TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK,
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANCIENT ISHANAPURA
(CAMBODIA)

IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS
of
the World Heritage Committee
(41st Session, Kracow, July 2017)

November 2018

Ref.: 41 Com 8 B 15
SAMBOR PREI KUK
(Cambodia)

IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

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Events
OCTAGONAL TOWER in SAMBOR PREI KUK
ផ្លូវ វិត្ថា / CHAN Vitharong

អនុបាល / Assistance
បោធ្លា ស៊ែនក / SEANG Sopheak

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ដាក់លក់លេខទីប្រជាជនណាដែលមានព្រះពួកមន្ត្រីរបស់អង្គកម្មព្រះប្រព័ន្ធទីបណ្តាញ។

Map of Octagonal Towers

ស្មាតហ្វូង/LEGEND

- អំពីប្រហុកប្រហិត/ Octagonal Tower
- វត្ត/Temple
- ប្រាសាទ/ Ruin
- ដី/Pond
- ផ្លែឈើ/Road, Path

0 100 200 300 400 500
Metre
List of Octagonal Tower

1. ក្រុង N7 ដៃដុះ្ / N7 Tower, Prasat Sambor
2. ក្រុង S7 ដៃដុះ្ / S7 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan
3. ក្រុង S8 ដៃដុះ្ / S8 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan
4. ក្រុង S9 ដៃដុះ្ / S9 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan
5. ក្រុង S10 ដៃដុះ្ / S10 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan
6. ក្រុង S11 ដៃដុះ្ / S11 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan
7. ក្រុង Y ដៃដុះ្ / Y Tower, Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
8. ក្រុង Z2 ដៃដុះ្ / Z2 Tower, Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
ប្រាសាច់សេរី
Prasat Sambor
Prasat Yeay Poan
គក្រុមគរាំយយរៃ១២
Prasat Yeay Poan
ផ្លែឃើញស្បែកមូល
Prasat Yeay Poan
ប្រាសាទយ៉េប់អេន Prasat Yeay Poan
Before restoration, September 2017.
ដ្នយកា 
យ  
ដរៃ 
លជួស ជុល នាទីកំឡុងកញ្ញា 
ំ២០១៨។

Remarks: 
Prasat Yeay Poan

After restoration, September 2018.
ដុំជាសាលាដែលមានបន្ថែមន៍គួរបំផ្លាញ។

Prasat Ropeang Ropeak
ប្រសាទសំបូរព្រគុក 

'FLYING PALACE' INVENTORY
Introduction

This document is used as a tool to complement and supplement the updated “RISK MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK”.

In 2004, there was a compilation of all “Flying Palace” on the walls in Sambor Prei Kuk temples by the Conservation Project of Sambor Prei Kuk. At that time, we updated our reviews by checking the condition of each Flying Palace. At present, there are a total of 142 Flying Palaces inscribed on the revised list. Among them are several carvings that are at high risk. Their unstable state is caused by many factors. In particular, the damage caused by plants is acute. Additionally, the deterioration of brick is a factor combined with the problem of the brick masonry technique contributes to the main causes of this risk factor assessment. Given these challenges, the National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk has designed an emergency plan to maintain the value of the Flying Palaces that are universally recognized as master pieces of art and architecture.
Notes on ‘Flying Palace’

“Flying Palace” is a miniature form of a temple or a palace on the outer wall of the temple, indicating a palace floating in the space with the presence of human and other winged creatures such as horses and lions standing in rows of sparrows flying supporting above temple carvings. In Flying Palace, there are figures that are difficult to discern their meaning. However, through these works the various forms and facial expressions and gestures are a great witness of the appearance of artwork on brick in the capital of Ishanapura in the late 6th and early 7th centuries. The style continued to influence the later periods of art and architectural expression. Notably, some parts of the sculptures have survived with mortar and some have traditional pigments remaining.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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31. N15-SW: ក្នុង N15 ខាងជើង ខាងលិច / N15 Tower, South Face, West Side
32. N15-WS: ក្នុង N15 ខាងជើង ខាងត្បូង / N15 Tower, West Face, South Side
33. N15-WN: ក្នុង N15 ខាងលិច ខាងជើង / N15 Tower, North Face, West Side
34. N15-NW: ក្នុង N15 ខាងត្បូង ខាងលិច / N15 Tower, North Face, East Side
35. N15-NE: ក្នុង N15 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N15 Tower, East Face, North Side
36. N15-EN: ក្នុង N15 ខាងជើង ខាងត្បូង / N15 Tower, East Face, South Side
37. N20-3-ES: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងជើង ខាងត្បូង / N20-3 Tower, East Face, South Side
38. N20-3-SE: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N20-3 Tower, South Face, East Side
39. N20-3-SW: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងជើង ខាងលិច / N20-3 Tower, East Face, West Side
40. N20-3-WS: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងលិច ខាងត្បូង / N20-3 Tower, West Face, East Side
41. N20-3-WN: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងត្បូង ខាងលិច / N20-3 Tower, South Face, West Side
42. N20-3-NW: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងលិច ខាងត្បូង / N20-3 Tower, North Face, West Side
43. N20-3-NE: ក្នុង N20-3 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N20-3 Tower, North Face, East Side
44. N21-ES: ក្នុង N21 ខាងជើង ខាងត្បូង / N21 Tower, East Face, South Side
45. N21-SE: ក្នុង N21 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N21 Tower, South Face, East Side
46. N21-SW: ក្នុង N21 ខាងជើង ខាងលិច / N21 Tower, East Face, West Side
47. N21-WS: ក្នុង N21 ខាងត្បូង ខាងលិច / N21 Tower, West Face, South Side
48. N21-WN: ក្នុង N21 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N21 Tower, South Face, North Side
49. N21-NW: ក្នុង N21 ខាងលិច ខាងត្បូង / N21 Tower, North Face, East Side
50. N21-NE: ក្នុង N21 ខាងត្បូង ខាងជើង / N21 Tower, North Face, East Side
51. N21-EN: ក្នុង N21 ខាងជើង ខាងត្បូង / N21 Tower, East Face, North Side
<table>
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### Prasat Tao (C)

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<tr>
<td>C1-WN:</td>
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116. C1-NW: ត្រូវ C1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / C1 Tower, North Face, West Side
117. C1-NE: ត្រូវ C1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / C1 Tower, North Face, East Side
118. C1-EN: ត្រូវ C1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / C1 Tower, East Face, North Side

ប្រាសាទគក់ / Satellite Temples

ប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម / Prasat Ta Mom (T)
119. T1-ES: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, East Face, South Side
120. T1-SE: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, South Face, East Side
121. T1-SW: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, South Face, West Side
122. T1-WS: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, West Face, South Side
123. T1-WN: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, West Face, North Side
124. T1-NW: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, North Face, West Side
125. T1-NE: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, North Face, East Side
126. T1-EN: ត្រូវ T1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / T1 Tower, East Face, North Side

ប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម / Prasat Kuok Troung (T)
127. W-ES: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, East Face, South Side
128. W-SE: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, South Face, East Side

ប្រាសាទរណប / Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Z)
129. W-SW: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, South Face, West Side
130. W-WS: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, West Face, South Side
131. W-WN: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, West Face, North Side
132. W-NW: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, North Face, West Side
133. W-NE: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, North Face, East Side
134. W-EN: ត្រូវ W ប្រាសាទវត្ត / W Tower, East Face, North Side
135. Z1-ES: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, East Face, South Side
136. Z1-SE: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, South Face, East Side
137. Z1-SW: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, South Face, West Side
138. Z1-WS: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, West Face, South Side
139. Z1-WN: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, West Face, North Side
140. Z1-NW: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, North Face, West Side
141. Z1-NE: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, North Face, East Side
142. Z1-EN: ត្រូវ Z1 ប្រាសាទវត្ត / Z1 Tower, East Face, North Side

ប្រាសាទរណប / Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Z)
FLYING PALACE INVENTORY
NOTE:
The following is an exhaustive list of the temples in groups Prasat Sambor (N), Prasat Yeay Poan (S), Prasat Tao (C) and Satellite (T, W & Z), decorated with lying palaces.

NB: Therefore we have for instance within the list:

Prasat Sambor (N1, N7, N11, N12, N15, N20 & N21),
Prasat Yeay Poan (S1, S3, S4, S5, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11 & S12),
Prasat Tao (C1) and Satellite (T1, W & Z1).
ប្រាសាទសំបូរ

Prasat Sambor (N)
នៅពេលដែលមានលេខទឹកកក្រិកថាពីផ្អែនកាលខាងត្រឹមត្រក់, Prasat Sambor (N)
មាន លាប ថា្ន មកេ មធ ផែ្ន កខាង ធមកា ម។

Remarks: តម្រូព័ច ព្រះរាល់អំពីសារស៊ីអំពូលនៃព្រួន ឬ លក្ខណបៈរៃ ឬ ធេ ំបូរ

Prasat Sambor (N)
តូចតាមពណ៌
Prasat Sambor (N)

Prasat Sambor (N)
អាហារអាុ្ហារ
Prasat Sambor (N)
ដូចតែអន្តរាគមន៍

Prasat Sambor (N)

Prasat Sambor
រំយន្តថ្នាក់មាន់ ដែលមករុងមកធុងផ្គែនកខាងធម្មកាត់បំបូរ។

Prasat Sambor
Prasat Sambor (N)

N7-NW

យុទ្ធស្ថានស្នាដៃស្រើស្កោស្ការឹក
មាន​រា​យ​អ​ធ​ី​ផ​ែស​ក​ខាង​ធល​ើ។
N11 ព្រៃវត្តប័នសាទ បំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)
N11 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor

Prasat Sambor (N)
N11 ព្យាយាម១១
Prasat Sambor

Prasat Sambor (N)
ប្រាសាទសាទ្រូវ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N11-ES
អាហារអង្កែល
Prasat Sambor (N)
Prasat Sambor

N12
N12 ព្រៃស្រប ព្រៃស្រប (N)

Prasat Sambor (N)
Prasat Sambor (N)
ជ្រក់វិជ្ជមាន
Prasat Sambor (N)

N12-NW
N15 មករុមមរាសាទេបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)
N15 គឺជាព្រះព្រះវិហារព្រះមន្ត្រីស្លរាជនា អ៊ីស្លាមច័ន
Prasat Deum Chan
Prasat Sambor (N)
N15 ព្រះរាសាទស្រលាញ់
Prasat Deum Chan

Prasat Sambor (N)
ឈឺពីស្តេចបឹង  
Prasat Sambor (N) 
Prasat Deum Chan

N15-NW
N15 ព្យាយាមស្លោក
Prasat Deum Chan

ដូតីបារាស្រ្ត�ើមច័ន
Prasat Sambor (N)
និយោគសារបី
Prasat Sambor (N)
Prasat Kbal Chrouk
និងក្រោយបំពូល
Prasat Kbal Chrouk

Prasat Sambor (N)
មករ៉ុមមរាសាទំបូរឬ Prasat Sambor (N)

មករ៉ុមមរាសាទកបាលមជរូក Prasat Kbal Chrouk

N20-3

N20-3-WS
Prasat Sambor (N)

Prasat Kbal Chrouk
N20-3 ព្រាលាមេរាសាទ​កបាលមជរូក Prasat Kbal Chrouk

Prasat Sambor (N)
ដើម្បីស្គាល់ប្រាក់ Prasat Sambor (N)

N21-ES
N21 អាហារឈូកអង្គ
Prasat Sandan

Prasat Sambor (N)
នៃក្នុងអង្គរប្រាស់
Prasat Sambor (N)
N21
Prasat Sambor (N)

Prasat Sandan
មករុមមរានំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

Prasat Sandan

N21-WN
N21 មករាសាទបឹក
Prasat Sandan

Prasat Sambor (N)

N21-NW
នេះជាភ្នំមានយ អ។ មករុមមរាសាទំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

Remarks:

ប្រំពឹង/Remarks: នេះជាភ្នំមានយ អ។ មករុមមរាសាទំបូរ
ឃ្លាចុៈជាន់នាង
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ព្រះវិហារយំអាម
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដីក្រក្រសាប់បុរី
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដ្លែក្រក្រមាស់ប្រមូល
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
អយ័ន្ធការណែនាំ Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
តូចខ្វែរបុរី
Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
ដែនដើមសមាជីថ្មី
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
សេះ នាំអាំព្រាហ័ន (S1)

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
គុយនុសាសន៍ប្រាំទី
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដើម្បីការប្រការប្រែនូវ Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ប្រាជ្រួយសម្រាប់ទីតីនេះ៖
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
អនាម ស្តេចប្រារពន៍
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដែលចំនួនសម្រាប់ Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដូច្នេះសម្រាប់ក្រុម

Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
ប្រការីសាសន៍និងសមាជីកសិក្សា 
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

រូបការ: រូបារ / Remarks: ជ្រើសវត្ថុស្មើស្រុក ដោយសារពីសេសារការបាក់ដោយសង្កេតក្នុងឆ្នាំ 2010។

រូប ៣-៤ មករីកមាត្រេ / Remarks: ច្រើនជាងពីស្រុក ដោយសារពីសេសារការបាក់ដោយសង្កេតក្នុងឆ្នាំ 2010។
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ប្រែប្រយោជន៍បុរី
Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
ព្រះព្រះវត្តយ៉ឺពូន (S)

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ប្រាសាហាវ័ងអស់
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដូកែបារមាលម្ដុៈ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
វីឡាដៃសម័យអូន
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
មករុមមរាសាទយយរៃ្

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ផ្ទះវេទប្រាសាទ
Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
ប្រេង​បុរស​អាកាស​ព័រ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
S9

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ស្រេច ដោយ ស្រេច
Prasat Yuay Poan (S)
មករុមមរាសាទយយរៃ្
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដើម្បីសង្ឃាត់ប្រព័ន្ធកម្មវិធី Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

Remarks: មើលប៉ុន្តែឈ្លាំងពីសិទ្ធិវិធីការពារការបញ្ចប់បន្ថែមរបស់អាងធូរល្អបំផុត
មានប្រយោជន៍ អធិសំនី កំពង់របេរូបកោតែល។

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

Remarks:  ចំណូលឈឺស្រូវឈឺការបោះបង់យុកកត់ពីរបស់អន្តរជត្តន៍។

S10-NW
ជីវភាពខ្មែរ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ផ្លាស់ប្តូរអង្ក់នេះ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
S11

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ព្រះវិហារអាយបន្ទាន់
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
រូបភាពទី១១
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ដុំមិនសាងសង់ ព្រះអរាជាសាទយ័ន

Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
សីម័រព្រាហ្ម័យមួយ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ព្រះវិទ្យាស្ថាន
Prasat Tao (C)
មករុមមរាសាទធរត

Prasat Tao (C)
ប្រាក់ប្រជុំ

Prasat Tao (C)
ក្បោរសារព័ត៌ន៍

Prasat Tao (C)

CI-WN
ភ្នាក់ការឈ្មោះនេះត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយប្រឹក្សានឹងក្រុមរូបភាពដែលបានបង្កើតឡើយ។ ប្រភេទនេះបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយរូបភាពដែលបានបង្កើតឡើយ។
ដើម្បីចុះនិម្ួត់តារាអង្ការរបស់មនុស្សទាំងអស់មករសាទ Prasat Tao (C)
ដូនិន្រោរ
Prasat Tao (C)
SATELLITE TEMPLES
មករុមមរាសាទតម៉ុម

Prasat Ta Mom (T)
រុម្សាយមេដាយ T-SW

Prasat Ta Mom (T)
ប្រាសាទមុខដែលមានទីតាំងនៅក្នុងមហាបូរាណី។

Prasat Ta Mom (T)
ប្រារពីសម្រាប់ពួកគេ។

Prasat Kuok Troung

Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
ព្រះសាទពីរខេត្តកោសុី
Prasat Trapeang Roypeak

ព្រះសាទក់តែង
Prasat Kuok Tounge
ប្រាសាទក្លាច្នោះ ស្រុកប្រហែល ខេត្តសៀបុណ្ត៍
Prasat Knoek Troung

ប្រាសាទត្រពង់ប្រែ ស្រុកប្រហែល ខេត្តសៀបុណ្ត៍
Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
នរោងសាសន៍មួយៗដែលបានបញ្ជាក់ក្នុងប្រភេទនេះបានបង្ហាញនៅក្នុងក្រុមប្រភេទដំបូងនេះ។

Prasat Kuok Troung

Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
រៀនបទព្រះព្រះបរាជ័យ / Remarks: ការព្យាបាលអំពីព្រះព្រះបរាជ័យ
មានរាយឹងធរៃញទាំងអេ់។

Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

Remarks: សម្រាប់បញ្ចូលរួមការណ៍អន្តរការ៖

Z1-NW
មានរាងធរញទាំងអុិន។

Remarks: អំពីផ្លែឈើធូរដើម្បីសេវាកម្ម។
មានរាាយអតិចតួច។

Remarks: ឯកសារអំពីក្រុមប្រឹក្សាជាតិអាមេរេក
និយតតារាងការពិភាក្សា

Prasat Trapeang Rocheak

Remarks:

ប្រកបដោយតារាងការពិភាក្សាដោយប្រការពិភាក្សារបស់ខ្លួន និងប្រការពិភាក្សារបស់អ្នកដែលជាអតិថិជនប្រការពិភាក្សាប្រកបដោយតារាងការពិភាក្សា។
មានយឹងធរៃទាំងអុី។

Remarks:

រុមមាសាទមតរំងរក់Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

បៈរៃធើ/Remarks: អន្តរជាតិសាកទមារពីជាដំប័ध
មានរាយអមតងរបស់ប្រាចេញតែល។

Remarks: ប្រាចេញអាកាសភាពបន្ថែមឥតឝុំ
ព្រះបាទត្រពាោឋាក្រូតារំពែក / Remarks: ទឹក្ការ ព្រះបាទត្រពាោឋាហ្វញ្ចឹមអំពិលសំបួល

Prasat Trapeang Ropeak
III
ប្រសាទ​សំបូរ​ព្រៀរសម្រាប់​ការេក និង​ការេសធាតុច្រើនៃការេសធាតុទំនើប និង​ការេសធាតុទំនើបឥតខ្ចោះជាច្រើន នាយកដ្ឋានរដ្ឋមន្តទីបុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ បុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ បុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ បុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ បុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ បុរាណវិទ្យា និង​អភិរក្ខិប្បធាតុ

RISK MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK
Risk map surveyors:
CHAN Vitharong
SENG Chantha
KHANN Mony

Assistance:
SEANG Sopheak

Plans of temples by Sambor Prei Kuk Conservation Project, cooperation between Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and Waseda University
នេះជាលេខទី ១៨១
រូបភាពរួមរបស់ប្រភេទអំពីវិចិត្តរាជធានីសេរី។

RISK MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK
In 1894, a French researcher named Adhémard Leclère published an article on ancient sites in Kampong Svay Province (nowadays is part of Kampong Thom and Preah Vihear Province) that included Sambor Prei Kuk to the European community. Since the 1900, Sambor Prei Kuk has continued to be explored and researched in the fields of arts, history, epigraphy, archaeology and architecture by the École Française d'Extrême-Orient (EFEO). Unfortunately, from the early 1970s, all research and conservation activities had been paused for more than two decades by war and security concerns. Since the early 1990s, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) has continuously carried out protecting the monuments by such efforts as clearing bush and unwanted plants surrounding temples and cutting plants that risk the structure of temples, arranging of pedestals and covering illegal excavations. Additionally, the MCFA has been maintaining visiting routes and has facilitated the research activities of national and international institutions.

“The Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk” was listed as a World Heritage Site on July 8, 2017, in Krakow, Poland, by the 41st World Heritage
Committee. As a result, the National Authority for Sambor Prei Kuk (NASPK) has intensified attention to regular conservation maintenance at the Sambor Prei Kuk Site. The NASPK has been intensively working for preserving and developing Sambor Prei Kuk, such as risk mapping and monitoring of the temples, and with regular maintenance and extensive conservation measures. By identifying the risk factors, the NASPK conservation team has protected and conserved highly endangered stucco works of art by reversible emergency interventions in order to protect from immediate loss of these elements. Continued conservation in this area includes: restoration of the S11 tower and emergency preservation and protection of the decorations and flying palaces on temple walls, mainly at the Prasat Yeay Poan group (S). Despite the continued conservation efforts, there is a large number of structures, especially structures built between the late 6th and early 7th century at risk. The risk remains high, and is of the highest level of concern.
1. Natural Factors

Natural factors are major causes of damage to ancient temples. These factors include rain, excessive retained moisture, wind, chemical and physical deterioration, and especially vegetation growing on the structures. These factors in concert with each other are highly damaging to foundations, and upper structures.

2. Impairment of Construction Quality Factor

While completely acceptable at the time of construction, the aging process and design faults and construction errors have manifested themselves in structural deformation and collapse. Faults in construction materials or techniques are also a contributing factor.

3. Human Factor

Illegal excavations in the temples in Sambor Prei Kuk, especially at the base and foundation of the temples, is a factor causing the temple to become unstable. This factor was accelerating the damage.

Because of a combination of the above-
mentioned factors, some temples structures have been damaged by total or partial collapse or deformed after losing from their original stabilized position, such as the supporting structural elements are altered.
កែងទំព័រនៃប្រារពណ៍ជាមួយកំពូលខ្សែ

Map of Temples with Risk

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Map of Temples with Risk

*Pr. SAMBOR (N Group)*

*Conservation Office*

*Pr.TAO (C Group)*

*Pr. YEAY POAN (S Group)*

*Pr. Kuok Troung (W)*

*Pr. Deum Chan (N15)*

*Nak Ta Sambor*

*Pr. Kbal Chrouk (N20)*

*Pr. Sandan (N21)*

*(N32)*

*Pr. Bos Ream (N24)*

*(N19)*

*(N17)*

*Pr. Chrey (N18)*

*Pr. Trapeang Ropeak (Z)*

*(Y)*

*(C8-3)*

*(C8-2)*

*(C8-1)*

*M30 (C6-3)*

*M.29 M.28 M.31 M.27 (C7)*

*(C5)*

*(C4)*

*(C3)*

*(C2)*

*To Pr. Doun Mong (D) & Pr. Ta Mom (T)*

*O Krou Ke Causeway*

*To Prasat Sambor District*
## តួអង្ក្រឹមផ្លាស់ប្តូរ និងការផ្លាស់្រំនៅព្រះប្រាមសែនបូរ

### The Table of Risk Position of Monuments in Sambor Prei Kuk

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Prasat Robong Romeas
### Remarks on urgency level and period for intervention

- **High / Highest**: 1 - 2 years
- **High**: 2 - 5 years
- **Medium**: 5 - 10 years
- **Low**: 6 - 15 years

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Type of Risk and Proposal for Interventions

Case 1

Vertical crack

Cause by
- Uneven subsidence of foundation structure
- Eccentric loading by above projected structure
- Technique of foundation, brick mansonry and the joint of difference materials
- Lost the supported beneath brick mansonry
- Expanded crack by root growth

Needed intervention
1. Installing the provisional tie wire
2. Installing the provisional support
3. Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry (in case of large gap)
4. Installing the tension beam
Case 2  
Detaching the surface brick work

Cause by
- Root penetration into brick work/stone structural element
- Eccentric loading by above projected structure
- Losed the supported beneath brick mansonry
- Expanded crack by root growth

Needed intervention
1.a- Installing the provisional support
1.b- Installing the provisional net
2- Setting the protected roof
3.a- Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry (in case of large gap)
3.b- Partial dismantling and reconstruction of brick mansonry
4- Installing the tension beam
Case 3
Collapse by missing or falling of supportive brick work

Cause by
- Root penetration into brick work
- Decay of original adhesive mortar by rain water
- Eccentric loading by above projected structure
- Problems of aged of brick or sandstone
- Vandalized by bombing or looting

Needed intervention
1- Installing the provisional tie wire
2- Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry (in case of large gap)
3- Installing the provisional support
4.a- Filling the crack by brick mansonry and joint with pins
4.b- Partial dismantling and reconstruction of brick mansonry

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- On the wall
- On the roof
- Wall corner/Moulding
- Above doorway
- Surface of interior wall
- Surface of interior roof
Unteading of the structure

Cause by
- Uneven subsidence of foundation structure
- Eccentric loading of superstructure
- Expanded crack
- Growth of vegetation
- Vandalized by bombing or looting

Needed intervention
1. Installing the provisional support
2. Installing the provisional net
3. Filling the crack by brick masonry and joint with pins
4. Setting the protected roof

List of threatened objects
- Doorframe
- Colonette(s), Lintel
- Wall
- Roof
- Doorframe
- Doorframe
Case 5
Loosing of brick work

Cause by
- Root penetration into brick work
- Eccentric loading by above projected structure
- Losted the supported beneath brick mansonry
- Expanded crack by root growth
- No preventive conservation after removed accumulated soil/excavation

Needed intervention
1. Setting the protected roof
2a. Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry
2b. Partial dismantling and reconstruction of brick mansonry
3. Installing the tension beam
Case 6

Breakage of stone element

- Deformation of surrounding brick/sandstone structure
- Eccentric loading by above structure
- Problems of aged of brick or sandstone
- Impact of hard material hitting or bullet shooting

Needed intervention
1. Installing the provisional support
2. Stone bonding with pins and adhesive
Case 7

Scaling of the surface of brick/sandstone/stucco

Cause by
- Uneven subsidence of foundation structure
- Problem of the aged of brick, stucco or sandstone
- Impact of hard material hitting or bullet shooting
- Problem of micro-plants

Needed intervention
1. Setting the protected roof for reducing high humidity
2. Supporting by provisional string or net
3.a. Bonding with mortar or adhesive
3.b. Bonding with pins and adhesive
ក្រុមបរសាទសំបូរ

Prasat Sambor (N)
អភិរក្ស: បែងអក្សាគោកឹត ១៩៩៥: សាទសំបូរ, សេស្សាដៃ ២០០១: SCP, ក្រុមប្រសាទសំបូរ ២០០៣-២០០៤: SCP

Pr. Sambor
N7-1 រកមាត់ / RISK: ខ្លាំង / high ករណី / CASE(s): 3

N7-2 រកមាត់ / RISK: ខ្លាំង / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

N7-3 រកមាត់ / RISK: ល្អ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3

N7-4 រកមាត់ / RISK: ល្អ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3
N7-5  
RISK: medium  
CASE(s): 2+3

N7-6.1  
RISK: highest  
CASE(s): 1

N7-6.2  
RISK: highest  
CASE(s): 1

Pr. Sambor

0 1 2 3m
N8-1.1 ហា និភ័យ / RISK: high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+4+6

N8-1.2 ហា និភ័យ / RISK: high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+4+6

N8-2 ហា និភ័យ / RISK: high ករណី / CASE(s): 3+5

N8-3 ហា និភ័យ / RISK: highest ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3
អភិរក្ស: បណ្តាលចានពាណិជ្ជជិត ១៩៩៥: សេរី, រក្សាទូរស័ព្ទចារ្វិក ១៩៩៧: SCP

២០០៤: Pr. Sambor

N9
N9-1  
Risk: medium  
Cases: 5

N9-2  
Risk: low  
Cases: 6

N9-3  
Risk: medium  
Cases: 2+3

N9-4  
Risk: medium  
Cases: 2+3
N9-5
нага / RISK: medium / CASE: 2+3

N9-6
нага / RISK: medium / CASE: 3

N9-7
нага / RISK: medium / CASE: 3
អភិរក្ស: ប្រការីប្រទេសអាស៊ី-អាត់ស្តី, ឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៨: SCP; សារេអំពូលឈី, ឆ្នាំ ២០០៤: SCP

ក្រុមប្រសាទសំបូរលប់ធ្ខាងកញុង ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៨: SCP.
N10-6
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2+3

N10-7
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2+3

N10-8
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2

N10-9
RISK: high
CASE(s): 7
អភិរក្សៈ ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា សាទសំបូរ លប់ធំខាងក្រោមសម្រាប់ ១៩៩៥-២០០៨ ។ ស្រាយរឿង សិលាចក្រ ២០០៨-២០០៩ ។
Risk: low
CASE(s): 5
N11-1

Risk: highest

Cases: 1+3+6
N11-6
រាក់ស្លាប់ / RISK / high
case / CASE 3

N11-7.1
រាក់ស្លាប់ / RISK / highest
case / CASE 2

N11-7.2
រាក់ស្លាប់ / RISK / highest
case / CASE 2
N11-8

Risk: high

Cases: 1+2
N11-9
RISK: high
CASE(s): 4

N11-10
RISK: high
CASE(s): 4

N11-11
RISK: highest
CASE(s): 3+6+7
N12-1
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2+3+4

N12-2
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2+4

N12-3
RISK: high
CASE(s): 1+2

N12-4
RISK: high
CASE(s): 2
N12-5
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 2
អភិរក្ស: អភិរក្ស
ក្រុមប្រសាទសំបូរលប់ខាងក្រុង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ គកវវ ភាពរួសបងរារជុំវិញ ២០០១: គកវវ

Pr. Sambor

N13-5

Risk: medium

Cases: 1+2+3+4
N14-1
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 5

N14-2
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 4+6

N14-3
RISK: high
CASE(s): 7
អភិរក្ស: ពគងរងែបូល ១៩៩៥: គកវវេេរោអាតែីបងរាំបូរជុំ វិញ 
ក្រុមប្រារសាទសំបូរ (អាស្រមមហាខសី) Pr. Sambor (Asram Moharusei)
N17-1
RISK: medium
CASE: 6

N17-2
RISK: medium
CASE: 6

N17-3
RISK: medium
CASE: 6+7

N17-4
RISK: medium
CASE: 6+7
N18-1 ប្រការ / RISK: មាន / medium ករណី / CASE: 6

N18-2 ប្រការ / RISK: ធ្វើ / high ករណី / CASE: 3

N18-3 ប្រការ / RISK: មាន / medium ករណី / CASE: 7
អភិរក្ស: ប្រព័ន្ធសម្រាប់អប្សពិនិត្យ ១៩៩៥; សាឞ, អាកាសធាតុនេះ ២០០១; សាឞ, ក្រុមប្រាកដថ្មីសំបូរ ២០០៤; SCP

អភិរក្ស: ប្រព័ន្ធសម្រាប់អប្សពិនិត្យ ១៩៩៥; សាឞ, ការបង្កើតដោយអាស៊ីរ ២០០១; សាឞ, ក្រុមប្រាកដថ្មីសំបូរ ២០០៤; SCP
N19-1.1 បញ្ជាក់ / RISK: អាហារ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1

N19-1.2 បញ្ជាក់ / RISK: អាហារ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1

N19-2 បញ្ជាក់ / RISK: ខ្សែ / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1

N19-3 បញ្ជាក់ / RISK: ខ្សែ / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3
N19-4
រីសក្តារ / RISK: ទាប / low
ករណី / CASE(s): 5

N19-5
រីសក្តារ / RISK: ប្រម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3
N20-1
RISK: high
CASE(s): 1+2+4

N20-2
RISK: high
CASE(s): 1

N20-3
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 1+2

N20-4
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 1+5
N20-5 បរិសិទយ / RISK: មធ្យាប / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2

N20-6 បរិសិទយ / RISK: មធ្យាប / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

N20-7 បរិសិទយ / RISK: មធ្យាប / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 4
អភិរក្ស សាសនា មានប្រសិទ្ធភាព ២០០១: 

Pr. Sandan

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N21-1.1

risk: highest

 niños / CASE(s): 1+3
N21-1.2
ពាក្យដីស្នេហ៍ ក្នុង/ Risk: medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

N21-1.3
ពាក្យដីស្នេហ៍ ក្នុង/ Risk: medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

N21-2
ពាក្យដីស្នេហ៍ ក្នុង/ Risk: medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 1

N21-3
ពាក្យដីស្នេហ៍ ក្នុង/ Risk: medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 5
RISK: low / CASE(s): 3

RISK: medium / CASE(s): 1

RISK: highest / CASE(s): 1+3

RISK: high / CASE(s): 2
N21-11.1  
Risk: medium  
Case(s): 7

N21-11.2  
Risk: medium  
Case(s): 7

N21-12  
Risk: high  
Case(s): interior pit
N22-1.1
Risk: High
Cases: 1+4

N22-1.2
Risk: High
Cases: 1+4

N22-2
Risk: Medium
Cases: 3
រៀន / Risk: នៅក្នុង / Case: 1
N24-4
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 5

N24-5
RISK: medium
CASE(s): interior pit
ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)
ប្រការដល់អាតខាងកន្លែង 

S1  Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិថិជន: ប្រការដល់អាតខាងកន្លែង 1965: EFEO; ប្រការដល់អាតខាងកន្លែង 1995: គណ្តល; ប្រការដល់អាតខាងកន្លែង 2005: SCP
S1-1 បរិមាណ / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 5

S1-2 បរិមាណ / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4

S1-3 បរិមាណ / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3
អភិរក្ស: អភិរក្ស ១៩២៨: EFEO; អភិរក្ស ១៩៩៥: គកវវ; អភិរក្ស ២០០៤: SCP; អភិរក្ស ២០០៦: គកវវ; អភិរក្ស ២០០៧: គកវវ; អភិរក្ស ២០១៣: គកវវ

Pr. Yeay Poan

S2
ហា និភ័យ / RISK: យម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: យម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: យម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: យម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4
ប្រការីព្យាបាលរបស់ Pr. Yeay Poan ពីឆ្នាំ១៩៩៥។ អត្ថបទប្រសិនបើមានការអភិរក្សគឺប្រសិនបើអាចអនុវត្តបាន។ ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍នេះបានបញ្ចប់ពីសេចក្តីសម្រាប់ប្រភេទអំពីរបស់ប្រការីព្យាបាល។
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2
រាជធានីរឿងពោក S5  Pr. Yeay Poan

អំពី S5-1 ប្រទេស / RISK: ១/២ / high

ករណី / CASE: 6

S5-2 ប្រទេស / RISK: ១/២ / highest

ករណី / CASE: 2+4

S5-3 ប្រទេស / RISK: ១/២ / highest

ករណី / CASE: 2+4

គេហទំព័រ២៦៩
អភិរក្ស
ប្រគមសាទយាយព្រាការេរោាតខាងកនុងទ.១៩២០: EFEO; ប្រគមសាទយាយពីទី ១៩៩៥: គកវវេ; ប្រគមសាទយាយពីទី ២០០៧: គកវវេ; ប្រគមសាទយាយពីទី ១៩២០: EFEO; ប្រគមសាទយាយពីទី ១៩៩៥: គកវវេ; ប្រគមសាទយាយពីទី ២០០៧: គកវវេ;

Pr. Yeay Poan

S7

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រៀងភាព / RISK: មធុយ / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

រៀងភាព / RISK: ខ្វែ / high
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+3

រៀងភាព / RISK: ខ្វែងស្រប / highest
ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3

រៀងភាព / RISK: ខ្វែ / high
ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3
S7-5
Risk: High
Cases: 2+3

S7-6
Risk: High
Cases: 1+2+3
អភិរក្សៈ សមាជីការិយានិយមន៍ ១៩២០: EFEO; ប្រការិយានិយមន៍ ១៩៩៥: គកវ; ទីការឡើងដល់ ២០០៧: គកវ

ប្រសាទយាយពាណិជ្ជកម្ម ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; ប្រការិយានិយមន៍ ១៩៩៥: គកវ; ទីការឡើងដល់ ២០០៧: គកវ

Pr. Yeay Poan
S8-1

Risk: High

Case(s): 1+3

S8-2

Risk: High

Case(s): 1+2

S8-3

Risk: Highest

Case(s): 1+3

S8-4

Risk: Highest

Case(s): 2
ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ខ្មែរបំបូរ / highest 
ករណី / CASE(១) 2

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ខ្មែរបំបូរ / highest 
ករណី / CASE(២+៣+៤)

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ខ្មែរ / high 
ករណី / CASE(១+២)

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ខ្មែរ / high 
ករណី / CASE(១)
ប្រវត្តិការណ៍: ប្រវត្តិការណ៍ ២.០២០: EFEO ប្រវត្តិការណ៍ ១.៩៩៥: គេក្រវរ្កាំ ប្រវត្តិការណ៍ ២.០០៧: គេក្រវរ្កាំ
ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ឈប់បំរុត / highest 
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ឈប់បំរុត / highest 
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+3

ហា និភ័យ / RISK: ឈប់ / high 
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+3
អភិរក្ស​: ប្រសាទយាយព័ន្ធ

ប្រៀបធៀប: EFEO; លប់រួមបញ្ចូលនេះ: Pr. Yeay Poan ថ្ងៃទី ១៩២០: គកវា៉ត់ការ រផហក ថ្ងៃទី ២០០៧: គកវវេ
ប្រៀបសាកយាយព័ន្ធ េរោអា តខាង ក និង ជុំវិញ ១៩២៨: EFEO; លប់ធ ខាងក និង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ ត់ការ រផហ ក ២០០៧: គកវវ េរោអា តខាង ក និង េធសគ រា ះ បន ទន់ ១៩០៩: គកវវ

Pr. Yeay Poan

ប្រៀបសាកយាយព័ន្ធ េរោអា តខាង ក និង ជុំវិញ ១៩២៨: EFEO; លប់ធ ខាងក និង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ ត់ការ រផហ ក ២០០៧: គកវវ េរោអា តខាង ក និង េធសគ រា ះ បន ទន់ ១៩០៩: គកវវ

Pr. Yeay Poan

ប្រៀបសាកយាយព័ន្ធ េរោអា តខាង ក និង ជុំវិញ ១៩២៨: EFEO; លប់ធ ខាងក និង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ ត់ការ រផហ ក ២០០៧: គកវវ េរោអា តខាង ក និង េធសគ រា ះ បន ទន់ ១៩០៩: គកវវ

Pr. Yeay Poan
S11-1 ប្រែប្រឹក / RISK: ខ្លាំង / highest ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+3+4

S11-2 ប្រែប្រឹក / RISK: ខ្លាំង / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2

S11-3 ប្រែប្រឹក / RISK: ខ្លាំង / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2

S11-4 ប្រែប្រឹក / RISK: មានយម / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2
ការរៀបចំ / CASE(s): 1+3+4

ការរៀបចំ / CASE(s): 1

ការរៀបចំ / CASE(s): 1+5
រុករាលអាហារាចិត្ត ឈាន / RISK: Yeay Poan

ប្រាកដោយ / CASE: 3

S12-1
S12-2
មនឹងភ័យ / RISK: medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 3

S12-3
មនឹងភ័យ / RISK: high
ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4
ប្រារណ៍មានដែលមិនតាំងលើអំពីអំពីដែលបានបង្កើតដោយហេតុអ្វីប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

អភិរក្ស: ប្រារណ៍មានដែលមិនតាំងលើអំពីដែលបានបង្កើតដោយហេតុអ្វីប៉ុណ្ណោះ ដែលមានបញ្ហាហេតុផល់ខាងក្រៅនឹងការបង្កើតរឿងប្រការីនៃស្ថានភាពចរិតនៃការបង្កើតដែលមានបញ្ហាហេតុផល់ខាងក្រៅនឹងការបង្កើតរឿងប្រការីនៃស្ថានភាពចរិត។

EFEO: លប់ធាតុណាមួយនៃការស្តើងប្រការីនៃការបង្កើតដែលមានបញ្ហាហេតុផល់ខាងក្រៅនឹងការបង្កើតរឿងប្រការីនៃស្ថានភាពចរិត។

UCB: កំណាលស្ថានភាពចរិតនៃការបង្កើតដែលមានបញ្ហាហេតុផល់ខាងក្រៅនឹងការបង្កើតរឿងប្រការីនៃស្ថានភាពចរិត។

SCP: កំណាលស្ថានភាពចរិតនៃការបង្កើតដែលមានបញ្ហាហេតុផល់ខាងក្រៅនឹងការបង្កើតរឿងប្រការីនៃស្ថានភាពចរិត។

Pr. Yeay Poan
S17-1
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 4

S17-2
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 1+3+5

S17-3
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 1+2+5

S17-4
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 1+2+5
ក្រុមប្រសាទតោ

Prasat Tao (C)
CI-1 រក្សាទុក / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3

CI-2 រក្សាទុក / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3+4

CI-3 រក្សាទុក / RISK: អាយុ / high
ករណី / CASE(s): 4

CI-4 រក្សាទុក / RISK: មធ្វើ / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 2
C1-5.1 បញ្ជីការណ៍ / RISK: អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3+4

C1-5.2 បញ្ជីការណ៍ / RISK: អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3+4

C1-5.3 បញ្ជីការណ៍ / RISK: អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+4

C1-6 បញ្ជីការណ៍ / RISK: អត្ថប្រយោជន៍ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 1+4
CI-7 រៀនឹត្យ / RISK: មធុយប / medium ករណី / CASEs: 4

CI-8.1 រៀនឹត្យ / RISK: មធុយប / medium ករណី / CASEs: 3

CI-8.2 រៀនឹត្យ / RISK: មធុយប / medium ករណី / CASEs: 3
អភិរក្ស: 
អាតែ 
ីបង 
រា 
រជុំ វិញ 
១៩៩៥: 
គក 
វវ 
េ/ RISK:
ម្យម / medium 
ករណី / CASE(s): 
2+3+4+5 

C2-1  

C2-2  

C2-3  

C2-4  

Pr. Tao
ក្រុមប្រាកដី ទី 5 សាលាដំបូងរបស់ព្រះអង្គភាព ប្រការពង់ (ព្រៃ): ប្រការពង់ពេល ទីមួយ ឆ្នាំ ១៩៩៥: គកវវ ១+3+4

**C3-1**

 Risk: Medium
CASE: 5

**C3-2**

 Risk: Medium
CASE: 1+3+4

**C3-3**

 Risk: High
CASE: 1+5
អភិរក្ស: ប្រការការណ៍ ក្នុងក្រុមប្រារពន្ធគា តីបងរាយវិញ ១៩៩៥: គកវវេ្េត / CASE(s): 1+5

C4-1 បណ្តោះ / RISK: ឈុត / high
រូបេ / CASE(00): 1+5
ការសិក្សាថ្នាក់ 2005: ប្រកបដោយ អាហារ និង ការរស់នៅ គ្រប់ប្រល័ង ។

C5-1 រក្សាទុក / RISK: យឺត / medium តម្លៃ / CASE(s): 3

C5-2 រក្សាទុក / RISK: យឺត / medium តម្លៃ / CASE(s): 2

C5-3 រក្សាទុក / RISK: យឺត / medium តម្លៃ / CASE(s): 2

C5-4 រក្សាទុក / RISK: យឺត / medium តម្លៃ / CASE(s): 2+3
កីឡា ក្នុងប្រភេទការឆ្លើយតប

**C6-1**

*ការវៃ/ RISK: medium / ករណី CASE(s): 2+3+4*

**C6-2**

*ការវៃ/ RISK: medium / ករណី CASE(s): 3*

**C6-3**

*ការវៃ/ RISK: high / ករណី CASE(s): 4, រដ្ឋាភិបាលក្រុង / interior pit*
រាជធានី: សង្កាត់ប្រារបាល ២៩៩ ជីករាប

C7-2  Pr. Tao

C7-1  បរិស័ព្ទ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / high  ករណី / CASE: 3

C7-2  បរិស័ព្ទ / RISK: ជ្រុងជ្រោយ / highest  ករណី / CASE: 2+3

C7-3  បរិស័ព្ទ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / high  ករណី / CASE: 1+3+4

C7-4  បរិស័ព្ទ / RISK: មាតុ / medium  ករណី / CASE: 1+5
ប្រសាទដូនមោង & ប្រសាទតាម៉ុម

Prasat Doun Mong (D) & Prasat Ta Mom (T)
អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទដូនមោង លប់ធំ ខាងកំណើតនិងកំណើត ១៩៩៥: គកវវ; ២០០១: គកវវ
D-1  
RISK: high  
CASE(s): 3

D-2  
RISK: high  
CASE(s): 1

D-3  
RISK: high  
CASE(s): 1

D-4  
RISK: medium  
CASE(s): 1
D-5
 риск / RISK: средний / medium
 случаи / CASE(s): 3

D-6
 риск / RISK: низкий / low
 случаи / CASE(s): 1+3

D-7
 риск / RISK: высокий / high
 случаи / CASE(s): 2+4

D-8
 риск / RISK: высокий / high
 случаи / CASE(s): 3+4
T-1
Risk: high
Cases: 2

T-2
Risk: high
Cases: 2

T-3
Risk: high
Cases: 1+3

T-4
Risk: medium
Cases: 5
រូបភាព ២ នេះបានបង្ហាញការធ្វើការដែលបានធ្វើក្នុងប្រយោគ ២ នេះ។ ការធ្វើការនេះត្រូវបានបញ្ចេញជាមូលដ្ឋានដោយការបង្ហាញការធ្វើការដែលបានធ្វើក្នុងប្រយោគ ២ នេះ។
T-9 រក្សាសុំ / RISK: ខ្ញុំ / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1

T-10 រក្សាសុំ / RISK: ខ្ញុំ / high ករណី / CASE(s): 3

T-11 រក្សាសុំ / RISK: ខ្ញុំបំបំ / highest ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+5

T-12 រក្សាសុំ / RISK: ខ្ញុំបំបំ / highest ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3
ប្រសាទគក់រូង &
ក្រុមប្រសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់

Prasat Kuok Troung (W) & Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Y, Z)
អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទគក់ទ្ររូងលប់ធ្ខាងកន្នុង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ; ២០០១: គកវវ

ប្រ - សាទគក់ទ្រ តូចក្វា កាន់ បរជុំវិញ
Pr. Kuok Troung

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W-1 ប្រភេទ / RISK: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា / highest ករណី / CASE(s): 1+2+3+6

W-2 ប្រភេទ / RISK: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+5

W-3 ប្រភេទ / RISK: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា / high ករណី / CASE(s): 5

W-4 ប្រភេទ / RISK: ក្រុមប្រឹក្សា / highest ករណី / CASE(s): 4+5
W-5
risk: high
cases: 5

W-6
risk: high
cases: 1

W-7
risk: high
cases: 1+6
អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់់លប់ធំងកនុងខាងក្រោយ ១៩៩៥: គកវវេ; អា តែបងរាំាមមាស់ឯកភ្នះ ២០០១: គកវវេ-nine-207
Y-1

RISK: high
CASE(s): 1+5

Y-2

RISK: high
CASE(s): 1
អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទត្រព่า់រពាក់កោង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ; រាជាដោះស្រេច ២០០១: គកវវ; ប្រសាទព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ បងរារជូត វិញ អា តីបងរារជូត ពាក់កោង ១៩៩៥: គកវវ; រាជាដោះស្រេច ២០០១: គកវវ; ប្រសាទព្រឹត្តិការណ៍
Z1-1 រក្សាទុក // RISK: ក្នុង ករណី CASE(s): 1+2

Z1-2 រក្សាទុក // RISK: ក្នុង ករណី CASE(s): 3

Z1-3 រក្សាទុក // RISK: ក្នុង ករណី CASE(s): 3
Z1-4  [Image 297x474 to 539x800]

Z1-5  [Image 43x473 to 283x800]

Z1-6  [Image 43x92 to 539x421]

RISK: highest case(s): 1-3

RISK: highest case(s): 3

RISK: highest case(s): 1-3

RISK: highest case(s): 3
អភិរក្ស: ប្រលុប់ដោយសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់់ លប់ធានា ខាងក្រោយ ១៩៩៥: គកេវវ ក៏បាន បរិសាទជុំវិញ ២០០១: គកេវវ រោកំបងរា បានបរិសាទជុំវិញ

RISK: high / CASE(s): 2+3+5

RISK: high / CASE(s): 5
ក្រុមប្រសាទរបងរមាស &
ក្រុមប្រសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍

Prasat Robang Romeas (K) &
Prasat Srei Kroup Leak (L)
ប្រែប្រូសាទរបងរមាស វិញ ២០០១:

Pr. Robang Romeas
K1-1 រីសក / RISK: ខ្មុំ / high
case(s) / CASE(s): 1+2+5

K1-2 រីសក / RISK: ខ្មុំ / high
case(s) / CASE(s): 1+2+5

K1-3 រីសក / RISK: ជាមួយ / medium
case(s) / CASE(s): 1+2+5

K1-4 រីសក / RISK: ខ្មុំ / high
case(s) / CASE(s): 2+5
កូន ៥
រាងការណ៍ / RISK: ខ្លួន
រាងការណ៍ / CASE(s): ២+៥
K2-1 បាទបុរស / RISK: 高 / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

K2-2 បាទបុរស / RISK: 低 / low ករណី / CASE(s): 1+5

K2-3 បាទបុរស / RISK: 高 / high ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3
អភិរក្ស:
ប្រៀបធាតុរបងរមាស រោត្តមអាំតីបងរាវត់វិញ ២០០១:
Pr. Robang Romeas
K4-1
RISK: high
CASE(s): 5

K4-2
RISK: high
CASE(s): 5

K4-3
RISK: high
CASE(s): 5

K4-4
RISK: high
CASE(s): 5
អភិរក្ស: អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទរបងរមាស អា តីបងរា រជុំវិញ ២០០១: គកវវេ
K5-5
Khmer text: medium
Case: 3+5

K5-6
Khmer text: medium
Case: 3+5
ប្រសាទរបងរមាស វិញ ២០០១: គកវវេះ

Pr. Robang Romeas
ការជ្រើសរើស / CASE(s): 1 ក្នុង / high

ការជ្រើសរើស / CASE(s): 1+3+5 ក្នុង / medium
K6-5
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 3+5

K6-6
RISK: medium
CASE(s): 3+5

K6-7
RISK: high
CASE(s): 1+3

K6-8
RISK: high
CASE(s): 3+5
អភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទរបស់រមាស វិញ ២០០១: គកវវេ ប្រសាទរបស់រមាស វិញ ២០០១: គកវវេ

Pr. Robang Romeas
K7-1
Highest / CASE(s): 2+3+4+5
K7-2: ប្រតិបត្តិ / RISK: មត្តុយ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3+5

K7-3: ប្រតិបត្តិ / RISK: មត្តុយ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3+5

K7-4: ប្រតិបត្តិ / RISK: មត្តុយ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 3+5

K7-5: ប្រតិបត្តិ / RISK: មត្តុយ / medium ករណី / CASE(s): 2+3+5
ព្រឹត្តិការណ៍ K9

អភិរក្ស: យោគហ៊ុនអព្វារ ប្រារពី រឿងនៃក្លែងសម្រាប់ប្រទេសអង្គរ សាទរបងរមាស វិញ ២០០១

Pr. Robang Romeas
K9-1.1

K9-1.2
ប្រសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ ២០០១: គកវវេ អា តីបងរាយ វិញ 

Pr. Srei Krup Leak
L3-1 អំពីអំពី / RISK: កំសាន្ត / high ករណី / CASE(0): 1+2+4+5

L3-2 អំពីអំពី / RISK: កំសាន្ត / high ករណី / CASE(0): 1+2+4+5

L3-3 អំពីអំពី / RISK: ស្រប់ / medium ករណី / CASE(0): 1+2+4+5
រឿងរឿងអភិរក្ស: ប្រសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ ២០០១: ក្រោយពេល ប្រសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ ២០០២: ក្រោយពេល

Pr. Srei Krup Leak
L5-1 ปูดิ่ม / RISK: รุนแรง / high
กรณี / CASE(s): 4

L5-2 ปูดิ่ม / RISK: รุนแรง / high
กรณี / CASE(s): 4+5

L5-3 ปูดิ่ม / RISK: รุนแรง / high
กรณี / CASE(s): 6

L5-4 ปูดิ่ม / RISK: รุนแรง / high
กรณี / CASE(s): 3+5
L5-5  
Risk: highest  
Cases: 1+4+5

L5-6  
Risk: high  
Cases: 1+4+5

L5-7  
Risk: medium  
Cases: 3+5
IV
CONSERVATION REPORT

July 2017 - November 2018

by

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR SAMBOR PREI KUK

November 2018
INTRODUCTION

As part of the ongoing effort to document the activities of the National Authority for the Protect and Development of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk (NASPK), Archaeological Site of Ancient Ishanapura (Cambodia) a World Heritage site, an annual summary of activities and future initiatives has been developed in a format that includes all salient elements. This summary will be used to satisfy the requirements of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts as well as a portion of those requirements mandated by World Heritage. As stated, this is a summary of activity, and more detailed information is contained in supplementary documents such as risk assessments, and other relative documentation that is available for review. This summary also provides broad based documentation as to the use of funding and personnel, as well as sets the environment for future funding and conservation activities.

1. RESULT OF ACTIVITY

1.1. Site maintenance

1.1.1. Removal of vegetation and tree pruning

Vegetation clearance activities were implemented on schedule by the NASPK contractual staff in each main group of temples and satellite temples of Sambor Prei Kuk within the World Heritage boundaries. The main activities were cutting the branches of trees that could potentially cause damage to the monuments, clear the collective vegetation and plants that grew on the temples, temple areas, and surrounded walls, as well as improving the road and path system to afford better tourist access, and quicker access for emergency team response. All order of plants, annuals, biennials, and perennials were found and removed. At no time were herbicides employed in the clearance work of either the temples or adjacent areas of the temples and unimproved road/path system. The removal of vegetation was done three times on each temple during the reporting period. In path clearance work care was taken to insure the adjacent forest and plant cover was maintained.

- Prasat Sambor Group (and the North Group): N1, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14-1, N15, N17, N18, N19, N20, N21, N22, and N24. Clearance work extended to two access roads connecting from the western gate to the western area (W: 6 m, L: 200 m), and enlarged the road to Sandan and Bos Ream groups (W: 6 m, L: 1200 m) by clearing intrusive vegetation.
- Prasat Tao Group: C1, C5 group, C7 group, C8 group and around and in the northeast pond.
- Prasat Yeay Poan Group: S1, S5, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12 and the eastern and western ponds.
- Trapeang Ropeak Group (W, Y & Z): clearance work extended the adjacent area of the road to Prasat Trapeang Ropeak and Prasat Kuok Troung (W: 6 m, L: 1040 m).
- Robang Romeas Group (K & L): clearance work extended to the adjacent area of the road (W: 4 m L: 2300 m).
- Prasat Doun Mong and Ta Mom: cleared the vegetation on the temples and surrounding areas.
1.1.2. Signboard placement
The risk information signboards, “No Climbing,” “No Touching (Carving and Inscription),” and “Danger”, in Khmer and English, were placed at the main temple complexes: Prasat Sambor, Prasat Tao, Prasat Yeay Poan, and Prasat Robang Romeas groups.
1.1.3. Modification of access road

Currently, in some areas, the flow of visitor access to the temples is through the collapsed brick and laterite walls of group of the temple. In order to enhance value and prevent further damage, Department of Site, Archaeology and Conservation (DSAC) has initiated improvements such as vegetation clearing, and installing new wooden staircases at the temple group as mention below:

- Prasat Sambor Group: Installed two wooden staircases at the main tower and enlarged the path from the Sambor group to the west (L: 200 m) and enlarged the path from the main road to Prasat Sandan (N21) and Prasat Bos Ream (N24) (L: 1200 m).
- Prasat Tao Group: Installed a wooden staircase at the basement of the eastern entrance and two wooden staircases at the eastern gate of the inner and outer walls. Moreover, the path from Trapeang Ropeak temple to the western gate was enlarged (W: 6m, L: 350 m).
- Prasat Yeay Poan Group: Installed two wooden staircases at the eastern Gopura, outer and inner wall.
- Prasat Robang Romeas Group: Extended the path (W: 4 m, L: 2300 m), from the main road of Sambor Prei Kuk site to the Robang Romeas area.

1.1.4. The Improvement of the visiting route

Some sections of the main road in the main temple complexes were damaged during the yearly rainy season due to excess rain water and lack of proper water drainage at the site. The improvement of the road was carried out for the purpose of site enhancement, protection and conservation, and visitor travelling safety and comfort. Water drainage in the entire complex is under study.

- Improvement of the road crossing in front of Prasat Tao, connected to western part of Prasat Yeay Poan (W: 5 m, L: 30 m).
- Improvement with refilling the lost compacted soil of the road at the area between the Conservation Office to Prasat Yeay Poan (W: 5 m, L: 30 m).
- Improvement with refilling soil on the Prasat causeway (W: 10 m, L: 40 m).
- Robang Romeas road improvements (W: 4 m, L: 100 m).

The activities of clearing visiting routes of the remote temples.

1.1.5. Installation the protection fences

The temporary protection fences, the construction of wooden posts with bamboo rails, were installed at six different main locations of the temple groups:
- Prasat Sambor (L: 540 m)
- Prasat N15, N17, and N18 (L: 280 m)
- Prasat Tao (L: 280 m)
- Prasat Yeay Poan and the eastern pond (L: 240 m)
- Trapeang Ropeak group (L: 40 m)
- Conservation Building (L: 100 m).

This work will be replaced with a more substantial barrier material prior to the end of this year (2018).

Wood and bamboo fence installation.

1.1.6. The detour from the temple structures

Following the survey and investigation on the effect of vehicles and pedestrians passing wall structures and near temple towers, NASPK proposed and put into effect changes in the routing to previous visiting routes and vehicle routes at temples Sandan (N21), Bos Ream (N24), Kuok Troung (W), Trapeang Ropeak (Z, Y), Srei Krup Leak and Robang Romeas groups. Bamboo and wooden fencing were bordered to create barriers and routing that would appear as unobtrusive as possible to the landscape environment. This rerouting will be monitored to determine the effectiveness.
1.1.7. Installation of the site maps
Three site maps were installed in difference places for visitor navigated to the temples:
- 1 General map of the site, at the ticket booth.
- 1 Map of main temple complexes, at the entrance to the main temple complexes.
- 1 Map of Robang Romeas (K) and Srei Krup Leak (L) groups, at the entrance to the Groups.

1.1.8. Installation of the temples direction signposts
To provide an easy orientation to the visitors of different temples and attractions, temple direction signposts were installed at the main cross point of the main complex. The sign was designed in bilingual Khmer and English with the distance to the various temple groups.

1.1.9. Installation of the temples information panels
To provide information to the visitors, panels of the main temple complexes were designed in bilingual Khmer and English with a brief introduction to history, art and architecture.

1.2. Conservation
1.2.1. Risk assessment and monitoring
Large number of the standing temples are at risk of collapse due to the potential failure of different architectural elements and are in need protection and conservation. In order to avoid further deterioration, potential collapse, the previous risk assessment and monitoring system was enhanced and implemented at all of the standing 46 temples in the main group and satellite groups with proposed urgent consolidation recommendations. Those temples including: Yeay Poan, Tao, Sambor, Trapeang Ropeak, Srei Krup Leak, and Robang Romeas groups.
1.2.2. Carving / decorative element risk assessment

Brick monument of Sambor Prei Kuk contain impressive decorative elements, carved in brick and sandstone, and many of the brick temples have various carvings on their exterior walls, including 134 flying-palaces, brick high-relief medallions and carvings on sandstone elements. A number of flying-palaces are deteriorating and a risk assessment was conducted on 142 flying-palaces of 16 towers.

1.2.3. Re-opening the Gates of Prasat Yeay Poan

- **Inner Western Gate (S5):** the southern door jamb moved 20 cm from its original position due to structural movement and depression (at both ends the doorsill is broken). In order to restore accessibility, the deformation door jamb was moved to the original position and an additional wooden staircase was placed on the sandstone steps. Moreover, the required urgent wooden support has been proposed to be installed at both ruined walls to support the door jambs.

- **Outer Eastern Gate (S15):** at the eastern enclosure wall, the access was previously through the laterite wall structure due to the inaccessible of the gate, and there was structural damage of original structure by illegal excavation activities (July 2017). To avoid the further deterioration of the laterite wall and for the enhancement of the original access, consolidation work with additional wooden landing and staircase (W: 1.20 m, L: 6.30 m and H: 2.20 m) were installed.
1.2.4. Tree risk assessment

The trees and various vegetation that grow on the temples and their related structures are causing large scale damage to the temple and their brick structures. DSAC conducted risk assessment at Yeay Poan and the inner brick enclosure, Srei Krup Leak and Robang Romeas groups. Totally, 36 points have been identified for action.

Activity of risk assessment by trees growing on the monuments and enclosures.

1.2.5. The Restoration Project of S11 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan

In 2006, the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts (MCFA) team installed a temporary wiring harness to reinforce the cracked wall structure. According to monitoring on the structure, in 2011, MCFA decided to enhance the supported structure with the roof covering.

Following the result of Risk Map of Sambor Prei Kuk and regular scheduled monitoring, the NASPK team has undertaken a comprehensive conservation project in Prasat Yeay Poan, S11 tower. Agreement by the Advisory Committee, the final permissions were secured and financial support by the Foundation for Conservation and Development of Angkor-2017 was obtained. The project started from March 15, 2018 and is anticipated to be a five-month project period.

A detailed project report will be made at the project completion and will be appended to the 2019 Conservation Report.
The high risk selected conditions from the Risk Map of S11 tower.

The conservation activities of S11 tower restoration project.
1.2.6. The Emergency Conservation Project of Wall Decorative and the Flying Palace Carvings (Phase 1)

Following the result of the Risk Map of Sambor Prei Kuk and regular scheduled monitoring, the NASPK team has undertaken a comprehensive emergency conservation project on the Wall Decorations and the Flying Palace Carvings, with the main focus in Prasat Yeay Poan. The Advisory Committee agreed to the proposal, and the final permission was secured. Supporting funds by the Foundation for Conservation and Development of Angkor-2017 were obtained. This project started from March 15, 2018 for a four-month project period.
1.3. Archaeology

1.3.1. Preventive excavation

In cooperation with Prasat Sambor District Committee Board and Kampong Thom Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport, DSAC has conducted a preventive archaeological excavation at the school building construction site in the buffer zone. The excavation was done with three trenches:

- Trench 1: 1 m x 2 m
- Trench 2: 1 m x 2 m
- Trench 3: 1 m x 3 m

No archaeological remains were identified.
1.3.2. Archaeological research and site investigation
In September 2017, archaeological research and site review has been conducted directly on the site. Many of the archaeological features in SPK have been determined by aerial photos and LiDAR data. Primarily, some archaeological remains have been discovered including, four temple mounds, six irrigation systems, one ancient monastery, one ancient road network, two traditional old villages, one sandstone boundary stone, and a site related to the cultural landscape.

**THE LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nº</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Previous Inventory</th>
<th>UTM/Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sambor Village</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Toul Lok Yeay (mound)</td>
<td>M.004</td>
<td>505756/1423967</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ancient pond</td>
<td></td>
<td>505707/1423659</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Location potsherd</td>
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<td>505450/1423937</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ancient site</td>
<td>West of the village</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Kampong Cheu Teal Village</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Trapeang Run (pond)</td>
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<td>West of Neak Ta</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ancient canal</td>
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<td>Ancient road</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Kampong Cheu Teal Village (Tang Krasao Commune)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Old Village</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Boundary stone</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1.3.3. Archaeological examination

DSAC has work closely in cooperation with other departments of NASPK for archaeological survey and examination in order to minimized the negative impact of the site and features at new development areas in the site such as electricity development project, and plantation area on the existing archaeological landscapes. Proper zoning of protection has been implemented. No new construction / development infrastructure projects have been initiated in the World Heritage boundaries. Activities in the buffer zone are carefully monitored and controlled. Commercial zone activity is also monitored.

1.4. National and international cooperation

1.4.1. Waseda University, Japan

Cooperated with the Waseda University in the named Sambor Prei Kuk Conservation Project (SCP); conservation and restoration of N3 tower on the southwest corner of N1 platform. A join project training program in archaeological and architectural field work with students from Royal University of Fine Arts of Cambodia and Waseda University was done on site.

This project was paused in March 2017 awaiting completion and agreement on an MOU between NASPK and Waseda University.
Activity of consolidation of N3 by SCP, under the cooperation between NASPK and Waseda

1.4.2. Kampong Cheu Teal Polytechnic Institute

September 2017: coordinated and presented to students a seminar on conducting cultural education and the general management system of NASPK. This type of event is conducted in six-month schedule.

The presentation about Sambor Prei Kuk to the Institute’s students by NASPK experts.

1.4.3. The National Nalanda-Sriwijaya Center-Archaeological Field School, Singapore

August 2017: coordinated and delivered an onsite presentation about Sambor Prei Kuk to the trainees of the field school. Fourteen participants have been selected from the East Asia Summit (EAS) countries. Cambodia and Singapore are the host countries for fieldwork, site visits, and lectures. Funding for the project is provided by the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1.4.4. Sophia University, Japan

November 2017: coordinated and delivered an on-site presentation about Sambor Prei Kuk to the participants from across Southeast Asian nations and Japan.

Hosted the study tour of trainer from Southeast Asian Nations, organized by Sophia University
1.4.5. Getty Conservation Institute, the United States

February 2018: representatives of the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) from the United States visited Sambor Prei Kuk site to understand the in-situ condition on monument and state of conservation.

1.4.6. The National Cambodian Committee for UNESCO

April 2018: Her Excellency Madam General Secretary of the National Cambodian Committee for UNESCO and team visited Sambor Prei Kuk site to understand the management and conservation situation.

1.5. Participation of specialized training programs, workshops and technical meetings

1.5.1. Training, workshops and technical meetings in country

- September 2017: The director-general and director participated in ICC-Preah Vihear at APSARA Authority (one day).
- September 2017: The director and two officials jointed a workshop on “Artifact Inventory” at National Museum of Cambodia, Phnom Penh (two days).
- December 2017: The director-general and director participated in ICC-Angkor at APSARA Authority (one day).
- June 2018: The director-general participated in ICC-Preah Vihear at APSARA Authority (one day).
- September 2018: The director-general, 3 directors and two officials participated in ICC-Preah Vihear at APSARA Authority (one day).

1.5.2. Internationally training, workshop and technical meeting

2. CURRENT WORK CHALLENGES AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

- Need of equipment for conservation.
- Need of skilled people in conservation.
- Limited sufficient budget for regular and yearly conservation; lack of sufficient advanced funding in order to plan long term projects
- The number of official and staff is insufficient to implement all requirements of the work plan: needed are conservators, architects, archaeologists and researcher in anthropology.
- More contracted staff, who also work as temple guards, are required to continue overall site maintenance and achieve world class standards.
- Need for scientific instrumentation in order to initiate onsite analysis of site components, and development of alternative solutions to the complex problems of brick, sandstone, and foundation element conservation /restoration to achieve the greatest level of authenticity as required by World Heritage standards.

3. FUTURE PLAN

3.1. Site management

- Proceed with clearance activities more aggressively such as clear the vegetation and cut the branches of trees on or near the monument and enclosure walls.
- Proceed with the modification and improvement of existing access roads and develop the circuit for visitor and avoid the negative impact on monuments M45 along the road to Robang Romeas group.
- Proceed to build the protection wood and bamboo fences around the main groups.
- Proceed with the installation of boundary polls in the Sambor Prei Kuk protection zone according to World Heritage standards.
- Research with experts and concerned Ministries ways to improve the condition of the main access road from the visitor center to the Northern Group in terms of impacts on temples, ancillary elements, and archaeology of the site.
- Provide temporary signboards to explain ongoing conservation / restoration activities where areas and temples are off limits to visitors.
- Safety and protection seminars to guardians and staff of NASPK.
- Extend and organize parking to ensure the health and safety of visitors in anticipation of increased visitation
- Promote site interpretation and facilitate educational outreach, cooperating with schools and universities in Cambodia. Promote international student participation and encourage them to visit the site.

3.2. Conservation

- Continue to conduct ongoing risk assessment and install monitoring systems in order to investigate and identify and diagnosis any need for the emergency consolidation and conserve the high-risk areas. This approach maintains temple as a resource for creating more sustainable management with an appropriated conservation plan.
- Deterioration diagnosis and propose conservation plans for flying palaces that are in poor condition.
- Propose to restore the ancient access of east and west inner gates (S3 and S5) of the Prasat Yeay Poan, South Group.
- Propose to re-open the ancient access of east and west gates (N25 and N27) of the Prasat Sambor, North Group.
- Propose to restore the high-risk towers: Prasat Deum Chan (N15) and Prasat Kuok Troung (W).
- Identify and propose the removal of the trees that potentially cause damage to the temples and its ancillary structures in cooperation with related departments.

3.3. Archaeology
- Propose the clearance excavation at west and east gates of outer enclosure wall of Prasat Sambor for the purpose of reestablishing the original access.
- Cooperate with local villages and authority with the goal of protection of archaeological features in the development areas that are outside the World Heritage zone.
- Continue to investigate and review the archaeological feature in the Sambor Prei Kuk.
- Continue to work in cooperation with other departments of NASPK in archaeological potential diagnosis.

3.4. National and international agencies cooperation
NASPK will work in collaboration with national and international agencies in conservation, protection, and research in Sambor Prei Kuk.

Enlist international experts to independently assess the policies, procedures, and restoration/conservation activities.

3.5. Specialized training and workshop
NASPK will fully encourage and provide technical officials with an opportunity to participate in specialized training, workshop, and technical meeting for the purpose of knowledge enrichment, capacity building and enable to link the relationship to conservation of cultural heritage. Aiming at building capacities for effective risk management of Sambor Prei Kuk, NASPK has developed a program that aims to enhance countrywide capacities for general heritage protection, while the other focuses on facilitating efficient professional responses in order to safeguard Sambor Prei Kuk during emergencies.

4. SUMMATION OF REPORT
In summary, this Conservation Report for the period July 2017 to November 2018 outlines the extensive efforts taken by the NASPK to preserve, conserve, and protect the World Heritage site of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk and the surrounding environment under its mandate. Every effort has been taken to insure compliance with local, regional, national, and world standards of restoration and conservation. There is much work that is still ahead, and the NASPK will strive to make improvements where needed and initiate projects that will benefit the ongoing and extensive conservation/restoration that will be required in the future. The continuation of upgrading standards of excellence will be paramount to the successful achievement of long-term goals and objectives.
OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

(in French)
Le site archéologique de Sambor Prei Kuk, dont la signification Khmère est « le temple dans la forêt luxuriante », est identifié comme étant ISHANAPURA, la capitale de l’empire Chenla qui prospérait à la fin du VIème et au début du VIIème siècle apr. J.-C., et qui s’étalait sur une grande partie de l’Asie du Sud-Est.

Les monuments les plus importants se trouvent dans la zone centrale groupant trois principaux ensembles qui, du nord au sud, contiennent 125 temples, ainsi que 16 autres temples situés dans une zone satellite au nord.


Les temples de forme octogonale, ornés de « palais volants », sont un élément très particulier de ces ensembles. Au nombre de dix, les temples octogonaux constituent des spécimens uniques en leur genre en Asie du Sud-Est, sans aucun prototype indien connu. Leur décoration architecturale en brique, plâtre et grès est caractéristique du style prêangkorien (fin du VIème au début du VIIème siècle), le style dit Sambor Prei Kuk, dont certains éléments (linteaux, frontons,) sont de véritables chefs-d’œuvre.

Les historiens, sur le témoignage des inscriptions en sanscrit et en Khmèr (cette dernière langue étant utilisé pour la première fois dans l’administration de la cour impériale) ainsi que des vestiges archéologiques, considèrent que les avancées qui ont eu lieu à Sambor Prei Kuk ont posé les fondations des grandes réalisations de l’Empire Khmer.

Critère (II)

La zone des temples témoigne de la singularité de l’architecture et de l’urbanisme et de leurs sources indiennes. Elle est étayée sur le plan architectural par l’apparition de la construction octogonale et de nouvelles formes esthétiques comme les palais volants et les médaillons sculptés dans les murs de brique, les linteaux en pierre et les sculptures définissant le style de « Sambor Prei Kuk ». L’art et l’architecture, qui furent développées dans ce cadre, devinrent un modèle qui s’est diffusé dans d’autres parties de la région et a finalement abouti à la cristallisation du style khmèr unique de la période angkorienne.

Par ailleurs, les influences spirituelles et techniques indiennes se manifestent pleinement dans l’art et l’architecture de la zone des temples.

Critère (III)
L’ancienne Ishanapura a été profondément influencée par le sous-continent indien en matière de formes d’institutions sociales, de religion et d’art. L’ensemble religieux constitué par la zone des temples est considéré comme le centre de pèlerinage le plus important d’Asie du Sud-Est.

Critère (VI)

L’ancienne Ishanapura est liée au valeurs universelles de tolérance et de paix, telles que portée par la première apparition officielle, dans l’un des sanctuaires de la zone des temples, de HARIHARA, importé d’Inde, et de SAKABRAHMANA, de Perse. C’est aussi le lieu de la première inscription en Asie du Sud-Est qui se réfère aux enseignements universels du bouddhisme.

En outre, des inscriptions, qui sont les premières à utiliser la langue khmère à côté du sanscrit, témoignent de l’apparition du concept de Dieu-Roi, à lire en relation avec les développements qui prirent naissance, selon les légendes, à Vat Phou (Laos) et se poursuivirent lors de la période angkorienne. Le système administratif mentionné par ces inscriptions a également influencé le système administratif à quatre piliers d’Ayutthaya (Thaïlande). De plus, le concept de Dieu-Roi est toujours vivant dans les systèmes politiques cambodgien et thaïlandais.
VI

Recommendation (d)
d) Revise the Tourism management Plan by using a more dynamic and efficient approach that includes weather conditions, seasonal industry variations and monument conditions and their carrying capacities

As the wording of the recommendation indicates, several factors must be taken into account for an adequate revision of the tourism management plan:

- weather conditions, considering, in particular, the real impact of climate change, the effects of which have been felt for at least 3 years (more outside the traditional rainy season, sudden rainfall, unexpected drought ...)

- seasonal industry variations, these variations being, in particular, linked to trips organized by tour operators in South-East Asia (Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand)

* the monument conditions and their carrying capacity.

Weather Conditions, and Effect on Site Conditions, and Tourism

General Overview: Weather/Climate Kingdom of Cambodia

Cambodia's climate, like that of much of the rest of mainland Southeast Asia is dominated by monsoons, which are known as tropical wet and dry because of the distinctly marked seasonal differences. The monsoonal air-flows are caused by annual alternating high pressure and low pressure over the Central Asian landmass. In summer, moisture-laden air—the southwest monsoon—is drawn landward from the Indian Ocean. The flow is reversed during the winter, and the northeast monsoon sends back dry air. The southwest monsoon brings the rainy season from mid-May to mid-September or to early October, and the northeast monsoon flow of drier and cooler air lasts from early November to March. Temperatures are fairly uniform with only small variations from the average annual mean of around 25 °C (77.0 °F).

The maximum mean is about 30 °C (86 °F); the minimum mean, about 24 °C (75 °F). Maximum temperatures of higher than 32 °C (90 °F), however, are common and, just before the start of the rainy season, they may rise to more than 38 °C (100 °F). Minimum night temperatures sporadically fall below 20 °C (68 °F) in January, the coldest month. May is the warmest month - although strongly influenced by the beginning of the wet season, as the area constitutes the easternmost fringe of the south-west monsoon. Tropical cyclones only rarely cause damage in Cambodia.

The total annual rainfall average is between 1,000 and 1,500 mm (39.4 and 59.1 in), and the heaviest amounts fall in the southeast. Rainfall from April to September in the Tonlé Sap Basin-Mekong Lowlands area averages 1,300 to 1,500 mm (51.2 to 59.1 in) annually, but the amount
varies considerably from year to year. Rainfall around the basin increases with elevation. It is
heaviest in the mountains along the coast in the southwest, which receive from 2,500 mm
(98.4 in) to more than 5,000 mm (196.9 in) of precipitation annually as the southwest monsoon
reaches the coast. This area of greatest rainfall, however, drains mostly to the sea; only a small
quantity goes into the rivers flowing into the basin. Relative humidity is high throughout the
entire year; usually exceeding 90%. During the dry season daytime humidity rates average
around 50 percent or slightly lower, climbing to about 90% during the rainy season. In recent
years the general cycle as described above has varied with short periods of heavy rain, and
thunder storms. Additionally, there appears to be a modification in the cyclical monthly patterns
between the rainy and dry seasons.

Conditions Specific to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk

The rainy season: (May to early October)

The rainy season denotes a substantial amount moisture in the form of humidity and rain and
temperatures between 23 degrees to 38 degrees. The wind from the south brings with it rain
which is favorable to the agricultural sector but can make visitation to the site uncomfortable.
The site experiences favorable conditions for vegetation growth not only in the forested areas but
also on the temple structures and surrounding wall enclosures. In the rice fields of the residents
who farm in the buffer zone of the site and in the surrounding villages in both the buffer and
commercial zones, the villagers grow green seedling in the field, which is a sign of the arrival of
the farm season. More than 90 per cent of the residents in the Sambor Prei Kuk area are farmers.
Farming is almost entirely depending on rainfall. Generally, once a year, the farm has been
harvested one time, and the yields have not changed significantly compared to the previous 3 to
5 years. According to villagers along the Stung Sen River, rice yields were higher than those in
other villages around Sambor Prei Kuk Site, 3 to 4 tons per hectare and other villages report just
1 or one and half ton per hectare. Landscapes of rice fields when rice is growing and the surface
of water in the fields and along the lake and some fields create a beautiful scenery that can attract
visitors to visit the cultural landscape during the rainy season, a much different view from the
dry season.

Temple Impact: Rainy Season

There are many impacts to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk during the rainy season. Heavy
rains could make roads to the site due to flooding and the muddy conditions of the infrastructure
roads and temple access points. The rainy season affords the favorable growth of plants on
temples and the woody roots make the structure of the temple crack, and the bricks are dislodged
in the past. Currently the NASPK makes every effort to do frequent clearance work to mitigate,
and in most cases eliminate the hazards.

Additionally, heavy rains and strong winds may cause the temples to deform and deteriorate.
Risk analysis has identified those structures in the greatest risk and measures are being taken to
mitigate those risks. Likewise, large trees near the temple could collapse on the temple, but this
risk factor has been adequately addressed by NASPK. The extreme humidity at times assists in
the colonization of the bricks and stone by plants and micro-organisms such as bio-film, algae, lichen, fungi, and moss. Insects such as ants and termites also constitute hazards.

In all cases dealing with higher plant life such as trees, grasses, ferns, and vines, the mitigation strategy has always been to manually remove the vegetation periodically without the use of herbicides or defoliants. Allelopathy, naturally occurring, is a characteristic of certain plants, algae, bacteria, and fungi, however currently there is insufficient research in the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk to identify any such species, and draw any conclusions as to potential usage on brick structures. Research is planned for the future.

**Dry season:** (November to April) The average temperature is between 26 and 34 degrees Celsius and cooling in December and January, with a mean temperature of 25 °C and high temperatures in April, between 38 to 40 degrees. From November to February, the average temperature ranges from 20 to 30 degrees. There is a wind coming from the northeast, with dry air and little moisture. This season is a cool season, even though the air is dry. This season is considered the Tourist Season not only in Sambor Prei Kuk but Southeast Asia.

**Seasonal Impacts to Local Communities**

According to the villagers' questionnaire and according to the ADB's report published in 2016, and in general observations of the system of fresh water, and canals maintain much of their natural environment with minimal intervention. However, the quantity of non-timber forest products, forest resources, wildlife and fisheries decrease. As a result of seasonal factors, the demand for food and shelter has also increased. The agricultural ecological system in the Sambor Prei Kuk area is still very good and has not changed dramatically, but still generally dependent on water resources, and stability of the climate.

**Tourism Seasonal Industry Variations**

The season commencing in October, the number of tourists in Sambor Prei Kuk has slightly increased and continues to rise from November to February/early March. This season is good for tourists visiting temples, cycling, and watching the scenery in the villages. The forest cover in the Temple Zone is extensive reduces the heat to a large extent, which is beneficial for tourists although the humidity is a drawback. Due to the sandy terrain of the site, some tourist routes are sand paths and roads, making it difficult for them to ride a bicycle, ride a motorbike, and ride a cart in either season, however much improved during the dry season.

The rainy season has several drawbacks that can discourage tourism. The rain can be unpredictable in both occurrence, and strength. Travel may be uncomfortable as roads, and trails may sometimes become difficult to negotiate. Within Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk site, there is no rainfall shelters or relaxation areas for tourists. There are no immediate plans to build tourist shelter in the Zone as they would impinge on the natural surroundings, and sacredness of
the site. The number of national and international tourists generally decreases during the rainy season due climatic conditions.

Tourist Industry and Tourist Classification

Tourism as an industry has both advantages and disadvantages to the site as well as the local population that is famous for its disadvantages. It has the potential to help preserve heritage and benefit the local population in sustainable development. Domestic tour operators, overseas, operators travel agencies (domestic / overseas), guides, restaurants, hotels & transport companies (air, road, inland) are the structure of the tourism industry and are a major promotional agent for tourist destination and attracting financial benefits from tourism for promotional programs, featuring heritage, cultural programs, local attractions, handicrafts, and homestay. The purpose and preference of each visitor or group of visitors differs. The NASPK groups local tourism to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk into three categories, and foreign tourism into three categories:

Local Tourism

A. Religious Festivals
   The site of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk attracts local residence as well as Cambodians from other parts of the country to participate in several annual religious festivals.

B. Study/Research
   Cambodia students along with their teachers/professors frequent the Temple Zone to study the art and architecture of the site, and to learn more about their cultural heritage.

C. Holidays and Week-ends (Recreational)
   The site is popular with Cambodians as it is a quiet respite from the bigger cities and affords a relaxing atmosphere.
   It most be noted that in September 2017 and April 2018, religious and secular events were held to celebrate the inscription of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk in 2017, and the one-year anniversary of inscription in 2018.

Foreign Tourism:

Recreational Tourism/ Package Tourism:
This call of tourists can come as an individual, small, or large groups and are basically on holiday with the itinerary geared to recreational activities and leisure. Tourists enjoy a package of vacations called the Package Tourism Market, which relies on local and international travel services to organize their excursions to the temples, museums, famous tourist spots. (sightseeing)
or shopping. Many such tourist markets have visited the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk. This group are more likely to enjoy high quality entertainment services with food and comfortable accommodation and safer travel. Their visit to the site is generally one or two hours as a midpoint stop between Siem Reap and Phnom Penh. These tours are highly organized and regimented.

**Group Volunteerism:**
This is a group of visitors who visit the purpose of experiencing a different culture by studying, viewing the landscape, and joining the conservation and community development projects. They come in groups through domestic and overseas tourism companies. The group of tourists is between 8 and 20. Most of these groups reside in homestay residents. These tourists come from many different countries and have come generally during the dry season when group projects are easier to implement. Most groups visit the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk and their charitable projects include building houses, water wells, kitchens, toilets for poor villagers, or helping some schools in areas around the site. They are not involved in any conservation/restoration activities at the World Heritage site. They come every year, and their length of stay is dictated by the project type and funding. This type of tourist group uses local services such as local labor, accommodation, meals, transportation, and local guides.

**Cultural Tourism/ Specialty Tourism:**
This is a segment of the tourist industry whereby visitors to Sambor Prei Kuk traveling to study the culture, religion and nature of the local people. This group is generally well informed, and led by guides usually foreign who are academically oriented, and desire more detailed information about the site. This segment includes eco-tourism. Local guides may assist in logistics.

**Adventure (Independent) Tourism:**
This group of tourists sometimes travel spontaneously or with a small group of friends, not in any arrangement - they like adventure; something new and, rural accommodation, traditional food, and use public transport. They get information from friends, booklets, newspapers, magazines or the internet. Many independent tourists have visited the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk in the dry season.

**Average Annual Climate Condition Charts for Stung Strung, Sambor Prei Kuk District.**
Statistics Concerning Visits to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk

Statistics have been compiled for the years 2017 and 2018 (Late November-December 2018 estimated) concerning the number of local (Cambodian) and foreign visitors to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk. These statistics have been compiled by the NASPK and are presented in the following chart. While there is an indication that foreigners tend to avoid the rainy season, the statistics are too small to draw any significant statistical inference. Shifts in climate may result in a shift in visitation timing. The rainy season may affect tourists from Europe and the Americas as that period is generally their vacation season. The rainy season may also affect visitation from Asian countries. The visitations by Cambodians are governed more by festival, weekends, and holidays than any climatic condition or wish to see the Temple Zone. The statistics, after adjustment for the two large celebrations in August 2017 and July of 2018 for World Heritage listing and the one-year anniversary of that listing, show a steady increase in visitation between 2017 over 2018 of 2.5% for Cambodians (100.3k to 102.5k), and 33.3% for foreigners (18.3k to 24.4K). Modest increases of foreign visitors are expected in the future as infrastructure improves in Kampong Thom city, and the site becomes better known through advertising and tourist agency participation in the tourist management process.

The carrying capacity of the Temple Zone continues to be evaluated along with all tourist management aspects of the site. The celebrations for World Heritage demonstrated that large festivals must be carefully planned, and supervised, and in some cases impractical when adjacent to the temples. There is generally one marked difference between the Cambodian and the foreign
visitor; the foreign visitor/tour concentrates on the three main complexes and spend between two and three hours in the Temple Zone. The Cambodian visitors tend to make their visits an all-days affair that includes food and refreshment while relaxing in a forested atmosphere. Cambodians visited the Temple Zone in 2018 82% of the time on week-end and holidays with the peak holiday being Khmer New Year in April. Foreign visitation is flat across all days of the week during 2018. It is unknown how many of the Cambodian visitors are from the immediate vicinity of the Temple Zone. Current statistics clearly indicate that resources like security and administrative arrangements such as parking, and trash collection are most required during holidays and week-ends.

Visitor Chart for the years 2017-2018 (estimated Nov/Dec 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tourist Statistics Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sept</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017-Cambodian</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>100.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-foreignian</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-Cambodian</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>160.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-foreignian</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. Rainy Days</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
However, from our point of view of manager of SAMBOR PREI KUK, we must give priority to the state of conservation of the monuments. Tourism DEVELOPMENT must therefore be closely linked to the CONSERVATION program.

In addition, we will remain attentive to the number of visitors not only tourists, but also Cambodian citizens.

In fact, as the table of statistics below shows, often the number of national visitors exceeds that of foreign visitors:

\begin{itemize}
  \item in May 2017: 2,554 against 403
  \item and in May 2018: 10,019 against 1,231
  \item in September 2017: 23,298 against 741
  \item and in September 2018: 4,479 against 1,070
\end{itemize}

Finally, tourism management obviously remains dependent on infrastructures and access to the property and reception facilities.

Thus hotel construction is still in its early stages.
## Tourism statistics annually

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2017 Local</th>
<th>2017 Foreign</th>
<th>2018 Local</th>
<th>2018 Foreign</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>9,387</td>
<td>2,962</td>
<td>07-Aug-2017 Local = 68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2,993</td>
<td>2,641</td>
<td>13,322</td>
<td>2,957</td>
<td>07-Aug-2017 Local = 68,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>1,483</td>
<td>2,011</td>
<td>7,287</td>
<td>2,853</td>
<td>15-Jul-2018 Foreigner = 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>66,905</td>
<td>1,515</td>
<td>celebration of SPK classified as WHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>2,554</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>10,019</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3,912</td>
<td>466</td>
<td>4,590</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>15-Jul-2018 Local = 6,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>5,647</td>
<td>959</td>
<td>13,243</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>15-Jul-2018 Foreigner = 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>97,991</td>
<td>1,636</td>
<td>5,557</td>
<td>2,241</td>
<td>1st year anniversary of SPK listed on the World Heritage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>23,298</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>4,479</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>9,726</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>11,525</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>10,341</td>
<td>2,967</td>
<td>1,682</td>
<td>1,625</td>
<td>01-15-Nov-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>7,039</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>168,272</td>
<td>18,182</td>
<td>147,996</td>
<td>19,777</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recommendation (e)
e) Consider extending the property once the wider property as a whole has been better studied, documented and assessed

This legitimate perspective can only be considered in the long term. The National Authority for SAMBOR PREI KUK will endeavor to properly manage the temples area as a priority, while monitoring the state of conservation of the property as a whole.

In due course it will consult ICOMOS on this extension.
ANNEX

Events
EVENTS

1. The celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site in World Heritage Site list
   - July 10, 2017: Just after inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site as World Heritage List, the royal government and population of the whole country celebrated in beating the drum at pagodas, government institutions and towns. Moreover, the official ceremony of this celebration was taken place on July 17, 2017, at Olympic Stadium in Phnom Penh. The government staffs and the population of Phnom Penh as well as youths participated in this event which was presided by the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Padei Techo Hun Sen, with attended by the Cambodian government high-ranging officials and the representative of the foreign embassy in Cambodia.
   - August 7, 2017: The religious ceremony was taken place at Sambor Prei Kuk with the attendance of the thousands of Kampong Thom population as well as the population who live around the Site. This event was presided by Samdech Kittiprittbandit Bun Rany Hun Sen, the representative of the Prime Minister of Cambodia. This event was organized in the goal of praying to the ancestors, and giving awareness on value of cultural heritage to the people.

2. Khmer New Year at Sambor Prei Kuk, Sambor Sangkran
   - April 13-16, 2018: Sambor Sangkran, a four-day festival celebrating the Khmer New Year in Kampong Thom Province, it featured the popular games, folk dances and cultural activities.

3. The one-year anniversary celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site’s registration as in World Heritage Site list:
   - July 15, 2018: In the morning at Sambor Prei Kuk, Kampong Thom people, provincial officials and NASPK’s officials, celebrated the registration of one-year anniversary celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk’s registration as in World Heritage list, it featured not only the ceremony but also presented with exhibition for the awareness to the participants.
   At the evening, governmentally, the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Padei Techo Hun Sen, presided in the celebration at the Olympic Stadium with attendance of people, officials and international guests.
TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK,
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANCIENT ISHANAPURA

The Temple Zone, limitation on the List

The limitation of the Buffer Zone
TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK (CAMBODIA)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

WHC DECISION 41 Com 8 B 15
CAMBODGE

SAMBOR PREI KUK

MISE EN OEUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS

B
(para. 6)
Dans le paragraphe 6 de la Décision 41 COM 8 B 15 (où il inscrit la zone des temples de Sambor Prei Kuk, site archéologique de l’ancienne ISHANAPURA, Cambodge, sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial), le Comité recommande également que l’État partie prenne en considération 7 points (a, b, c, d, e, f et g).

Comme suite, le Cambodge a confié à l’Autorité nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK – organisme de gestion du site, au sein du Ministère de la Culture et des Beaux-Arts – le soin de prendre en considération ces 7 points.

- **Préparer et mettre en œuvre un code de conduite des visiteurs**

  ➔ Grâce au site d’ANGKOR inscrit sur la Liste depuis le 14 décembre 1992 et bénéficiant, depuis 25 ans, de la supervision scientifique et technique d’un Comité International de Coordination (CIC), le Cambodge dispose d’un CODE DE CONDUITE DES VISITEURS.


- **Financer la recherche et préparer un plan d’interprétation et de présentation pour le Musée de KAMPONG THOM**

  ➔ Il s’agit là d’une opération de longue haleine et d’un processus technique à long terme.

  Les premiers financements obtenus du Ministère de la Culture et des Beaux-Arts nous ont permis d’entamer, d’ores et déjà, la recherche.

  **Plan et calendrier de travail** (3 années) :

  1. Janvier – Décembre 2019 : Recherche (Archives ; sur le terrain, études comparatives)
ANGKOR VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

WELCOME TO ANGKOR!

Angkor was the capital of the Khmer Empire (9th to 15th centuries) and once the largest city in the world (12th century). Today, Angkor is still an active spiritual site for Buddhists and citizens who engage in daily worship, prayer and meditation. Angkor is also a living site where over 130,000 inhabitants have lived for many generations.

The APSARA National Authority has been responsible for the conservation and sustainable development of Angkor since 1995. One of our goals is to harmonize tourist experiences with public safety and respect towards our community. This official Visitor Code of Conduct was designed to support this goal. It was developed in cooperation with local communities, visitors, tour guides and restoration teams.

To enhance your experience and to preserve Angkor for generations to come, we kindly urge you to observe the following points:

1. Sacred Sites
   As Angkor is a sacred site, loud conversation and noise and other inappropriate behaviour in Cambodian culture is considered to be offensive and may disturb other visitors. Please keep calm and be respectful.

2. Restricted Areas
   For your own safety and for the conservation of Angkor, please comply with all signs on the site and be mindful of your steps at all times. Do not climb on loose stones.

3. Smoking and Littering
   As a member of the World Health Organization, Angkor has been a smoke free site since 2012. Smoking cigarettes disturbs others and cigarettes can start bush fires. To protect the environment, please do not smoke and litter.

4. Dress Code
   Revealing clothes such as shorts and skirts above the knees and showing bare shoulders are prohibited in sacred places. Respectful dress is strongly encouraged in Angkor.

5. Monuments
   Touching carvings, sitting on fragile structures, leaning on temple structures, moving or taking archaeological artifacts and graffiti are strictly prohibited. Backpacks, umbrellas with sharp tips, tripods and high heels are discouraged from being brought or worn inside the temples.

6. Candy or Money to Children
   Buying items, giving candy or money to children encourages them not to attend school but to beg. If you wish to help the children, please consider donating to a recognised charity.

7. Monks
   Monks are revered and respected. If you want to take pictures, please ask for permission first. Women should not touch nor stand or sit too close to monks.

Any act of looting, breaking or damaging Angkor, or exposing sexual organs and nudity in public area is a crime punishable by law.

In cooperation with:

Your feedback on your Angkor Experience will be a contribution to improve our service. Please feel free to submit them on our website or scan the QR code.

www.apsaraauthority.gov.kh/survey

Flying drones in Angkor is forbidden.
Bienvenue à Angkor!

Capitale de l'Empire khmer du IXe au XIe siècle, Angkor était, au XVe, le plus grand centre urbain du monde. De nos jours, il demeure un site sacré tant pour les Bouddhistes que pour tous ceux qui le considèrent comme un lieu de culte, de prière ou de méditation.

C’est aussi un centre de vie active depuis plusieurs générations. Plus de 130 000 personnes y habitent actuellement.

Depuis 1995, l’Autorité nationale APSARA est responsable des activités de conservation et de développement durable du site. L’un de nos objectifs essentiels c’est de mettre en harmonie la satisfaction des visiteurs, la sécurité publique et le respect envers la population. Pour l’atteindre, on a mis au point le présent Code officiel de Conduite du visiteur, élaboré en coopération avec les communautés locales, les visiteurs, les guides touristiques et les équipes de restauration du patrimoine.

Pour enrichir votre expérience et préserver Angkor pour les générations à venir, nous vous saurons gré de bien vouloir respecter les règles suivantes.

1. Code vestimentaire
Sont prohibés, dans les lieux sacrés, les shorts et les jupes courtes au-dessus des genoux ainsi que les décolletés exposant les épaules. Le port de robes décentes est fortement encouragé pour la visite d'Angkor.

2. Sites sacrés
Angkor est un site sacré. Aussi est-il considéré, dans la culture cambodgienne, comme offensant de se lever au autre, de faire du tapage ou de se comporter d’une manière insolente. Il est impératif de respecter calmement et respectueusement l’autre.

3. Zones d'accès réglementé
Tant pour votre propre sécurité que pour la conservation du site d'Angkor, vous êtes priés de respecter les indications des panneaux disposés sur le site et de faire attention où vous mettez les pieds. Merci d'éviter de grimper sur des pierres branlantes.

4. Tabac et détritus interdits

5. Pas de sucreries ni d’argent aux enfants
Acheter des articles proposés par les enfants, leur donner des sucreries ou de l’argent c’est encourager la pratique de l’achat touristique et la mendicité. Si vous souhaitez aider l’enfance, il est préférable de faire un don à une association caritative agréée.

6. Respect des Bonzes
Les bonzes sont respectés et vénérés. Si vous souhaitez prendre contact avec eux, merci de le faire avec respect et de vous tenir à distance.

7. Actes de pillage, tout dommage causé aux structures d'Angkor sont des crimes punissables par la loi. De même la nudité dans un lieu public est un délit.

Tous les droits réservés.


Il est à remarquer que ICOM-Cambodge nous soutiendra tout au long de cette démarche, ainsi que le Musée national de Phnom Penh.

Toutefois, l’Autorité nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK dispose, désormais, d’une référence de choix en matière de présentation muséographique : c’est le Musée, tout récemment inauguré, de PREAH VIHEAR (= Eco-global Museum Samdech Techo HUN Sen), réalisé avec le concours de l’UNESCO.

Il s’agit d’un musée du territoire qui présente des collections d'archéologie, d’anthropologie et de patrimoine environnemental.

- **Rechercher des manières d’éviter les HERBICIDES et les remplacer par des méthodes respectueuses de la maçonnerie et de l'environnement.**

  → Comme l’ensemble des organismes de gestion des site inscrits sur la Liste du Patrimoine mondial au Cambodge (Autorité nationale APSARA – Angkor – Autorité nationale pour PREAH VIHEAR) et, généralement, comme le Ministère de la Culture et des Beaux-Arts, gestionnaire des sites dans tout le Cambodge, nous **N’UTILISONS PAS LES HERBICIDES.**

- **Concevoir et mettre en œuvre une meilleure SIGNALÉTIQUE au sein du bien**

  → Dans ce domaine aussi, tout en tenant compte des spécificités de la zone des temples de SAMBOR PREI KUK, nous profitons de l’expérience réussie menée à ANGKOR.

  Le dossier photographique, ci-joint, montre que la mise en œuvre de la signalétique à Sambor Prei Kuk a commencé.

  Elle concerne aussi bien la signalétique d’orientation (routes, chemins, voies d’accès aux temples) que la signalétique d’identification des monuments.
ព្រែកប់រាយ
Pr. Bos Ream (N24)

550 ម. ។

អង្គីងចេងប់រាយ
Anlong Chambok

1 កម. ។
Améliorer l’affichage d’informations et l’interprétation dans le centre des visiteurs de Sambor Prei Kuk.

En lien avec le plan général de mise en place de la signalétique, l’Autorité nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK a programmé l’aménagement d’un CENTRE D’INTERPRÉTATION du site à l’intention des visiteurs en 2021-2022.

En attendant, un Centre provisoire, grâce à la CARTE murale du site, aux dépliants et brochures et à diverses indications, facilite la visite.

Poursuivre avec vigilance le contrôle anti-pillage et mettre en œuvre le plan d’alarmes antivol mentionné dans le plan de gestion

Grâce à la mise en œuvre attentive de la politique de conservation et protection des biens culturels menée par le Ministère de la Culture et des Beaux-Arts, le contrôle anti-pillage est assuré sur tous les sites du Cambodge.

De plus, le gardiennage (de jour et de nuit) a été, dès le début de l’année 2018, renforcé, à SAMBOR PREI KUK – Quant au plan d’alarmes anti-vol, il sera mis progressivement en œuvre, à partir de l’année budgétaire 2020.

Compléter le programme de suivi par des rapports réguliers sur les travaux de conservation et de restauration, le suivi des données sur les risques, le schéma d’établissement les structures hydrauliques anciennes, la satisfaction des visiteurs l’implication de la communauté et les indicateurs environnementaux plus larges pertinents.
L’Autorité nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK dispose, désormais d’un Conseil d’administration qui assure le suivi de l’exécution du Budget annuel et de la mise en œuvre du programme des travaux.

Périodiquement (chaque 6 mois), le Conseil se réunit sous la présidence de Son Excellence la Ministre de la Culture et des Beaux-Arts et en présence du Gouverneur de la Province de Kampong Thom. Le Directeur général de l’Autorité nationale pour Sambor Prei Kuk soumet au Conseil un RAPPORT RÉGULIER tous les 6 mois.

Une copie de ce Rapport pourra être envoyée au Centre du Patrimoine mondial, périodiquement aussi.