and monitor the community participation within the protected zones and buffer zones.
- 5. Protect, follow-up and monitor as well as assess the numbers of tourists accessing the Plain of Jars heritage sites.
- 6. Follow-up all the activities closely within the protected zones and buffer zones.
- 7. Evaluate the safety within the protected zones and buffer zones.
- 8. Collaborate with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry on the agricultural land-use expansion within the buffer zones.
- 9. Follow any advice and assignments from the Head of the Heritage Technical Unit
- 7.3 Archaeology and restoration unit
 - 1. Responsible for the survey work on the fields, archaeological work, investigate and excavations
 - 2. Make judgments on the archaeological findings, and make urgent clearance
 - 3. Give advice to the steering committees about the archaeological surveys
 - 4. Follow-up and monitor the international research projects
 - 5. Follow-up, monitor and evaluate the work according to the workplan and achievements of the archaeological surveys
 - 6. Raise awareness about the archaeology with the other related departments
 - 7. Manage the unit, raise awareness about the heritage and maintain the information centre
 - 8. Collaborate and cooperate with the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism to develop a survey strategy
 - 9. Responsible for organizing activities, making survey reports, and restoration projects
 - 10. Follow any other assignments from the Chief of the Technical Division
- 7.4 Information and awareness-raising unit
 - 1. Follow-up, monitor, maintain and improve the GPS data
 - 2. Follow-up, monitor and facilitate the documentations to the other departments
 - 3. Follow-up, monitor, and maintain the Plain of Jars heritage library
 - 4. Develop a brochure to advertise about the Plain of Jars to the other ministries and line agencies as see suitable
 - 5. Advise other departments at the provincial level about the problems that are related to the protection and conservation of the cultural heritage in Xieng Khuang province
 - 6. Give knowledge about the Plain of Jars to the general public and support the local authorities in developing a Plain of Jars management plan
 - 7. Follow any other assignments from the Chief of the Technical Division

Section IV Principles and procedures

Article 8: Principles

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division operates along the central principles, democracy, and sharing of responsibilities. The principles are that the operations follow one authoritarian and encourage creativity of staff and government officers.

Article 9: Procedures

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division operates according to the followings;

- 9.1 Operate in accordance with the workplan, project plan, and revise the plan with objectives periodically, collaborate closely with other authorities and cooperate with other Plain of Jars heritage related work in order to inclusively support the work from every parties.
- 9.2 Follow-up, monitor, assess, summarise, evaluate and exchange the lessons learn from the operations on the basis of consultation meetings, regular reporting in order to summarise all the past work and plan for the future with specific objectives, clear directions and in line with the roles and responsibilities of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.

Section VI Last Order

Article 10: Budget

The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division receives the budget from the Government, Service sector, and heritage fund to mobilise in the management and operations.

Article 11: Operations

All the related authorities that are under the supervision of the Department of Information, Culture and Tourism have acknowledged and will pursue all these articles strictly.

Article 12: Statutory

The Decree carries with it the statutory upon the signature until further revision.

Chief of Department of Information, Culture and Tourism

Signature

Vongsa Duangdara

L.7 PROVINCIAL GUIDELINES

Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements – Provincial Level

1. Components

The property is a serial property of 15 components comprising Sites 1, 2, 3 (Groups 1-5 and 7), 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

- 2.1 Site 1 Ban Na O, Paek district
 - 2.1.1 Property area

The property area covers 59.36 hectares, by determining the fence around the plain of Jars as Conservation area.

2.1.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 60.63 hectares

- Northern Part determines the fence of zone 1 to military fence 976 along the streams and rice field of Mr Sousard (in the corner northern fence)
- Southern part determines from the fence of information center to Xam pond, along the new crossroads to the fence of conservation area
- Eastern part determines from conservation area to Mr Phimpha Xayyatep's land and Mr Xormour which are situated close to the entrance, along the new crossroad to Haihin Mixayaram temple and to the land of Mr Khampien Sinuanthong and Mr Sousard which close to the northern fence
- Western part determines from conservation fence to the new crossroad (triangle land area) then along the road upto Xam pond
- 2.2 Site 2 Ban Na Kho, Phaxay district
 - 2.2.1 Property area
 - The Property area of Ban Na Ko covers 15.13 hectares
 - Northern Part is situated close to E kong streams
 - Southern part is situated close to Mr Khamphay's land
 - Eastern part is included in the protected area of Village where located French old stupa for 20 meters distance.
 - Western part is situated close to Pa Pao streams, along the new crossroad
 - 2.2.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 133.16 hectares

- Northern Part determines from conservation area to old cultural land (ticket office)
- Southern part starts from conservation area to pathway to 3 villages on top of Hua Xang mountain
- Eastern part starts from conservation area to new crossroad around protected area of Ban No Ko
- Western part starts from conservation area around 30 meters in distance

- 2.3 Site 3 Ban Xiengdee, Site 8 Huanghong, Phaxay district
 - 2.3.1 The property area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 27.96 hectares
 - A. Property area of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Mr Somsanith which is still a reserved land
 - Southern part is situated close to Quarry site Huay louang and village's protected area
 - Eastern part is situated close to Irrigation canal Nong ping
 - Western part is situated close to Mr Thitdone's land
 - B. Property area of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to Dong Kuang noy mountain
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Mr Kor' market
 - Western part is situated close to irrigation canal Huay louang
 - 2.3.2 The buffer zone area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 405.27 hectares
 - A. Buffer zone of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Sane River
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountain of Seuk (village protected area)
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong Ping streams through Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part determines Louang streams to Na noy streams to Sane river
 - B. Buffer zone of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay Men
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong ping streams across the Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part is situated close to Pa Kuang streams across to Pa seuk streams to Huay kone to Sane river
- 2.4 Site 12, Ban Phakeo, Pak district
 - 2.4.1 Property area

The Property area determines the quarry area (group 1) as demonstrated in GPS of the map

- 2.4.2 Buffer zone
 - Northern Part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance
 - Southern part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance
 - Eastern part determines from quarry site to streams of 300 meters in distance
 - Western part determines from quarry site to the ridge of Louang mountain of 300 meters in distance
- 2.5 Site 25, Ban Xonghak, Phoukood district
 - 2.5.1 Property area

The property area covers 6.3 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to pathway to Ban neua and to the old village Song hak
- Southern part is situated close to backyard of Mr Phaylath and up to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Eastern part starts from Sob meng mountain and along the small trees to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Western part starts from Hua ta man straight to Toum canal and up to Toum to the pathway to Neua village

2.5.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 7.18 hectares

- Northern Part starts from Toum canal up to old road and turn back to small Peak tree straight to electric bars and across the road to the Tourism house
- Southern part starts from water pipes down to Mr Phay's fence
- Eastern part starts from big Jack fruit tree to the pathway which situated in northern part of Mr Sykoun's fish pond and along the road to bamboo forest and across to Hua nok kiew fish pond then upto water pipes
- Western part starts from cowshed of Mr Phay to Khantoung foothills then across Hua ta forest to old road, cross to Hong toum forest and to the old neua Village
- 2.6 Site 23, Ban Namhom, Kham district
 - 2.6.1 Property area covers 18.99 hectares
 - A. Jars site group.1
 - Northern Part is situated close to wild forest of Mr Pakao
 - Southern part is situated close to Mr Bounmy's land to Mr Som along the Hia streams which far from the protected area of Jars for 30 meters in distance
 - Eastern part starts from Mr Bounmy's land along to the foothills of Jars mountain and to Mr Pakao's land
 - Western part starts from Hia streams along to Mr Pakao's land
 - B. Jar site group. 2 (quarry site)
 - Northern Part starts from Ketlin tree to Mr Khammeung's land across Mr Somchai wild forest.
 - Southern part start from Mr Vien's land to Mr PorPern's land, far from protected area for 20 meters
 - Eastern part starts from Mr Khambay's land, far from protected area for 40 meters which is situated close to small streams and go along to Pa An
 - Western part starts from wild forest to Mr Somechay and go along to small streams, and situated close to Mr Sa ngien
 - 2.6.2 Buffer zone
 - The buffer zone area covers 34.74 hectares
 - Determines from the conservation area of 150 meters from all directions
- 2.7 Site 21, Phoukeng quarry sites
 - 2.7.1 The property area covers 34.71 hectares
 - Northern Part is situated close to Keng Mountain
 - Southern part is situated close to Mr Lod Buasavanh's fence

- Eastern part is situated close to the way to Keng Mountain (Information center) and up to the northern direction to Keng foothills to Mr Niawayang's rice field
- Western part is situated close to river basin of Mr Thong yeu

2.7.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 143.09 hectares

- Northern Part included the keng Mountain
- Southern part included Phounglath river and rice field of Mr Lod Buasavanh
- Eastern part is situated close to ridge of mountain at Ban Na koun and along the Phounglath streams in southern direction (around bridge area)
- Western part starts from Phounglath streams alond the ridge of mountain 105 and forwarding to small ridge near old airport yard and cross to the Keng mountain in norther direction
- 2.8 Site 28, Ban Nakuan, Phoukood district
 - 2.8.1 Property area covers 0.28 hectares
 - determines from Jars site on top of the Hai Lao Cheung mountain, and 50 meters in distance in all directions
 - 2.8.2 Buffer zone
 - The buffer zone area covers 7.88 hectares
 - Northern Part starts from the foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Kao Chao streams
 - Southern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Na san yord streams
 - Eastern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area
 - Western part starts from pathways on top of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area
- 2.9 Site 42, Ban Phouxang, Kham district
 - 2.9.1 Property area
 - The property area covers 27.09 hectares
 - determines from Jars to all directions for 50 meters
 - 2.9.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 126.02 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to using forest for Xang village
- Southern part borders to Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area
- Eastern part determine the borders between Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area
- Western part determines the borders between Mor village an Xang village back to conservation area
- 2.10 Site 52, Ban Phakeo, Pak district
 - 2.10.1 Property area

The property area covers 11.82 hectares

- determines the area around the Jars group 1, 2, 3, 4 which show on the GPS

2.10.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 46.18 hectares

- Northern Part distances from jar group for 300 meters
- Southern part distances from group 4 for 500 meters
- Eastern part distances from jar group for 300 meters
- Western part distances from jar group for 300 meters

Location and boundary maps are attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Values

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funerary sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the funerary sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funerary sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funerary sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

These provincial-level guidelines address Provincial Government responsibilities across the whole heritage property but not specific responsibilities regarding Site 1 for which there are separate guidelines.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the heritage value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the heritage property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Management by the Provincial Government

UXO

• UXO found within the World Heritage property or buffer zone will be cleared as soon as possible in accordance with the archaeo-demining protocol.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other archaeological evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Department of Heritage as soon as possible.

Controlling activities within the World Heritage property and buffer zone

- The Provincial Government will respect the site-specific guidelines.
- The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division may approve small buildings or structures in the buffer zone, subject to the other provisions in these guidelines.
- The provincial Department of ICT should develop a plan regarding the possible provision of tourist facilities at all sites (eg. at least minimal signage), in consultation with the Department of Heritage, Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division and villages.
- Any proposed infrastructure or construction in either the heritage property or buffer zones will be subject to expert heritage impact assessment undertaken by the Department of Heritage, although in principle such infrastructure should be located in or outside the buffer zones and not within the heritage property. Where there is a potential adverse impact on the heritage value, the proposed work will not be approved or undertaken. The proposed works will be re-designed to avoid any impacts, or the proposal abandoned.

Maintaining existing or constructing new fencing and paths

- The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division should ensure that existing fences and paths are maintained by the responsible villages or the Division in the case of Site 1. Where such maintenance is beyond the capacity of the villages, the Division will undertake such work.
- Existing fences may be replaced, but in general, fencing should follow the boundary of the property, or be located within the buffer zone.
- Proposed new fencing or paths will be treated as infrastructure, as discussed above. In general, new fencing should follow the boundary of the property, or be located within the buffer zone.
- Fencing should be the minimum necessary to secure the property from grazing animals.
- The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division should organise fencing or boundary markers for the sites, if these are not already fenced or marked. This should be

undertaken in consultation with the village responsible for the site.

• Existing and new paths should be the minimum necessary to provide visitor access. Paths should be constructed of consolidated gravel.

Guidance to districts and villages

• The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will provide ongoing guidance to districts and villages regarding all aspects of the protection and management of the heritage property as needed. Where the guidance needed is beyond the capacity of the Division, the assistance of the Department of Heritage will be sought.

Village awareness

• The Provincial Department of ICT will develop and implement an ongoing village awareness program regarding the heritage value, protection, management and interpretation of the heritage property.

The Provincial Government will provide regular ongoing payments to villages to support their responsibilities.

5.4 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Provincial Department of ICT will monitor the activities of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every 6 months, including with regard to the management of Site 1. This will include an inspection visit to Site 1. The Department of ICT will provide a report to the Department of Heritage at least every 6 months.

The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will monitor the activities of villages at least every month, including the following items to be monitored by the villages:

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the heritage property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

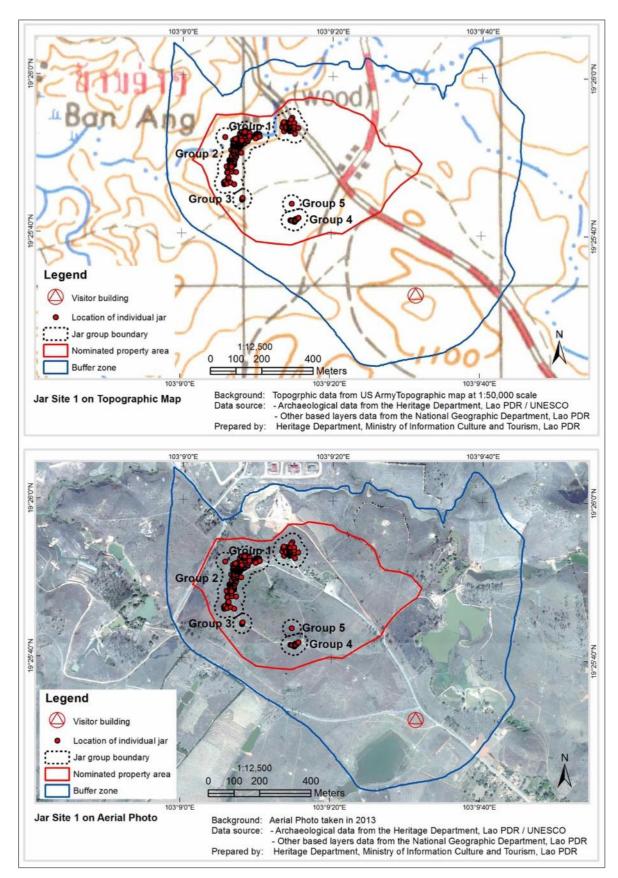
This will include an inspection visit to all sites.

The Division will provide a report to the Department of ICT at least every month.

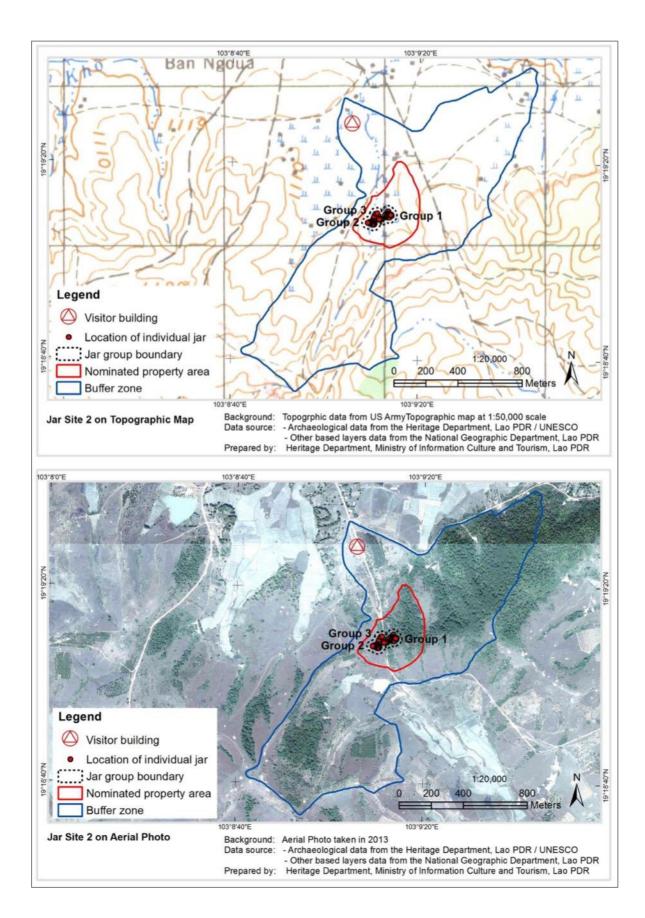
6. Related Management Documents

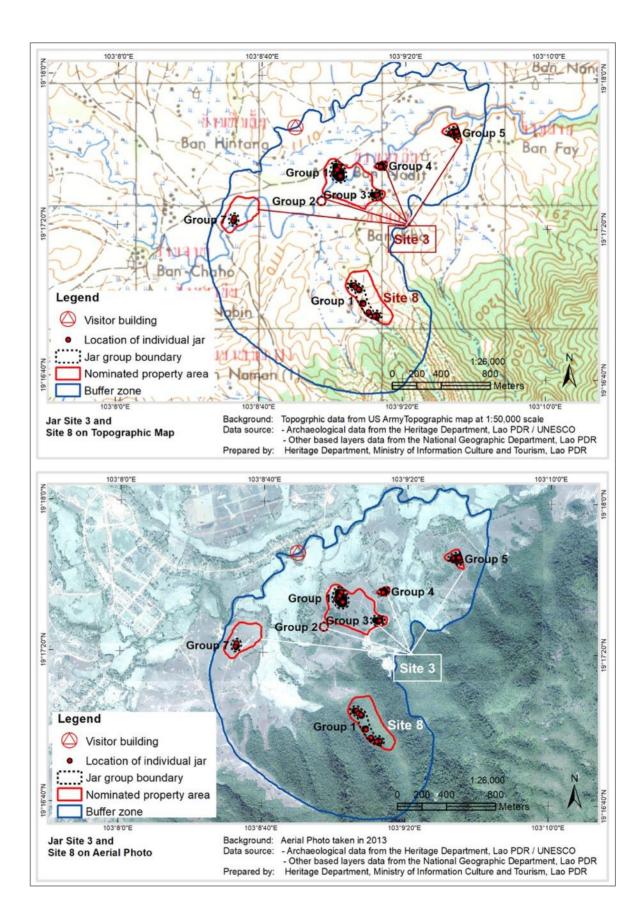
Site protection and management guidelines exist for:

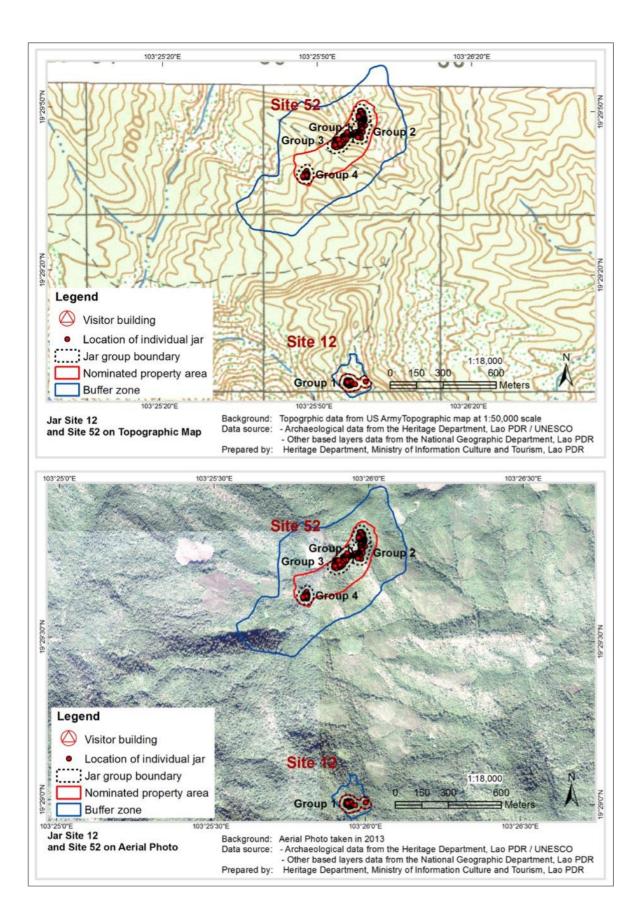
- Site 1;
- Site 2;
- Sites 3 and 8;
- Sites 12 and 52;
- Site 21;
- Site 23;
- Site 25;
- Site 28; and
- Site 42.

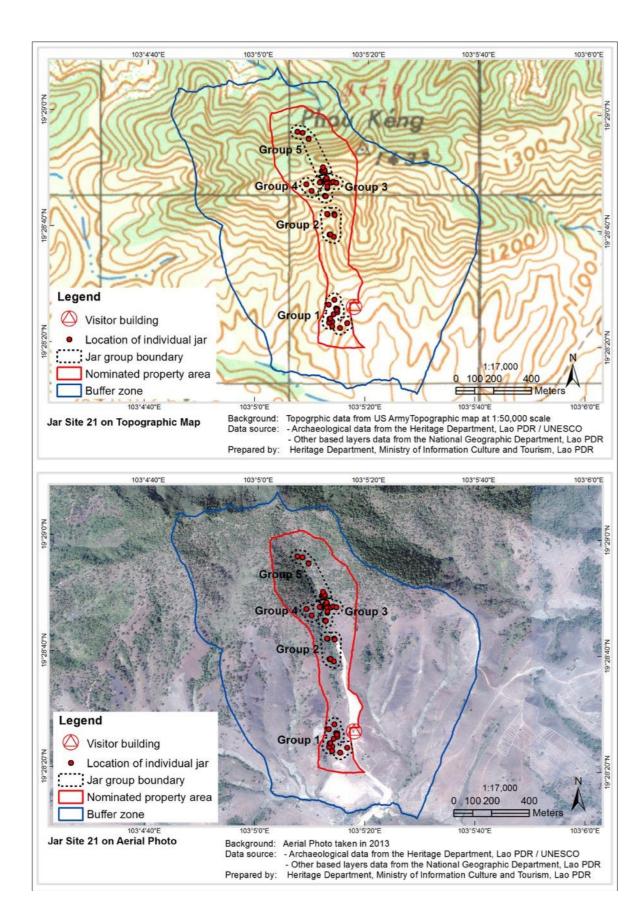


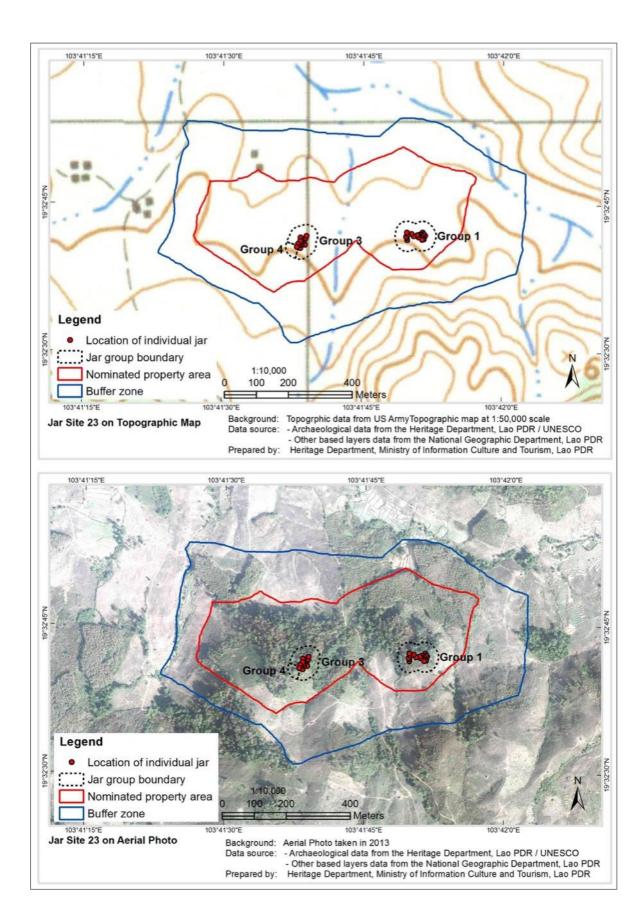
Attachment A. Location and Site Boundary Maps

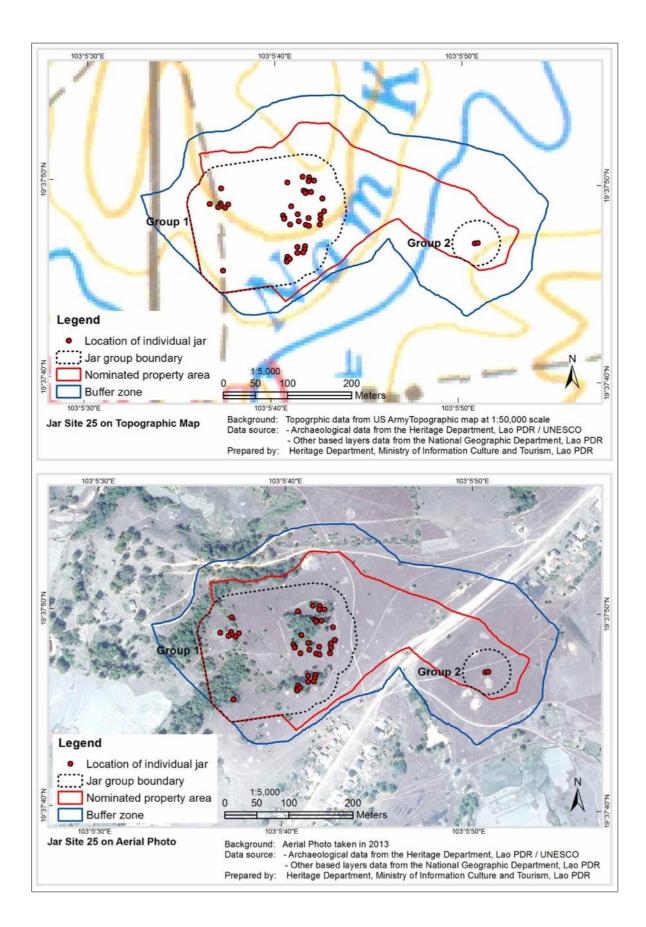


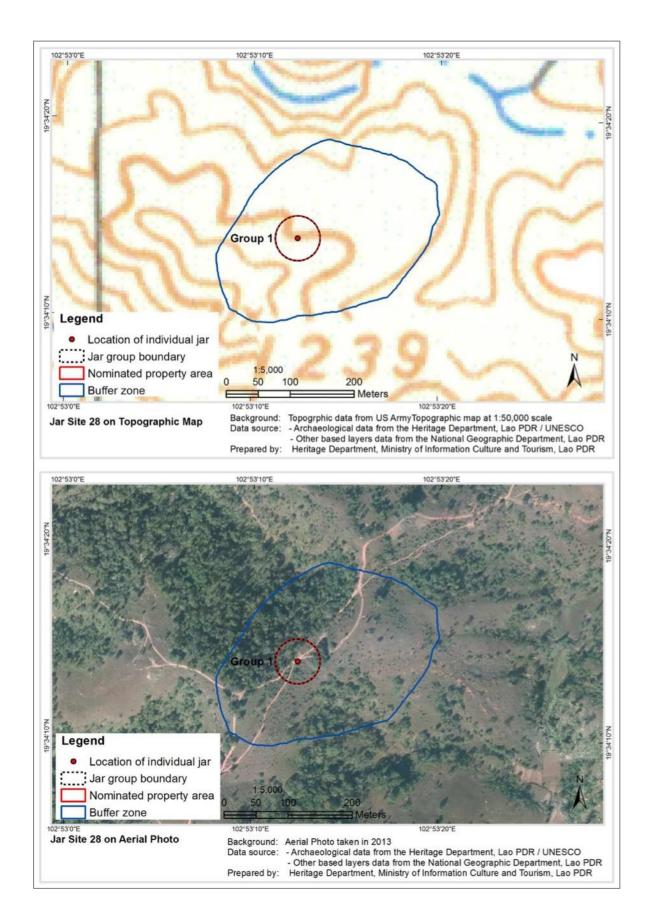


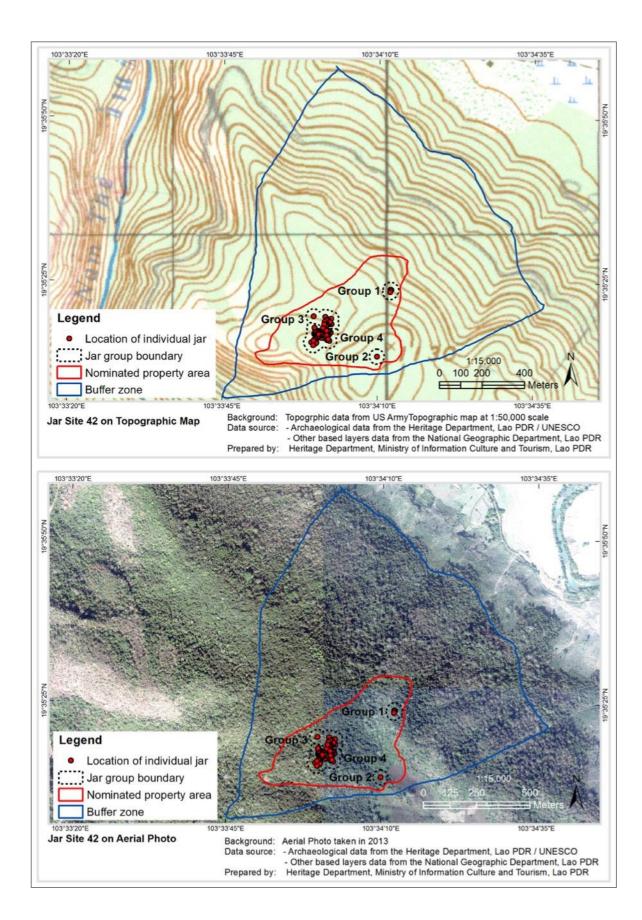












L.8 SITE GUIDELINES

Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 1

1. Location and Nearest Village

Na O/Ban Ang.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area

The property area covers 59.36 hectares, by determining the fence around the plain of Jars as Conservation area.

2.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 60.63 hectares

- Northern Part determines the fence of zone 1 to military fence 976 along the streams and rice field of Mr Sousard (in the corner northern fence)
- Southern part determines from the fence of information center to Xam pond, along the new crossroads to the fence of conservation area
- Eastern part determines from conservation area to Mr Phimpha Xayyatep's land and Mr Xormour which are situated close to the entrance, along the new crossroad to Haihin Mixayaram temple and to the land of Mr Khampien Sinuanthong and Mr Sousard which close to the northern fence
- Western part determines from conservation fence to the new crossroad (triangle land area) then along the road upto Xam pond

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 1 (comprising 5 groups with 334 jars) – is a major jar site.

Brief Description

This is a major jar site located 8 kilometres from the provincial capital Phonsavan. It is the most central jar site and the only one located on the actual plain. Site 1 remains the most investigated site to date and archaeological evidence ranging from the Neolithic to the 19th century has been discovered in burials, cultural layers and incidental finds.

The site currently includes 334 sandstone and conglomerate stone jars, 30 discs and 303 mainly quartzite stone markers. The jar resources are found in 5 groups all located within short walking distance of each other within an area of about 34 hectares. The site includes decorated disks and the only decorated stone jar in the province – this jar has a human bas-relief carved on the exterior representing a human standing and raising his arms. The area where the stone of the jars was sourced is located at a distance of over 8.5 kilometres, which is the furthest recorded distance between a jar site and its quarry.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division is responsible for Site 1.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Director, Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division

The Director will:

- train the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division staff to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• UXO found within the World Heritage property or buffer zone will be cleared as soon as possible in accordance with the archaeo-demining protocol.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Department of Heritage as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.

- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.
- In the case of the few houses which exist in the buffer zone, these will be relocated in the future outside the buffer zone, and people are not allowed to extend these existing houses.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Director, Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the work of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division staff will report to the Director as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.

• Any other problems.

Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division staff will report to the Director at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

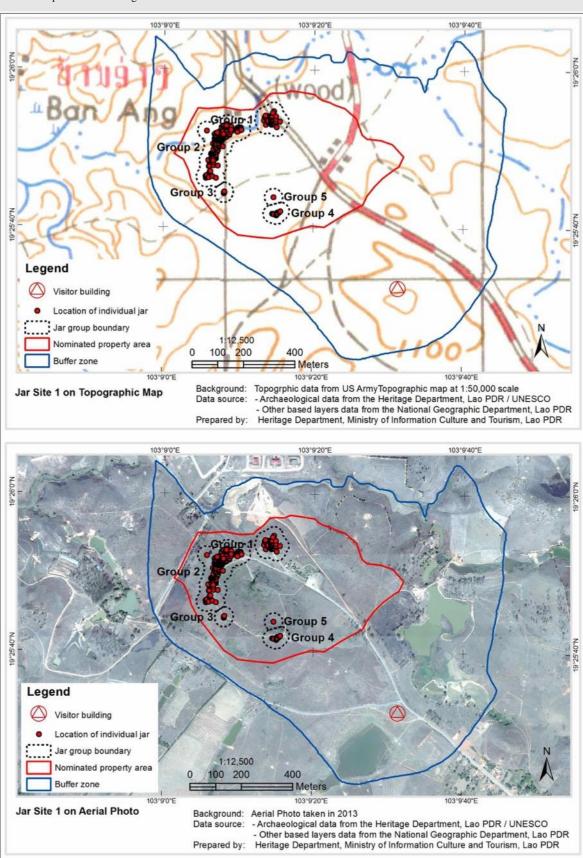
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 1 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 2 – Ban Na Kho

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Na Kho.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area

The Property area of Ban Na Ko covers 15.13 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to E kong streams
- Southern part is situated close to Mr Khamphay's land
- Eastern part is included in the protected area of Village where located French old stupa for 20 meters distance.
- Western part is situated close to Pa Pao streams, along the new crossroad

2.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 133.16 hectares

- Northern Part determines from conservation area to old cultural land (ticket office)
- Southern part starts from conservation area to pathway to 3 villages on top of Hua Xang mountain
- Eastern part starts from conservation area to new crossroad around protected area of Ban No Ko
- Western part starts from conservation area around 30 meters in distance

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 2 (comprising 3 groups with 93 jars) – is a major jar site.

Brief Description

This is a major jar site and one of the most visited along with Sites 1 and 3. It is located on a hill ridge near the edge of the plain in Phaxay District, approximately 20 kilometres from

Phonsavan. The site is divided into 3 groups and is dissected by a road. The jars at Site 2 are mostly made of sandstone with one limestone example - in total 93 jars and 14 discs were recorded. The site includes decorated stone disks.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 2 is Ban Na Kho. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

• train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;

- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storey and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.

- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

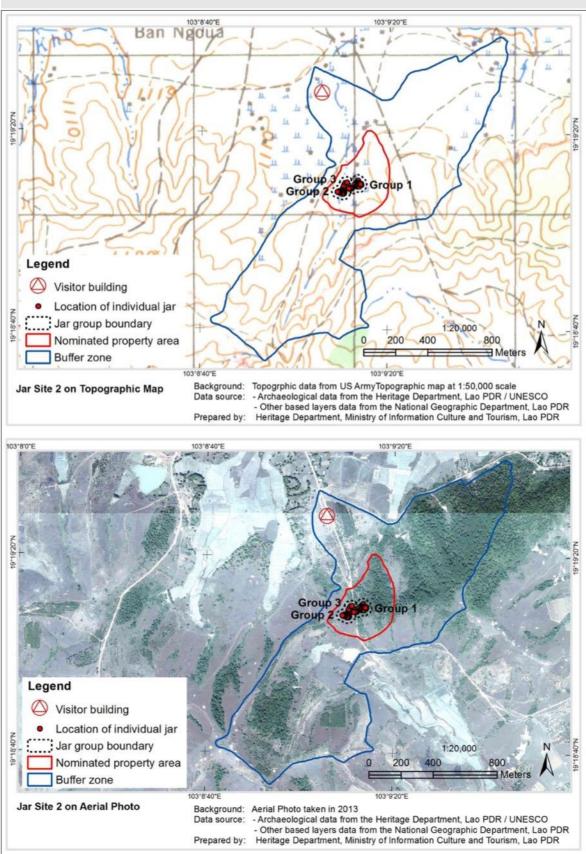
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 2 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Sites 3 and 8 – Ban Xiengdi

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Xiengdi.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area

The Property area of Ban Na Ko covers 15.13 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to E kong streams
- Southern part is situated close to Mr Khamphay's land
- Eastern part is included in the protected area of Village where located French old stupa for 20 meters distance.
- Western part is situated close to Pa Pao streams, along the new crossroad
- 2.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 133.16 hectares

- Northern Part determines from conservation area to old cultural land (ticket office)
- Southern part starts from conservation area to pathway to 3 villages on top of Hua Xang mountain
- Eastern part starts from conservation area to new crossroad around protected area of Ban No Ko
- Western part starts from conservation area around 30 meters in distance

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 3 (comprising 6 groups with 242 jars) – is a major jar site. Site 8 (comprising 1 group with 12 jars) – is a quarry associated with two of the major jar sites, Sites 2 and 3.

Brief Description

This is a major jar site located a few kilometres to the southwest of Site 2 and consists of 5 components with 6 groups. The jar site groups are located on lower hill slope spurs and overlook the expansive plain. The sandstone quarry of the jar resources has been located further up the hill slope (Site 8).

Group 1 is located to the south of the present village and includes 159 jars, all sandstone, 33 discs and 20 stones. Group 1 is a moderately-sized area on gently sloping or flat ground and includes a dense grouping of jars. Group 3 is a short distance to the southeast of Group 1. It is a small group of 27 jars. Group 2 is a very small component with a very small number of features -2 jars and 2 disks. Group 4 is a small component with a limited number of features -16 jars and 1 disk. Group 5 is a small component with a limited number of features -34 jars, 1 disk and 1 stone. Group 7 is a very small component with a very limited number of features -4 jars and 1 disk.

Site 8 is to the south of the Site 3 jar groups, located on the hill slopes of the mountains. There are several quarry areas and various groups of unfinished, broken and complete sandstone jars, the complete jars presumably ready for transport to the site. Preliminary identification of the rock suggests that this mountain is the source of the Site 2 and Site 3 jars.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Sites 3 and 8 is Ban Xiengdi. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

- train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.

- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

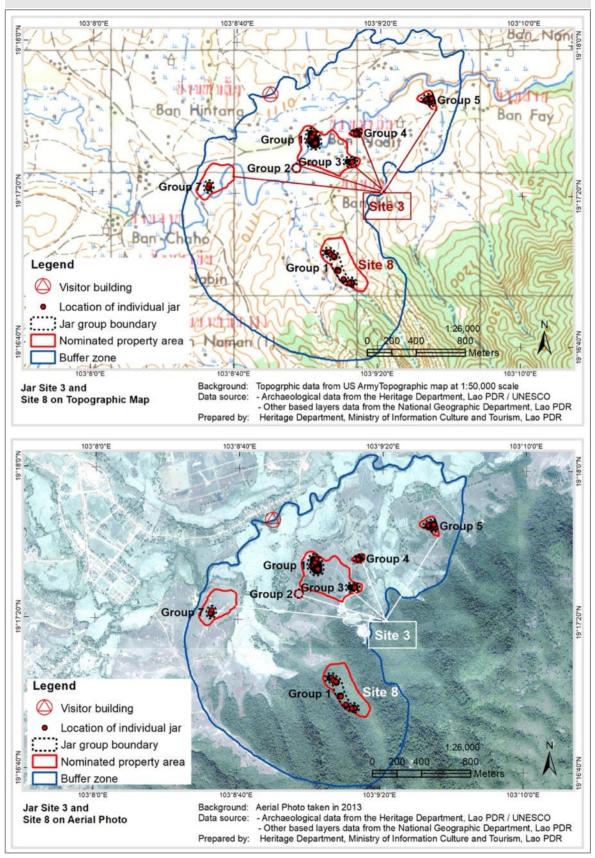
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 3 – Groups 1 & 3, Site 3 – Group 2, Site 3 – Group 4, Site 3 – Group 5, Site 3 – Group 7 and Site 8 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property

Protection and Management Requirements for Sites 12 and 52 – Ban Phakeo

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Phakeo.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

- 2.1 The property area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 27.96 hectares
 - A. Property area of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Mr Somsanith which is still a reserved land
 - Southern part is situated close to Quarry site Huay louang and village's protected area
 - Eastern part is situated close to Irrigation canal Nong ping
 - Western part is situated close to Mr Thitdone's land
 - B. Property area of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to Dong Kuang noy mountain
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Mr Kor' market
 - Western part is situated close to irrigation canal Huay louang
- 2.2 The buffer zone area included site 3 and site 8 with surface of 405.27 hectares
 - A. Buffer zone of Site 3
 - Northern Part is situated close to Sane River
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountain of Seuk (village protected area)
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong Ping streams through Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part determines Louang streams to Na noy streams to Sane river
 - B. Buffer zone of Site 8
 - Northern Part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay Men
 - Southern part is situated close to ridge of mountains of Huay louang
 - Eastern part is situated close to Nong ping streams across the Ta long streams and along the Na tor to Sane river
 - Western part is situated close to Pa Kuang streams across to Pa seuk streams to Huay kone to Sane river

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the

technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 52 (comprising 4 groups with 404 jars) – is a major jar site. Site 12 (comprising 1 group with 32 jars) – is a manufacturing site.

Brief Description

Site 12 lies in a forest on the tip of a mountain ridge overlooking the wide mountain range to the southwest, on the ridge of the main Ban Pakeo site (Site 52) towards the west. Among the 32 recorded red sandstone jars are both finished and unfinished products, and 6 discs were also recorded. The site includes decorated stone disks.

Site 52 is a major jar site and contains four groups with 404 jars located on a forested mountain ridge. The fine sandstone jars have been carefully carved and the site has a number of stone disks and lids. The site includes decorated stone disks. A lot of the jars have been smashed and the groups are littered with sandstone fragments. Here too some contemporary Hmong graves are located among the jars.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Sites 3 and 8 is Ban Phakeo. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

- train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.

- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Jar Site 12

Nominated property area

N-0.62.61

103°25'0"

Sites 12 and 52 plans Source: Department of Heritage 103°26'20"E 103°25'20"E 103°25'50"E Site Grou Group 2 Group 3 Group 4 19 29'20" Legend Visitor building Location of individual jar Site 12 Jar group boundary 1:18,000 150 Nominated property area 600 0 300 Group 1 3 Meters Buffer zone 103°25'20"E 103°25'50"E 103°26'20"E Topogrphic data from US ArmyTopographic map at 1:50,000 scale - Archaeological data from the Heritage Department, Lao PDR / UNESCO - Other based layers data from the National Geographic Department, Lao PDR Heritage Department, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Lao PDR Background: Jar Site 12 and Site 52 on Topographic Map Data source: Prepared by: 103°25'30"E 103°26'0" 103°25'0" 103°26'30 Site 52 Group Group 2 Group 3 Group Legend Visitor building Location of individual jar Site Jar group boundary 1:18,000

Buffer zone 103°25'30"E 103 Background: Aerial Photo taken in 2013 and Site 52 on Aerial Photo Data source: - Archaeological data from the Heritage Department, Lao PDR / UNESCO - Other based layers data from the National Geographic Department, Lao PDR Heritage Department, Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, Lao PDR Prepared by:

Group

600

3 Mete

150 300

Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 21 – Khangnongluang

1. Location and Nearest Village

Khangnongluang.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area

The Property area determines the quarry area (group 1) as demonstrated in GPS of the map

2.2 Buffer zone

- Northern Part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance
- Southern part determines from quarry site of 300 meters in distance
- Eastern part determines from quarry site to streams of 300 meters in distance
- Western part determines from quarry site to the ridge of Louang mountain of 300 meters in distance

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 21 (comprising 5 groups with 34 jars) – is a quarry associated with a major jar site, Site 1.

Brief Description

Site 21 is the largest recorded quarry site, the quarry area being approximately 20 hectares, and it has been scientifically proven as the source of jars for Site 1. The site is sometimes referred to as Phoukeng. The quarrying process can be followed through various stages at this site. Unfortunately, the area was heavily bombed during the war. UXO clearance has been completed for the property. The unfinished or rock source for the jars can be found on the steep hills of the mountain. Jars are also located on the lower, gentler slopes leading to the main quarry area. It is possible that these jars were being transported to Site 1 but were abandoned for unknown reasons.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 21 is Khangnongluang. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

- train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.

• Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

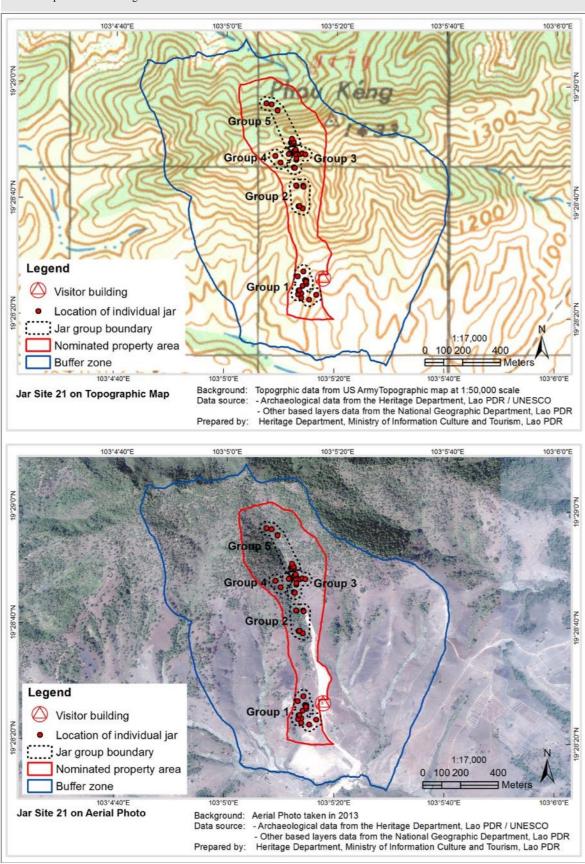
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 21 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property

Protection and Management Requirements for Site 23 – Ban Namhom

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Namhom.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area covers 18.99 hectares

A. Jars site group.1

- Northern Part is situated close to wild forest of Mr Pakao
- Southern part is situated close to Mr Bounmy's land to Mr Som along the Hia streams which far from the protected area of Jars for 30 meters in distance
- Eastern part starts from Mr Bounmy's land along to the foothills of Jars mountain and to Mr Pakao's land
- Western part starts from Hia streams along to Mr Pakao's land
- B. Jar site group. 2 (quarry site)
 - Northern Part starts from Ketlin tree to Mr Khammeung's land across Mr Somchai wild forest.
 - Southern part start from Mr Vien's land to Mr PorPern's land, far from protected area for 20 meters
 - Eastern part starts from Mr Khambay's land, far from protected area for 40 meters which is situated close to small streams and go along to Pa An
 - Western part starts from wild forest to Mr Somechay and go along to small streams, and situated close to Mr Sa ngien

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 23 (comprising 3 groups with 27 jars) - is a good example of a smaller jar site with quarry, representing the eastern spread of jar sites in the province.

Brief Description

Site 23 is located near the hot springs in Muang Kham. It consists of four groups (27 jars), of which three are jar sites and one is a quarry site. The groups are located close to each other on two spurs overlooking the expansive Muang Kham valley. The jars have been carved out of granite, with one example of sandstone.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 23 is Ban Namhom. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

• train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage

Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;

- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.

- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

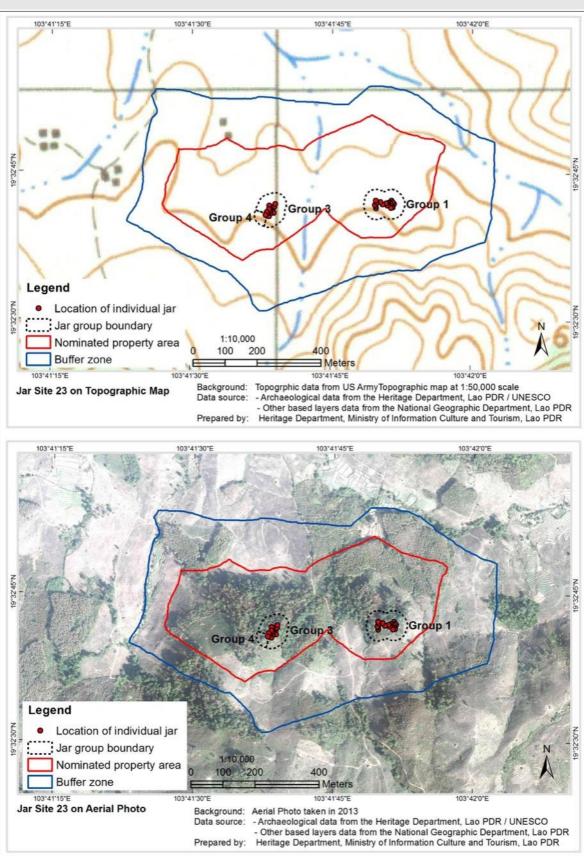
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 23 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 25 – Ban Songhak

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Songhak.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

5.3 Property area

The property area covers 6.3 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to pathway to Ban neua and to the old village Song hak
- Southern part is situated close to backyard of Mr Phaylath and up to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Eastern part starts from Sob meng mountain and along the small trees to the irrigation canal to Hua ta man
- Western part starts from Hua ta man straight to Toum canal and up to Toum to the pathway to Neua village

5.4 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 7.18 hectares

- Northern Part starts from Toum canal up to old road and turn back to small Peak tree straight to electric bars and across the road to the Tourism house
- Southern part starts from water pipes down to Mr Phay's fence
- Eastern part starts from big Jack fruit tree to the pathway which situated in northern part of Mr Sykoun's fish pond and along the road to bamboo forest and across to Hua nok kiew fish pond then upto water pipes
- Western part starts from cowshed of Mr Phay to Khantoung foothills then across Hua ta forest to old road, cross to Hong toum forest and to the old neua Village

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 25 (comprising 2 groups with 35 jars) - is a good example of a smaller jar site with reasonable access, representing the northern spread of jar sites in the province.

Brief Description

Site 25 is located on undulating hills in close proximity to the current village. The jar site comprises 33 sandstone jars in two groups (Groups I and II). The main jar group (Group I) is surrounded by trees.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 25 is Ban Songhak. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

• train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage

Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;

- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storey and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.

- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

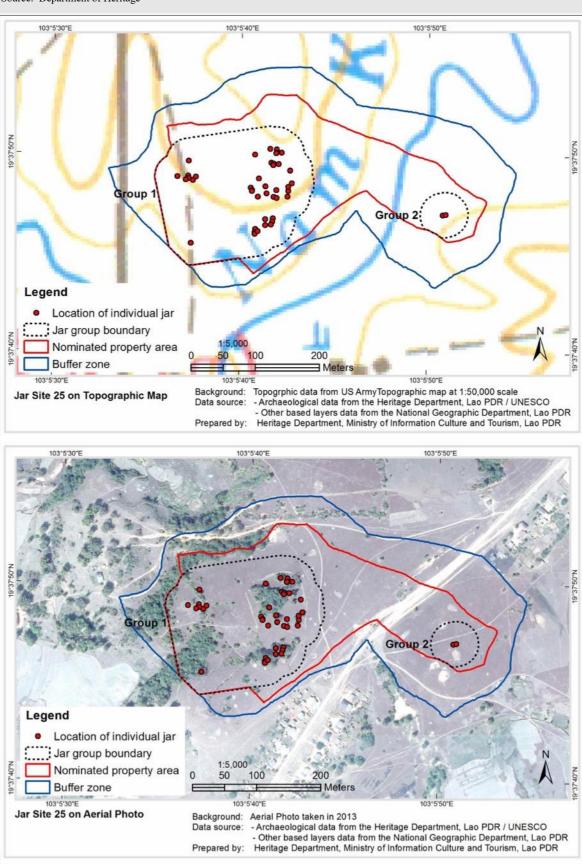
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 25 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 28 – Ban Nakhuan

1. Location and Nearest Village

Ban Nakhuan.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

- 2.1 Property area covers 0.28 hectares
 - determines from Jars site on top of the Hai Lao Cheung mountain, and 50 meters in distance in all directions

2.1 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 7.88 hectares

- Northern Part starts from the foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Kao Chao streams
- Southern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain near the Na san yord streams
- Eastern part starts from foothills of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area
- Western part starts from pathways on top of Hai Lao Cheung mountain back to the conservation area

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 28 (comprising 1 group with 1 jar) - a good example of a smaller jar site with reasonable access, and it represents the western spread of jar sites in the province.

Brief Description

Site 28 has a single jar, which is located at a mountain ridge saddle near the village of Ban Nakhuan. The site has spectacular views of the mountains to the northwest. The massive sandstone jar remains in very good condition. Colani excavated around the jar and the depression the digging left is still visible (Colani 1935, Vol. I, pp. 245). She found the jar

empty but around the jar a polished adze, pottery fragments, glass beads, fragments of bronze and iron bracelets, and charcoal were excavated.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 28 is Ban Nakhuan. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

- train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;

- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage

property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

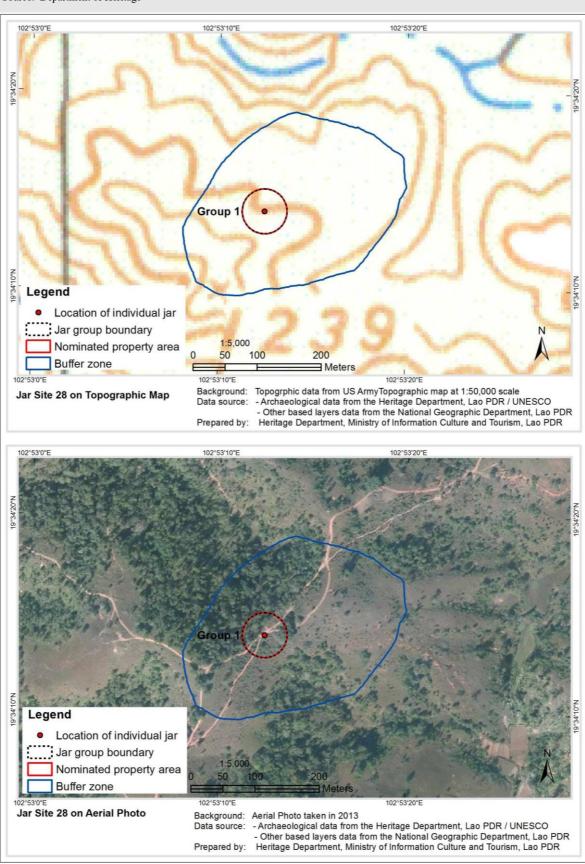
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 28 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



Plain of Jars World Heritage Property Protection and Management Requirements for Site 42 – Phou Xang

1. Location and Nearest Village

Phou Xang.

2. Property and Buffer Zone Boundaries

2.1 Property area

The property area covers 27.09 hectares

- determines from Jars to all directions for 50 meters

2.2 Buffer zone

The buffer zone area covers 126.02 hectares

- Northern Part is situated close to using forest for Xang village
- Southern part borders to Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area
- Eastern part determine the borders between Moun village, Tard village and Xang village back to conservation area
- Western part determines the borders between Mor village an Xang village back to conservation area

A map of these boundaries is attached.

3. Summary of Heritage Value and Brief Description

Heritage Value

The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Laos, northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

Site 42 (comprising 4 groups with 113 jars) – is a major jar site.

Brief Description

Site 42 is a major jar and quarry site located along a mountain ridge in Kham district. The site consists of 4 groups and no less than 113 jars. The jars and discs have been carved out of fine red sandstone, although there is one limestone jar. One of the disks has a knob with a hole (now broken), possibly to enable the lifting of the disk by placing a stick through the hole. The site includes decorated stone disks. The rock source of the quarry is exposed at the site.

4. Protection

The property is protected under the *Law on National Heritage 2013* and Provincial Decree 996.

5. Management Requirements

5.1 Management Responsibilities

The four primary management stakeholders are:

- Department of Heritage (national) the primary technical adviser for the Plain of Jars, directly responsible for conservation and research, provides oversight of the provincial Department of ICT and conservation guidance to the provincial Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division;
- Department of ICT (provincial) responsible for the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, undertakes village awareness raising activities;
- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division (provincial) primary management role, guidance to district and village levels, responsible for monitoring and infrastructure/major works at the sites, and also responsible for day to day maintenance, management and reporting at Site 1; and
- Village Heritage Teams day to day maintenance and management role, and reporting, for Sites 2, 3, 8, 12, 21, 23, 25, 28, 42 and 52.

The village responsible for Site 42 is Phou Xang. The Village Chief is the primary village contact person regarding management of the site. The District Governor will appoint a Village Heritage Team which is responsible for site management in accordance with these guidelines.

The Provincial Government will provide a regular ongoing payment to the village to support its responsibilities.

5.2 Land Use

All land uses must be consistent with the conservation of the Heritage Value of the property. No land use is permitted which adversely impacts on the property.

Property (Zone 1) – permitted uses are conservation, research, education, interpretation and visitation only.

Buffer Zone (Zone 2) – permitted uses are agriculture and livestock grazing, including small-scale temporary sheds and animal shelters, non-commercial forest conservation, and tourism facilities.

5.3 Role of the Village Chief

The Village Chief will:

- train the communities and villagers to increase the understanding of the Heritage Value of the Plain of Jars World Heritage site;
- ensure the safety of tourists;
- assign members of the Village Heritage Team to be responsible for management tasks; and
- monitor and report as defined below.

5.4 Management by the Village Heritage Team

Implementation of laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities

• The Village Chief and Village Heritage Team will comply with all laws, regulations and plans issued by relevant authorities.

Finding UXO

• Any UXO discovered in the property or buffer zone will be reported to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Damage to Jars, Disks or other Archaeological Evidence

• If any jars, disks or other archaeological evidence are damaged, for example by graffiti or falling tree branches, do not attempt to repair the damage but report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible.

Control of activities within the heritage property and buffer zone

- People are allowed to visit the heritage property.
- People should not touch, climb, step on, carve, damage or graffiti the jars, disks or other archaeological evidence.
- Jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence in the heritage property are not to be moved.
- No buildings, structures, utilities or infrastructure are allowed in the heritage property.
- No electricity poles or telephone reception towers are allowed in the buffer zone.
- Small buildings or structures in a traditional style may be allowed in the buffer zone with the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division. Buildings will be one storeyy and the maximum height of buildings is 7 metres. However, houses, guest houses, hotels and factories are not allowed.
- No road or other construction is allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone without the permission of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division.
- Farming activities are not allowed in the heritage property including planting trees, crops or vegetables, or grazing animals.
- Slash and burn cultivation is not allowed in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Burning or fires in the heritage property are not allowed.
- Tourists are not allowed to bring weapons, knives or luggage into the heritage property.
- Excavation, digging or earthworks in the heritage property is only allowed with permission from the Department of Heritage.
- Mining or quarrying are not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- People are not allowed to stay overnight in the heritage property or buffer zone, and aggressive or lewd behaviour is not allowed.
- Picnics, parties or other events are not allowed in the heritage property.
- Cultural antiques cannot be sold in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Wildlife cannot be sold or cooked in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Hunting is not allowed in the heritage property or buffer zone.
- Collection of forest products is allowed in the buffer zone but not in the heritage property.
- Religious activities which involve physical contact with jars, disks, stones and other archaeological evidence are not allowed in the heritage property. New burials of humans are not allowed in the heritage property.

• Individuals, groups and government agencies cannot reserve any part of the heritage property or buffer zone as their own land.

Maintaining fencing and paths

• Inspect any fences and paths in the property and buffer zone weekly, and repair quickly if needed.

Controlling vegetation growth

- Keep the grass cut low in the property, every week if needed. Be careful not to damage or move jars, disks or stones.
- Remove trees or plants threatening to damage jars or disks cut off at ground level, poison roots, but do not remove roots for trees or large plants because this may damage archaeological remains. Check vegetation growth every month.

Maintaining cleanliness of the site and ensuring facilities are always kept clean and in good working order

- Inspect site daily/weekly/monthly (depending on number of visitors) and remove any rubbish or otherwise keep the site clean.
- Check inside jars for any rubbish and carefully remove it.

5.5 Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Village Chief is responsible for monitoring and reporting.

Monitor the Village Heritage Team.

Monitor tour guides, domestic and international tourists to ensure that rules and regulations are followed.

Monitor activities within the heritage property and buffer zone.

Report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division as soon as possible

- Any UXO found.
- Any damage to the jars, disks or stones.
- Any signs of excavation or digging in the property.
- Any problems with tour guides or tourists.
- The number of Lao and foreign visitors, every month.
- Any activities which are not permitted in the heritage property and buffer zone.
- Any other problems.

The village will provide a report to the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division at least every month or in the case of urgent matters, as soon as possible.

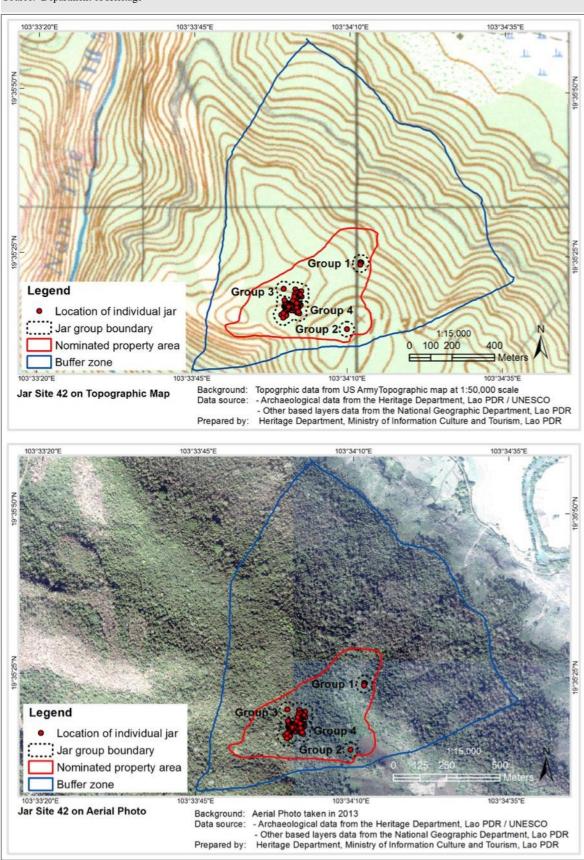
6. Related Management Documents

Protection and management guidelines exist at the provincial level for the property.

Attachment A. Site Boundary Maps

Site 42 plans

Source: Department of Heritage



L.9 VILLAGE CONTRACT – SAMPLE

Official Translation

The following is a sample of a village contract for one of the components, Site 2. Contracts for other sites are similar. The contracts are linked to the site guidelines.

Department of Information, Culture and Tourism, Xieng Khuang Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division No. Date......December 2017

Village Contract Between the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, and Village Authorities at Ban Na Kho

- Refer to the Heritage Law no. 044 / dated 24 December 2013
- Follow the Governor's Decree on protection and conservation of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Site, No. 996/dated 17 November 2017
- Refer to the Governor's Decree on establishment of the Plain of Jars World Heritage Site Office, No. 870/MoICT, dated 25 October 2017
- Follow the Village [Site] Guidelines on the protection and conservation of the Plain of Jars Site 2, Ban Na Kho

Based on the study, review and consultation about the Village Guidelines for the protection and conservation of the Plain of Jars Site 2, Ban Na Kho, we, which comprise of Village Authorities and the villagers in Ban Na Kho, have all agreed in consensus to put the said Guidelines into operation and to implement them with a view to achieving results.

As a result, the Village Authorities and the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division have developed the Village Contract to serve as a reference document that defines the sharing of responsibilities between the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division and the Village Authorities at Ban Na Kho. For details of the responsibilities of the Village Authorities in protection and conservation of the heritage site, refer to the Village [Site] Guidelines in the attachment.

Village Authorities	Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division
Signature	Signature
District Governor	Department of Information, Culture and Tourism
Signature	Signature

L.10 ACTION PLAN FOR 2018-23

Action Plan for The Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang from 2018 to 2023

I. Introduction

The Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang Province of central Laos is a serial property of 15 components. The ancient jar sites contain extensive and remarkable evidence of funerary practices, and are the outstanding evidence of the Iron Age civilization which created the sites. They include 1,327 ancient stone jars as well as numerous associated discs, burials and other features. Most of the funeral sites are located in elevated positions on hills or ridges, although one major site is located on low hills on a central plain.

The Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang province has high archaeological value and research projects should only be conducted with sufficient professional expertise and funding. An interdisciplinary approach to research the sites should be favoured. As Lao PDR has few archaeological professionals and financial resources, it is proposed to seek the help of an overseas institution. This institution is expected to work closely with the Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, particularly with the Department of Heritage, to train Lao staff in relevant archaeological and related investigation techniques. The institution will provide the opportunity and financial aid for Lao staff to further their education overseas. The institution will be committed to enhancing the significance of the sites by producing not only academic but also popular information for the villagers and general public.

The Action Plan is recommended to guide the Heritage Steering Committee, Department of Information Culture and Tourism and Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, as well as Districts and villages in the management of the Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang Province for the next five years.

II. Framework for creating the action plan

The implementation of the Plan is the responsibility of the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee working closely with provincial of Information Culture and Tourism, Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division, Districts and villages. The Steering Committee is assisted and monitored by the National Steering Committee for World Heritage and its secretariat, the Department of Heritage, Ministry of Informational Culture and Tourism, under the authority of the national Law on Cultural Heritage 2013.

The Action Plan needs to implement the heritage policy of the Lao Government and to take into account the recommendations of the expert advisors, both national and International, who were consulted during its preparation, particularly the Department of Heritage.

In order that the recommendations in this Action Plan can be implemented effectively over the next 5 years, cooperation between governmental agencies at all levels will be required. Many of the recommendations will not be achieved without some additional funding from the central and provincial governments.

III. <u>Priorities for action plan</u>

It will be necessary for the government and authorities of the Lao PDR, at national, provincial and district level in consultation with their expert advisors, national and international, and those providing funds, to confirm priorities and assign responsibilities for each theme.

The objective of this Action Plan is to think carefully about what it is most important and urgent to achieve from 2018 to 2023, and also what can be achieved within the constraints on staff and income

The Action Plan categorizes priorities as High (H) or Medium (M) and in relation to the following time frame:

- **S** short term: should be carried out in 2018
- M Medium term: should be carried out by 2020
- L Long term: should be carried out by 2023.

It is recommended therefore that the priority from 2018 to 2023 should be:

<u>THEME 1:</u> Site protection			
Action	<u>Responsible party</u>	<u>Priority</u> <u>High/</u> <u>medium/low</u>	<u>Time frame</u> <u>Short term/</u> <u>medium</u> <u>term/long</u> <u>term</u>
1.1.Complete the demarcation of all 15 components of the World Heritage property and their buffer zones using posts to mark the boundaries	 MICT / Department of Heritage Provincial of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	S
1.2.Complete the fencing of all 15 components of the World Heritage	- Provincial of ICT	Н	М

property to protect the jars against damage	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
1.3.Continue to implement the sustainable heritage management of 15	- MICT / Department of Heritage	М	L
components of the World Heritage by linking World Heritage	- Provincial of ICT		
property management with community-based tourism	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		

THEME 2: GIS, inventory and database			
Action	<u>Responsible party</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Time frame</u>
		<u>High/</u> <u>medium/low</u>	<u>Short term/</u> <u>medium</u> <u>term/long</u> <u>term</u>
2.1. Site management staff will be trained by staff of Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism, especially from the Department of Heritage, to use the GIS system	- Department of Heritage , Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism	<u>H</u>	<u>S</u>
2.2. The existing GIS will be developed into a full management database containing data on all aspects of the World Heritage property and buffer zones and will be regularly updated by the staff of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	<u>M</u>	M
2.3. The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will provide a data service to other government agencies working in the Megalithic Jar Sites subject to appropriate approval from the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee. The Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will respond to requests for data from other bodies and individuals according to the decisions of the Provincial Heritage Steering Committee. Copyright in all data must remain with the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division and the Office should charge an appropriate fee for this service	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	M	Ľ
2.4. The Megalithic Jar Sites monitoring data will be updated annually and an annual progress report on conservation of resources will be	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	<u>H</u>	M

prepared			
2.5. A continuous land erosion study will be undertaken for all sites	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	H	<u>M</u>
within the World Heritage property and its buffer zones and the collected data will be entered into the database			

THEME 3: Tourism and Site development			
Action	Responsible party	<u>Priority</u>	Time frame
		<u>High/</u> medium/low	<u>Short term/</u> <u>medium</u> <u>term/long</u> <u>term</u>
3.1. Site interpretation/presentation/promotion			
3.1.1. Develop signage/kiosks at visited sites (2, 3, 21, 25 and 52)	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	<u>M</u>	<u>L</u>
3.1.2. Develop other interpretation material (brochures) for all 15	- Provincial of ICT	<u>H</u>	<u>M</u>
components of the World Heritage property	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
3.1.3. Develop on-site interpretation for all 15 components of the	- Provincial of ICT	<u>H</u>	<u>S</u>
World Heritage property	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
3.1.4. Develop tour guiding services	- MICT	<u>H</u>	<u>L</u>
	- Provincial of ICT		
	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
3.1.5. Create and develop website for the Plain of Jars Heritage	- MICT	H	<u>M</u>
Technical Division to serve as a tool to promote all 15	- Provincial of ICT		
components of the World Heritage property to the public	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		

THEME 4: Awareness raising		
Action	Responsible party	<u>Priority</u> Time frame
		High/ Short term/
		medium/low medium
		term/long
		term

4.1.Communities living near jars sites			
4.1.1. Conduct Heritage Awareness seminars that include	- MICT	Н	М
presentations and discussions on current and emerging threats	- Provincial of ICT		
and significance of the jar sites in order to train villagers in	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
basic site maintenance programmes such as vegetation cutting,			
rubbish control and prevention of both intentional and			
unintentional destruction or removal of resources.			
4.1.2. Conduct seminars to promulgate the Village Guidelines which	- Provincial of ICT	Н	М
contain the duties and responsibilities of stakeholders, including	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
villages located near the jar sites			
4.2.Conduct a workshop at the provincial level on the significance of	- MICT	Н	S
cooperation between governmental agencies and with all	- Provincial of ICT		
stakeholders at the provincial level, including districts and villages.	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		

THEN	THEME 5: Capacity building			
	Action	<u>Responsible party</u>	Priority	Time frame
			<u>High/</u> <u>medium/low</u>	<u>Short term/</u> <u>medium</u> <u>term/long</u> <u>term</u>
5.1. C	onservation			
5.1.1	Ministry staff will train the staff of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division to record data collected about the jars	 MICT / Department of Heritage Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	S
5.1.2.	The staff of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will be trained to control erosion at the jar sites and to empower the villagers through the transfer of related knowledge. They be trained to identify jar sites with high erosion risk, collaborate with NAFRI to target the erosion problem, and provide local expertise to the villagers.	 Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division NAFRI 	Н	S
5.1.3.	The Ministry of Information Culture and Tourism will continue to train a core provincial team to deal with accidental archaeological finds and deposits. This team would then be deployed on future UXO clearance programmes which were designed in 2004 to gain archaeological information from UXO excavations in a safe manner.	 MICT / Department of Heritage Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	S
5.1.4.	The Provincial Department of ICT will continue to improve the management and maintenance mechanisms deployed by local communities through workshops and seminars	 Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	М
5.1.5.	The Staff of Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division will receive intensive training in the following topics: writing proposals and realistic budgets, accounting, documentation filing, archaeological recording, finds conservation, heritage management, GIS database management, impact assessment	- Provincial of ICT	Н	М

systems, graphic design, report writing, English language conversation and writing skills. Where possible teaching will be by local experts.			
5.2. Heritage Impact Assessment			
5.2.1. All proposals, designs or plans for regional development or	- Provincial Department of ICT	Н	М
infrastructure implementation from other agencies must be	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
forwarded to the World Heritage Office for impact assessment			
prior to their approval.			

THEME 6: UXO clearance			
Action	<u>Responsible party</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Time frame</u>
		<u>High/</u>	<u>Short term/</u>
		<u>medium/low</u>	<u>medium</u>
			term/long
			<u>term</u>
6.1. Finish UXO clearance for priority sites: 1, 2, 3, 8, 25, 28 (by 2018)	- Provincial Department of ICT	H	S
	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
	- UXO, MAG		
6.2. UXO clearance for other sites: 12, 23, 52, 42 (by 2020)	- Provincial Department of ICT	Н	М
	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		
	- UXO, MAG		

THEME 7: Conservation and Enhancement			
Action	<u>Responsible party</u>	<u>Priority</u>	Time frame
		<u>High/</u> medium/low	<u>Short term/</u> <u>medium</u> <u>term/long</u> <u>term</u>
7.1.Develop and implement a policy for dealing with dislodged or damaged jars	Provincial Department of ICTPlain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	Н	M
7.2.Develop and implement a policy for preventative conservation of the jars, including cleaning and drainage	Provincial Department of ICTPlain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	Н	М
7.3.Consolidate and conserve objects that have been removed from jar sites	Provincial Department of ICTPlain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	М	L
7.4.Continue to implement the sustainable heritage management of all jar sites, including by linking World Heritage property management with community-based tourism	 MICT / Department of Heritage Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	М	L
7.5.Staff of the Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division with advice from Ministry staff will carry out surveys and monitor the boundaries of the 15 World Heritage property components and their buffer zones	 MICT / Department of Heritage Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	М
7.6.A minimum of one qualified archaeologist from Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division should be present at each UXO clearance programme to gain archaeological information from UXO excavations in a safe manner.	 Provincial Department of ICT Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division 	Н	М
7.7.The on-going Cultural and Biodiversity and Socio-economic Impact Monitoring programme is to be conducted once a year.	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	М	М
7.8.Site guards will be trained and posted at all sites currently visited by tourists to control potential impacts.	Provincial Department of ICTPlain of Jars Heritage Technical Division	М	S

7.9.Increased security measures for tourism visited sites during the	- Provincial Department of ICT	М	S
local holiday seasons such as the Hmong and Lao New Years	- Plain of Jars Heritage Technical Division		

L.11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH PLAN

L.12 CONSERVATION GUIDELINES

Conservation Guidelines for the Plain of Jars

Overall, there are known to be 2,107 megalithic stone jars (both finished and unfinished), 207 disks and 672 rocks/grave markers clustered in 59 surveyed sites located in Xieng Khuang, and a further 26 sites are known but have yet to be surveyed. It is from this overall collection of 59 sites that 15 sites have been selected for the nominated series.

Long-term management expectations include: enhanced conservation of the sites; ongoing research into the sites: avoidance or mitigation of adverse developments; harmonious tourism development; strengthened community understanding and support; and increased conservation capacity.

Several threats to the conservation of the jars have been identified and since preventive conservation is preferable to reaction to damage or disaster the mitigation of these threats and the management of the heritage must be a defining factor in the conservation plan.

Identified Threats

Management Issues

- Lack of planning
- Lack of staff capacity
- Lack of maintenance
- Looting and/or removal of jars or other attributes
- Increase in broken jars or other damage
- Increase in fallen jars
- Surface disturbance, including looting or UXO explosions
- Inappropriate archaeological research
- Lack of emergency response plans
- Graffiti or other tourism impacts
- Fire
- Vandalism
- Wild animals

Material Conservation Issues

- Natural deterioration of the stone
- Inappropriate conservation interventions
- Biological
 - Higher plants
 - Mosses
 - Algae
 - Fungi
 - Lichens
- Climate
 - Rain
 - Wind

Natural deterioration of the stone

The exposure of the natural stone to the climate and the environment can increase the deterioration of the stone. However, the types of deterioration are many and there are at

least five different types of stone. This geological diversity plays a major factor in the type of decay that can occur.

Cracking, micro-cracking, sanding, exfoliation, detachment, and loss are some of these decay types and appropriate stone conservation treatments will need to be developed to address the specific types of decay on the different stone types.

Biological

The presence of all types of biology will also need to be assessed and evaluated on a case by case basis because the removal of the biology, while possible, is not always the best solution. In general, the decay caused by biological films and micro-biology is quite limited and while the stones can be treated and the biology can be removed it will always return very quickly in the type of environment that is typical at the Plain of Jars. Furthermore, the presence of some types of biology can actually protect the stone.

Higher Plants

While plants growing actually inside the jars and through cracks in the jars are obviously damaging and should be treated, it should also be noted that the tree cover and the presence of forest can actually create a more stable micro-climate which is conducive to better conservation. Therefore, the management of the higher plants should be assessed with forestry experts and a specific risk map should be prepared for each site that will enable the staff to remove the trees that are a greater threat while maintaining those which play a protective role or are inherent to the natural value of the sites.

Mosses, Algae, Fungi and Lichens

These are present, to a greater or lesser extent, on all of the stone surfaces of the jars and their removal from all the stone surfaces at the 11 sites would be an unnecessary and pointless task. These types of biology return very quickly. Furthermore, repeated treatments can be damaging and the use of biocides can have ecological issues. There are more eco-friendly treatments in use now but these really only need to be used on stone surfaces that require specific conservation and consolidation actions due to severe deterioration. The conservators at Angkor now only carry out biological treatments on stone surfaces that require specific treatments and accept that the biology will return quickly.

Conservation Strategy

Procedure

Every conservation intervention that is carried out on the jars must be preceded by research and the preparation of a conservation proposal that is developed by a multi-disciplinary team and is submitted for review and approval by the site management authorities. The work of the multi-disciplinary teams should be complimentary and no research programme or activity should impede or block the activities of any others. The research should always run parallel and should assist the smooth running of the overall programme of conservation.

The procedure that should be followed is similar to that followed in the medical profession, that is: anamnesis (providing a medical history of the "patient"), diagnosis, therapy, followed by maintenance and monitoring. This will ensure the correct identification of the causes of damage and decay, the appropriate choice of measures to alleviate these issues and monitoring of that which has been achieved through the implementation of the conservation plans.

Conservation interventions

The management of the whole site should be considered when preparing a conservation plan which means that topography, vegetation, rainwater management and many other factors should be considered by the conservation team.

In terms of inappropriate previous interventions, there have not been a great many conservation interventions in the past though there are some cases where cement has been used to fill or bond the stones, and these situations need to be evaluated within the framework of the specific conservation plan.

Inorganic consolidation treatments are to be used rather than organic consolidants since the use of resins for consolidation and protection have proved to have failed or to have created new problems in tropical conditions.

It should also be stressed that following recent research and testing the use of organic hydrophobic coatings in tropical conditions has not only proved to be ineffective but can increase biological activity and decay.

The filling and pointing of cracks is one of the best measures for improving the conservation of decayed stone since it strengthens the structure of the jars and reduces the threat of water infiltration. The nature of the filler will be determined by the type of stone that it being conserved but as noted above all binders should be inorganic binders. This means that for sandstone and granites a silicic binder is to be favoured (such as Ethyl Silicate or Colloidal Silica) while on limestones a lime based binder is to be favoured.

Coordination of numbering and inventorying.

Mapping of the sites and numbering of the jars is a clear priority and these should be kept at the documentation centre where all the documentation and publications that have been prepared to date should be collected and made available to National and International researchers.

Risk Mapping

Once the numbering and mapping has been carried out it will be much easier to move on to the next essential stage which is the preparation of a comprehensive Risk Map. There should be an overall risk plan and then a more detailed individual risk plan for each site. While a risk map for each site is a priority, in terms of stone conservation an individual risk map for each jar will also need to be prepared. This will mean that each jar will be given a risk classification (Red, Yellow or Green) and so once this is concluded it will be easy to determine which sites need to be worked on first and which jars need to be worked on within those sites.

The best way to achieve this goal would be to carry out a special risk management course to set this process in motion. This would help site managers and local conservators to work together towards this common goal.

Strategic Conservation Plans and Interventions

Once the risk map has been prepared it will be easier to prepare strategic conservation operations that can address the conservation issues that are identified. Preliminary assessment carried out during the 2014 training workshop on conservation supported by the Global Heritage Fund has shown that there will be some conservation and consolidation necessary on some of the jars but that this will only be effective if carried out within the framework of a clear conservation management plan.

Training Activities

The training needs to be carried out for various target groups and at various levels.

The stone conservation can be done using regional expertise but again this should be done as part of a training programme. The best way to do this would be to identify the jars that are at the greatest risk and to prepare a conservation intervention that could be carried out by regional conservators in collaboration with their Lao counterparts.

Risk Mapping and Prioritisation

Target Group – Local, Provincial and National Staff.
Training Activity A – 2 weeks
Training Activity B – 1 week
Aims – the Preparation of a risk mapping team, the launch of the risk mapping activity and (Activity B) the review and fine tuning of the risk assessment carried out by the teams set up in Activity A.

Developing a Conservation Plan

Target Group – Provincial and National Staff Training activity – 1 week Aims – training staff to assess the conservation needs of a site, to plan and to budget the conservation operation.

Stone Conservation

Target Group – Local, Provincial and National Staff.

Activity A – 2 weeks

Activity B – 4 weeks

Activity A – Stone conservation testing of materials and methods. Development of specific treatments and strategies.

Activity B - 4 weeks. The training of Laotian staff (Local, Provincial and National) in the conservation methods and materials identified by the conservators in Activity A

Maintenance and Monitoring

Local Staff Training activity – 1 week Aim – preparation of a maintenance protocol and the training of local staff in the maintenance activities identified.

Terminology

There was already work on the translation of terminology during the training activity in 2014 however this needs to be taken much further and it is recommended that the ICOMOS Glossary be used as the basis for this and that if possible it be translated into Laotian. This work has been already done in various languages including Khmer and the Laotian version would provide an extremely important tool for the coordination and standardisation of documentation not just in Laos but around the world.

Prepared by Simon Warrack

L.13 ARCHAEO-DEMINING PROTOCOL

Updated UXO Clearance Protocols: Archaeological Data Retrieval in the Plain of Jars, Lao PDR

1.0 Introduction

Following the success of the UXO clearance and archaeological data retrieval programme conducted at Sites One, Two and Three, four more target sites were cleared during Phase IV of the Safeguarding the Plain of Jars Project in 2007. Mines Advisory Group (MAG) was responsible for the UXO clearance with UNESCO and Plain of Jars team provided the support for the archaeo-data retrieval programme.

2.0 Aim and Objectives of the Programme

During the excavations associated with clearance inside the boundaries of the jar sites there is a great likelihood that archaeological material will be revealed. To date very little archaeological research has taken place in the Plain of Jars and the information base is minimal. Clearance provides an opportunity to gain valuable sub-surface data which will contribute greatly to the understanding and interpretation of the sites.

The specific objectives of this programme were the following:

- To protect the jars and other stone resources during clearance
- To retrieve and inventory any archaeological artefacts or other cultural material which is unearthed during clearance
- To map the location of archaeological material
- To train relevant staff to enable capacity building at the local level
- To put systems in place for archaeological data collection during future clearance of archaeological sites

3.0 Programme Partners / Stakeholders

This programme for retrieval of archaeological data in the context of UXO clearance will involve the following partners:

- o MAG management, site supervisors, clearance technicians
- VAC staff
- Plain of Jars (PdJ) team (Provincial and District level)
- Ministry and Department of Information and Culture (MIC) and (DIC)
- UNESCO archaeologist(s) / trainers and GIS consultant

4.0 Integrated archaeological data retrieval and UXO clearance activities

4.1 Surface Clearance

VAC staff will be trained by MAG to clear vegetation and **MAG** technicians or VAC will carry out surface detection.

The UNESCO training component will aim to familiarize participants with the types of archaeological material which might be observed on the surface of sites. The archaeological material will include further stone jars, discs or lids as well as small finds, such as pottery fragments, metal implements, stone artefacts, etc.

If material is found, the location will be marked by a marker (coloured stick or piece of coloured tape) and artefacts will be placed in a plastic bag.

At the end of the day a **designated person** will collect all the small finds, label the bags and place them in a temporary storage place. Stone jars, lids or discs are left *in situ*; the **PdJ team** will be responsible for the recording of such resources.

4.2 Sub-surface Clearance

Excavation and sub-surface clearance is carried out by fully trained **MAG technicians**. As part of the initial stages of the programme, a UNESCO training module will be given to familiarize staff with the types of archaeological material which may be found in the course of clearance. This will include the possibility of *in situ* archaeological assemblages or deposits being exposed.

UXO clearance is carried out within a recording grid of $10m^2$ boxes divided into 1m wide lanes. When individual items are found which may be "archaeological" they will be placed by the **MAG technician** in a plastic bag along with a note indicating the depth of the find in cm. The plastic bag will be left and the archaeological finds location will be marked by a specific coloured stick. At the end of the day a **designated person** will collect and label all the bags and place them in a temporary storage place.

If a possible deposit or group of remains in meaningful spatial arrangement is found, clearance in that lane will temporarily cease and the site supervisor will notify the *PdJ contact person* for follow-up action.

All occurrences of archaeological material will be recorded by the PdJ team on a master map.

4.3 *Methodology of recovery*

There are 5 categories of follow-up action after each archaeological artefact has been noted:

- 1. Isolated find is picked up from surface, placed in bag and its location is marked by coloured stick or tape by *VAC or MAG technician*.
- 2. Isolated find is excavated, placed in a bag with a depth indication in cm written on the outside of the bag and location is marked by coloured stick by *MAG technician*.
- 3. Plastic bags of material collected during surface or sub-surface clearance will be collected at the end of each day by a trained *designated person*. This will be a member of the MAG team trained specifically by the UNESCO team to mark each bag with unique code and then seal and storey them safely for later collection and processing by the PdJ team.
- 4. In the case of isolated surface or sub-surface material reported by the VAC team or MAG Technicians, the *PdJ team* will record the location of finds and retrieve objects and data from the temporary storage.
- 5. If a possible deposit is found, the *PdJ team* will respond by coming to the site, mapping and photographing the material, excavating it and removing it to the storage facility at the PdJ project office.

4.4 On-site Recording by the designated person

The *designated person* will collect all the isolated finds bags at the end of the day. He or she will label the bags as follows:

1. SURFACE FINDS

Site #, Bag # [running number], Surface [remark]

2. SUBSURFACE FINDS

Site #, Bag # [continuing running number]

All finds from each site will thus be filled in on a running list bag form (Site #, Bag #, depth of retrieval, remarks), see Annex I. Remarks such as surface or depth of retrieval should be written on the exterior of the bag and on the bag list for easy identification and cross reference.

4.5 On and off-site Processing of Artefacts and Assemblages by the PdJ team

Processing systems are in place for 3 categories of finds:

1. The location of each <u>surface material</u> will be marked on the master plan and the bags labelled with a unique bag number by the village recorder will be checked and taken to the PdJ office.

A detailed inventory of all bags will be made in the site office where forms will be filled out itemizing the contents of each bag (Annex II).

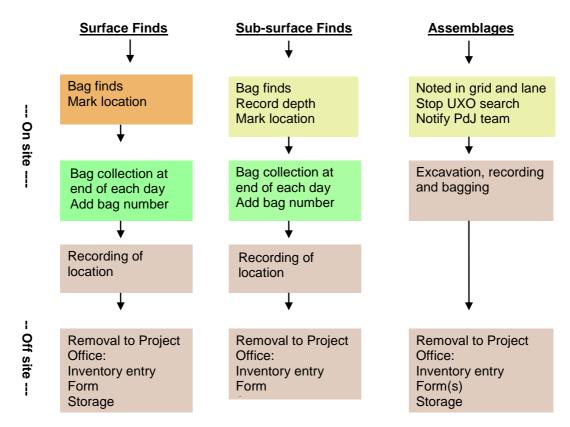
- The location of each <u>sub surface artefact</u> will be marked on the master plan and the bags labelled with a unique bag number by the village recorder will be checked and taken to the PdJ office.
 A detailed inventory of all bags will be made in the site office where forms will be filled out itemizing the contents of each bag (Annex II).
- Excavated sub-surface <u>assemblages</u> of archaeological material will be taken to the project office standard after on-site recording. Each assemblage will be recorded following archaeological procedures. The finds will be labelled following the (sub-)surface finds bag list (Site #, Bag #, assemblage as remark).
 A detailed inventory of all bags will be made in the site office where forms

A detailed inventory of all bags will be made in the site office where forms will be filled out itemizing the contents of each bag (Annex II). All bag numbers of each assemblage, maps, drawings and photographs will be cross-referenced by the PdJ team in the office.

The finds will be washed and labelled by the PdJ team in the site office. Each bag content will be photographed and the artefacts will be counted, weighed and bagged by type. This information will be recorded onto a specifically designed form (Annex II) along with other relevant information such as name of investigation, depth of retrieval, location, photo or cross reference number(s) and remarks. Samples taken for scientific analysis will be prepared and send for analysis or storeyd until such opportunity. After the processing of the finds the results will be entered into the GIS database, analysed and a report will be prepared presenting the results of the retrieval programme.

The finds after processing will be storeyd appropriately in aluminium boxes on wooden shelves. The location of each bag after storage is additional information embedded in the GIS database to provide enhanced security and easy location of each find.





Implemented by MAG technicians and site supervisor



Implemented by designated person



Implemented by PdJ Team

Implemented by VAC team or MAG technicians as appropriate

4.5 GIS database

A GIS programme to include the UXO clearance archaeo-data was developed in first UXO Clearance programme. The data incorporates:

- Fixed datum points positioned by MAG for each box
- GPS readings or triangulation using fixed datum points on surface material found outside boxes
- Coordinates (derived from triangulation using fixed datum points) for each finds or assemblage location together with their respective bag reference numbers

The information will be integrated into the existing PdJ GIS maps.

5. Lessons learned

The protocols focussed only on the archaeological research and neglected the community based heritage management aspect needed to ensure the conservation and protection of the Plain of Jars. Procedures changes by MAG in order to work more efficiently such as deployment of the VAC for carrying equipment and vegetation cutting only resulted in jar sites cleared of UXO in very little time. This led to more square metres cleared of UXO at the end of the project. We should ask ourselves however, whether this is to the benefit of the project. The Village Assisted Clearance approach of MAG is closely linked to the UNESCO goals of integrating and empowering the villagers. The change in procedures in 2007 however, resulted in limited training for the villagers. Safe vegetation cutting, UXO recognition and first aid training conducted in XX days versus ... in 2004-2005. The villagers no longer received uniforms, boots and hats this combined with the brief work period lacks a connection of the villagers to the project and fails to give them measurable economic benefits.

Annex I

Bag list form

Annex II

Finds recording form

L.14 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES

Note: These guidelines were prepared prior to revisions to the management system for the Plain of Jars. They are to be revised to reflect the final form of the management system.

Heritage Impact Assessment for Plain of Jars, Xiengkhouang, Lao PDR

Practical Steps for Implementing an HIA System based on

ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties 2011.

CONTENT

Page

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. ENFORCING THE INTERIM HIA SYSTEM
- III. TIMING AND FUNDING OF HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
- IV. SCREENING, SCOPING, COMMISSIONING

Screening Scoping Commissioning

V. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

HIA study:

Baseline Study Impact Assessment Mitigation Recommendations HIA report

VI. MONITORING AND AUDIT

Commonly used abbreviations in the report

DH National Department of Heritage
 DoICT Provincial Department of Information, Culture and Tourism
 HIA Heritage Impact Assessment
 HMP Heritage Monitoring Plan
 MMP Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
 ToR Terms of reference
 WHO World Heritage Office

Definitions

Adverse Impact: Any detrimental effect to heritage that is the result of the development project.

Commissioning: The appointment of an HIA Expert or team to undertake the HIA study and reporting.

Cumulative Impact: Impact from a project that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when similar or associated impacts increase over time.

Direct Impact: Impacts which cause measurable change to the fabric or materials of a resource or, in the case of intangible heritage or practices, results in measurable change to performance.

Heritage Monitoring Plan: The section of the HIA report that clearly states how, when and where mitigation measures are to be carried out as well as the responsible party for ensuring mitigation is implemented. The HMP will also contain a schedule for monitoring visits by the DoICT for inspecting the project site and ensuring mitigation is being implemented correctly.

Indirect Impact: Impacts which don't directly affect a heritage resource, but alter its environment, setting or context in ways that ultimately affect the resource itself.

Project Proposal: The written document submitted by the project proponent to the WHO/DoICT during the application stage that will be used by the WHO/DoICT to determine if an HIA is required and the scope of any required HIA.

Project Proponent: Is the person, legal entity, organisation from the public or private sector undertaking the project.

Residual Impact: The remaining impacts after mitigation has been applied.

Scoping: The process of determining the scope of the HIA which will include data collection necessary, Study Area, expertise required and presentation of the ToR for the HIA.

Screening: The initial assessment of a project by the WHO/DoICT to determine if an HIA will be required.

I. INTRODUCTION

The current system is based on 2011 ICOMOS *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties and* proposed as part of World Heritage Nomination Dossier for Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhouang – Plain of Jars. The purpose of the following guidelines is to provide a system for Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for proposed world heritage Megalithic Jar Sites, Xiengkhouang and national heritage other jar sites of Plain of Jars.

It is expected that development controls are in place as part of the management plan within the property and buffer zones of the 11 nominated jar sites in addition, the management of the other jar sites is embedded in the 2013 National Heritage Law. The HIA system proposed below is designed to cover any type of development within the wider setting of Plain of Jars and will be used to evaluate all projects that are identified as having the potential to affect the nominated sites and wider heritage significance, knowledge and interrelationship of jar sites at Plain of Jars. The proposed HIA system can easily be adapted to include all heritage sites within Xiengkhouang Province.

II. ENFORCING THE HIA SYSTEM

The legal and technical requirements for establishing a full Heritage Impact Assessment system are complex and can take years to be finalised. As the HIA system is needed for immediate implementation, it is recommended that it be adopted as a provincial decree which carries statutory implications for non-compliance. In addition, 2013 Law identifies in article 44, point 2 the following: *To submit its economic activities in the area of the relevant elements, including industrial and agricultural activities and the development of ancillary infrastructure, to the prior approval of the Information department concerned, culture and tourism identifying appropriate measures to ensure the sustainability of these.*

Four stages (baseline study, assessment, mitigation and monitoring) will be presented with the specific aim of meeting the HIA objectives and needs at Plain of Jars. It is envisioned that HIA should be administered and monitored by the World Heritage Office (WHO) for the nominated sites, Department of Information, Culture and Tourism (DoICT) for the other jar sites and with final approval and issuance of development permits through the Ministry of Information, Culture and Tourism's Heritage Department (HD) for the nominated sites and wider Plain of Jars.

III. TIMING AND FUNDING OF HIA

The HIA process should always begin at the planning stage of the development. As there are possibly two types of development (Private Development and Government Projects) to be dealt with at Plain of Jars, tailored strategies must be designed for each.

For private development projects, *the project proponent should be informed by the WHO/DoICT for the need for HIA at the permit application stage*. Specifically, upon receipt of the application the WHO/DoICT will review the proposed development and notify the project proponent on the requirement for HIA within a limited timeframe after the application has been submitted. This timeframe should be set by the WHO/DoICT and clearly stated in the application form. The DoICT must also include on the application form the following; that all funding for the HIA must be provided by the Project Proponent and that the HIA study and report must be completed prior the commencement of construction works. This timing can be ensured through the requirement that *the HIA report must be approved before a permit is issued by the HD*. For private development, all costs associated with HIA must borne by the project proponent. Non-compliance by project proponent in funding, implementing HIA will results in withdrawal of development permit.

The provincial government in Xiengkhouang should ensure that each department or administrative unit distribute their proposed project plans to DoICT for comment prior to confirming or commencing their projects. Upon receipt of the plans it is the responsibility of WHO/DoICT at this stage to identify any projects requiring HIA and reply accordingly to the department, stating that HIA will be required. As the funding of government projects is set by financial year, difficulties in gaining additional funds for undertaking HIAs are expected and additional budget specifically for government led projects requiring HIA should be set aside. If this is not feasible and additional funds are not available, the possibility of delaying the project until the next financial year should be considered so that the budget can include funds for HIA. If the project cannot be delayed but is considered urgent, HD should identify whether it is feasible or desirable for WHO/DoICT to conduct the HIA to the best of their ability within existing budget.

In the long term, the funding of the implementation of HIA must become the responsibility of the project proponent, both public and private, through appointment of HIA dedicated DoICT staff or commissioning of heritage consultants to undertake the required tasks. The monitoring of the HIA implementation is the responsibility of the DoICT and HD and should be covered in the annual budget.

IV. SCREENING, SCOPING, COMMISSIONING

Prior to the commencement of the HIA study three steps have to be undertaken to identify which developments will require intervention, what the scope of the HIA will encompass and who will be responsible for undertaking the HIA, namely, *screening, scoping* and *commissioning*. It is envisioned that these three steps will always be controlled by DoICT, whether they are undertaken by their own staff or conducted by consultants that have been checked and authorised by DoICT.

Screening

The initial assessment to identify projects that will require an HIA Screening will always be undertaken by WHO/DoICT (both short and long-term)

Zones are identified in the 2013 National Heritage Law to restrict proposed development (both public and private) within national recognised heritage sites such as jar sites of Xiengkhouang. The 2013 Law classifies the following four areas within heritage sites:

- Zone 1 is the central area where the site is located and where no construction is allowed;
- Zone 2 is the area surrounding the central area, where activities enhancing Zone 1, can be undertaken provided that the activities cause no damage;
- Zone 3 is the peripheral area where construction is possible. The proposed urban planning and tourism developments should protect and enhance the Zones 1 and 2; and
- Zone 4 is a management area where construction is possible for urban expansion and tourism.

Development within the four zones require inspection by the WHO/DoICT to proceed and as such a general type of screening already exists. The screening of development projects in Plain of Jars should continue be conducted by the WHO and DoICT and it is recommended that any development associated within the eleven nominated sites and within Zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 as per 2013 National Heritage Law at other jar sites automatically be considered as requiring HIA.

The 2013 Law acknowledges special provisions may be adopted for the management of each site and within the nominated sites and specified under Decree on the Protective

Zoning of the Plain of Jars Archaeological Landscape No. 96/GXK dated 10/03/2009 a number of activities are permitted or prohibited within the Zones (see Annex I).

Permitted activities within Zone 1 subject to HIA include:

- Construction of walking paths, rubbish collection points, appropriate signage, information points; and
- Improvement of access to the site.

Within Zone 2 the activities allowed and prohibited are to ensure the visual impacts on the sites and impacts to its setting, are avoided or are minimised;

Permitted activities within Zone 1 subject to HIA include:

- Non-commercial forest conservation areas, agricultural extension areas and livestock grazing development;
- Development of agricultural activities and small infrastructure projects, such as temporary sheds and animal shelters;
- Construction of residential houses within rural village extension at Site 1 within Zone 2; and
- Tourist Service Area development (not exceeding 1 ha), such as a ticket office; an information kiosk; car park; and food and beverage stalls, and toilet facilities.

Permitted activities within Zone 3 (buffer zone) subject to HIA include:

Any development or infrastructure works within buffer zone which have the potential to affect integrity and authenticity of the jar sites.

Permitted activities within Zone 4 subject to HIA include:

Development or infrastructure works within wider environment of jar sites but which have the potential to directly or indirectly and negatively affect the nominated sites and associated heritage sites (potentially associated settlement and activity sites, unidentified jar or quarry sites, etc.)

It is recommended that the list of appropriate activities and development be regularly reviewed and that the list of prohibited and permitted activities and development types should be expanded to include a much broader range of projects. Some of these activities which may be included are proposed per zone below:

within Zone 1

- > Landscaping, including planting of trees, shrubs and flowers;
- > Construction of temporary or permanent sitting out areas or shelters;
- Activities which include excavation other than for research or minor tourism infrastructure;
- Earth filling unless necessary to stabilise heritage resources;
- > Construction of shrines or other religious places.

Within Zone 2

- ➢ Golf courses;
- > Theme parks;
- Zoological/ botanical gardens;
- \succ Sportsgrounds;
- Scientific farming;
- Commercial farming of crops or livestock;

Within Zones 3 and 4

- Construction and upgrade of roads
- Commercial production of construction materials
- Commercial tourism infrastructure and activities
- > Utility and infrastructure upgrade and construction

Mining activities, dam construction, major housing or hotel developments, development of industries or industrial areas

The system requires private developers and government projects to submit a permit application in order to receive HD approval for their project. The HIA system requires that private development permit applications contain a project proposal which includes all relevant information required by the WHO/DoICT to determine if the project will require an HIA.

The proposed guidelines for preparation of a project proposal to be submitted to WHO/ DoICT by the project proponent are as follows;

- Background of the proposed project; including necessity and benefits of project;
- Detailed description of the proposed project, including construction methods and materials;
- Proposed site location and description of the existing environment;
- Layout plans of the proposed development;
- Conceptual design;
- Description of associated works, such as access roads, electricity provisions, water supply and sewage facilities;
- List of stakeholders; Plan for public consultation process;
- Development alternatives (options).

As discussed in Section II, the application (including project proposal) will then be processed by the WHO/DoICT and the project proponent informed whether or not the project will require an HIA. Additional information may be asked by WHO/DoICT to ensure an informed decision can be made. If the HIA is necessary, the project proponent will be provided with information on timing of the HIA and the funding necessary to implement the HIA.

For government projects the project proponent (e.g. transport, tourism, agriculture, UXO) will submit project plans to WHO/DoICT, who will review these plans and send back a response, which will include requirement for HIA. It may not be necessary for the submission of a project proposal under these circumstances, but WHO/DoICT must be given the ability to acquire the necessary details for screening of the government proposed project and it is recommended that this be conducted through regular meetings and direct liaison between the WHO/DoICT and the government project proponent.

<u>Scoping</u>

The process for determining necessary data collection and analysis required for identifying potential impacts to Heritage and compiling the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the HIA Study and Report.

Scoping will most likely have to be undertaken by the WHO/DoICT in the short term.

In long-term scoping could be transferred to WHO/DoICT approved consultants.

In a fully developed Heritage Impact Assessment system the preparation of a scoping report is the responsibility of the project proponent who would commission a consultant approved by the heritage authority to prepare a scoping report based on guidelines and criteria issued by the relevant Government Department or Ministry, in this case the WHO/DoICT and the HD. However, this is not seen as practicable, based upon the short

timeframe and lack of a framework already in place. With exception, in cases where an approved consultant² is commissioned, they would of course be able to undertake the scoping and submit their findings to WHO/DoICT for approval.

It is recommended that, the following steps for scoping of HIA be used;

1) Determine the Heritage Significance of the site to be affected by the Development Project

The Scoping Report should be based on the existing heritage zoning and on a range of heritage attributes commonly accepted as representing the heritage of Plain of Jars, including but not limited to jar sites, quarry sites and their setting, associated settlement and activity sites, tangible associated burial and other materials such as jars, disc, lids, stones, archaeological artefacts, features and deposits associated with burial and other activities on the jar sites, and stories and legends associated with Plain of Jars. Based on the criteria iii, the following attributes should be considered during the scoping for the nominated sites: jars, discs and stone grave markers.

2) Identify Potential Impacts associated with the Development Project

Based upon the information submitted by the project proponent in their application, the WHO/DoICT (or approved consultant) will determine the scope of the HIA based upon how the potential impacts will affect the heritage values of Plain of Jars. Thus, the first task is to identify the potential impacts associated with the development.

A list of potential impacts which may arise from proposed developments is provided below. The list is intended to be indicative only and provide general information and it is possible that impacts not specifically listed could be identified during the scoping process. Whether these impacts should be addressed is at the discretion of WHO/DoICT.

Potential impacts to Megalithic Resources:

- Damage from contact with machinery and equipment;
- Damage and or visual impacts from construction of temporary structures;
- Inappropriate or excessive tourism use or infrastructure at jar sites;
- Restrictions on safe public access to monuments during UXO clearance works;

Potential Impacts on Archaeology:

- Damage of archaeological deposits or buried structures during site formation or landscaping;
- Destruction from unmonitored excavation works;
- Damage from excessive weight pressure on buried deposits or structural remains;
- Damage to deposits from change of water table, drainage or excessive watering;
- Lack of recording of archaeological information through lack of expertise or funding;

Potential Impacts to the Setting/Environment:

- Destruction of setting by changing landscape from traditional use;
- Visual impacts from proposed development on setting of jar landscape;
- Inappropriate use, such as quarrying or change of drainage of landscape by proposed development;
- Failure of construction companies to leave the works area in an acceptable state after the permitted works have been completed;

² If the project proponent proposes a consultant for scoping, the consultant's information (including professional qualifications and experience must be submitted to WHO/DoICT for approval).

Potential Impacts on Intangible Heritage:

- Lack of acknowledgement of traditional stories and myths;
- Restricted access by public to traditional activities or festivals;
- Change from traditional handicraft to tourism or non-traditional activities through proposed development;

Potential Cumulative Impacts:

- Clustering of proposed tourism development and infrastructure;
- Increased number of paved roads, increased transport infrastructure affecting jar sites and increasing access to remote sites;
- Increase of residual visual impacts to unacceptable levels;

3) Based on Steps 1 and 2 Determine the ToR for the HIA

The ToR will provide the scope for undertaking the HIA and will also identify the information and methods needed to conduct the HIA study. The information to be determined during the scoping process will include the following:

- Definition of the Study Area
- Identification of potential stakeholders and outlining of proposed public consultation process (including meetings);
- Indication of the baseline data necessary for conducting the HIA study (and proposing the method of collection, such as desk-based research or field survey)
- General indication of the potential impacts expected from the project;
- Overview of the policy, legal and institutional framework relevant to the project;
- Qualifications and Experience required for undertaking the HIA;

Commissioning

The appointment of the HIA expert or team; Either consultant hired by the Project proponent; or Short term most likely the assignment of WHO/DoICT staff to undertake the HIA on Government projects

Ideally, to ensure objectivity the HIA should be undertaken by a third party and the findings and report submitted to and approved by HD. For the short-term period however, it is expected that the WHO/DoICT will conduct the HIAs (with help of outside expertise if required) or in some cases a consultant approved by the WHO/DoICT may be commissioned by the project proponent. In the longer term, it is envisioned that a list (register) of approved consultants be officially sanctioned. Once this register has been set up the project proponent can commission the HIA expert/ team from the register.

The expertise needed must come from within the WHO/DoICT and for each HIA they will have to determine the appropriate and available staff on a case by case basis. The backgrounds and professional skills of those who conduct HIA are often diverse and individuals cannot always cover all aspects required for an HIA – so there is often a need to form an HIA team with the specific analytical skills needed for a particular project or site.

As discussed earlier, the potential for private developers to fund and utilise an HIA consultancy should be allowed in the short and long-term period, as long as WHO/DoICT approval is secured and the consultants' reports are submitted to HD for approval.

Commissioning can be undertaken at various stages in the HIA process and different experts or teams may be used for different stages of the HIA process, these include project scoping, undertaking an HIA study and report, implementation of mitigation measures and monitoring.

V. HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY AND REPORT

HIA Study and Report

The HIA study consists of baseline research, identification and assessment of impacts, recommendations for mitigation;

The HIA Report will state the methodology followed, relevant legislation and guidelines and present all findings from the study as well as the Heritage Monitoring Plan (HMP);

Undertaken by either consultant hired by the Project proponent; or In short term, most likely WHO/DoICT staff.

The HIA methodology to be followed is based on the ICOMOS *Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties* (ICOMOS 2011). The procedure for undertaking HIA is divided into four stages;

- 1. The first is to prepare a baseline study through desk-based research and supplemented by site/assessment visits;
- 2. The second is to identify and evaluate the impacts arising from the development; and
- 3. The third is to propose mitigation to ensure that the development will not adversely impact on the heritage significance of Plain of Jars; and finally
- 4. Monitoring of compliance of recommended mitigation.

THE HIA STUDY

FIRST STEP: The Baseline Study

Establishing Heritage Significance and identifying attributes which may be affected by the proposed development through desk-based study and site visit/ field investigation;

Desk-based research includes gathering information from historical documents, contemporary research papers, statistical data and legislation to gain insight into the heritage significance of the tentative World Heritage property. All heritage elements should be included, but the components contributing to the tentative WH property's future OUV will be particularly relevant. The site visit is an important step in the process, as this allows first-hand information on the proposed site, its surrounding environment and existing impacts. At the desk-based stage a basic understanding of the proposed development should also be gained.

Eleven sites are nominated as Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhouang and a further minimum of 75 jar sites are present as part of Plain of Jars in Xiengkhouang. The World Heritage significance is reflected in a (limited) range of attributes, including jars, discs and grave marker stones and in order to sustain the OUV those attributes need to be protected. Furthermore, the other Plain of Jars 'sites and heritage elements including

potential associated settlements and activity areas, archaeological deposits are protected under the 2013 National Heritage Law and have the potential to enhance the OUV. Thus, the HIA process needs to consider the impact of any proposed project or change on those attributes, both individually and collectively.

The heritage significance of the nominated Sites is based on the OUV:

The Megalithic Jar Sites in Xiengkhuang province of central Laos is a serial property of 11 components. The ancient jar sites contain extensive and remarkable evidence of funerary practices, and are the outstanding evidence of the Iron Age civilization which created the sites. They include 1,327 ancient stone jars as well as numerous associated discs, burials and other features. Most of the funeral sites are located in elevated positions on hills or ridges, although one major site is located on low hills on a central plain. The funeral sites are believed to date from before the Iron Age (about 500 BCE and 500 CE) into historic times, and are evidence of a substantial and widespread culture which existed in the region. Following this period, the jar sites were used by other cultures until the 18th century CE, as reflected in the complex archaeological evidence.

Criterion (iii): The sites are exceptional testimony to the cultural traditions associated with funerary practices, and to the civilization which created the sites but which disappeared sometime after 500 CE. The megalithic jar sites are impressive because of the size of jars and the technological skill to produce and move the jars from quarry sites to funeral sites, as well as because of the large number of surviving jars, disks and other features spread in groups across a large area of the current province. The sites include important archaeological evidence related to funerary practices, possibly of different eras and cultures, as well as of the material culture of the ancient civilisation which created the jars, and the locations of the funeral sites are highly suggestive of cultural meaning. The funeral sites are the outstanding surviving evidence of this civilisation. While the use of jars in funeral sites is known in other parts of Northeast India and Southeast Asia, the density of sites in Xiengkhuang is remarkable.

The heritage significance of the other jar sites is based on their potential to add to the OUV and understanding of Plain of Jars.

The methodology to be followed for the HIA as well as relevant legislation, regulations and guidelines pertaining to heritage and the proposed development also need to be considered and reviewed at this stage and the salient points should be included into the report.

SECOND STEP: Impact Assessment Identify Existing Impacts in the Study Area;

Identify Development Associated Impacts; Evaluate the Severity of Identified Impacts;

Existing impacts are developments, activities or events that have taken place previously in the project Study Area; these include existing infrastructure, previous excavations (both archaeological and development related; as well as any other activity including illegal ones such as looting, namely, any activity or situation that effects the significance and/or condition of a heritage feature.

Development associated impacts take many forms – they may be **direct** or **indirect**, **temporary** or **permanent**, **reversible** or **irreversible** and **cumulative** or **residual**. All types of impacts must be considered as part of the assessment process and they must

also cover the lifespan of the project. The following project phases should be used to ensure that the entire project lifespan is included as part of the impact assessment;

- **Planning Phase:** The pre-construction phase of the project is where the HIA process should start and covers feasibility studies and planning studies, including conceptual design and layout options available;
- **Construction Phase:** The construction phase runs from the time of site formation to completion of the construction works, with both primary and associated features included;
- **Operation Phase:** The operation phase covers the entire working lifespan of the development;
- **Decommissioning Phase:** This will cover the dismantling and removal of the structure/s and associated features and reinstatement of the site to predevelopment status;

Once the impacts have been identified, the next step is to evaluate the effect of these impacts on heritage. The categories used for the evaluation of impacts are as follows:

- **Beneficial:** Beneficial effects may result if it can be shown that development impacts have resulted or will result in improvements and enhancements to the safeguarding of heritage resources in the short and long-term;
- **Neutral:** The integrity and authenticity of the existing condition and setting of heritage resources and their character-defining elements, considered both individually and collectively as a whole, are not now or in future likely to be affected in either a positive (beneficial) or negative (adverse) way by the identified impacts;
- Acceptable with Mitigation: The identified impact(s) have had, continue to have, or are likely to have negative effects on the heritage significance, through a number factors, including; neglect, lack of maintenance, wilful or collateral damage to or loss of any character-defining element; jeopardising the safeguarding of the property in any way and subjecting the property to inappropriate uses (which may result in the degradation of the integrity or authenticity of those criteria/features which constitute the Outstanding Universal Value of the property). The actions/ situations can only continue if mitigation can be designed to reverse the negative effects to an acceptable level; and
- **Unacceptable:** The identified impacts are adverse and of a nature that mitigation cannot reduce them to an acceptable level. The development may not go ahead as proposed.

THIRD STEP: Mitigation Recommendations Measures which can be implemented to reduce the level of impact on heritage to an acceptable level during all or any phases of the development project

Mitigation measures will depend of the type, duration and level of impacts on archaeology, built heritage, cultural landscapes and/or intangible heritage arising from the proposed development. It may include but is not limited to:

Archaeology: Rescue excavation; Archaeological Watching Brief;

Standing structures: Condition survey; vibration monitoring, protective coverings, structural supports, provision of buffer zones and safe public access provisions;

Setting/Environment; Design and layout options chosen to reduce visual impacts;

Intangible: Timing of and possibly temporary cessation of works; access provisions;

The Provincial Decree on HIA should include provision for funding so that private developers will also be required to finance the implementation of mitigation measures including but not limited to all of the above listed measures. For government projects in short term that cannot acquire additional funding and also cannot be delayed until the next financial year, WHO/DoICT may be asked to undertake the mitigation with existing staff if project is deemed essential.

For non-specialist mitigation such as safe public access, protective covering and buffer zones the project proponent must ensure that these measures are implemented by the contractor and allow WHO/DoICT staff site access to ensure the measures are being conducted properly.

The cost of mitigation must be covered by the project proponent, including in the future for government departments. This is a fundamental principle of HIA and a budget for mitigation should be made compulsory for all development.

THE HIA REPORT

It will be the responsibility of the expert or team undertaking the HIA study to compile a report with their findings and recommendations. The basic structure of the HIA report (based upon the ICOMOS guidelines) is recommended as follows:

- 1. **Non-Technical Summary** (to allow the findings and recommendations of the report to be understood by all stakeholders);
- 2. Table of Contents
- 3. Glossary
- 4. Introduction
- 5. **Methodology** (must adhere to Internationally accepted guidelines and provide a step by step list of the steps undertaken and why they are appropriate)
- 6. A List and Short Description of Relevant Legislation, Standards and Guidelines
- 7. **Baseline Study** (the statement of heritage significance and heritage attributes that will be affected by the proposed project)
- 8. **Impact Assessment** (including existing impacts and development related impacts)
- 9. **Impact Evaluation** (The evaluation of the identified impacts into categories, i.e. beneficial, neutral, acceptable with mitigation, unacceptable)
- 10. **Mitigation Recommendations** (the measures proposed to reduce the identified adverse impacts to acceptable levels)

11. Summary and Conclusions

12. **The Heritage Monitoring Plan** (I) Detailed description of the required mitigation measures, including how they should be conducted, when they take place, where they will take place, who is responsible for implementation and the expertise required to undertake the mitigation measures; (II) A detailed schedule for monitoring of mitigation measures if not undertaken by the WHO/DoICT.

13. Bibliography

14. Appendices as required

If the report is compiled by an approved consultant it must be submitted to WHO/DoICT and other relevant government bodies for review and comment. If the study and reporting have been undertaken by the WHO/DoICT, it is expected that liaison with the project proponent would have been ongoing throughout the process. However, it will still be necessary for the WHO/DoICT to provide the project proponent with access to the finished HIA Report.

No matter who has written the report, it must be made available for public inspection and submitted to all relevant stakeholders for suggestions before being finalised. It will be the responsibility of the HD to approve the final report.

VI. MONITORING AND AUDIT/ COMPLIANCE

Monitoring and Audit

Periodic checking by the WHO/DoICT or approved consultant to ensure that mitigation measures identified in the HIA report are implemented correctly.

The mitigation requirements and monitoring schedule will be included in the HIA report as part of the Heritage Monitoring Plan (HMP). This section of the HIA will clearly state what, when and how mitigation must be carried out and who is responsible for ensuring the mitigation measures are implemented. Finally, to ensure compliance a system of monitoring and audit, including on-site inspection of the mitigation measures by either WHO/DoICT staff or an independent consultant who must report all findings directly to the WHO/DoICT should also be included.

In the longer term, the monitoring and audit of mitigation should be fully funded by the project proponent. In the interim period, however, again for government projects this may not be possible and it is most likely that much of the mitigation will be carried out by the WHO/DoICT. In this case monitoring will not be required. But in cases where mitigation measures are conducted by consultants or contractors, the DoICT will perform the duty of ensuring the mitigation measures are being implemented correctly.

Also, with respect to ensuring compliance, it is recommended that a permit system administered by the HD should be utilised for this purpose. To achieve this *the permit issued by the HD should carry as conditions the requirements of the HMP,* clearly stating mitigation measures and monitoring and audit requirements and responsibilities.

In cases where it is found that the party responsible for mitigation is non-compliant penalties should be imposed. The Provincial Decree should list penalties, potential fine and incarceration, for non-compliance.