State of Conservation Report on

The Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments

Kingdom of Thailand (1662)

Response to the Decisions Adopted During the Extended 45th Session of the World Heritage Committee (Riyadh, 2023)

Submit to World Heritage Centre, UNESCO by December 1, 2024

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The Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments Kingdom of Thailand (1662)

1. Executive Summary

This report serves as a confirmation of Thailand's readiness to preserve the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments, the World Heritage site, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. The details are as follows:

a) All programs and activities under the Ancient Town of Si Thep Management Plan have been reviewed and updated. Enhancements have been made to include Disaster Risk Management and Mitigation Plan, Sustainable Tourism and Community Participation Plan, as well as Research and Conservation of Ancient Monument Plan, all in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. These updates have been thoroughly reviewed and carefully assessed for suitability.

b) The management plan has been carefully developed with transparent input from stakeholders and the local communities, ensuring that the three World Heritage components are fully understood and accepted by the local communities, who have a clear understanding of the boundaries of all three components of the World Heritage Site.

c) Negotiations with landowners regarding the expansion of the boundary of component 002, Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument have been successfully completed on all key points.

d) Digital platforms for data recording within database systems have been fully implemented for future use.

e) A comprehensive study plan on settlement patterns, as well as archaeological, historical, and monument development within the Ancient Town of Si Thep has been completed and will be utilized to inform the expansion of the boundary of component 002, Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument.

f) Plans, projects, and activities have been developed to study beliefs, culture, and traditions within both Buddhist and Hindu contexts in the area. This research will assist in determining the period of the Dvaravati culture that flourished in the region.

g) The monitoring system has been improved comprehensively enhanced to identify threats/disasters, impact levels, mitigation measures, and monitoring and evaluation cycles for each component of the World Heritage Site.

h) The process for implementing the Heritage Impact Assessments (HIA) for the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its related Dvaravati monuments has been established.

i) For activities impacting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the HIA will be conducted following the Guidelines and Toolkit, as advised by the World Heritage Committee.

j) There are plans to develop unitary town plans to enforce strict measures prohibiting oil drilling within the World Heritage Properties, buffer zone and the wider setting.

k) There are plans to develop unitary town plans to establish measures for controlling future developments in the wider setting especially the area between component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, and component 003, the Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument.

2. Response to the Decisions of the World Heritage Committee

a) Finalising as a priority the Management Plan for the Conservation and Development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, including fully developed plans for risk management and sustainable tourism, the archaeological research strategy, and more detailed policies and actions for each of the three component parts,

The Fine Arts Department has conducted a thorough review and completed the revision of the five sub-plans for the management of the World Heritage Site, The Ancient Town of Si Thep for the period 2023 - 2027. The revisions are based on the information previously submitted to the World Heritage Centre, as follows:

1) The Management Plan of The Ancient Town of Si Thep for 2020 – 2022, as attached in the World Heritage nomination dossier,

2) The information on conservation and development projects within the nominated property and its vicinity for 2023 – 2027, which was attached to the letter from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Reference No. 1003/9698 URGENT, dated June 16, 2022, addressed to the Director of the ICOMOS World Heritage Evaluation Unit. Subject: World Heritage List 2023 – ICOMOS Brief Letter on The Ancient Town of Si Thep (Kingdom of Thailand).

3) Additional information on the Ancient Town of Si Thep, as requested by ICOMOS in the letter REF.GB/TA/1662_ADD.INF dated October 3, 2022, which was attached to the letter from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Reference No. 1003/109 URGENT, dated October 28, 2022, addressed to the Director of the World Heritage Centre. Subject: World Heritage List 2023 – Additional Information on the Ancient Town of Si Thep (Kingdom of Thailand).

4) Additional information on the Ancient Town of Si Thep, as requested by ICOMOS in the letter REF/EG/1662/IR dated December 21, 2022, which was attached to the letter from the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Reference No. 1003/4823 URGENT, dated February 23, 2023, addressed to the Director of the ICOMOS World Heritage Evaluation Unit. Subject: World Heritage List – 2023 The Ancient Town of Si Thep (Kingdom of Thailand) – Additional Information.

Additionally, the contents have been incorporated in accordance with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, which include:

1) The Academic Studies and Conservation of Ancient Monuments Plan (Appendix 7.a.i)
2) Land Utilization Plan (Appendix 7.a.ii)
3) Public Utility and Public Facilities Development Plan (Appendix 7.a.iii)
4) Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan (Appendix 7.a.iv)
5) Disaster Risk Management Plan (Appendix 7.a.v)

The Phetchabun Province Steering Committee for the conservation and development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments, the World Heritage Site, has approved five sub-plans for the management of the World Heritage Site for the period 2023-2027 on September 6, 2024.

In managing the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments across all three components, the Royal Thai Government has allocated sufficient funding, totalling over 250 million baht, to support the implementation of the aforementioned plans.

Mr. Jirawat Maneechot, Vice Governor of Phetchabun Province as the chairman of the meeting of the Phetchabun Province Steering Committee on the conservation and development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its related Dvaravati Monument, The World Heritage Site, on September 6, 2024.

b) Implementing, as a high priority, co-designed strategies for community engagement which are inclusive, transparent, ongoing, and well-resourced, and ensuring that the boundaries of the component parts are clearly explained to the local communities,

The Fine Arts Department and relevant agencies recognize the importance of community involvement in the preservation, protection, and collaborative management of the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, and have developed the following strategies for community participation:

1) Establish the Phetchabun Province Steering Committee for the Conservation and Development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments, the World Heritage Site. The committee comprises various agencies, including government entities, local administrative organizations, and community representatives, such as the head of related subdistricts and villages. This structure ensures that all stakeholders have the opportunity to participate in activities related to the conservation and development of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the World Heritage Site.

2) Develop a Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan in accordance with the Sustainable Tourism Standards established by the Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration Public Organization (DASTA), under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports. These standards have been recognized as equivalent to the GSTC Destination Criteria (GSTC-D) 2.0 by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) in 2021.

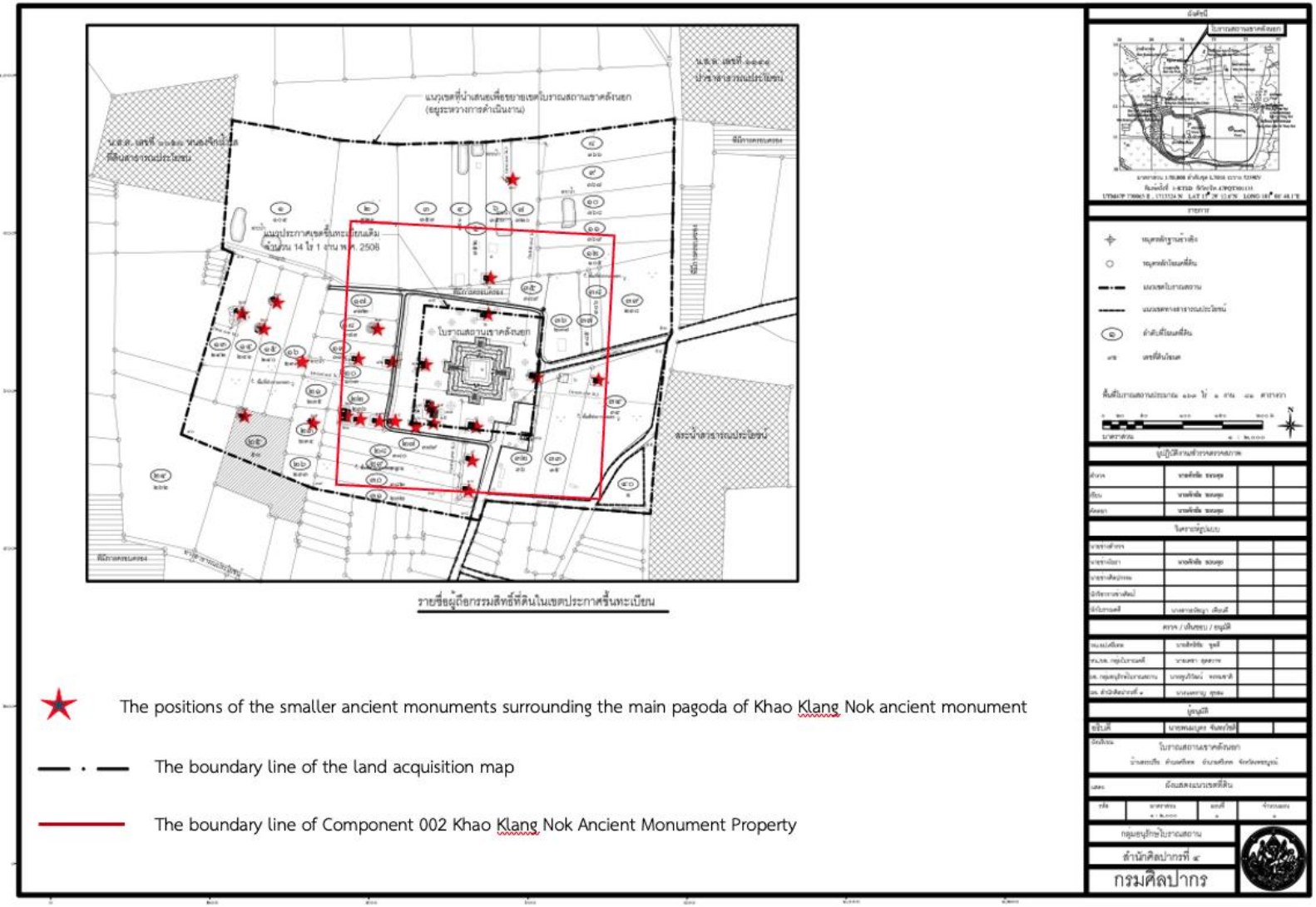
The Implementation in accordance with the international standard will ensure ongoing collaboration among all relevant stakeholders, including local administrative organizations, private sector entities, and communities, with adequate support and resources. This approach will guarantee that all stakeholders are well-informed about all aspects of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, a World Heritage Site, enabling their active participation in future community engagement programs.

c) Continuing the negotiations with private landowners regarding the future extension to the boundary of component part 002 to incorporate all key elements of the monument through the procedure of minor boundary modification,

The Fine Arts Department and relevant agencies recognize the significance and necessity of negotiating with landowners surrounding Component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, to expand the area to fully encompass subordinating monuments that reflect the Outstanding Universal Value of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument in its entirety.

In this regard, the Fine Arts Department, through the Si Thep Historical Park, has utilized data from previous archaeological research, surveys, and excavations to designate land acquisition areas surrounding Component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Monument. This acquisition aims to encompass subordinating monuments scattered in all four directions around the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument. A total of 40 plots, owned by 27 landowners, will need to be acquired, covering the designated area approximately 23.89 hectares. Price negotiations are currently underway, with the goal of completing the land acquisition by the fiscal year 2027.

Photographs of the price negotiation meeting between the relevant agencies and the local landowner



Land acquisition map

d) Enhancing the documentation of the attributes of the property using a digital platform that could facilitate more efficient means of storing and retrieving data,

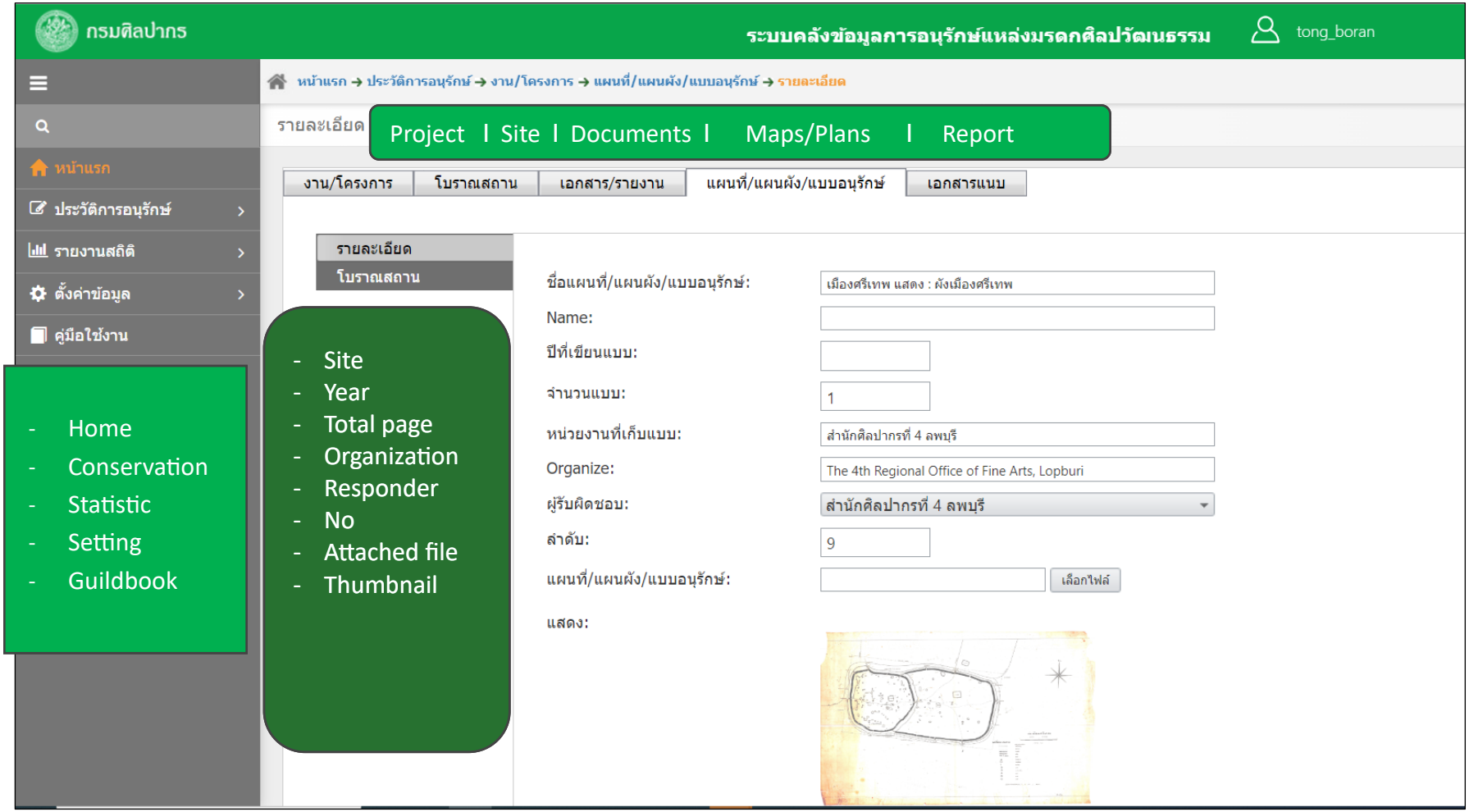
The Fine Arts Department has been continuously developing and enhancing the digital platform for data storage related to ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and their conservation since 2017. This platform has been utilized for data storage, retrieval, and consistent application in the conservation of ancient monuments.

Recording data in the database system of ancient monuments, archaeological sites, and conservation involves scanning relevant documents, such as archaeological research/reports, maps, plans, conservation reports, and archival materials, into the digital system " the Cultural Heritage Conservation Information System" managed by the Fine Arts Department at [http://conserv.finearts.go.th]. The recording of all essential conservation-related data and documents in this system facilitates access for the relevant personnel, allowing them to effectively utilize the information for heritage management and comprehensive conservation efforts.

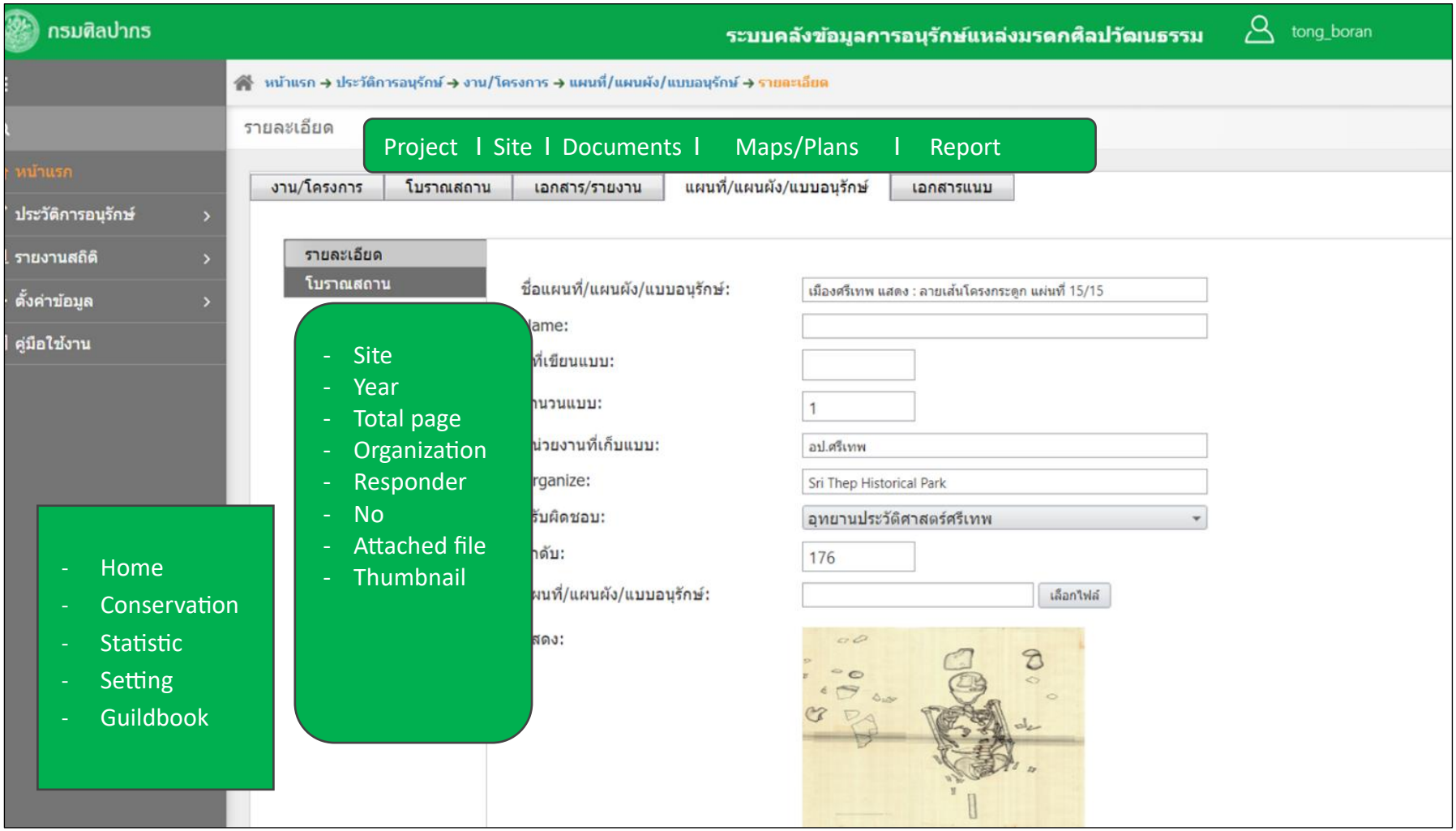
Collecting and recording data in the GIS Platform database of the Fine Arts Department at [http://gis.finearts.go.th] involves capturing comprehensive information on multiple dimensions, including registration history, site significance, related projects and activities, past conservation efforts, and other relevant documents. This information is linked to the mapping system to facilitate site inspection, assessment, and utilization of data for the conservation of cultural heritage sites.

Collecting and recording data in the Fine Arts Department's GIS platform database, encompasses various dimensions such as registration history, significance of the sites, projects, and activities related to archaeological site conservation. This data is linked to a mapping system, facilitating inspection, consideration, and utilization for the conservation of cultural heritage sites.

The Fine Arts Department, through relevant agencies, has recorded data related to the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments within the two aforementioned digital platforms. Over 8,000 items, including archaeological reports, conservation records, maps, plans, and photographs, have been scanned and entered into the Cultural Heritage Conservation Information System and the GIS database. The data has been interconnected across the systems, allowing for effective retrieval, conservation, and development of the sites in the future.



GIS Platform database of Fine Arts Department



GIS Platform database of Fine Arts Department

e) Implementing planned research to more fully understand the layout and history of the property, particularly in relation to the non-invasive archaeological exploration of the Outer Town (component part 001), and research to determine the full extent and spatial layout of component part 002,

Component 001 (the Inner Town and Outer Town of the Ancient Town of Si Thep) has been registered as an ancient monument since 1963. The area of component 001 has been used by the Fine Arts Department as Si Thep Historical Park since 1984. As a result, there have been no issues with encroachment, and the Department has been able to implement the archaeology and conservation of ancient monuments research plan according to the action plan. For the fiscal years 2026–2027, Si Thep Historical Park plans to undertake a project focused on the study of settlement patterns and the development of archaeological, historical, and monument research in the Outer Town area of the Ancient Town of Si Thep. This project will involve an archaeological survey to gather data in preparation for an excavation in the area.

Additionally, in the fiscal year 2024, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation, along with the National Research Council of Thailand, provided funding to support a project aimed at analyzing the potential of significant historical, cultural, and archaeological areas of the Suvarnabhumi civilization using LiDAR survey technology (Phase 3, Si Thep Historical Park area). This initiative aligns with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee by facilitating non-invasive archaeological surveys in the Outer Town areas and the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument.

Finally, the Fine Arts Department, through the Si Thep Historical Park, has utilized data from previous archaeological surveys and excavations to identify land for acquisition around Component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument. This acquisition aims to encompass the smaller ancient monuments surrounding Khao Klang Nok in all four directions. The total area to be purchased is approximately 23.89 hectares.

f) Establishing future research projects to deepen the understanding of how Buddhist and Hindu traditions have influenced the residential patterns, street alignments, location of official buildings in the town, as well as a stronger sense of how the attributes demonstrate the founding, rise, and decline of the Dvaravati period,

Various agencies have conducted research related to the three components of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments. As a result, there is data supporting the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep (especially the ancient monument inside the Inner Town) Khao Klang Nok ancient monument as well as Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument.

In the fiscal years 2026–2027, Si Thep Historical Park plans to implement a project to study settlement patterns, archaeological and historical developments, and monuments within the Ancient Town of Si Thep. The study will focus on the outer town area of Component 001, the Ancient Town of Si Thep, and will include archaeological surveys to prepare for future excavations aimed at uncovering architectural details and artifacts. This research is expected to provide insights into the beliefs and cultural traditions of Buddhism and Hinduism. Initially, traces of monuments and the areas have been identified from prior archaeological as well as LiDAR surveys.

g) Enhancing the monitoring system by introducing measures of the state of the conservation of the attributes, ensuring that the impacts of changes in ground water levels on the attributes of Si Thep are regularly monitored, and adapting the monitoring system for easy integration of the outcomes into the Periodic Reporting questionnaire,

The Fine Arts Department has enhanced the monitoring system by adopting measures of the state of the conservation of the attributes. The measures include identifying threats, disaster, assessing impact level, implementing mitigation measures and establishing monitoring cycles for ancient monuments. This approach ensures the conservation and management of impacts on the attributes of the World Heritage Site, the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments. Additionally, regular assessments of the impact of groundwater levels on significant monuments will be conducted. Details are provided in Appendix 7.b.

h) Developing formal processes for Heritage Impact Assessment utilising the Guidance and Toolkit for Impact Assessments in a World Heritage Context prepared by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre,

The Fine Arts Department has initiated the development of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) process in Thailand. If any activity is expected to affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associated Dvaravati Monuments, the Heritage Impact Assessment will be conducted using the Guidelines and Toolkit for Impact Assessment in the World Heritage Context, developed by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre on the advice of the World Heritage Committee.

i) Ensuring that all new developments, including the plans for a visitor centre for component part 002, and a future museum in the buffer zone of component parts 001 and 002 are the subject of a full Heritage Impact Assessment,

The Fine Arts Department has reviewed and updated the management plan for the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments for 2023 – 2027 to align with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, with the aim of preserving the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep in all components. It can be confirmed that during 2023 - 2027, there will be no construction of tourist information centre and/or museum in core zone and buffer zone of component 001 (the Ancient Town of Si Thep) and 002 (Khao Klang Nok ancient monument) that could impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site.

In the future, if there are plans to build a new tourist information centre or museum within the property or the buffer zone of the three components of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments, the Heritage Impact Assessment process will be undertaken using the Guidelines and Toolkit for the Impact Assessment in the World Heritage Context developed by the Advisory Bodies and the World Heritage Centre on the advice of the World Heritage Committee.

j) Ensuring that new oil drilling projects are strictly prohibited in the property and its buffer zones, and in the wider setting, particularly the area that lies between the buffer zones,

The Fine Arts Department and relevant agencies will make every effort to ensure that the new oil drilling projects are strictly prohibited in the property, the buffer zones, and the wider setting between the buffer zones of all three components (The Ancient Town of Si Thep, Khao Klang Nok ancient monument and Khao Thamorrat Cave ancient monument).

In September 2024, the Fine Arts Department sent a letter to the Director-General of the Department of Mineral Fuels, Ministry of Energy, informing them of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, which requested the Royal Thai Government to strictly prohibit new oil drilling projects in the property, the buffer zone, and the areas between the buffer zones of all three components.

Moreover, the fine Arts Department, through the Si Thep Historical Park, has coordinated with the Office of Public Works and Town & Country Planning of Phetchabun Province to revise the Unitary Town Plan of Si Thep district and create the new Unitary Town Plan of Wichian Buri district, Phetchabun Province to add town planning regulations of prohibit new oil drilling projects in the property, the buffer zone, and the area between the buffer zones of all three components. The initial operational plan has been set as follows:

1) The revision of the Unitary Town Plan of Si Thep district in 2025 - 2026
2) The implementation of the Unitary Town Plan of Wichian Buri in 2026 – 2027

k) Ensuring that the future uses and developments within the wider setting take into account the symbolic connection and physical alignment between component parts 002 and 003,

The World Heritage properties of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments is a protected area governed by legal and urban planning measures that strictly regulate development activities. The area is designated as a strictly controlled area for new construction under the protection of the Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums Act B.E. 2504 (1961), as amended by the Ancient Monuments, Antiques, Objects of Art, and National Museums Act (No. 2) B.E. 2535 (1992), the National Reserved Forest Act B.E. 2507 (1964), the Town Planning Act B.E. 2518 (1975), and the Ministerial Regulation enforcing the Phetchabun Province Comprehensive Town Plan B.E. 2560 (2017). These regulations ensure that development activities are strictly controlled to prevent any adverse impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage site across all three components.

In the buffer zones of component 001, the Ancient Town of Si Thep, and component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, the legal framework to control new development is governed by the Ministerial Regulation enforcing the Phetchabun Province Unitary Town Plan B.E. 2560 (2017). The area is designated as rural and agricultural land, located within 2,000 meters from the boundary of Si Thep Historical Park. Within this zone, activities or operations are allowed in buildings with a height not exceeding 10 meters. However, this does not include structures used for transmitting electricity, radio signals, television signals, or any form of communication signals. Building height is measured from the construction ground level to the top of the roof deck. For gabled or hipped roof buildings, the height is measured from the construction ground level to the top of the highest wall. Furthermore, the use of land for certain prohibited activities, as specified below, is strictly forbidden.

- Factories as specified by law under the categories, types, and classes listed in the annex of this Ministerial Regulation

- Oil depots and storage facilities for oil of the third type, as defined by the law governing fuel control for distribution

- Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) depots, LPG filling stations classified as bottling plants, LPG filling stations classified as bottling rooms, and LPG storage facilities classified as storage warehouses, in accordance with the law governing fuel control

- Hotels as regulated by the law governing hotels

- Land subdivision for industrial purposes

- Land subdivision for commercial purposes

- Land subdivision for residential purposes

- Large-scale buildings for residential or commercial use

- Waste disposal

- Buying, selling, or storing of scrap materials

The buffer zone surrounding the Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument has regulatory control over new development under the Agricultural Land Reform Act, B.E. 2518 (1975). The core principle of this Act addresses the rights and landholding arrangements for agricultural purposes, including provisions for residential land within agricultural areas. The Act allows the government to acquire land from private owners through purchase or expropriation, which is then allocated to landless farmers for leasing or purchasing, enabling them to benefit from the land with government support. Landholders within the agricultural land reform area are required to use the land exclusively for agricultural activities. Should any farmer fail to comply with the regulations of the Agricultural Land Reform Office (ALRO), the provincial land reform committee is authorized to revoke the farmer's right to use the land. The buffer zone surrounding Tham Khao Thamorrat has long been used by the community for agricultural purposes. Therefore, the area is subject to development control under the Agricultural Land Reform Act B.E. 2518 (1975).

Hence, the buffer zone of Component 003, the Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument, is also subject to development control under the Phetchabun Province Unitary Town Plan B.E.2560 (2017). This regulation designates the area surrounding Khao Thamorrat as forest conservation land, allowing land use solely for the preservation, protection, maintenance, or rehabilitation of forests, wildlife, watersheds, streams, and other natural resources. This designation is in accordance with Cabinet resolutions and relevant laws on forestry, wildlife preservation and protection, and the National Environmental Quality Promotion and Protection Act

For privately owned or lawfully occupied land of this type, usage is restricted to residential, agricultural or agriculture-related purposes, commerce, utilities, or public benefit activities. Land use for any activity must be conducted within buildings that do not exceed 200 square meters in floor area and 6 meters in height. This restriction does not include structures used for electricity transmission, radio transmission, television broadcasting, or any form of telecommunications signal. Building height is measured from the ground level to the rooftop. For gable or hip roof buildings, the measurement is taken from the ground level to the top of the highest wall of the uppermost floor.

It can thus be stated that the buffer zones of all three components have appropriate construction control measures in place, effectively regulating against the construction of tall buildings or inappropriate activities that could directly or indirectly impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the World Heritage Site.

Furthermore, the Fine Arts Department, through the Si Thep Historical Park, is currently coordinating with the Phetchabun Provincial Office of Public Works and Town & Country Planning to request amendments to the Unitary Town Plan of Si Thep District Comprehensive Plan and to create a new Comprehensive Plan for Wichian Buri District, Phetchabun Province. This effort aims to introduce additional urban planning measures to control development in the area between the buffer zones of Component 002, the Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, and Component 003, the Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument, in line with recommendations from the World

1) Implement revisions to the the Unitary Town Plan of Si Thep District in 2025–2026.

2) Develop the Unitary Town Plan of Wichian Buri District in 2026–2029.

3. Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value

At present, there are no conservation issues that could impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments, the World Heritage Site, across all three components.

4. In conformity with Paragraph 172 of the Operational Guidelines, describe any potential major restorations, alterations and/or new construction(s) intended within the property, the buffer zone(s) and/or corridors or other areas, where such developments may affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the property, including authenticity and integrity.

The Fine Arts Department attaches importance to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments, as well as the authenticity and integrity of this World Heritage Site. Therefore, we wish to report as follows:

1) From the present time until 2027, there are no major projects planned within the properties, buffer zone, or wider setting that would impact the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments, the World Heritage Site.

2) The conservation of ancient monuments, as part of the research and conservation sub-plan, is a regular mission of the Fine Arts Department to preserve the nation's cultural heritage. The conservations will be conducted in accordance with both national and international standard/regulation, such as the Fine Arts Department Regulation on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E. 2528 (1985) and the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter).

3) The Public utility and public facilities development for the Ancient Town of Si Thep, scheduled for 2023–2027, will focus on the following: (1) upgrading existing infrastructure and utilities to ensure they remain in good and operable condition; (2) enhancing the efficiency of ancient monument preservation, such as by installing additional CCTV systems and improving roads to facilitate effective periodic inspections and monitoring by officials; and (3) improving facilities for visitors, including renovating the existing visitor information centre, which has been closed for over two years due to damage, and enhancing exhibits at the small information centre at Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument to better educate the public.

4) The improvements and repairs to existing infrastructure, utilities, and buildings prior to the World Heritage nomination, as previously mentioned, are part of routine maintenance cycles. These activities do not affect the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments.

5. Public access to the state of conservation report

The Fine Arts Department is pleased that the World Heritage Centre will upload the full document regarding the State of Conservation report to the World Heritage Centre's information system (https://whc.unesco.org/en/soc).

6. Signature of the Authority

Mr. Phanombootra Chandrajoti
Director General of Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture
Kingdom of Thailand

7. Appendix

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7.a.i. The Academic Studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monument Plan

The Academic Studies and Conservation of Ancient Monuments Plan aims to enhance knowledge to increase the understanding of the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its Associated Dvaravati Monuments, including conservation of ancient monuments according to the principles of the Fine Arts Department and maintaining its authenticity and integrity by following the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985). It is also aligned with the Venice Charter B.E.2507 (1964) and also aligned with the Venice Charter B.E. 2507 (1964), the Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter), and the Nara Document on Authenticity."

Action Plan

1. The Si Thep Historical Park Conservation and Development Program

This is an long term project, and its objectives are,

1.1. To maintain the condition of Si Thep Historical Park and its archaeological landscapes, ensuring cleanliness and an aesthetically pleasing environment suitable as a national cultural heritage learning site.

1.2. "To preserve the ancient monuments within Si Thep Historical Park, ensuring they remain stable, resilient, and in accordance with conservation principles.

1.3. To maintain buildings, equipment, and to provide educational and tourism services.

1.4. To integrate academic, educational and research cooperation with other relevant educational institutions/agencies.

2. Research on settlement patterns, archaeological, historical and monument of the Ancient Town of Si Thep Program

This is an archaeological surveys and excavations program at Khao Klang Sa Kaeo ancient cluster area and in the Outer Town of the Ancient Town of Thep, the details are as follows:

2.1. Conducting archaeological surveys and excavations of 6 ancient monuments of Khao Klang Sa Kaeo Cluster.

2.2. Conducting archaeological surveys and excavations of 14 ancient monuments in the Outer Town (ancient monument no. 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 0472, 1010, 1301, 1020, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1200, 1392, 1394) in accordance with impact mitigation measures on ancient monuments in the Outer Town, details as shown in appendix 7b. (Monitoring)

3. Restoration of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument and Khao Klang Sa Kaeo Cluster

To restore ancient monuments as follow,

- **The restoration of Khao Klang Nok ancient monument (phase 2)**

Restoration of the main stupa of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, specifically the second and third tiers of the monument's base and the brick stupa.

- **The restoration of subordinating ancient monuments of the western cluster of Khao Klang Nok ancient monument**

Restoration 6 ancient monuments of the western cluster of Khao Klang Nok that completely excavated in 2022.

- **The restoration of ancient monuments of Khao Klang Sa Kaeo cluster**

Restoration 6 ancient monuments of Khao Klang Sa Kaeo cluster from the excavation in 2023 – 2025.

4. Survey and collect 3D modelling data of the component 001, The Ancient Town of Si Thep using TLS (terrestrial laser scanning) technology

This involves a detailed survey and documentation of the current condition of the monument, including the creation of 3D models and detailed conservation plans with supporting documentation. These efforts aim to prepare for the restoration of monuments within the Inner Town of Component 001, the Ancient Town of Si Thep.

5. Research and development of scientific processes and synchrotron light technology to support the studies on restoration and conservation of the archeological evidence

"This research will be conducted under a collaborative framework between the Fine Arts Department and the Synchrotron Light Research Institute to study the composition of bricks and mortar. The findings will support the restoration of monuments by applying traditional techniques suitable for the conservation of the ancient monuments of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the World Heritage Site.

The Academic studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monuments Plan

No.	Program/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								Property	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
1	**The Si Thep Historical Park Conservation and Development Program**	The Fine Arts Department	———	———	———	———	———	✓	✓		Long term program
2	**Research on settlement patterns, archaeological, historical and monument of the Ancient Town of Si Thep Program**	The Fine Arts Department	———	———	———	———	———	✓	✓		
2.1	Archaeological excavation of ancient monuments at Khao Klang Sa Kaeo Cluster		———	———	———				✓		6 archaeological sites
2.2	Archaeological excavation of ancient monuments in the Outer Town of the Ancient Town of Si Thep					———	———	✓			14 archaeological sites

The Academic studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monuments Plan

No.	Program/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								Property	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
3	**Restoration of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument and Khao Klang Sa Kaeo Cluster**	The Fine Arts Department	———	———	———	———	———		✓		- Restoration the main stupa (phase 2) - Restoration 6 ancient monuments at Khao Klang Nok area - Restoration 6 ancient monuments at Khao Klang Sa Kaeo Cluster
3.1	Survey and collect 3D modelling data of the western cluster of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument using TLS (terrestrial laser scanning) technology		———	———	———	———					(before and after archaeological excavation)
3.2	Roofing excavated ancient monuments (Temporary)		———								
3.3	Study and create restoration plan layout			———	———	———					

The Academic studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monuments Plan

No.	Program/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								Property	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
	and restoration specifications to support the conservation of the site										
3.4	Ancient monument restoration					—	—				
4	**Survey and collect 3D modelling data of the component 001, The Ancient Town of Si Thep using TLS (terrestrial laser scanning) technology**				—	—	—	✓			This involves the comprehensive documentation of the current condition of the ancient monuments, the creation of detailed 3D models of the site, and the preparation of restoration plan layout and restoration specifications to support the conservation of the site. These tasks align with the mitigation measures outlined in Appendix 7.b, Monitoring System.

The Academic studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monuments Plan

No.	Program/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								Property	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
5	**Research and development of scientific processes and synchrotron light technology to support the studies on restoration and conservation of the archeological evidence**	The Fine Arts Department and Synchrotron Light Research Institute				—	—	✓			Study of the bricks and mortar found at the Ancient Town of Si Thep for the future conservation purposes.

7.a.ii. Land Use Plan

The Land Use Planning Program in 2023 - 2027 will focuses on the protection of the World Heritage Site, appropriate development controls in the buffer zone and wider setting areas. This includes conducting studies to enhance urban planning regulations to prohibit oil drilling in the properties, the buffer zones and wider setting areas between the buffer zone of Component 002, Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument and Component 003, Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument. Additionally, the plan encompasses the acquisition for additional lands surrounding Component 002, Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, based on recommendations from the World Heritage Committee. The details are as follows,

Land Use Plan

Order No.	Program/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								World Heritage Area	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
1	**Land acquisition and compensation for structures surrounding the Khao Khlang Nok Ancient Monument.**	The Fine Arts Department, Phetchabun Province, and relevant agencies		———	———	———	———	✓	✓		
1.1	Establishing the committee for consideration the fair reasonable prices			———	———						
1.2	Negotiation				———	———					

1.3	Land acquisition						—				
2	**The revision of the Unitary Town Plan of Si Thep district**	Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning			—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	- To implement urban planning measures to control new construction within the wider setting area between the buffer zones of Component 002 (Khao Khlang Nok Monument) and Component 003 (Khao Thamorrat Cave Monument) in order to prevent impacts on key axial alignments. - To implement urban planning measures to prohibit the new oil drilling project within properties, buffer zones, and the wider setting area between the buffer zones of Component 002 (Khao Khlang Nok Monument) and Component 003 (Khao Thamorrat Cave Monument).
2.1	Improvement of the unitary town plan of Si Thep District (the				—	—		✓	✓	✓	A draft unitary town plan of Si Thep District has been developed in consultation with the community, but it has not yet

	unitary town plan of Si Thep community)										been officially enforced. Then, it will be revised to align with the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee.
2.2	Improvement of the unitary town plan of Wichian Buri District					—	—	✓	✓	✓	The unitary town plan of Wichian Buri District is expected to be completed by 2029.

7.a.iii. Public Utilities and Public Facilities Plan

The Public Utilities and Public Facilities Planning Program focuses on improving existing Public Utilities and Public Facilities, as well as enhancing the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments, as follows:

1. Improving the existing Public Utilities and Public Facilities to ensure they remain in good condition and ready for use at all times, in order to facilitate and increase efficiency in accessing ancient monuments within Si Thep Historical Park for tourists, visitors, and local residents includes upgrading road surfaces, electrical and water supply systems, information centres, and the landscaping within the Inner Town of the Ancient Town of Si Thep.

2. Enhancing the efficiency of monument conservation. Ancient monuments are key attribute demonstrating the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati monuments. This includes the installation of additional CCTV systems for the three components, upgrading road surface to ensure adequate conditions, and installing additional electrical and lighting systems in the in the Outer Town area of the Ancient Town of Si Thep for staff inspections and patrols. Furthermore, develop the existing restroom area near the entrance to Khao Thamorrat Hill to be a small temporary operation office with dimensions of 3.65 metres in width, 8.05 metres in length, and 3.30 meters in hight, to serve as a temporary operations base for staff to oversee the area. This will support effective security monitoring for Component 003 (Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument) according to the scheduled monitoring cycles.

3. Tourism facilities improvement aims to renovate the existing information centre building in the Inner Town of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, which is deteriorated due to structural damage and has been closed for more than two years, as well as to renovate the existing small information centre at Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument for the benefit of disseminating knowledge to the public

Develop the existing restroom area near the entrance to Khao Thamorrat Hill to be a small temporary operation office

.

Public Utilities and Public Facilities Plan

Order No.	Project/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								World Heritage Area	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
1.	**Improving the existing Public Utilities and Public Facilities**	The Fine Arts Department		———	———	———	———	✓	✓		
1.1	Improvement of public utilities and public facilities in the Inner Town area, including road surfaces, electrical systems, lighting systems for ancient monuments, guardhouses, etc.				———	———					Component 001 of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the Inner Town - Improvement of road surfaces (existing) - Improvement electrical systems (existing) - Improvement of lighting systems for ancient sites (partially existing) - Improvement of guardhouses (existing)
2.	**Enhancing the efficiency of monument conservation**				———	———	———	✓	✓		As specified in the impact mitigation measures presenting in Appendix 7.b. “Monitoring System”

Public Utilities and Public Facilities Plan

Order No.	Project/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								World Heritage Area	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
2.1	Improvement of the foothill area of Component 003				—				✓		Improving the area of existed toilets and an entrance way ascent to the mountain into a small service building, with a size of 3.65 x 8.05 x 3.30 m., as an temporary office for staffs to maintain the area and conduct safety inspection of Component 003 of Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument, according to the monitoring and evaluation cycle.
2.2	Installation of Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems at all three components				—	—					
2.3	Improvement of roads, additional installation					—	—				

Public Utilities and Public Facilities Plan

Order No.	Project/Activity	Agency in Charge	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Project Location			Remark
								World Heritage Area	Buffer Zone	Outside Buffer Zone	
	of electrical systems and lighting systems, in the Outer Town area, Component 001 of the Ancient Town of Si Thep										
3.	**Construction improvement for tourism facilities**				———	———		✓			Renovation of existing buildings predated to be included on the World Heritage List
3.1	Improvement of the tourist service center in the Inner Town area, the Ancient Town of Si Thep				———	———		✓			
3.2	Improvement of the tourist service center in Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument area				———	———		✓			

7.a.iv. Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement

The participation of local communities, organizations, and government and private agencies is the important process in the World Heritage management to ensure the effective preservation of the World Heritage Site (paragraph 108 and 109 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention). Participatory mechanisms must be developed to effectively coordinate the activities of various stakeholders (paragraph 111e of the Operational Guidelines).

The World Heritage Committee meeting recommended on the issue of participation and sustainable tourism in the Ancient Town of Si Thep by “proceeding with the highest priority on co-designing strategies for community participation that are comprehensive, transparent, continuous, and sufficient resources…” and to create a “sustainable tourism plan” in the management plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep.

Therefore, the Fine Arts Department, through the Si Thep Historical Park, in cooperation with Si Thep District, Si Thep Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Na Sanun Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Khok Sa-at Subdistrict Municipality of Phetchabun Province, Subdistrict Headmen and Village Headmen in the relevant areas, held a meeting on June 12, 2024 and jointly resolved to establish a working group to oversee sustainable tourism management and community participation in the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments. The implementation of the sustainable tourism plan and community participation in the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep is approved under the framework of the “Sustainable Tourism Management Standard”, which is a standard developed by Designated Areas for Sustainable Tourism Administration (DASTA), which recognized (GSTC Recognized) by the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) version 2.0 in 2021. The process of this plan aims to have the community and stakeholders participating in the development of sustainable tourism plan, and the effective community participation in the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monument, World Heritage Site.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
1	**Governance**							
1.1	**Governance Committee**	Setting up the structure or appointment determining roles, duties, responsibilities, data communication.		▬				The implementation has begun.
1.2	**The Direction of Sustainable Tourism Management**	Determining the direction of sustainable tourism management as the framework and guideline to set regulations of tourism plan, control, development and management in designated areas, which is suitable with economy, social, culture, environment, tourism assets, risks that may occur, government policies, and sustainable development guideline, and as the tool which allows all functions within the organization to understand the goals of the operation and to support processes of assessment, restoration and conservation in natural and cultural tourism for the purpose of the sustainable development in designated areas. Furthermore, external stakeholders shall be		▬	▬			The implementation has begun.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		informed and participated in this operation in order to the organization's visions, missions, policies, values, mottos, and be engaged to data communication.						
2	**Action plan**	Establishing an action plan for developing its sustainable tourism capability in regard to economy, social, culture, and environment. The action plan shall be continuously for many years and aligned with the direction of sustainable tourism management and applicable laws and legislation.		▬	▬			In progress.
3	**Implementation**							
3.1	**Support for involvement**	1) Provide opportunities for local communities to participate in the development and management of sustainable tourism at each stage of planning work., starting with its establishment, implementation, monitoring and improvement., such as holding meeting to hear the opinions of local communities.		▬	▬	▬	▬	The implementation has begun.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		2) Supporting, appreciating and protecting the intangible cultural heritage, as weel as, outstanding local traditions, arts, musics, languages, foods and identities by exhibiting, replicating or communicating with regarding to sensitivity and respect for ways of living, cultures and local traditions, such as creating and collecting local knowledge and wisdoms, then publicizing through public relations, cultural conservation activities, local fabric dress events, folk performances, or local food advertisement activities						The implementation has begun.
		3) Laws and regulations of the possessory rights in property shall be considerate of opinions and rights of local communities and indigenous people, by receiving residential consent, protecting the right to access important resources, paying fair and reasonable compensation, then shall provide documents and enforce laws and regulations, such as the legal register, the local legislation						In progress such as land purchasing surrounded Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument (Component 002).

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		process manual considering to opinions of related bodies, guidebooks or signs of the legal knowledge, summary reports of results from considerate of opinions.						
		4) Bringing natural uniqueness, local identities, arts and cultures, local wisdoms and indigenous ways of life to design and decorate appropriate landscapes, buildings, shops in tourist areas for maintaining local uniqueness and identities.						The implementation has begun.
3.2	**Support Local Capability**	1) Encouraging and supporting local inhabitants to develop their professional skills for supporting tourism activities, such as local food cooking, local souvenir crafting, basket making, carving, weaving, embroidery, matting, painting, sculpture, dance, local music performance that may be implemented by various methods, for instance, training, products and services competitions, career competitions, passing down skills to next generations, study trip, job training.						The implementation has begun.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		2) Encouraging local people to join occupational groups for increasing their wisdoms and knowledge sharing, establishing their self-growing businesses, for example, small and micro community enterprises, food processing groups, basketry and carving groups, cotton weaving and cotton products groups, groups of sewing clothes from local fabrics.	———	———	———	———	———	The implementation has begun.
		3) Supporting local entrepreneurs to promote local products and services, local cuisines, beverages, handicrafts, art performances, agricultural products, various services, etc., such as foods, transportations, for use in tourism development or activities related to tourism.	———	———	———	———	———	The implementation has begun.
		4) Providing job opportunities for locals to be employed in different positions, such as maintenance workers in tourist areas, tour guides, driver guides.	———	———	———	———	———	Already done.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		5) Developing local entrepreneurial skills to produce products or offer quality services and to obtain standards certification, for instance, Thai Community Product Standards, Clean Food Good Taste Standards, Food and Drug Administration Certification, Thailand Homestay Standard, Amazing Thailand Safety & Health Administration Standards (SHA and SHA Plus), etc.		▬	▬	▬	▬	The implementation has begun.
3.3	**Environmental Management**	Demonstrating worthwhile and beneficial use of local resources, as well as, reducing pollution caused by tourism activities		▬	▬			In progress.
3.4	**Security Management**	The organization shall organize activities, provide documents, record and collect varied evidence in consistent with the requirements, and operate the safety of life and property, and wellbeing of tourists and people participated in tourist activities, like general public, tourists, and visitors.		▬	▬			In progress.
3.5	**Facility Preparation**	The organization shall provide sufficient facilities suitable for people of all genders,		▬	▬			In progress.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
		ages, physical conditions, like disabled people and elderlies, including general public, tourists, and visitors.						
3.6	**Marketing Promotion**	The organization shall carry out activities, provide documents, record and collect varying evidence in tourism marketing promotion in accordance with the requirements, for example, developing tourism promotion activities that are suitable for targeted groups and for seasonal tourism activities all year round.		—	—			In progress.
3.7	**Monitoring Any Changes**	The organization shall determine procedures to monitor the changes of tourist areas, measure tourist satisfaction in order to improve tourist area conditions being intact or having the least impact on tourist areas.	—	—	—	—	—	Already done.
3.8	**Promoting the Concept of Sustainable Tourism**	The organization shall support and publicize the concept of sustainable tourism to various organizations in order to widely promote the development of the sustainable tourism.		—	—			In progress.

Sustainable Tourism and Community Engagement Plan

No.	Activities	Implementation Guidelines	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	Note
4	**Support**							
4.1	**Developing Knowledge, Skills and Awareness**	The organization shall develop knowledge and skills, and make awareness about data communication for the sustainable tourism management team.		▬	▬			In progress.
4.2	**Communication and Complaint Response Process**							
4.2.1	**Communication**	The organization shall carry out essential data communication for those related stakeholders. .		▬	▬			In progress.
4.2.2	**Complaints Handling**	Providing the process to handle tourist complaint received from both internal and external stakeholders.		▬	▬			In progress.
5	**Monitoring, Measurement and Evaluation**	Monitoring, measuring and evaluating implementations to ensure that the organization operates according to its action plan, and in accordance with the specified objectives and goals.				▬	▬	
6	**Management Review**	The organization shall review the operational performance every six months by the supervision committee.			▬	▬	▬	

7.a.v. Disaster Risk Management Plan

The disaster in Phetchabun Province is mainly caused by floods and droughts. The risk factor comes from the Pa Sak River, which is the upstream of various rivers flowing through the central part of the province. Mostly water sources in Phetchabun province are created by building the check dams. Accordingly, the soil erosion in the slope areas is the cause of the flash floods problem in the rainy season. Furthermore, the proportion of irrigation water sources is quite low, resulting in insufficient water for cultivation. For these reasons, victims whose lives and property are affected, ranging from minor injuries to life-threatening. [1]

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments is based on Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027 and disaster risk management plan at the district and sub-district levels.

The ultimate goal of disaster prevention and mitigation in Thailand is highlighting on "the creation of body of knowledge, awareness, and building community resilience to disasters". Focuses on the managing public risks, covering all aspects of the economy, society, and environment, to make them better and safer. In addition to focusing on reducing the existing risk and preventing new risks that might arise following. Therefore, the concept of disaster risk management has been used as a policy framework and strategy for preparing the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027, which is the Master Plan. This plan will be forwarded to National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation for consideration prior to submitting to seek for approval of the Cabinet. In addition, each government administration entity of all levels such as provincial government, district office, and local administration organization to use as an operational guideline develop to local level under the National Policy and Strategy. [2]

(1) Promoting disaster knowledge and foster disaster awareness among all sectors of society to understand disaster risks in all dimensions in order to measure risk and use of risk information for planning, investment, and decision-making.

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[1] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027, page 41.

[2] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

(2) Promote research and application of innovation, technology and local wisdom for enhancing Thailand's disaster management capacity.

(3) Strengthen partnerships in disaster management between network organization both at national and international levels to cover all dimensions.

4) Strengthen coordination and integration with all sectors to improve the standards of the national emergency management system to be efficient and effective in managing disasters including providing assistance to people in distress as soon as possible.

(5) Develop resilience system to rebuilding and restoring back to normalcy with safer and better as well as reducing the existing risks and prevent the new risks.

1. Definition[3]

Public Disaster

Disaster means a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster

The term "Disaster" is an application of the concept of disaster in Thailand, as defined in section 4 of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act, B.E.2550 (2007), which is the main disaster law in Thailand for managing the disaster risk.

Disaster" means fire, storm, flood, drought, human epidemic, animal epidemic, aquatic animal epidemic, and plant epidemic; including other hazards which affect the public, be it, induced by nature or human, accidents or any other event which is harmful to a life, a body of the people or inflicts the damage on a property of a people or of a State, and shall as well as mean air threat and sabotage.

2. Objective[4]

The ancient town of Si Thep's Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan has applied the objectives of the Phetchabun Province Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan to disaster management in World Heritage site. The focus is on integrating operation associate and

[3] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[4] Associate and consistent with Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

consistent with the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021 – 2027, with the following objectives of the plan:

(1) Identify methods for preventing and mitigating disaster for the Outstanding Universal Value of the ancient town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments.

(2) Provide consistent concept of operations to the personnel of the Si Thep Historical Park including relevant organizations, from all sector, such as local governments, private sector, and other sectors of society, to integrate in preventing and mitigating disasters that might affect the Outstanding Universal Value of The Ancient Town of Si Thep in systematic manner and in the same direction as provincial, district, and local administrative organizations.

(3) Enhance disaster risk management capacity for the Ancient Town of Si Thep, systematise and standardise in terms of disaster risk assessment, disaster risk reduction, emergency management and build back better and safer, with the ultimate goal of "the creation of body of knowledge, awareness, and building community resilience to disasters"

3. Vision[5]

The communities surrounding the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments will be able to effectively reduce the existing risk and prevent the new risk in order to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep as stable, safe, and sustainable manner.

4. Mission[6]

(1) Aim to create and enhance awareness, understanding disaster risks, and manage risks safely.

(2) Integrate information, knowledge, local wisdom, technology, investment and personnel among institutions involved in disaster risk managements.

[5] Associate and consistent with Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[6] Associate and consistent with Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

(3) Participate in the development of national disaster risk management, especially in the World Heritage Sites, buffer zones, and wider setting areas, the World Heritage Site of The Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associated Dvaravati Monuments.

(4) Enhance integrated emergency management standards in World Heritage Sites, buffer Zones, and wider setting areas.

(5) Increase efficiency of conservation, restoration of important ancient monuments and park assets to normalcy as soon as possible including developing better and safer.

5. Goals [7]

(1) Maintain the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep as stable, safe, and sustainable manner.

(2) Reduce the existing risks and prevent the new risks.

(3) Integrating cooperation with all sectors to aware of disaster risk management and to enhance capacity of the disaster risk management robustly and continuously.

(4) A standardized, unified, and integrated emergency management.

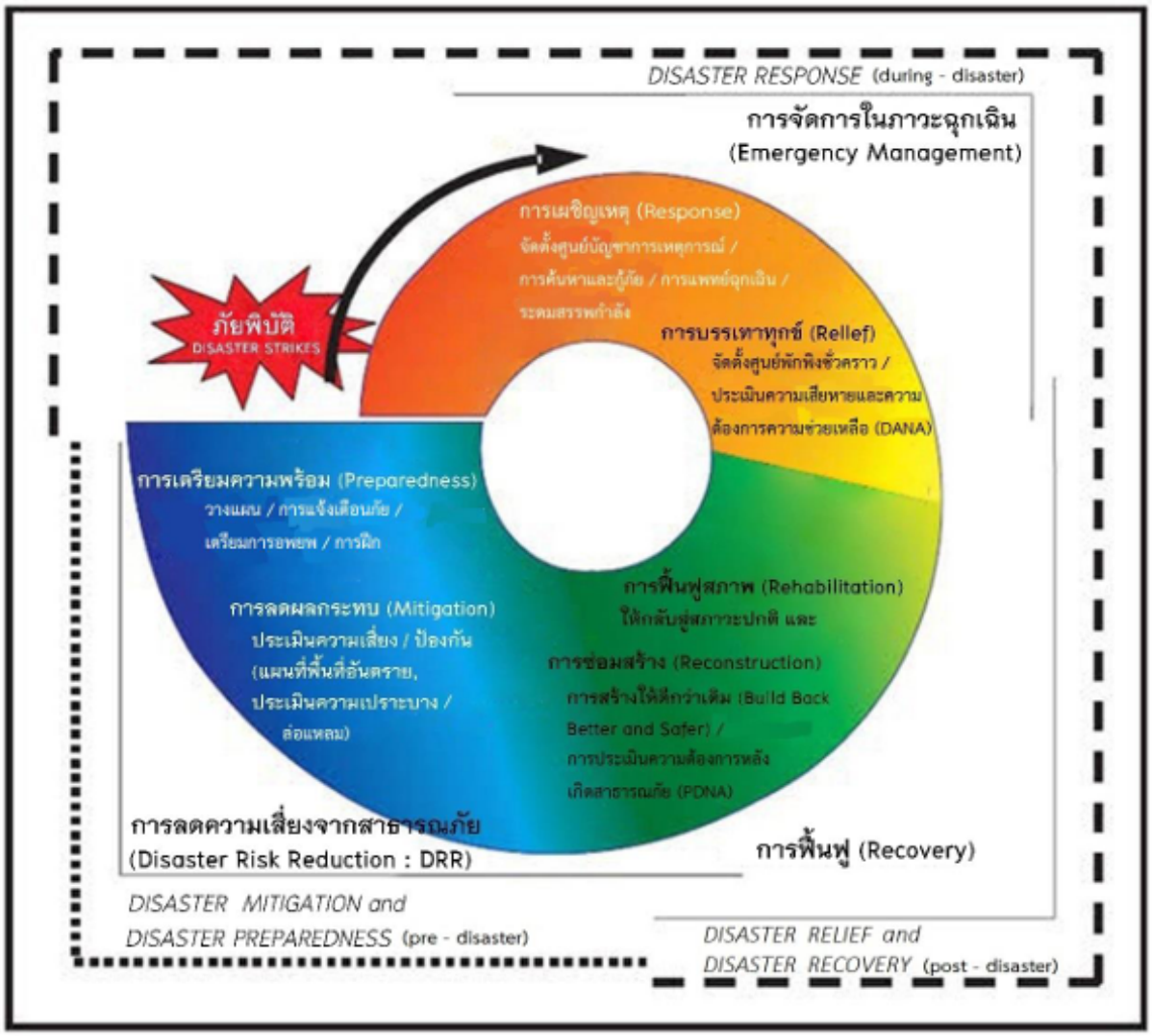
(5. Sustainable disaster recovery or building back better and safer at all level.

6. Disaster Risk Management Cycle [8]

The disaster risk management cycle is a disaster management approach that described by the nature of cycle in order to response with unpredictable disasters which may have a non-repeating pattern that are not always non-linear, therefore they must be carried out in a closed loop continuously. Each process is not possible to separate specific parts. Therefore, disaster risk management is a holistic approach to sustainable safety. Each action- prevention and mitigation, preparation, response, relief and recovery-during disaster situation may overlap. Above all, the duration of the operations depends mainly on the severity of the disaster.

[7] Associate and consistent with Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[8] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027



7. Disaster Risk Management Mechanisms [9] **:** Establish mechanisms at Policy Level, Operational Level and determine the functions and authorities including guidelines for establishing the Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC), District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC) and Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC)

At Policy Level

(1) National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation committee. (NDPMC)

(2) The National Safety Council office (NSC)

(3) National Disaster Warning Centre (NDWC)

[9] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

At Operational Level

Disaster Risk Management Mechanism at the operational level is the management centre and coordinate with relevant government agencies and all sectors involved in disaster risk management under the concept of "Emergency Operation Centre: EOC" call National Disaster Command Headquarters. Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Command Centres at each level have the responsibility to manage disaster risk though command, management, control, monitoring and coordination operations with all sector from in a non-emergency situation to likelihood of disaster or during a disaster. It is necessary to formulate the structure, authority, and responsibilities for assigning tasks to personnel. A guideline or manual with the operational procedures each level of activation must be established. This including providing places and facilities for operation; when a disaster occurs or is expected to occur, this mechanism will adjust to the emergency operation process by establishing an "Incident Command Centre".

(1) National Disaster Command Headquarters (NDCH).

Responsible for commanding, controlling, directing, overseeing, and coordinating the emergency management practices of all lower disaster management centres.

(2) Central Disaster Management Centre (CDMC).

Responsible for coordinating, integrating the emergency response information, resources, and plans of all relevant government agencies. Undertaking full scale preparation for potential response operations for both in a non-emergency situation and likelihood of disaster, keeps a close watch on the disaster situation, conducts data analysis and rapid situation assessment, disseminates early waring message as well as reporting and providing recommendation to the National Incident Commander as the Prime Minister as the case may be for the purpose of making decisions related to disaster relief and emergency response operations to be jointly conducted by all participating agencies in a coordinated and seamless manner.

(3) Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC).

This centre has been tasked to direct, control, provide support for and coordinate disaster risk management efforts within the respective provincial jurisdiction. In this connection, the provincial governor has been designated as the Provincial Incident Commander, the vice – provincial governor whom assigned by the provincial governor and

chairman of the provincial administrative organization have been designated as Deputy Provincial Incident Commanders. There shall be a meeting of the Provincial Disaster Management Centre at least twice a year. Likewise, The Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Management Centre has the components.

(4) District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC)

It has been tasked to direct, provide support for and coordinate disaster management efforts of local administrative organizations located in its jurisdiction, as well as performing any function as assigned by the provincial governor or by the Provincial Disaster Management Centre. The chief district officer has been designated as the District Incident Commander**.** There shall be a meeting of the District Disaster Management Centre at least twice a year.

(5) Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC)

It has been tasked to direct, provide support for, and coordinate disaster management efforts of the respective municipality as well as functioning as emergency response unit during an actual disaster, along with developing the Municipal Disaster Risk Management Action Plan in line with the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan and the District Disaster Management Plan. In addition, this centre has been tasked to provide support and assistance to the Provincial Incident Commander and the District Incident commander as being assigned, including provision of assistance and support to the neighbouring or adjacent local administrative organizations related to the implementation of disaster risk management activities upon their requests. The municipal mayor has been designated as the Local government Incident Commander. There shall be a meeting of the Municipal Disaster Management Centre at least twice a year.

(6) Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre (SAODMC).

It has been tasked to direct, provide support for, and coordinate disaster risk management efforts of the respective sub – district as well as functioning as emergency response unit during an actual disaster, along with developing the Subdistrict Disaster Risk Management Action Plan in line with the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan and the District Disaster Management Plan. In addition, this Centre has been tasked to provide support and assistance to the neighbouring or adjacent local administrative organizations related to the implementation of disaster management activities upon their requests. The chairman of subdistrict administrative organization has been designated as the Local

government Incident Commander. There shall be a meeting of the Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre at least twice a year.

The disaster prevention and mitigation mechanism of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments will rely on the structure of the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Management Centre, Si Thep district Disaster Management Centre, Si Thep Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre, Na Sanun Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre, and Khok Sa-at Municipal Disaster Management Centre.

8. Roles and Functions of the Relevant Provincial Level Agencies.[10]

The government agencies in Phetchabun Province have the role and responsibility to apply integrated the entire system to manage disaster risk throughout all three phase of disaster risk management cycle (Before, during and after disaster), according to the following guidelines:

Disaster cycle	Procedures
Before Disaster	Give priority to: - Risk assessment. - Create the database on area at risk from disaster in order to delivery of public data for effective disaster management. Preparedness resource such as personnel, tools, heavy equipment, disaster prevention and mitigation plans, incident action plan including develop plan/projects to reduce disaster risk appropriate to the risk area - Etc.
During Disaster	When occur or probability of occurrence of disaster, give priority to: - Monitoring and Warning. - Communication and Public Relations in emergency situation. - Disaster Notice - Assistance to the people affected by disaster. - Disaster management in emergency situation under the incident command system according to the disaster prevention and mitigation

[10] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

	plan of the province/district/local administrative organization by integrating cooperation with all sectors and agencies in the area. - Management of temporary shelter when emergency evacuation of people from disaster and establishing centre - Etc.
After Disaster	Give priority on providing assistance to disaster victims with related laws and regulations.

9. Guidelines for Multi – Agency Joint Operation[11]

(1) The Phetchabun Provincial, Districts, Municipal and Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office, Phetchabun Provincial Health Office, collaborate with charitable organization to develop guidelines and support resources, personnel, equip ents and tools, so as to organize and implement disaster prevention management practices at each level.

(2) All agencies designate a contact person responsible for coordinating with the emergency management organizations at each level (in case of actual occurrence of disaster) to prevent and mitigate disaster as well as conduct disaster relief and emergency assistance to disaster victims in an integrated and unity manner. Collaboration develops operational guidelines and implements by designating a focal point to work under the command centre for 24-hours.

(3) If the coordination is received from the responsible agencies such as Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office, Police office, Municipality office, Subdistrict Administrative Organization office, the charitable organizations have responsibility to provide the surveillance and rapid response team to the scene and report to the incident commander to accept the assignment.

(4) When a disaster occurs, if the personnel of the charitable organization first arrive at the affected area, they must indicate the dangerous area and barricade unrelated people from entering the dangerous area, and immediately notify the responsible agencies or officer for controlling the situation. Therefore, the disaster situation must be report to the Phetchabun Provincial Incident Command Centre and notify relevant agencies to support

[11] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

disaster management and conduct public relations activities and provide information related to imminent threats or actual disaster events to general public.

The provincial disaster prevention and mitigation require cooperation from the all sectors, including the civil service, military, private sectors, foundation, volunteer corps, and charitable organization. There must integrate the operations to systematic and complementary coordination for achieving the objectives. The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation is tasked to coordinate plans/programmes and integrate in handing the prevention and mitigation actions of all sector into concrete action.

10. Guidelines for Collaboration with Other Countries and International Organization

In order to receive foreign humanitarian assistance and foreign disaster relief in case of an occurrence of catastrophic disaster (Level 4) and it deems necessary submit proposals for consideration and approval by the National Incident Command Headquarters for coordinating requests for assistance from foreign countries.

11. Guidelines for Collaboration with District and Relevant Agencies.[12]

The chief district officer has been tasked to command and direct the agencies and local administrative organizations located in its jurisdiction. as well as performing the preventing and mitigation according to the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan.

The chief district officer must develop the District Disaster Risk Management and other relevant plan for the purpose of directing, coordination, and providing support for disaster management efforts of the local administrative organization, in accordance with the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan.

12. Guidelines for Collaboration with Local Administrative Organization[13]

It is important to cooperate with local Administrative Organization for performing the prevention and mitigation act. Since the local administrative organization are the main agencies in managing disasters at the local level. Under the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007), All types of Local Administrative Organization are required to prevent and mitigate disasters within their respective jurisdiction. It has been tasked to prevent, mitigate, prepare, response, relief, and recovery which requires conformity to each level of the Disaster Risk Management Plan operating framework and the Disaster Prevention and

[12] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[13] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) such as develop Disaster Management Action Plan of the local administration organizations, disaster response and relief operations, set up the annual budget to reduce disaster risk, responding to disasters, provide assistance to disaster affected people and post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery, etc. As well as the use of mechanisms, coordinate and cooperate with various agencies under each level of incident command centre.

13. Disaster Risk Management Related Laws and Regulations [14]

The Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) has served as the principal legal mechanism for disaster risk management practices in Thailand. The National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan is a framework for determining the coordination of operation, including support and assistance from all sectors in implementing national disaster prevention and mitigation. There is Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan of the Ministry of Interior as a framework for coordinating operations to support civilian government agencies.

If that disaster situation requires the integration of multiple law enforcement such as the risk from water management, human epidemics, animal epidemic, forest fire, open burning, and toxic blanket of haze, etc. In this regard, the enforcement of the law shall be in accordance with specific powers in that matter as authorized by law. If the disaster has a widespread and serious impact, it deems necessary to integrate multiple law enforcement or rely on experts or special equipment for management. Directors/commanders at all levels are obliged to notify the agencies with legal authority that are consistent with the management of the situation as necessary and appropriate to bring the law that gives authority to support and link the joint operations to enhance efficiency and provide flexibility in preventing and mitigating disaster.

14. Scope of Disaster [15]

The scope of disaster specified in this National Plan is in conformity with the definition of "disaster" contained in Article A of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) as follow:

"Disaster means fire, storm, flood, drought, human epidemics, animal epidemics, aquatic animal epidemics, and plant epidemics, including any type of hazard that has a negative effect on general public, be it induced by nature activity, human activity,

[14] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[15] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

accidents or any other incident which is harmful to life, body of people or inflicts damage on property of the people or of the state, including air threat and sabotage actions."

15. Level of Emergency and Incident Management [16]

An emergency and incident management in Thai context is classified into four levels based on a wide range of parameters, including areas affected, size, severity level and complexity, number of populations, existing capacity for emergency management as well as the availability and capability of resources capability. These who have legal authority must take these parameters into account when making decision to assume the role of Incident Commander.

Level	Management of	Person Authorized
1	Small – scale disaster	District Incident Commander and/or Local Government Incident Commander is responsible for directing and/or controlling functions
2	Medium – scale disaster	Provincial Incident Commander is responsible for directing controlling and commanding functions
3	Large – scale disaster	National Incident Commander is responsible for directing, controlling and commanding functions
4	Catastrophic disaster	The Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister whom assigned by the Prime Minister is responsible for directing, controlling and commanding functions.

16. The Risk/Disaster Situation in Phetchabun Province[17]

The disaster in Phetchabun Province is mainly caused by floods and droughts. The risk factor comes from the Pa Sak River, which is the upstream of various rivers flowing through the central part of the province. Mostly water sources in Phetchabun province are

[16] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

[17] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

created by building the check dams. Accordingly, the soil erosion in the slope areas is the cause of the flash floods problem in the rainy season. Furthermore, the proportion of irrigation water sources is quite low, resulting in insufficient water for cultivation. For these reasons, victims whose lives and property are affected, ranging from minor injuries to life-threatening.

Earthquakes (There is no information on earthquakes in Phetchabun Province)

The Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Environment revealed 14 groups of active faults in Thailand, the Phetchabun active fault that locates in Phetchabun province is one of which. This active fault may affect communities as earthquakes may occur in the future. However, the risk of earthquakes must be managed relevant public relation and information to reduce the anxiety and panic. In addition to creating an approach to preventing the structures and the non-structures, such as building houses or large reservoirs that should be stable and strong enough to withstand future earthquakes.

Due to the analysis of disaster situation and the disaster risk assessment from the disaster situation database, disaster statistic, disaster frequency, and the factor causing disaster risk. Disaster risks in Phetchabun Province can be analysed and assesses as follows:

Factors/Causes of Disaster Risk [18]

Type of Disaster	The Level of the Risk (District)			Factors/Causes of Disaster Risk
	High	Medium	Low	
Flood	Lum Kao Lom Sak Mueang Phetchabun	Nong Phai Bueng Sam Phan Wichian Buri	Khao Kho Nam Nao Chon Daen Wang Pong Si Thep	**Exposure** 1. The province is surrounded by mountains. When it is torrential downpours or accumulated precipitation over the long period, it will eventually trigger flash floods and have imposed tremendous hardships for households. 2. The Pa Sak River, canals and diches are relatively shallow, causing changes in the

[18] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027

				flow direction and slow drainage during the heavy rain. 3. Residents who build houses in lowlands and nearby the riverside, especially in Lom Kao, Lom Sak, Mueang Phetchabun, Nong Phai, Bueng Sam Pan, and Wichian Buri districts. **Vulnerability** 1. The Pa Sak River is a major river that flows from north to south through the centre part of the province, with a length of approximately 350 kilometres. The upstream is from Pha la Mountain in Dan Sai District, Loei Province. Phetchabun Mountain has many small streams that flows through Lom Kao, Lom Sak, Mueang Phetchabun, Nong Phai, Bueng Sam Phan, Wichian Buri, and Si Thep districts. **Capacities** 1. Integrate and collaborate with all sectors of agencies to organizing training program such as MR. Warning (Mr. Teuoen Phai), CBDRM, and the Water Source Restoration Project, etc., to relief the initial hardships. 2. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster. 3. The lift pups are installed on site prepare for drainage water.

Type of Disaster	The Level of the Risk (District)			Factors/Causes of Disaster Risk
	High	Medium	Low	
Drought	Mueang Phetchabun Lom Sak Bueng Sam Phan Si Thep	Nong Phai Chon Daen Lom Kao	Khao Kho Nam Nao Wang Pong Wichian Buri	**Exposure** 1. Unable to store water for usage in winter and summer. 2. There are 10 medium-sized reservoirs, but only 3 can be used for consumption and agriculture. **Vulnerability** 1.Most of people are affected due to insufficient raw water supply, especially in Lom Sak, Mueang Phetchabun, Bueng Sam Phan, and Si Thep districts. **Capacities** 1. There is water resource restoration project aimed to relief the initial hardships, with district and local administrative organization jointly surveying the demand for consumption of people in the area. 2. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster.
Cold Spell	Nam Nao Khao Kho Lom Kao		Mueang Phetchabun Lom Sak Nong Phai Bueng Sam Phan Chon Daen Si Thep Wang Pong Wichian Buri	**Exposure** 1. Due to the surrounding mountains, the winter weather is very cold. Especially in Nam Nao, Khao Khao, and Lom Kao districts, which are the coldest. The mountainous areas are cold all year round. Average temperature of 20-24 degree Celsius **Vulnerability** 1. Residents of Nam Nao, Khao Kho, and Lom Kao districts. **Capacities** 1. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster. 2. The charitable organization in the area cooperated well.

Type of Disaster	The Level of the Risk (District)			Factors/Causes of Disaster Risk
	High	Medium	Low	
Storms	Lom Kao Lom Sak	Bueng Sam Phan Wichian Buri	Mueang Phetchabun Nam Nao Khao Kho Nong Phai Chon Daen Wang Pong Si Thep	**Exposure** 1. The intensity of the inward spiraling winds of storm. The most affected areas will be those located close to the track of tropical cyclone eye wall where the most damaging winds and intense rainfall are founded. **Vulnerability** 1.Residents of Lom Kao and Lom Sak districts. **Capacities** 1. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster. 2. The charitable organization in the area cooperated well.
Fire	Lom Kao		Mueang Phetchabun Lom Sak Nam Nao Khao Kho Nong Phai Chon Daen Bueng Sam Phan Wichian Buri Si Thep	**Exposure** 1. The uncontrollable fire area quickly ignited surrounding flammable fuels and spread to houses and forest zones. **Vulnerability** 1.Residents of Lom Kao and Lom Sak districts. **Capacities** 1. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster. 2. The charitable organization in the area cooperated well.

Type of Disaster	The Level of the Risk (District)			Factors/Causes of Disaster Risk
	High	Medium	Low	
Forest Fires and Haze		Lom Kao Nam Nao Khao Kho Bueng Sam Phan Wichian Buri Si Thep	Mueang Phetchabun Lom Sak Nong Phai Chon Daen Wong Pong	**Exposure** 1. The uncontrollable forest fire area quickly ignited surrounding flammable fuels and spread to houses and forest zones. **Vulnerability** 1. Residents of Lom Kao, Nam Nao, Khao Kho, Bueng Sam Phan, Wichian Buri, and Si Thep districts. **Capacities** 1. The relevant agencies in the area cooperated well before, during, and after the disaster. 2. The charitable organization in the area cooperated well.

According to the analysis and assessment of disaster risks, the disaster risk in the province can be divided into the following ranking:

The disaster risk ranking of Phetchabun Province

The disaster risk ranking of Phetchabun Province (From high to Low)
1. Flood
2. Drought
3. Cold Spell

17. The Risk/Disaster Situation in the World Heritage Site, Buffer Zone, and Wider Setting, the World Heritage Site of the ancient Town of SI Thep and Its Associated Dvaravati Monuments.

Based on the risk/disaster situation in Phetchabun Province, the disaster risks have been ranked (From high to Low) as follows: 1) flood, 2) drought, and 3) cold spell. It indicates that floods are considered that pose the greatest risk to the Outstanding Universal Value of the ancient Town of SI Thep and Its Associate Dvaravati Monuments. Although Si Thep District has been ranked as a district with low flood risk.[19]

The Disaster Situation in Si Thep District

According to the disaster prevention and mitigation action plan of Si Thep Subdistrict Administrative Organization 2021-2027, research and designing of the Si Thep's community, Si Thep district, Phetchabun Province unitary town plan documents (2020), provides corresponding data, indicating that the world heritage, the buffer zone, and the wider setting area of the 3 components, namely the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the Ancient Monument of Khao Klang Nok, and Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument, have a relatively low or no disaster risk.

The Ancient Monuments of the Ancient Town of Si Thep representing the Outstanding Universal Value, have no signs of damage caused by floods since the Fine Arts Department established Si Thep Historical Park.

Flood Risk Areas

Thailand has designated flood risk areas. The term "Flood-prone Areas or Flood Bed" refers to areas where surface flooding exceeds normal levels and the flooding period is long and frequent, causing damage to agricultural areas, property and/or life.[20]

According to the analysis of Department of Public Works and Town & Country Planning's research and designing of the Si Thep's community, Si Thep district, Phetchabun Province unitary town plan documents (2020). The three components of the Ancient Town of Si Thep World Heritage Site are not risking area of flood bed area. (map 4-1)

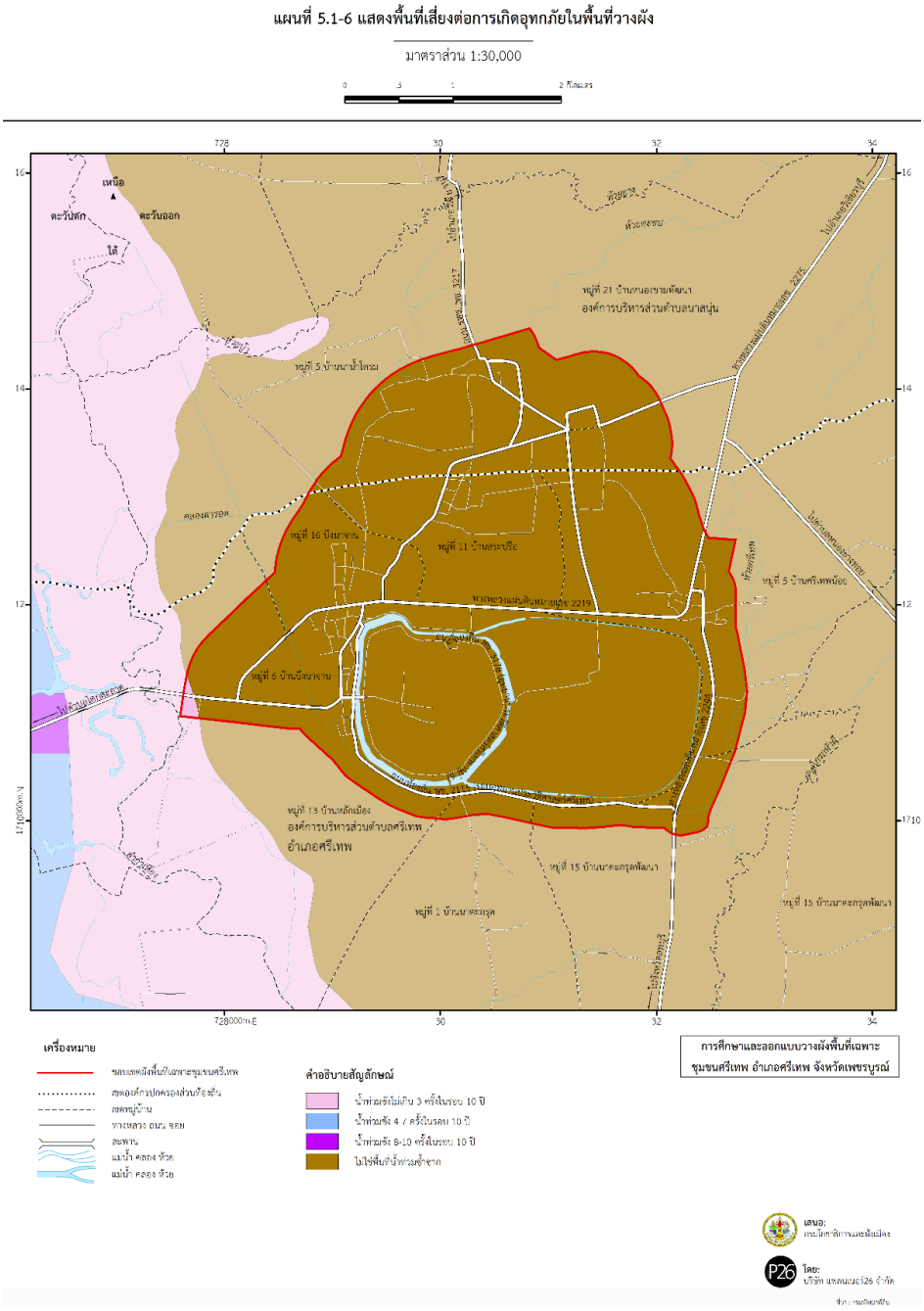
Flood Risk Reduction Measures

[19] Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027, page 42.

[20] Ibid., Page 5 – 19.

Providing self-help knowledge training when flood occur, dredging and rehabilitating the canals, public sewers and maintaining drainage capacity, improving flood prevention system along the banks of the Pa Sak River, which might moderate harm both drought and flood. (The provincial government, district office, and local administration organization and relevant government agencies will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility.[21]

Map 5.1-6 Display Flood Risk Areas in the Planning Area



[21] Si Thep Subdistrict Administrative Organization, Si Thep Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2021-2027, page 35 - 36.

Disaster Risk Reduction in the Area Measures

Phetchabun Province has developed plans/projects to reduce disaster risk. Details are shown in Table 4-2

Type of Disaster	The Level of the Risk (District)			Guidelines for reducing disaster risk	Disaster Risk Reduction Plan/Project	Responsible agencies	Budget sources
	High	Medium	Low				
Flood	Lom Kao Lom Sak Mueang Phetchabun	Nong Phai Bueng Sam Phan Wichian Buri	Khao Kho Nam Nao Chon Daen Wang Pong Si Thep	1. Create a statistical database to analyse risk areas. 2. Develop an effective warning system 3. Analyse risk factors and causes of disasters. 4. Assess the risk of flood and landslides by assessing the risk and vulnerability, in order to assess the likelihood of flooding and mudslide Including researching methods to reduce the impact in order to develop appropriate measures to manage flood and mudslide.	<u>The application of the structural measures</u> 1.The Project of dredging and rehabilitating the canals, and making reservoirs, for moderating harm both drought and flood. 2. Making water reservoirs and develop the drainage system 3. Reinforcing river banks; plaint vegetation to protect riverside. 4. The project of building dams and embankments reinforcing river banks 5. The project of water well drilling. 6. The project to campaign for planting forests/vetiver, etc. <u>The application of the non-structural measures</u> 1. Providing self-help knowledge training when flood occur 2. The project of creating a statistical database to the disaster.	1.Local administration organization 2.District office 3.Provincial government 4.Relevant government agencies	1.Annual budget 2.Other Funding Sources

In the World Heritage Site and buffer zones of the Ancient Town of Si Thep is listed as a low-disaster risk. Therefore, the following flood risk mitigation plans/project should be Non-Structural measure. The focus is on providing self-help training during floods.

18. The Preparedness

Disaster resources

The Phetchabun Province Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan 2023-2027 requires the preparation of disaster resources as follows:

1.) Provide emergency supplies to disaster victims such as food supplies, medicines care and basic daily necessities, food, clothing, tents, temporary shelters, medical care, disaster survival essentials, machinery, equipment, special tools for each type of disaster, supplies, and various facilities.

2.) Arranging for the mobilization of other resources such as personnel, budget, technology system, disaster information, and specialised experts. Resource preparation is joint partnership of all agencies, government, private, community, non-profit organizations, and foundations.

3.) Integrate resources from various agencies to prepare for the disaster, including assessing the resource requirements for each type of disaster. Assessment requires monitoring of resource availability, maintenance, building the skill in use of equipment and systems, creating a resource listing database, setting up a resource allocation system, including mobilization of resources system, logistics systems planning and preparing the operation manual.

Personnel

1) Personnel Information of government agencies, state enterprises, private sectors, charitable organizations, disaster prevention and reduction network, disaster specialists, Search and Rescue Team volunteers (OTOS), the Civil Defence Volunteers, etc, must be current.

2) The plan to increase and develop human resources in the province by having all local administrative organizations in Phetchabun Province consider setting an annual budget for training and developing human resources in disaster prevention and mitigation.

3) Support organizational training to create disaster management knowledge for network partners, local administrative organizations, the civil defence volunteers, community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM), and citizens, covering all areas.

Pre-Evacuation Preparation

According to the evacuation plan, when a disaster is likely to occur, provincial incident commander shall notify the district office and local administrative organizations to prepare and evacuate people if necessary.

1. Develop evacuation plan for disaster risk areas and emergency plan to relocate government services. Details are as follows:

1.1) Survey and make a list of the number of evacuees in advance by classification according to emergency order

1.2) Designate of the assembly points and evacuation areas suitable for accommodating the evacuees

- The assembly points are set at 4 points, 3 of which located in the Ancient Town of Si Thep and 1 at the Ancient Monument of Khao Klang Nok.
  - 1st point at parking lot of the Si Thep Historical Park for visitors, tourists and tourism service staffs.
  - 2nd point at the area in front of the meeting room (office) for the park officials.
  - 3rd point at Si Thep (Chao Pho Si Thep) Shrine
  - 4th point at parking lot of the Ancient Monument of Khao Klang Nok
- Temporary Shelters are[22]
  - Muang Sri Thep school able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 – 700 people
  - Ban Natakud School able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people
  - Pho Tong temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people

[22] Referred from Si Thep District Administrative Organization Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

- Uthumphonwanawas temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people
- Ban Bueng Na Chan school able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 – 700 people
- Bueng Si Thep Rattanaram temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people

1.3) Clear – cut assignment of duties and responsibilities to all staff involved

- The park chief or acting chief is responsible for commanding all four safety points through wireless communication and announcing the evacuation of people to the designated locations.
- The general administration director or acting director is responsible for coordinating with drivers to put all vehicles capable of evacuating people to safe area in the Si Thep District Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan.
- The 2nd point security guard has the main coordination duty (because there is a radio tower), with the park chief or the acting chief stationed at this point.
- The park officials who providing to tourists at various points will lead tourists along designated routes to the assembly area, which is a safe area.
- If an emergency situation occurs and it is necessary to evacuate to a temporary shelter designated by Si Thep district, provide a list and map of shelters to tourists with private cars. Including providing service vehicles to evacuate tourists to the shelters.
- The security guards at 1st point and 3rd point will distribute evacuation point maps to tourists (300 copies of maps with necessary information, such as telephone numbers of important places, are kept for each point).

1.4) Conduct a survey of vehicle, fuel, and evacuation communication systems

- In emergency situation, provide vehicle and driver records at appropriate locations.
- Reserve fuel in a suitable location.
- Ensure that the radio communication system in the park is available at any time.

1.5) Designate of primary and alternative evacuation routes.

1.6) Develop safety and order regulations for evacuation, living the evacuation, including, to prepare for returning to their residences.

1.7) Provide appropriate assistance and services for daily life and healthcare systems.

1.8) Implement the plans at the district and sub-district level in order.

2. Early Warning System

2.1. Keeping constant watch and monitoring disaster situation

These actions aim at monitoring and conducting surveillance the evolving situation of the ongoing incident that may result in a high potential for devastating disaster, including provision of timely and efficient information to general public. These actions are undertaken on an around – the - clock basis by relevant government agencies that are well – equipped with relevant knowledge and high – end equipment and technology, including Phetchabun Meteorological Department, Phetchabun Provincial Irrigation Office, Phetchabun Provincial Public Relations office, Phetchabun Provincial Office for Local Administration and Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation office, etc, has responsibility to keep constant watch and monitor disaster situation. There shall be prepared to adequately procure communication equipment needed to link up with overall communication system and to ensure their full - fledged, 24 – hour operational capability. And in the meantime, to enable the National Disaster Command Headquarters and the Central Disaster Management Centre to carry out information exchange, analysis and situation assessment for the purpose of making well - informed decision in the wake of disaster.

2.2 Early warning notification

This action aims at notifying and alerting government agencies, units, the Disaster Management Centres at all levels and the general public of significant likelihood of hazardous event in areas at risk in order to monitor and conduct surveillance of the evolving situation of the ongoing incident on a continuous basis. The time – frame for notification of early warning information varies in accordance with types of hazards. As the Central Coordinating Centre, Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation office, Phetchabun Meteorological Department and Phetchabun Provincial Irrigation Office in conjunction with Phetchabun Provincial Public Relations office are in charge of establishing guidelines, measures, and protocol in collaboration with relevant agencies whose missions are to conduct surveillance and monitoring of emergency situation, publicizing and dissemination of warning information in order to ensure an application of common protocols

and standards for alert and notification. This will help facilitate the proper perception of warning information by, and better understanding of the target recipients.

2.3 Emergency warning

When receiving a disaster warning from the District Command Centre, notify the officers to proceed according to the steps specified above.

2.4 Evacuation and emergency response preparedness

After receiving the evacuation order form the District Command Centre, the evacuation should be carried out according to the above procedures and guidelines. Phetchabun Province has determined the disaster warning method as follows,

2.4.1) Notification via agencies using the administrative system mechanism to notify through local government organization such as Municipal government, local administrative organizations, including local government such as Subdistrict Headmen and Village Headmen, including the disaster relief units through various agencies to the local level of affected groups and the public.

2.4.2) Directly public warning though television station, community radio, citizens band radio, fax, mobile phone, village broadcasts, warning tower, public address system, hand operated siren, megaphone, whistle or the specified sound signal for village or sub-district warning signal or Line application to make the warning more accurate, reliable and effective. The guidelines are as follows,

(1) To develop the forecast devices and technology to support operational system of the national and international warning systems.

(2) To develop effective standard operating procedures for early warning system and enhance the capacity of the relevant operations staff.

(3) To establish at least two sets of communications systems which include primary and standby systems.

◆ The designated main communication systems are telephone, fax, mobile phone, call centre system, emergency call point, INTERNET, etc. (Phetchabun Province Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Office telephone number: 0 5672 9792-5, fax number: 0 5672 9792)

◆ The designated backup communication system are the main frequency communications of Government agency radio 161.200 MHz., the frequency of foundation radio 161.225 MHz. the frequency of amateur radio (AR) 145.000 MHz. the frequency of citizens band radio (CB) 254.500 MHz.

(4) To create state of readiness and risk awareness among general public as well as increasing their perception of, and understanding risk upon receiving warning information. These efforts can be carried out through organizing training programmes for early warning dissemination volunteers in urban community, subdistrict and village, with a view to strengthening their understanding of warning systems for different types of disasters, etc.

(5) To conduct warning simulation and demonstrative drills to validate the operational plan, incident action plan, procedures, and to test operational readiness of equipment, devices, and general public readiness at provincial, district, subdistrict and village at least once each calendar year.

3. Temporary Shelters

Implement by district and sub-district level agencies. Si Thep District has designated the following temporary shelters,

- Muang Sri Thep school able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 – 700 people
- Ban Natakud School able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people
- Pho Tong temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people
- Uthumphonwanawas temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people
- Ban Bueng Na Chan school able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 – 700 people
- Bueng Si Thep Rattanaram temple able to accommodate the evacuees around 500 people

4. Emergency Management Exercise

Emergency Management Exercise is generally referred to as the mechanism serving to, and activities undertaken to ensure an operational preparedness of disaster risk management agencies and personnel as well as enhancing their capacities and strengthening their skills ; to test effectiveness of inter organizational coordination and cooperation, and interoperability

in order to find out the shortfalls and capacity gaps in disaster response operations which leading to improvement of disaster risk management plan, emergency operations plan and incident action plan at all levels of government.

Types of Emergency Management Exercise: are classified into two types,

(1) Discussion Base Exercise, this type of exercise provides a forum for discussing plans, measures and procedures with the focus on strategic, policy – oriented issues. This exercise is further divided into:

(1.1) Workshop: to conduct this exercise, it is required to develop hypothetical potential disaster scenario to serve as a specific issue for the workshop participants to comment and discuss on. The focus of workshop is placed on achieving the alternative approach that is appropriate for managing emergency response operations.

(1.2) Table top Exercise, is intended to generate discussions of various issues regarding simulated emergency situation or a realistic scenario. It is aimed at identifying weaknesses, challenges and shortfalls in the plans for the purpose of establishing guidelines, processes and standard operating procedures. This exercise can involve high level executives and decision makers in an informal setting to discuss simulated situation.

(2) Operation Base Exercise, is characterized by near – real time simulation, actual mobilization of apparatus and resources, and commitment of personnel in accordance with the simulated situation. This exercise is further divided into:

(2.1) Drill, is employed to test a single specific operation or function in a single agency at field level. It places the focus on site – specific response activity of the field personnel.

(2.2) Functional Exercise, is a single or multi – agency operations – based exercise designed to test and evaluate the capacities of an individual responsible for specific emergency response function as well as the roles and responsibilities under simulated and realistic scenario.

(2.3) Full Scale Exercise, this exercise is the largest, costliest, and most complex type when compared to other types of exercise. It can involve a wide range of actors and agencies at multiple levels through the actual mobilization and movement of personnel and resources to respond to simulated disaster scenario. In addition, it is required to coordinate situation related to the emergency, the resources committed to emergency operations

centre at each level, and to link together the incident command centre with the on – site operations staffs for command-and-control purposes.

It is imperative for the National Disaster Command Headquarters, the Disaster Management Centres at all levels, and the agencies designated for each emergency support function to conduct emergency management exercise at least once each calendar year. Each relevant agency can utilize any aforementioned exercise type for conducting its annual emergency management exercise as deemed appropriate. In this connection, in developing and conducting on exercise evaluation, it is essential to include, but not limited to, the following questions related to: whether the exercise achieved the identified objectives; the need to improve a coordination; communications; resources; skills; experiences; needs; training; additional resources; shortcomings; hindrances; and recommendations for the next emergency management exercise.

19. Emergency Management

Although the World Heritage site, the buffer zone of the Ancient Town of Si Thep does not pose a high level of disaster risk, the park, government agencies, local administrative organization, and relevant sectors will implement the Phetchabun Province Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan through the following methods:

1) Government agency disaster management alert

Phetchabun Provence has developed a guideline for government agencies in disaster management alert guide based on the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, used as conceptual framework for warning and guiding relevant agencies to apply it according to the tasks/responsibilities of disaster management. Alert and warning information associated with colours are:

Red  denotes the situation where the likelihood of hazardous event is most imminent. It is recommended to remain or stay in completely safe place and follow the advice or instruction of the authorities.

Orange  denotes the situation where the likelihood of hazardous is imminent. The government officials are attempting to bring emergency situation under control. Take immediate action to evacuate to designated safety place and follow the guidelines set forth.

Yellow  denotes the situation where there has been an increased likelihood of hazardous event. It is advised to be prepared to cope with potential disaster and to conform to the current advice.

Blue  denotes the situation where an activation of disaster surveillance system is needed. Take all required steps to closely keep track of disaster information on a 24-hour basis.

Green  denotes non – emergency situation. It is advised to keep track of relevant information on a regular basis.

Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation office is responsible for disaster warning by warning the relevant agencies and/or the Provincial, district and Local Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre in the area where the disaster is expected to occur, in order to alert those who are expected to be affected in the disaster in advance, prepare for the situation and be able to evacuate to a safe place.

2) Emergency Response Operations in Conformity with Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) in provincial, district, and local administrative organizations, the following actions should be taken:

2.1) When a disaster occurs or is imminent in any special local administrative organization jurisdiction, the Local Government Incident Commander of the respective local entity is required to immediately carry out emergency response operations and simultaneously notifies the District and Provincial Incident Commanders of the incident.

2.2) In case of the areas where a disaster occurs or is likely fall under the responsibilities of several Local Government Incident Commanders, in this context, anyone of them is entitled to exert power or execute his or her relevant duties and responsibilities in the meantime and immediately notify the rest of Local Government Commander concerned.

2.3) In case where the Local Government Incident Commander of special local administrative organization deems necessary to request for support and assistance from state officials or state agencies outside, he is obliged to notify the District or the Provincial Incident Commander as the case may be for further immediate instructions.

2.4) The Incident Commander of the adjoining or adjacent local entities has a responsibility to provide support emergency response operations in disaster stricken local entity

2.5) In the event of disaster, the officials who discover the incident are required to take initial actions necessary for suppressing that incident and to instantly report the situation to the Local Government Incident Commander for further instructions. And in case of inevitable necessity those officials have been authorized to do any act for the purpose of protecting life of person or preventing person from any potential harmful menace.

2.6) In case when it is necessary for the officials to enter the building or location adjacent to the incident site for the purpose of expediting emergency response operations, such act of entering must be done upon the permission of the owner or the occupier, except the case an owner or on occupier is absent in a meantime or in the presence of the Incident Commander on the scene ; and in case the personal property and possessions inside the building have the potential for causing a disaster easily, the officials are authorized to instruct the owner or the occupier to move them out of the building. If the owner or the occupier does not conform to the instructions, the officials are authorized to move the property as necessary for the purpose of expediting emergency response operations, and will lawfully bear no liability for the subsequent damage resulted from such act.

2.7) The Incident Commander whose area of responsibility affected by emergency incident is required to conduct a damage assessment in the area affected as well as making the lists of people affected and property damaged and issuing them letters of credentials as written verification for receiving disaster relief and recovery assistance.

2.8) In case of catastrophic disaster (Level 4), the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister whom assigned by the Prime Minister is empowered to issue the command to the Incident Commanders at all levels from national to local levels, state agencies and local administrative organization to carry out the incident management activities, including provision of disaster relief and emergency assistance to the people affected by disaster. In this context, the Prime Minister or the assigned Deputy Prime Minister is empowered to act as the National, Central, and Local Incident Commanders concurrently and respectively.

3) Setting Up Emergency Management Unit

As a mechanism for providing analysis to the Emergency Operations Centre (EDO), Analysis, assessment, coordination and implement related task, and manage emergencies in a unified manner. The internal elements and structure of the organization are necessary, appropriate, and consistent with the mission of managing emergency situation at each stage of the event. Provide flexibility and efficiency based on provincial disaster prevention and mitigation plans and the structure of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) consists of the following agencies:

Normalcy Situation	Likelihood or Emergency Situation
Emergency Operation Centre are - Provincial Disaster Management Centre - District Disaster Management Centres - Local Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centres	Provincial Disaster Management Centres required to setting up the Emergency Operation Centre are (EOC) are, - Provincial Command Centre - Local Command Centre

4) Incident Command

Phetchabun Province has established an organizational structure responsible for emergency disaster management in the form of the Phetchabun Provincial Command Centre (Disaster Management Leve 2). Provincial Incident Commander is responsible for directing controlling and commanding functions.

When disaster spread in Phetchabun province widely, many people will be affected. The National Incident Commander or the Prime Minister will make a decision on raising the level of the disaster management in Phetchabun Province is a large-scale disaster management (level 3) or catastrophic disaster (level 4), the Phetchabun Provincial Command Centre has been designated as the Phetchabun Provincial Incident Command Centre and follow the decision of the National Disaster Command Headquarters to implement. The organizational forms form provincial to local levels are as follows:

Level of the Disaster Management	Organization Authorized in Normalcy Situation (Non-Emergency Situation)	Organization Authorized in Emergency Situation (Likelihood or During the Disaster)	Person Authorized (The Statutory Authority)
Level 1 (Small – scale disaster)	Municipal, Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre (MDMC/SAOMC)	Local Command Centre (set by MDMC/SAOMC)	Local Government (Mayor and Chief Executive of the SAO) Incident Commander is responsible for directing and/or controlling functions.
	District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC)	District Command Centre (set by DDMC)	District Incident Commander (District Chief) is responsible for directing controlling and commanding functions
Level 2 (Medium – scale disaster)	Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Management Centre	Phetchabun Provincial Command Centre (set by PDMC)	Provincial Incident Commander (Provincial Governor) is responsible for directing controlling and commanding functions
Level 3 (Large – scale disaster)	National Disaster Command Headquarters (NDCH)	Phetchabun Provincial Command Centre (If disaster management is upgraded to level 3	National Incident Commander (Minister of Interior) is responsible for directing, controlling

		or 4, the Provincial Disaster Management Centre will change into a command centre)	and commanding functions
Level 4 (Catastrophic disaster)	National Disaster Command Headquarters	Provincial Command	The Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister whom assigned by the Prime Minister is responsible for directing, controlling and commanding functions.
Command Centre (Director General of Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation) at all levels manage small-scale disaster (level 1) and medium-scale (level 2). it is in charge of monitoring and conducting situation analysis as well as reporting and providing advice and recommendations to the National Disaster Commander or the Prime Minister for decision making related to upgrading the level of emergency and incident management to level 3 or level 4 respectively			

5) Support and Deployment of Resources

(1) Area military unit operational support as follows:

(1.1) Provide support and cooperation in vehicles, drivers, fuel supplies, and lubricant oils for mobilization and mitigation of affected people.

(1.2) Support communication equipment, devices used for evacuating people and relocating government services.

(1.3) Support labour support for the evacuation of people and relocating government services.

(1.4) Provide support for security actions.

(2) Government agencies and all sectors in the area are responsible for carrying out joint disaster prevention and mitigation operations in jurisdiction and provide support according to the authority of each agency.

(3) The private organizations and charitable foundations are responsible for supporting the implementation of the plan and providing support in the event of a disaster, as requested by the provincial disaster management centre/provincial commander.

(4) Local residents are responsible for supporting the implement of the plan and provide support upon request in the event of disaster, in accordance with the provincial disaster management centre/provincial commander.

6) Evacuation/Temporary Shelter

Evacuation

In case of an actual occurrence or a threat of a hazard within any area and is likely to inflict harm on persons residing in such area, an authorized person as stipulated by Article 28 of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) has authority to order evacuation of persons from that area in a systematic and organized manner. The relevant agencies must take note of the following considerations to ensure a systematic and orderly evacuation:

(1) Prioritization of evacuees through segregating need – based evacuees including persons with disabilities, patients with special healthcare needs, the elderly, children and women from others. This vulnerable group will have the first priority of evacuation, etc. The whole family which includes parents and their children should evacuate together in group. District Administration Office and Local Administrative Organization in that area will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility and relevant agencies as supporting agency.

(2) Arranging safety recipient location and temporary shelters to accommodate the evacuees and officials concerned on an appropriate and actual – need basis. Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility and relevant agencies as supporting agency.

(3) Developing shelter and promoting welfare activities and rehabilitation services in temporary shelter areas for disaster victims and persons with social problem. Provincial

Social Development and Human Security Office will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility and relevant agencies as supporting agency.

(4) Systematizing traffic flow in disaster affected area and the adjacent areas as well as in the evacuated settlement area to facilitate a reception of evacuees. In order to ensure the safety of life and property of people and government agencies, and enable systematic evacuation including effectively prevent suppress public panic and mobilise people to the safe place. Provincial Police Headquarter will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility and Provincial Administration Office as supporting agency.

(5) Assisting the evacuees in moving their property from the affected or nearby areas upon their requests. As requested, Phetchabun Provincial Highway Office 1 and 2, Phetchabun Provincial Rural Road Office, and Office of the Provincial Administrative Organization should jointly implement the operation. If it is not sufficient, the military units in the area shall be coordinated.

(6) Arranging for evacuation reception registration for the purpose of checking numbers of evacuees and those who might be possibly left behind. District Administration Office and Local Administrative Organization in that area will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility.

(7) Arranging public health and medical care services for evacuees. Provincial Public Health Office and hospitals in the area will be primarily in charge of carrying out this responsibility.

(8) Assigning security police and volunteers to maintain peace and order in the evacuated settlement as deemed appropriate. Arrange the police officials and volunteers as appropriate.

(9) Designating and assigning liaison officer to communicate and coordinate with local police officers to deploy policemen to periodically patrol the evacuees' home areas for the purpose of safeguarding their deserted houses. In case of inadequacy of police staff, the liaison officer must request local Civil Defence Volunteer Unit to deploy its members to assist in patrolling, or organizing community volunteer to perform the task likewise. The patrolling is absolutely prohibited in case the situation is extremely dangerous in which the patrolling personnel might risk their lives. The patrol unit will once again resume their duties

when such situation subsides and to continuously and comprehensively inform evacuees of the situation.

(10) Provincial Department of Livestock and Local Administrative Organizations in the area shall coordinate to conduct a survey, listing for herdsmen and animal breeder, including preparing evacuation vehicles and machinery. If insufficient, coordinate with the agencies that have machinery and vehicles.

Termination of Disaster Declaration

It is imperative to conduct continuous and close monitoring of the ongoing situation and keep the public informed on a periodical basis to prevent public confusion. Concurrently, the relevant agency is required to explicitly confirm a termination of disaster declaration and informs the evacuees to prepare for returning to their residences

Returning to the Residences

(1) Upon receiving the notice of termination of disaster declaration, inform people for preparing to return to the residences.

(2) Upon receiving the notice of termination of disaster declaration, a community leader or evacuee group leaders must organize and rank priorities of evacuee groups before beginning to return them to their original residence localities. Coordinate evacuation with officials implementing evacuation control.

(3) Upon receiving the notice of termination of disaster declaration, the evacuation unit shall know the routes back to target area (community or village). Before carrying out the task, it is necessary to inspect evacuation vehicles and coordinate with community or village leaders at each stage to prepare for return to their residents and wait for notification of the evacuation point to return to the origin location safely.

Temporary Shelter Management Plan

Temporary Shelters are prepared for those who are unable to live in their resident due to disasters. The incident commander will command the opening of a shelter. The disaster victims will temporarily reside until the disaster situation ends or their original residents are rehabilitated/restored, so they can return back.

The management of temporary shelter must comply with the standards of the shelter management plan and be able to fully meet basic needs of disaster victims, including

nutrition, food, safe drinking water, safety, quality of life, public utilities, sanitation, including health services. The following operations must be performed.

Arranging Temporary Shelter

(1) Arranging for evacuation detailed registration in consideration of socially vulnerable groups, in order to acquire the basic and special needs of evacuees, including demographic and personal information, and report to the incident command centre.

(2) Providing adequate food, drinking water, and special needs such as infant milk (feeding baby shall be done under the control of a doctor, some infants may be allergic to certain types of milk).

(3) Arranging for the space in temporary shelters in consideration of safety of evacuees, including medical limitations, gender issues, and sexual dimensions.

(4) Temporary shelters shall provide public facilities such as water and electricity to fully and thoroughly facilitate evacuees.

(5) Temporary shelters shall provide medical and public health for taking care of both the physical and mental health of the evacuees.

Operating Temporary Shelter

(1) Select the location of the shelter, safety is taken into consideration, no repeated flood risk, convenient transportation, and availability of public utilities such as water, electricity, etc. The area must locate above the flood level, and must have an area for a donation warehouse, clinic area and the office.

(2) Shelter information management is the most important and necessary aspect of shelter management, requiring the demographic and personal information, including administrative information of the evacuees.

(3) The management of temporary shelter and security

(3.1) Coordinate in advance with the agencies that owns the safe evacuation area to arrange area appropriately for the number of evacuees. If there is insufficient area, other safe places must be provided based on the population database of the target community or village.

(3.2) Assign a place with basic public utilities for evacuees according to minimum standards.

(3.3) Zoning the area to each family or community. in an orderly manner to facilitate communication, assist, and collecting data.

(3.4) Assign the security guards by coordinating with local police officers, volunteers from the Civil Defence Unit or recruiting volunteers from the evacuees to facilitate and ensure safety for the evacuees.

(4) Patrol the Evacuees' Home

Designating and assigning liaison officer to communicate and coordinate with local police officers to deploy policemen to periodically patrol the evacuees' home areas for the purpose of safeguarding their deserted houses. In case of inadequacy of police staff, the liaison officer must request local Civil Defence Volunteer Unit to deploy its members to assist in patrolling, or organizing community volunteer to perform the task likewise. The patrolling is absolutely prohibited in case the situation is extremely dangerous in which the patrolling personnel might risk their lives. The patrol unit will once again resume their duties when such situation subsides. It is essential to keep the evacuees informed on a continuous basis to rid of their anxiety.

(5) Facilitating Evacuees

Maintain cleanliness and hygiene, include providing basic public utilities such as there should be sufficient water for consumption, utilities, and electricity to meet demand. Purporting the area of medical, washing, drying, exercise, recreational, and religious activities area. The proportion areas must be in line with the number of evacuees. Moreover, for organizing a donation receiving system, a donation station should be established to investigate the donation needs of each family or each group. When donation arrive, efforts should be made to distribute them equally and fairly to the evacuees as needed.

(6) Notification of the Situation

The temporary shelter closely and continuously monitoring the situation through all media and relevant agencies and then inform the evacuees of this information at every stage, in order to relieve their evacuees. If there is termination of declaration from the commander, immediately inform the evacuees to prepare to returning back to their residents.

Closing Temporary Shelter When the disaster situation ends and evacuees are able to return back to their original or new residences, proceed as follows:

(1) Notify evacuees in advance of the closure of the temporary shelters and systematically register their return.

(2) Coordinate evacuation preparations according to the repatriation plan.

(3) The closure of the temporary shelter must be officially announced and report to the responsible incident command centre.

At each stage of the operation, information should be regularly reported to the incident commander as part of incident management until the end of the situation.

As the primary agency, Phetchabun Provincial Social Development and Human Security Office is in charge of developing a detailed temporary shelter management plan.

7) 7. Decision to Upgrade Emergency and Incident Management Level

The Incident Commanders are required to take the following criteria and conditions into account when upgrading level of emergency and incident management:

Criteria/Condition	Data for Condition Determination
(1) Area	Types of land use activities affected and damaged by disaster (1.1) Agricultural land and land used for raising livestock (1.2) Commercial and industrial land (1.3) Residential land (Number of households) (1.4) Natural land areas
(2) Population	Number and characteristics of a population in affected area (2.1) Number of affected people (2.2) Number of evacuees (2.3) จำNumber of fatalities and Injuries
(3) Complexity	Managerial difficulties, complex emergency situation and technical condition of ongoing emergency situation (3.1) Incident severity, hazard – specificity, disaster continuous occurrence (3.2) Damage to basic public utilities, important places, routes for delivery of humanitarian aid (3.3) Predicting the escalation of ongoing incident, potential extent of damage to nearby land areas, timing and duration of disruption of normal activities, duration of emergency response and recovery phases

(4) Resource Capability	The ability and skills to fulfil the job responsibilities of the assigned resources (4.1) Emergency management task force of primary and support agencies including volunteer corps of civil society organizations (4.2) Equipment, devices, vehicles and incident – specific equipment (4.3) Basic necessities for distribution to disaster affected people from primary agencies and key supporting partners (4.4) Local budget sources and amount of budget from local authority
(5) Decision making consideration of Incident Commander	Judgment based on the results from situation analysis and other conditions (5.1) Extent of jurisdiction (5.2) Emergency management capacity assessment

8) Communications and Telecommunications in Incident Situation

(1) Main Communication System are:

1) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Department: hotline number 1784

2) Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation office: Telephone/Fax 0-5672-9792-5

3) Emergency: hotline 1669 and Fire call answering: hotline 199

(2) Secondary Communication System

1) Radio communication, such as HF/SBB system, etc.

2) Mobile communication vehicles, such as radio communication vehicles from the Ministry of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation.

3) Television station, community radio stations, and public broadcasting systems.

4) AM/FM Broadcasting (all community radio stations within the province)

5) Satellite communication system

If the primary communication system is unavailable, such as telephone, fax, or mobile phone, a backup communication system shall be provided as an alternative.

9) Dissemination of Information During Incident

(1) Disseminating information related to the threat or an actual occurrence of hazards to government agencies and general public for the purpose of enhancing their situational awareness through the use of designated communications channels including television, radio, community news broadcasting tower, etc., to keep the public well – informed and to reduce their anxiety and panic.

(2) It is essential to set up Joint Information Centre as a sub – centre or a component of Joint Public Information Coordination Centre to serve as point of contact responsible for interfacing with media and with other agencies with incident – related information responsibilities. Moreover, it is able to use as a starting point for following news and further information, tracking disaster situations and trends, and for verifying the accuracy of the information.

The Provincial Public Relation Office is responsible for developing operations manual to serve as the national standard framework for action for dissemination and promulgation of incident – related public information.

10) Incident Management Assistance Team

In the management of Emergency Operation Centre (EOC), it is necessary to collect, manage, analyse, evaluate, and coordinate the execution of various tasks, including damage assessment, impact, the necessity of the implement to prevent or assist disaster victim, the need for resources to implement, type of resource, source of resources, status of resources and their logistics, etc.

Furthermore, it is necessary to continuously plan action in the event of complex disasters or situation that require longer management time than usual. It might consider to deploy the Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT) who have knowledge and understanding of incident command principles to support various mission of the Provincial Incident Command Centre, such as the tasks of data collection, data management. Situation analysis and assessment, monitoring, resource utilization, and resource status from the Central Disaster Management Centre/National Disaster Command Headquarter to support incident management in Provincial Incident Command Centre.

11) Disaster Relief System

11.1) Damage and Need Assessment: DANA

Phetchabun Provincial, Municipal, and Subdistrict Administrative Organization Disaster Management Centre have a responsibility to conduct post–disaster damage and needs assessment in the areas affected by disaster based on humanitarian principles in the early recovery in order to provide assistance to those disaster affected during the incident management while during the disaster. There is an assessment of physical damage and need assessment (Damage and Need Assessment) for those affected. In order to enable relevant agencies to satisfy the needs of short-term aid recipients, enabling victims to live safely in such situation and analysing the individual capacities to cope with disaster themselves, including their needs for additional relief assistance from external assistance organization, including food supplies, safe drinking water, medical care, sanitation and waste disposal, provision of welfare services, temporary shelters, disaster survival essentials, etc. An assessment of damage and needs is essential for humanitarian assistance operations and helping people in need.

There are principles of practice as follows:

(1) The initial assessment; This type of assessment is undertaken within the first 3 hours by collecting data to assess and analyze the initial impact (pre-disaster information, agency information, media reports, important information summaries) such as population data, resource data, basic information of the affected area, and agricultural data, etc.

(2) Rapid assessment; This type of assessment is undertaken immediately after a disaster has subsided or mostly within the first week following a disaster in order to collect data and information related to needs, possible course of actions, and essential resources required for affected people, basic infrastructure, and environment; priorities for actions, and initial relief assistance to meet the urgent needs.

(3) Detailed assessment; This type of assessment is immediately conducted after a disaster has subsided or within two weeks following a disaster depending on the accessibility of the affected areas. Detailed assessment is essential for determining long – term recovery and development requirements. It also helps identify damages to physical and social structures, the estimates on financial and materials required for provision of relief assistance and the continuing needs. Typically, detailed assessment is carried out by

specialists in the relevant sectors. There must be the links between damage and need assessment and meeting the needs of disaster affected people in accordance with established standards and requirements by taking the following factors into account, such as age, gender, race, pregnant women, and person with disabilities.

(4) Assessment of damage to components representing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep (The components that representing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep World Heritage Site are mentioned in Chapter 3 and a detailed list is shown in table Chapter 5) The rapid assessment is immediately conducted after the disaster occurs for 72 hours. A detailed assessment is the conducted after a disaster has subsided or within two weeks following a disaster depending on the accessibility of the affected areas. Detailed assessment is essential for determining long – term recovery and development requirements.

- The rapid assessment will be conducted by Si Thep Historical Park, reports to the 4th Regional Office of Fine Arts Department, Lopburi, and The Fine Arts Department respectively, including reports the evaluation results to the District Chief and Provincial Governor respectively.

- The detailed assessment will be conducted by Si Thep Historical Park in collaboration with experts from relevant fields form the Department of Archaeology and Department of Architecture.

11.2) Reporting Information

The relevant agencies or officials have a responsibility to report information related to disaster situation, emergency response operations, disaster relief and emergency assistance operations, and other relevant fact and information. The content of the report must be factual, accurate, clear, and timely. The reporting requires compliance to the following guidelines:

(1) To authorize community leader to conduct initial damage and need survey and to report the result of an assessment to the Local Command Centre for further proceeding.

(2) To assign Local Command Centre of which the stricken area falls under responsibility to prepare and submit disaster situation report to Disaster Management Centre at each level, upward through the chain of command.

(3) To designate Local Disaster Management Centre of which the stricken area falls under responsibility to submit disaster situation report to Disaster Management Centre at each level and the National Disaster Command Headquarters upward through the chain of command.`

(4) Assessment of damage to component representing Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site will be conducted by Si Thep Historical Park, reports to the 4th Regional Office of Fine Arts Department, Lopburi, and The Fine Arts Department respectively, including reports the evaluation results to the District Chief and Provincial Governor respectively.

When disaster occurs that affects the component that represent Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, World Heritage Site. The Fine Arts Department has been assigned to prepare the report and inform the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), in order to report to the World Heritage Centre, in accordance with the approval guidelines of the World Heritage Convention, notify the World Heritage Committee's advisory organization, ICOMS, according to the above procedures.

20. Sustainable Recovery

Phetchabun Province has a guideline for post-disaster recovery based on "Prepare to defend with determination, be ready to face the situation with thorough understanding, and take systematic action. When disaster occurs, be secure and intent. After the disaster, effectively recover and rehabilitation." As follow:

1) Recovering back to normalcy

1.1) Vocational Rehabilitation of Disaster Victims

Aim at helping community rebuild and sustain its economic robustness and developing economic opportunities that result in a sustainable and viable community. Disasters not only inflict damage on property, but also on entire markets for goods and services. Therefore, the speed and effectiveness of returning community to self – sufficiency and vitality depend upon quickly adapting to changed market conditions, business processes 108 and operations continuity, and/or new business start – ups. Business employ workers, provides for community needs and services, and regenerate revenue and considerable funds contributed to local economic recovery as well as to other areas of recovery that necessarily

strengthen the economy. The attraction of outside investment and the role of private sector cannot be underestimated as a foundation in a community's economic recovery.

Office of Provincial Commercial Affairs Phetchabun and the Phetchabun Provincial Centre for Skill Development are the principal agency responsible for implementation guidelines and coordinating with relevant government sectors and civil society organizations.

1.2) Housing Recovery of Disaster Victim

It is the reconstruction/rehabilitation houses and infrastructure damaged due to disasters to a usable state. However, it should give importance to the natural resources and environment rehabilitation as well, according to the situation and use as appropriate. If the natural resources and environment better rehabilitation may require time and budget for rehabilitation. The plan should be developed within the long-term framework. The initial rehabilitation of the affected areas should be carried out as follows:

(1) Clean houses, communities, and public utilities, including waste disposal within the affected areas.

(2) The local administrative organization in the affected area is in charge of recovering, improving the landscape, and solving environmental problems and pollution problems in their jurisdiction.

(3) In case of it exceeds the capacity of the local government organization, the agency responsible for that infrastructure shall carry out the restoration, repair and rehabilitation the damaged, as follows:

- The national highways and transportation will be conducted by Phetchabun Provincial Highway Office 1 and 2 and the Phetchabun Provincial Rural Road Office.

- Electrical system is responsible by Provincial Electricity Authority Phetchabun Province.

- Water supply system is responsible by Provincial Waterworks Authority Phetchabun Province.

- Communication and telecommunication system will be conducted by TOT Public Company Limited and CAT Telecom Public Company Limited.

(4) To demolish, debris removal and repair public utilities, infrastructure, buildings and houses of the victims so that they can continue their occupation.

(5) Repair government offices, schools, educational institutions, temples, ancient monuments, tourist attractions, and public utilities to be useable as before.

(6) The affected areas such as debris removal, building strength inspection, urban planning, water supply, and landscape improvement will be conducted by Phetchabun Provincial Public Works and Town & Country Planning Office, Phetchabun Provincial Irrigation Office, Phetchabun Provincial Administrative Organization and relevant organization.

(7) Waste disposal and debris management

- Waste has an impact on the environment, causing contamination of soil, water source and air, making the urban chaos and impacting public health. The following measures should be taken to prevent and solve the problem of waste:

- Waste collection by collecting waste at the waste collection point and then sending it to the waste disposal point. The waste collection from the household must have a tight cover, preventing water seeping.

- Waste disposal by composing, open burning, burning in incinerator, and landfilling properly. Phetchabun Provincial is the principal agency responsible for integrating with relevant organizations.

Phetchabun Provincial Public Works and Town & Country Planning Office and Area Military Unit are the principal agency responsible for implementation guidelines and coordinating with relevant government sectors and civil society organizations.

1.3) Health Recovery of Disaster Victims

It is essential to strengthen disaster resilience of local health and public services for affected individual and community, as well as building disaster – resilient public health, mental health, and medical services. Priority access health services to exposure and social vulnerability group such as children, elderly, persons with disability, persons suffering from serious illness, etc.

Phetchabun Provincial Public Health Office is the principal agency responsible for implementation action plan, guidelines coordinating with relevant government sectors and private sectors.

1.4) Assistance, Rehabilitate and Relief of the Disaster Victims

(1) District office and Local Administrative Organization are assigned to survey, verify the information of disaster victims and damages, in order to provide factual assistances until send back to their residents.

(2) There shall be coordinating between government agencies and private organizations to systematically, quickly, and thoroughly assist disaster victims, including avoiding duplication in disaster relief.

(3) District office and Local Administrative Organization are assigned to compile a list of disaster victims and damaged property as evidence of disaster victim relief, including to give certificates to victims as evidence of receiving relief and rehabilitation.

(4) Provide continuous medical care to the victims until they recover and return to normal life, including providing temporary shelter and sanitation for disaster victim during evacuation from hazardous areas.

(5) Provide continuous assistance to the families of disaster victims, especially in cases of the death or inability to continue their careers of the head of the household. Providing scholarships to the children of the victims until the end of compulsory education, and offering employment opportunities for family members.

(6) Provide care for victims who are unable to help themselves in the initial stages, such as orphans, students, disabled people, and the elderly who are affected by disaster.

(7) Prevention, monitoring, and control of infectious disease in humans and animals.

(8) Public relations encourage and boost the morale of people to return to normalcy as soon as possible.

(9) Regularly report and publicise the situation to the public.

1.5) Recovering the Component that Representing the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, World Heritage Site.

Proceed with caution, in compliance with the Department of Fine Arts' regulations on the Conservation of the Ancient Monument, 1985; Venice Charter, the international charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and site, 1964; and in compliance with the operational guidelines of the World Heritage Convention;

- Based on the authenticity of ancient monuments, compile a report of conservation and standard specification of the ancient monuments.

- Submit to the academic committee for the Conservation of Ancient Monuments at the Fine Arts office and department level for review by experts from various fields.

- Coordinate with ICOMOS, an advisory organization to the World Heritage Committee, to regularly report on the progress of restoration, including the need for international experts to assist in the appropriate conserve of World Heritage Sites.

21. Monitoring and Evaluating the Implementation of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan

Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Planning Committee has been assigned to serve as the primary entity responsible for driving key elements into action and has a responsibility to carry out monitoring and evaluation activities in conformity with the guidelines as follow,

1) Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Planning Committee responsibility

(1) To monitor and evaluate of the implementation of key/elements

(2) To monitor and evaluate at strategic level.

(3) To monitor and evaluate of the overall performance of the Plan.

In this connection, it is required to prepare and submit the report on the findings of monitoring and evaluation of overall performance, including the progress and achievement of the targets, monitoring and evaluation of the impacts to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Committee for consideration in order to be used as a basis for further improvement, or review of plan implementation method and performance.

2) Timeframe for Monitoring and Evaluation

(1) Annual

(2) mid – term of the plan

(3) end – term of the plan

In this connection, it is essential to prepare the progress report on implementation of the National Plan to be used as reference for increasing the efficiency of national disaster

risk management efforts and alignment of national standards on disaster risk management to international standards, as well as applying recommendations and constraints in the report to improve the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan.

3) Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism, the committee on the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation has been tasked with coordinating the implementation of the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan as well as conducting monitoring and evaluation of achievements and progress in the implementation of such Plan under the direction and supervision of the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation plan Committee.

4) Steps for Monitoring and Evaluation are

4.1) Develop a monitoring and evaluation framework

(1) Implement the main issues into action

(2) Define evaluation issues and indicators (process, outputs, outcomes and effect)

(3) Data sources, etc.

4.2) Based on the monitoring and evaluation framework, collect the primary and secondary data

4.3) Prepare the summary report on overall findings and recommendations

4.4) Submit the summary report to Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Monitoring and Evaluation Committee

4.5) Review the evaluation findings prior to submitting to Provincial Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan Committee

22. Review of the Phetchabun Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan

Article 44 of the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Act B.E. 2550 (2007) stipulates that if there have been changes in disaster – related facts or disaster management practices set forth in various plans under this Act, or the five – year implementation period of the plans has ended, the persons responsible for developing the plans are obliged to review or revise such plans accordingly.

In case where the implementation process to translate the National Plan into action has proceeded, and the achievements in the implementation of the National Plan have

been evaluated or the relevant research and development activities have been undertaken that subsequently shed the light on the constraints and challenges or create inclusive innovation in disaster risk management; thus, it deemed appropriate to review, revise and update the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Plan.

7.b. Monitoring System

The improvement of monitoring system follows the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee, with adjustments made to align with the ancient monument inventory of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its related Dvaravati Monuments, the World Heritage Site. These monuments are key attributes that demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of this World Heritage Site. Potential threats, disasters, impact levels, mitigation measures, and monitoring cycles have been identified to protect and preserve the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of all attributes of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, the world Heritage site through appropriate maintenance and care.

Threats, in this document, are consistent with threats specified in the nomination dossier of the Ancient Town of Si Thep. They are as follows,

1) Threats from construction and development projects,

2) Threats from land encroachment for agricultural purposes,

3) Threats from archaeological looting for illicit antiquities, theft of fragments from ancient monuments,

4) Threats from weeds and natural deterioration,

5) Threats from tourism.

A disaster that would probably occur in the property and buffer zone of the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments and may cause a low impact on the Outstanding Universal value of the World Heritage Site, is flooding[23] However, there should be given importance to a disaster caused by earthquake and identify mitigation measures to reduce its impacts. Although the probability of earthquake occurrence is low, if it does occur, it will have a high impact on ancient monuments. The impact mitigation guideline defined in this document is a guide to reduce severe damage to the Outstanding Universal Value of the Ancient Town of Si Thep by specifying projects/activities to accumulate information on current conditions of the ancient town in detail, which are attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value. It is required to scan and collect 3D data of ancient monuments. If disaster damages occur in the future, restoration efforts can be undertaken in the way that minimally impacts to the authenticity

[23] From the information presented in Chapter 4.

of the sites. This approach is already included in the Academic Studies and Conservation of the Ancient Monument Planning Program.

The study of the impact mitigation measures of disasters and various threats will indicate a plan for continuous study together with experts from necessary professions to make the management plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments with complete, clear and effective information in order to take better care of the Outstanding Universal Value of this World Heritage Site in the future.

The Monitoring of the components representing the Outstanding Universal Value

Components representing the Outstanding Universal Value of the World Heritage Site of the Ancient Town of Si Thep and its associated Dvaravati Monuments comprises of Component 001 of the Ancient Town of Si Thep, Component 002 of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, and Component 003 of Khao Thamorrat Cave Ancient Monument.

1. Component 001 of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Guidelines for monitoring and inspection cycle on maintenance of ancient monuments and tracking the implementation of mitigation measures against threats or disasters impacting the monuments, categorized based on the key attributes that demonstrate the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of Component 001, the Ancient Town of Si Thep. The details are as follows:

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
Ancient Monuments in the Inner Town, the Ancient Town of Si Thep						
1	Moat	It is 20 – 75 meters width.	None	-	-	Daily Routine - Cleaning around moat area all year round for the profit of the surrounding communities in using the water in the moat area for consumption Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
2	Earthen wall	It is approximately 20 meters width and 6 meters height, covered with trees after being abandoned in the 12th century.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
3	Prang Si Thep 1701 (B.N.1)	Prang Si Thep is a large Hindu temple, facing toward the west, located in the center of the inner Town of the	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, due to the continuous maintenance and structural reinforcement	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round and immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		Ancient Town of Si Thep. Its architecture is influenced by ancient Khmer art from the Bapuan - Angkor Wat periods. The main tower base made of laterite, with a size of approximately 25 x 25 meters. Its body, made of brick, is the place to establish Hindu idols and has only one entrance in the west with approximately 13 meters height.		have been caried out.		- Annual inspection report to monitor the stability of ancient monuments by experts from related fields such as civil engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc.

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small.	- Arrange the visit route to minimize the impact to the small monument as much as possible. - Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes.	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Annual implementation summary report
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,.	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake.		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
4	Prang Song Phi Nong 0998 (B.N.2)	Prang Song Phi Nong is a Hindu temple influenced by ancient Khmer architectural styles in Thailand, around the 11^{th} – 12^{th}	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, due to the continuous maintenance and structural reinforcement	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round and immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Annual inspection report to monitor the stability of ancient monuments by experts from related

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		century or about 800 - 900 years ago. It consists of a large main tower and a small tower, situated on the same laterite base.		have been caried out.		fields such as civil engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc.
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small.	- Arrange the visit route to minimize the impact to the small monument as much as possible. - Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes.	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) <u>Annual Report</u> - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Annual implementation summary report
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,.	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be	<u>Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep</u> <u>1) Preparedness</u> such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake.	restored to its original condition.	assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
5	Khao Klang Nai 1619-20 (B.N.3)	Khao klang Nai is a large Buddhist temple, 28 meters width and 44 meters length. Its base was built on a unique Dvaravati style base, called “Bua Valai.” It also consists of a Than Khiang base that is a base in a shape of big spheres like a ring or bangle, called “Valai.” Above the “Valai” is the area decorated in the form of fake beams and Tong Mai. This decorative style	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, due to the continuous maintenance and structural reinforcement have been caried out.	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round and immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Annual inspection report to monitor the stability of ancient monuments by experts from related fields such as civil engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc.

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		creates small cavities for decorating unique stuccos called “Khon Krae Baek” (a carrying dwarf). The next level of the base is called Na Kra Daan. It is decorated with stuccos in the form of round flower and rhombus pattern which is an ancient stucco pattern found only in the Dvaravati culture and in Thailand.				

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small.	- Arrange the visit route to minimize the impact to the small monument as much as possible. - Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes.	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Annual implementation summary report
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,.	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
6	Sa Prang Pond	It is a large rectangular pond situated in the Inner Town.	None (No threats of development, trespassing, looting and tourism as it is in the strictly controlled area of the Si Thep historical park)	-	-	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round
7	Ancient monument no. 0179 (B.N.12)	The monument's size is unknown. Its rectangular base is made of brick.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
8	Ancient monument no. 0283	Its square base is 7 x 7 meters in size, made of laterite that has 2-3 bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
9	Ancient monument no. 0285 (B.N.9)	Its rectangular base is 8.3 x 9.2 meters in size, made of brick that has three bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
10	Ancient monument no. 0352/1	It is a group of ancient monuments consisting of 1) a rectangular base with a size of 12.7 x 14.8 meters, made of laterite. 2) a rectangular base with a size of 3 x 3.7 meters, made of laterite. 3) a square base with a size of 3.8 x 3.8	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		meters, made of laterite				
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
11	Ancient monument no. 0352/2	Its squarer base is made of laterite with a size of 6.5 x 6.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
12	Ancient monument no. 0381 (B.N.6/1, B.N.6/2, B.N.6/3)	B.N.6/1 has a square base made of laterite with a size of 9.5 x 9.5 meters. Five pieces of Bai Sima (boundary stone) have been found. B.N.6/2 has a square base made of laterite with a size of 6.1 x 6.1 meters and 1.7 meters height. Seven pieces of Bai Sima have been found. B.N.6/3 has a square base made of laterite with a size of	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		5.5 x 5.5 meters and 1.6 meters height. Seven pieces of Bai Sima have been found.				
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
13	Ancient monument no. 0396, Ancient monument no. 1007	They are remains of the northern town wall, made of laterite and brick, with approximately 140 meters length.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
14	Ancient monument no. 0830 (B.N.11)	It is a group of ancient monuments comprising of 1) a rectangular laterite base, a size of 8.5 x 13 x 1.2 meters, having three bases superimposing. Four pieces of Bai Sima have been found, 2) a square laterite base, a size of 2.5 x 2.5 meters, having three bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
15	Ancient monument no. 0847 (B.N.13)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite and has two – three bases superimposing, with a size of 4.5 x 12.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
16	Ancient monument no. 0857	Its square base is made of brick, the size is unknown, having 14 bases superimposing with 1.1 meters height.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake	restored to its original condition.	evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
17	Ancient monument no. 0895 (B.N.16)	Its square base is made of laterite, having four bases superimposing, with a size of 8 x 8 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
18	Ancient monument no.	It is a group of ancient monuments consisting of 1) a	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	0896 (B.N.15)	rectangular base made of laterite, having four bases superimposing, with a size of 10.2 x 17.5 x 0.6 meters. One piece of Bai Sima has been found, 2) a square base made of laterite with a size of 2.5 x 2.5 meters.	strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.		- Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	- Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	None not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			3) Earthquake	None not in an earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				risk zone and no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
19	Ancient monument no.	Its rectangular base is 10 x 20.4 meters in size, made of laterite, having five	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	0923 (B.N.10)	– six bases superimposing. 11 pieces of Bai Sima have been found.	strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.		- Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
20	Ancient monument no. 0927 (B.N.7/1)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite with a size of 3.8 x 12.75 x 0.9 meters, having three bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			route, therefore, there are no other threats.			
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
21	Ancient monument no. 0927 (B.N.7/2)	It is a group of ancient monuments including 1) a rectangular base made of laterite with a size of 11 x 15.5 x 0.6 meters, having four bases superimposing, 2) a square base made of laterite with a size of 2.9 x 2.9 x 1.95 meters, having	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		six – seven bases superimposing, 3) a round base made of laterite with a diameter of 4.5 meters, having 3-4 bases superimposing.				
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
22	Ancient monument no. 0947 (B.N.8)	Its rectangular base is a size of 9 x 11 x 1.3 meters, made of laterite, that has six – seven bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			route, therefore, there are no other threats.			
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
23	Ancient monument no. 0941 (B.N.18)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, having four bases superimposing, with a size of 10.5 x 15.7 x 0.5 meters. Nine pieces of Bai Sima have been found.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
24	Ancient monument no. 0953/1	Its square base is made of laterite, 5 x 9.5 x 0.5 meters in size, and has three bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
25	Ancient monument no. 0953/2	Its square base is made of laterite, 5.5 x 5.5 x 1.2 meters in size, and has three bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
26	Ancient monument no. 0953/3	Its square base is made of laterite, 5.1 x 5.1 x 0.8 meters in size, and has four bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
27	Ancient Monument no. 0971 (B.N.17)	It is a group of ancient monuments consisting of 1) a rectangular base is made of laterite, 6.8 x 8.4 meters in size, and has two bases superimposing, 2) a rectangular base is made of laterite, 9.6 x 10.5 meters in size.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
28	Ancient monument no. 0972	Its square base is made of laterite, 2.6 x 2.6 x 1.15 meters in size, and has two bases superimposing.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
29	Ancient monument no. 0973 (B.N.19)	It is a group of ancient monuments comprising of 1) a rectangular base is made of laterite, 3.1 x 4.5 meters in size, and has three bases superimposing, 2) a rectangular base is made of laterite, 7 x 9 meters in size, and has three bases superimposing, 3) a square base is made of laterite, 3 x 3 meters in size.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
30	Ancient monument no. 1052 (B.N.5)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, having three bases superimposing, with a size of 6.3 x 13.8 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
31	Ancient monument no. 1062 (B.N.4)	Its square base is made of laterite with a size of 4.3 x 4.3 x 1.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
32	Ancient monument no. 1075 (B.N.31)	Its round base is made of laterite, having two bases superimposing, with a diameter of 8.4 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
33	Ancient monument no. 1517 (B.N.21)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, with a size of 16.4 x 17.5 x 1.3 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
34	Ancient monument no. 1580 (B.N.22)	It is a group of ancient monuments consisting of 1) a square base is made of laterite, with a size of 5.5 x 5.5 x 1 meters, 2) a rectangular base is made of laterite, with a size of 6.5 x 10.4 x 0.2 meters, 3) a square base is made of laterite, with a size of 5 x 5 x 1.2 meters, 4) a rectangular base is made of laterite,	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		with a size of 19.2 x 26.1 meters. 11 pieces of Bai Sima have been found.				
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
35	Ancient monument no. 1602	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, having three bases superimposing, with a size of 3.3 x 2.3 x 0.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
36	Ancient monument no. 1604/05 (B.N.24)	It is a group of ancient monuments consisting of 1) a rectangular base is made of laterite, having two bases superimposing, with a size of 5.4 x 34.5 x 0.5 meters, 2) a rectangular base is made of laterite, having three bases superimposing,	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		with a size of 8.9 x 13.9 x 0.5 meters.				
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
37	Ancient monument no. 1618 (B.N.27)	Its laterite base is a size of 4.5 x 6.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
38	Ancient monument no. 1627 (B.N.6)	Its square base is made of laterite, having three bases superimposing, with a size of 6 x 6 x 1.4 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
39	Ancient monument no. 1628 (B.N.28)	Its square base is made of laterite, having 2-3 bases superimposing, with a size of 4.3 x 4.3 x 1.1 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
40	Ancient monument no. 1630 (B.N.29)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, having 3-4 bases superimposing, with a size of 8.3 x 10 x 1.2 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
41	Ancient monument no. 1645 (B.N.26)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, having 2-3 bases superimposing, with incomplete condition. Four pieces of Sima stones have been found.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats.	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
42	Ancient monument no. 1705 (B.N.32)	The remain is a cross shape of made of laterite, having two bases superimposing, with a size of 22 x 38 x 0.55 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
43	Ancient monument no. 1725 (B.N.33)	Its rectangular base is made of laterite, with a size of 4.3 x 4.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
44	Ancient monument no. 1726	Its rectangular base made of laterite, with a size of 6 x 12.5 x 0.5 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
45	Ancient monument no. 1731 (B.N.30)	Its rectangular base consists of a lower base made of brick and an upper base made of laterite, with a size of 13.8 x 44.3 x 0.4 meters. Nine pieces of Bai Sima have been found.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
46	Ancient monument no. 2308 (B.N.25)	It is a group of ancient monuments comprising of 1) three rectangular bases, with sizes of 5.8 x 7.5 meters, 3.5 x 5.8 meters, and 8. X 12.1 meters respectively, 2) two square bases with sizes of 3.7 x 3.7 meters and 4.2 x 4.2 meters respectively, 3) a	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		brick pavement similar to a pathway with a length of approximately 10 meters.				
			2) Flooding	Low not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
47	Ancient monument no. 14	Its square base is made of laterite, having four bases superimposing, with a size of 8.4 x 8.4 x 1.6 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore,	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			there are no other threats)			
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
48	Ancient monument no. 23	Its square base is made of laterite, having two bases superimposing, with a size of 4.4 x 4.4 x 0.9 meters.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration (located in a strictly controlled area of the historical park, excluded from a tourist route, therefore, there are no other threats)	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any)	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding	Conducted detailed restoration specifications and 3D scanning for comprehensive data collection, enabling restoration to its original state in case of damage	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the
			3) Earthquake	Low not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Ancient Monuments in the Outer Town of the Ancient Town of Si Thep						
49	Ancient monument no. 0472 (B.K.3)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 20 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
50	Ancient monument no. 1010 (B.K.11)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a diameter of approximately 28 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument made of laterite. It is probably a rectangular building.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
51	Ancient monument no. 1101	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a diameter of approximately 28 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes 1) incomplete remains of an ancient monument that its form cannot be identified, and 2) stucco fragments that are similar to	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		those decorated Khao Klang Nai.				
52	Ancient monument no. 1191	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 30 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
53	Ancient monument no. 1192	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 30	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
54	Ancient monument no. 1193	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately seven meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
55	Ancient monument no. 1194	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 18 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
56	Ancient monument no. 1200 (B.K.17)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 18 meters.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
					- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
57	Ancient monument no. 1275 (B.K.5)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of approximately 7 x 13 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Looting pits were also found. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		remains of an ancient monument made of laterite with a size of 1 x 4.3 x 0.5 meters. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.				
58	Ancient monument no. 1291/20	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of approximately 14 x 15 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Looting pits were also found. Evidence discovered from	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument made of laterite. A piece of basalt stone was also unearthed that may probably be a Bai Sima. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.				
59	Ancient monument no. 1291/80	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of approximately 13 x 15 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		area. Looting pits were also found. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument made of laterite, that is 3-4 layers of laterite as a building's wall in a rectangular plan. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.				
60	Ancient monument no. 1291/99 (B.K.6)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		approximately 14 x 19 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Looting pits were also found. Evidence discovered from excavation includes an incomplete building base made of laterite in a rectangular pattern, 7.2 meters width, 9.8 meters length, and 0.2 – 0.6 meters height. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
61	Ancient monument no. 1292 (B.K.9)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of 5.5 x 9 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument made of laterite. It is probably a rectangular building. This	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.				
62	Ancient monument no. 1293	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of 15 x 1.7 meters. Evidence discovered from excavation includes traces of 4-5 layers of laterite in a rectangular plan as an incomplete room's wall. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
63	Ancient monument no.	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	1294 (B.K.12)	an ancient mound that was badly destroyed, with a size of 16 x 18 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument that is three layers of laterite as a building's wall. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
64	Ancient monument no. 1295 (B.K.13)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound with a size of 13 x 18 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Looting pits were also found. Evidence discovered from excavation includes traces of laterite built into a rectangular shape. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
65	Ancient monument no. 1296 (B.K.14)	It was already excavated. Before excavation, it was an ancient mound that was badly destroyed, with a size of 20 x 21 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains of an ancient monument made of laterite in a rectangular form. This excavated pit	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		was backfilled in 2006.				
66	Ancient monument no. 1298 (B.K.16)	It was an ancient mound that was already excavated. Evidence discovered from excavation includes traces of a building that only its incomplete base made of laterite remained, 3 meters in width, 4.4 meters in length, and 1 – 1.2 meters in height. This excavated pit was backfilled in 2006.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
67	Ancient monument no. 1390	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a size of 8 x 10 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
68	Ancient monument no. 1392	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 15 meters. Laterite and brick fragments	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		were found scattered throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
69	Ancient monument no. 1394 (B.K.19)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 16 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
70	Ancient monume	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	nt no. 1398	excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 12 meters.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
71	Ancient monume nt no. 1399	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 15 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
72	Ancient monument no. 1492	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 15 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
73	Ancient monume	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	nt no. 1810	excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 14 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
74	Ancient monument no. 1811 (B.K.37)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 15 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
75	Ancient monument no. 1814 (B.K.36)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 20 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
76	Ancient monument no.	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	1826 (B.K.35)	excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 35 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
77	Ancient monument no. 1827/62	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 11 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
78	Ancient monument no. 1827/64 (B.K.32)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 33 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Some parts of the mound reveal traces of laterite superimposing into	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		a long line similar to a porch.				
79	Ancient monument no. 1828 (B.K.31)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 33 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Traces of an incomplete building's base made of laterite, having three bases superimposing, also uncovered.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
80	Ancient monument no. 1829 (B.K.30)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 14 - 37 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Remains of a relatively large ancient monument were exposed on the ground, indicating the importance of this monument in the Outer Town.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
81	Ancient monument no. 1837 (B.K.34)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 27 - 29 meters. There is evidence found on the ground that is traces of layers of laterite superimposing to build an internal structure of a building.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
82	Ancient monument no. 1840	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 20 -	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		43 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
83	Ancient monument no. 1850	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 25 - 29 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence found on the	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		ground includes remains of a building's base made of laterite, having several bases superimposing, and a piece of a laterite pillar similar to a colonnette.				
84	Ancient monument no. 1851 (B.K.38)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 18 - 20 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
85	Ancient monument no. 1859 (B.K.33)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 16 - 21 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
86	Ancient monument no. 1880/20	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 7 -	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		17 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
87	Ancient monument no. 1880/62	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 12 - 17 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
88	Ancient monument no. 1902	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 14 - 15 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
89	Ancient monument no. 1903	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 15 - 19 meters. Laterite and brick fragments	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		were found scattered throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
90	Ancient monument no. 1904	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 11 - 13 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
91	Ancient monument no.	It was already excavated. Before excavation, It was	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	1907 (B.K.15)	an ancient mound with a diameter of approximately 14 - 18 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Evidence discovered from excavation includes incomplete remains that are traces of laterite resembling a building's base, a floor or a pathway.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
92	Ancient monument no. 2051/02	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		diameter of approximately 18 - 20 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Traces of laterite built into several layers were also revealed on the ground.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	- Annual implementation summary report
93	Ancient monument no. 2051/19 (B.K.21)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 8 - 10 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
94	Ancient monument no. 2051/95 (B.K.26)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 20 - 21 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
95	Ancient monument no.	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	2061 (B.K.23)	excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 22 - 24 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
96	Ancient monument no. 2069	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 18 - 20 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
97	Ancient monument no. 2069/25	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 22 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
98	Ancient monument no.	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	2071 (B.K.24)	excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 20 - 22 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
99	Ancient monument no. 2081 (B.K.23)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 37 - 45 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed.	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		throughout the area.			- Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
100	Ancient monument no. 2081/02 (B.K.22)	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 27 - 30 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Traces of an incomplete building's base made of laterite, having several bases	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		superimposing, were also uncovered.				
101	Ancient monument no. 2082/25	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 8 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
102	Ancient monument no. 2627	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		approximately 9 - 21 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area.			- Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	
103	Ancient monument no. 2731	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a diameter of approximately 34 - 35 meters. Laterite fragments were found scattered throughout the area. Traces of an incomplete building's base	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threats/Disasters, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristic	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
		made of laterite, having several bases superimposing, were also uncovered.				
104	Ancient monument no. 2735	It is an ancient mound that has not yet been excavated. It has a size of approximately 15 - 22 meters. Laterite and brick fragments were found scattered throughout the area.	Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	- Strict in the monitoring process - Plan to conduct archaeological excavations to record data scientifically - Additional night-time lighting systems should be installed. - Improving gravel roads to facilitate survey and inspection of the area - Installing CCTV systems for security purposes	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

2. Component 002 of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument

Guidelines for monitoring and inspection cycle on maintenance of ancient monuments and implementation monitoring of mitigation measures to reduce impacts of threats/disasters on ancient monuments, classified according to significant characteristics expressing the Outstanding Universal Value of Component 002 of Khao Klang Nok Ancient Monument, as following details,

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
1	Khao Klang Nok	It is a gigantic pagoda, dated in the 8^{th} – 9^{th} century, with a size of 64 x 64 meters, Its base is decorated with replica Prasats.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, due to the continuous maintenance and structural reinforcement have been caried out	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round and immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report Annual inspection report to monitor the stability of ancient monuments by experts from related fields such as civil engineers, architects, archaeologists, etc.
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Western Pagodas						
2	Ancient monument no. 11 (K.N.1/11)	The first western pagoda is about 30 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake	restored to its original condition.	assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
3	Ancient monument no. 12 (K.N.6)	The second western pagoda is about 75 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				risk zone and no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
4	Ancient monument no. 13 (K.N.8)	The third western pagoda is about 120 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Northern Pagodas						
5	Ancient monument no. 2 (K.N.1/10),	The first northern pagoda is about 32 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
6	Ancient monument no. 3 (K.N.11)	The second northern pagoda is about 78 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist	- Arrange the visit route to minimize the impact to the small monument as much as possible	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				attraction, the impact is relatively small	- Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	- Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	<u>Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep</u> <u>1) Preparedness</u> such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. <u>2) Emergency Management</u> such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas <u>3) Recovery</u> emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Eastern Pagodas						
7	Ancient monument no. 5 (K.N.1/9)	The first eastern pagoda is about 30 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low	Strict in the monitoring process	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any)

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				relatively small		- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
8	Ancient monument no. 13 (K.N.8)	The third eastern pagoda is about 120 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	- Arrange the visit route to minimize the impact to the small monument as much as possible - Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Southern Pagodas						
9	Ancient monument no. 8 (K.N.1/7)	The first southern pagoda is about 30 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake	restored to its original condition.	assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
10	Ancient monument no. 9 (K.N.2)	The second southern pagoda is about 72 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				relatively small		
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
11	Ancient monument no. 10 (K.N.3)	The third southern pagoda is about 110 meters from the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
Small Ancient Monuments						
12	Ancient monument no. 22 (K.N.1/6-1)	It is located about 50 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning
			4) Earthquake	Low		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
13	Ancient monument no. 15 (K.N.1/6-2)	It is located about 65 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				relatively small		
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						(B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
14	Ancient monument no. 17 (K.N.1/5-1)	It is located about 80 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
15	Ancient monument no. 17 (K.N.1/5-1)	It is located about 80 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				risk zone and no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
16	Ancient monument no. 6	It is located about 75 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
	(K.N.1/5-2)			monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
17	Ancient monument no. 18 (K.N.1/4)	It is located about 100 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any)

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				impact is relatively small		- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
18	Ancient monument no. 19 (K.N.1/1)	It is located about 125 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
19	Ancient monument no. 20 (K.N.1/2)	It is located about 145 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				risk zone and no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
20	Ancient monument no. 21 (K.N.1/3)	It is located about 160 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	- Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
21	Ancient monument no. 26 (K.N.5)	It is located about 260 meters southwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any)

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				impact is relatively small		- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
22	Ancient monument no. 25 (K.N.4)	It is located about 180 meters northwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
23	Ancient monument no. 24 (K.N.7)	It is located about 105 meters northwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				risk zone and no record of earthquake		2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
24	Ancient monument no. 27 (K.N.9/1)	It is located about 230 meters northwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	- Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				no record of flooding,	scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
25	Ancient monument no. 28 (K.N.9/2)	It is located about 245 meters northwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	Daily Routine - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round Annual Report - Annual implementation summary report
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any)

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				impact is relatively small		- Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
						Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention <u>Annual Report</u> - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
26	Ancient monument no. 29 (K.N.9/3)	It is located about 270 meters northwest of the main pagoda.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, since it is a small and low-rise monument, there is almost no risk of collapse because of its weight, and it is easy to preserve it as its original condition.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the building is found, immediately inform to architectures and engineer to consider an urgent mitigation measures, such as supporting the building	<u>Daily Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
			2) Tourism	Low, although it is an important tourist attraction, the impact is relatively small	Provide guardrail and signs prohibiting climbing on ancient monuments to lead tourist to the designated routes	Daily Routine - Immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) Annual Report - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures
			3) Flooding	Low, not in a flood bed zone and no record of flooding,	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc. 2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas
			4) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		
			4) Earthquake	Low		

Threat, Disaster, Impact Levels, Mitigation Measure, and Monitoring

No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Mitigation Measure	Monitoring
				not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake		3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Component 003 of Khao Tamorrat Cave Ancient Monument

Guidelines for monitoring and inspection cycle on maintenance of ancient monuments and implementation monitoring of mitigation measures to reduce impacts of threats/disasters on ancient monuments, classified according to significant characteristics expressing the Outstanding Universal Value of Component 003 of Khao Tamorrat Cave Ancient Monument (three groups of low-relief scriptures inside the cave), as following details,

Threats, Disasters, Impact Levels, Impact Mitigation Measures, and Monitoring and Evaluation						
Order No.	**Name/ Number**	**Characteristics of Ancient Monuments**	**Threat/Disaster**	**Impact Level**	**Impact Mitigation Measure**	**Monitoring and Evaluation**
1	Khao Tamorrat Cave	Three groups of low-relief sculptures of the Buddha and Bodhisattva in the Mahayana Buddhism style.	1) Weeds and natural deterioration	Low, survey and inspection must be conducted regularly by experts.	- Strict in the monitoring process - If any damage that may affect the safety of the cave is found, immediately inform to Conservation of Painting and Sculpture Division – Office of Archaeology	<u>Weekly Routine</u> - Monitor cleanliness, garbage collection, weeding, and pruning all year round and immediately report any damage to the supervisor (if any) <u>Annual Report</u> - Annual implementation summary report for monitoring and evaluation of the stability inspection of the ancient monuments by experts from related fields
			2) Tourism	Low, because all mitigation measures have been implemented or planned to be implemented, such as arranging	- Plan with local agencies to establish additional volunteers to preserve cultural heritage (the Fine Arts Department volunteers), by focusing on mountain guides to help protecting low-relief scriptures from any damage caused by tourism - Arrange staffs to inform tourist about prohibitions and	<u>Annual Report</u> - Tourism Impact summary report (If any) - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures

Threats, Disasters, Impact Levels, Impact Mitigation Measures, and Monitoring and Evaluation						
Order No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics of Ancient Monuments	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Impact Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Evaluation
				staffs (already implemented), installing security systems (already in the plan), planning in collaboration with local parties (in progress), etc.	precautions while visiting the cave - To ascend the cave, tourists must be accompanied by a guide registered with the historical park or a trained volunteer. - Plan to install security systems, such as CCTV cameras at appropriate spots	
			3) Earthquake	Low, not in an earthquake risk zone and no record of earthquake	Research and collect detailed data for creating restoration blueprints, 3D scanning, in case of damage occurs, it can be restored to its original condition.	Implement on Disaster Mitigation Plan of the Ancient Town of Si Thep 1) Preparedness such as reviewing disaster prevention and mitigation plan, conducting emergency evacuation drills, identify an evacuation assembly and temporary shelter, pre-assigning evacuation personnel, check vehicles, fuel, and communication systems for evacuation, etc.

Threats, Disasters, Impact Levels, Impact Mitigation Measures, and Monitoring and Evaluation						
Order No.	Name/ Number	Characteristics of Ancient Monuments	Threat/Disaster	Impact Level	Impact Mitigation Measure	Monitoring and Evaluation
						2) Emergency Management such as monitoring, situation tracking according to the warnings from government agencies responsible for disaster management, evacuation following evacuation plan in disaster risk areas 3) Recovery emphasizing the conservation according to the guidelines in the Regulations of the Fine Arts Department on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments B.E.2528 (1985), the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964) (B.E.2507) and proceeding to comply with the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention Annual Report - Summary Report on the Implementation of Mitigation Measures