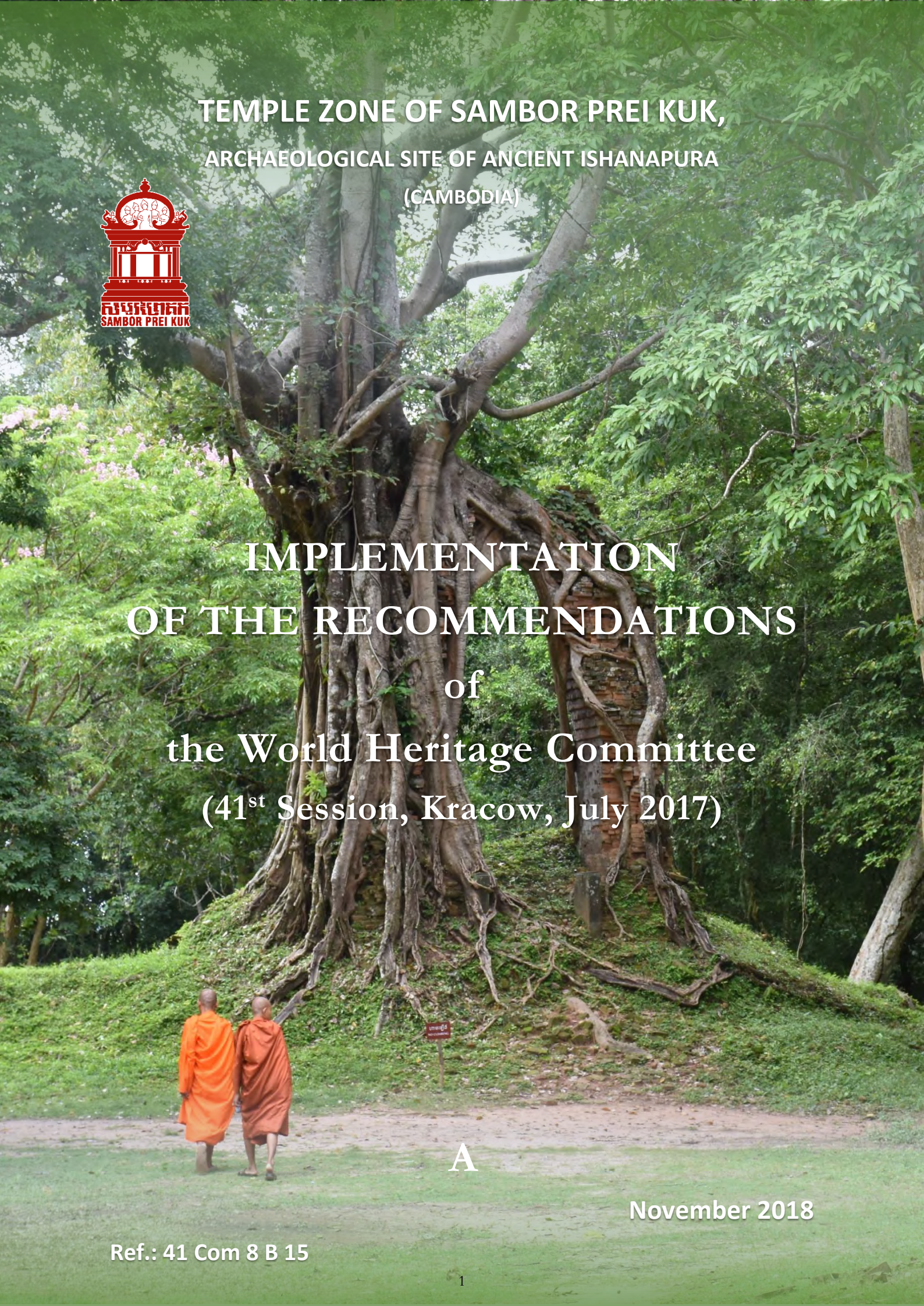

TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANCIENT ISHANAPURA

(CAMBODIA)

SAMBOR PREI KUK

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS of the World Heritage Committee

(41st Session, Kracow, July 2017)

A

November 2018

Ref.: 41 Com 8 B 15

SAMBOR PREI KUK
(Cambodia)

IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

A

(Para.5)

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I

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ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

SAMBOR PREI KUK

អាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអតិរក្ស

ប្រាសាទរាងរង្វង់កោណ

នៅប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក

OCTAGONAL TOWER
in
SAMBOR PREI KUK

ចន្ធ វិត្តារ៉ុង / **CHAN Vitharong**

ជំនួយការ / **Assistance**
ស៊ាង សុកាក់ / SEANG Sopheak

រក្សាសិទ្ធិគ្រប់យ៉ាងដោយ នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអភិរក្ស នៃអាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
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ផែនទីទីតាំងប្រាសាទរាងអដ្ឋកោណ
Map of Octagonal Towers

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1. ប្រាង្គ *N7* ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ / *N7 Tower, Prasat Sambor*
2. ប្រាង្គ *S7* ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / *S7 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan*
3. ប្រាង្គ *S8* ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / *S8 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan*
4. ប្រាង្គ *S9* ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / *S9 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan*
5. ប្រាង្គ *S10* ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / *S10 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan*
6. ប្រាង្គ *S11* ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / *S11 Tower, Prasat Yeay Poan*
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8. ប្រាង្គ *Z2* ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ / *Z2 Tower, Prasat Trapeang Ropeak*

S7

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan

S9

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan

S10

S11

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មុនពេលជួសជុល នាខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧។*
Before restoration, September 2017.

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan

S11

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: ក្រោយពេលជួសជុល នាខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១៨។
After restoration, September 2018.

ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពេក
Prasat Ropeang Ropeak

II

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

SAMBOR PREI KUK

អាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអតិរក្ស

ចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអង្ណែត
ប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក
'FLYING PALACE' INVENTORY

អ្នកកែសម្រួល៖
ច័ន្ទ វិត្តារ៉ុង

អ្នកធ្វើផែនទីហានិភ័យ៖
ច័ន្ទ វិត្តារ៉ុង
សេង ចន្ធា
ខាន់ មុនី

Editor:

CHAN Vitharong

Risk map surveyors:

CHAN Vitharong

Seng Chantha

Khann Mony

រក្សាសិទ្ធិគ្រប់យ៉ាងដោយ នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអភិរក្ស នៃអាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
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សេចក្តីផ្តើម
Introduction

ឯកសារនេះគឺជាឧបករណ៍មួយដើម្បីបំពេញបន្ថែមពីលើ «ផែនទីហានិភ័យប្រាសាទ» ដែលទើបបានធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពកន្ទងទៅ។

កាលពីឆ្នាំ២០០៤ មានការចងក្រងនូវ«ចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែត»[1] ទាំងអស់ដែលមាននៅសំបូរព្រៃគុក ដោយគម្រោងអភិរក្សប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក។ ដោយឆ្លងកាត់នូវពេលវេលា យើងបានធ្វើបច្ចុប្បន្នភាពឡើងវិញដើម្បីពិនិត្យពីស្ថានភាពអភិរក្សរបស់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែតនីមួយៗនោះ។ បច្ចុប្បន្ន មានចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែតសរុបចំនួន១៤២ ត្រូវបានចុះក្នុងបញ្ជីថ្មីនេះ ក្នុងចំណោមនោះមានចម្លាក់ខ្លះកំពុងតែប្រឈមនឹងហានិភ័យក្នុងកម្រិតមួយគួរឱ្យព្រួយបារម្ភ ត្បិតស្ថានភាពទ្រុឌទ្រោមរបស់ចម្លាក់ទាំងនោះដែលបណ្តាលមកពីកត្តាផ្សេងៗជាច្រើន ពិសេសគឺកត្តាខូចខាតដោយពពួកវុក្ខជាតិដែលមានឫសតោងចាក់ចូលក្នុងចន្លោះឥដ្ឋរួចបន្តរីកធំ ម្យ៉ាងទៀតកត្តាពុកផុយរបស់ឥដ្ឋគួបផ្សំនិងបច្ចេកទេសតម្រៀបឥដ្ឋមិនបានត្រឹមត្រូវក៏ជាមូលហេតុសំខាន់មួយក្នុងកត្តាប្រឈមនេះដែរ។ ដោយឃើញការប្រឈមនឹងការខូចខាតទាំងនោះ អ.ជ.ស.ព. បានរៀបចំផែនការសង្គ្រោះជាបន្ទាន់ ក្នុងគោលបំណងរក្សានូវគុណតម្លៃនៃចម្លាក់រចនាដ៏វិចិត្រ ដែលមានតម្លៃជាសាកលលើផ្នែកសិល្ប: និងស្ថាបត្យកម្មបុរាណ។

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

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

[1] ក្នុងកិច្ចការនោះយើងធ្វើតែចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែតដែលស្ថិតនៅលើជញ្ជាំងតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

កំណត់អំពីចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែត
Notes on ‘Flying Palace’

«ចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែត» គឺចម្លាក់មានរូបរាងជាប្រាសាទឬវិមានមួយ នៅតាមផ្នែជញ្ជាំងខាងក្រៅរបស់ប្រាសាទ ដោយបង្ហាញឱ្យឃើញថាកំពុងតែអណ្តែតនៅលើអាកាសវេហាស៍ ព្រោះថាមានរូបមនុស្ស និងសត្វមានស្លាបផ្សេងៗ (ដូចជាសេះមានស្លាប និងតោមានស្លាប ជាដើម) ឈរតម្រៀបជាជួរត្រដាងស្លាបហោះទ្រពីក្រោមចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទ។ នៅក្នុងចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអណ្តែតនេះមានរូបផ្សេងៗដែលពិបាកសន្និដ្ឋានថាជាអ្វី តែទោះយ៉ាងណា តាមរយៈស្នាដៃនោះបានបង្ហាញពីទម្រង់និងទឹកមុខ និងកាយវិការប្លែកៗគ្នា ទាំងនេះគឺជាសក្ខីភាពអស្ចារ្យនៃការលេចឡើងនូវស្នាដៃសិល្ប:លើឥដ្ឋនាពេលជានីឦសានបុរ: នារវាងចុងសតវត្សរ៍ទី៦ និងដើមសតវត្សរ៍ទី៧ រួចបន្តបានផ្សាយឥទ្ធិពលទៅសម័យក្រោយៗទៀត។ គួរបញ្ជាក់ថា ផ្នែកខ្លះនៃចម្លាក់នោះមាន ខ្លះបានកែកុន ខ្លះមានសេសសល់ចាយអ និងខ្លះមានថ្នាំពណ៌ពីបុរាណផង។

“Flying Palace” is a miniature form of a temple or a palace on the outer wall of the temple, indicating a palace floating in the space with the presence of human and other winged creatures such as horses and lions standing in rows of sparrows flying supporting above temple carvings. In Flying Palace, there are figures that are difficult to discern their meaning. However, through these works the various forms and facial expressions and gestures are a great witness of the appearance of artwork on brick in the capital of Ishanapura in the late 6th and early 7th centuries. The style continued to influence the later periods of art and architectural expression. Notably, some parts of the sculptures have survived with mortar and some have traditional pigments remaining.

ផែនទីទីតាំងប្រាសាទមានប្រាសាទអណ្តែត
Map of Temples with of Flying Palaces

បញ្ជីចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទអរណ្ណាត
List of Flying Palace

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ / Prasat Sambor (N)

1. N1-ES: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N1 Tower, East Face, South Side

2. N1-SE: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N1 Tower, South Face, East Side

3. N1-SW: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N1 Tower, South Face, West Side

4. N1-WS: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N1 Tower, West Face, South Side

5. N1-WN: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N1 Tower, West Face, North Side

6. N1-NW: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N1 Tower, North Face, West Side

7. N1-NE: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N1 Tower, North Face, East Side

8. N1-EN: ប្រាង្គ N1 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N1 Tower, East Face, North Side

9. N7-ES: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងត្បូងធ្វើងខាងកើត /
N7 Tower, Sourth-East Face

10. N7-S: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងត្បូង /
N7 Tower, South Face

11. N7-SW: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N7 Tower, South-West Face

12. N7-W: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងលិច /
N7 Tower, West Face

13. N7-NW: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងជើងធ្វើងខាងលិច /
N7 Tower, North-West Face

14. N7-N: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងជើង /
N7 Tower, North Face

15. N7-NE: ប្រាង្គ N7 មុខខាងជើងធ្វើងខាងកើត /
N7 Tower, North-East Face

16. N11-ES: ប្រាង្គ N11មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N11 Tower, East Face, South Side

17. N11-SE: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N11 Tower, South Face, East Side

18. N11-SW: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N11 Tower, South Face, West Side

19. N11-WS: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N11 Tower, West Face, South Side

20. N11-WN: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N11 Tower, West Face, North Side

21. N11-NW: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N11 Tower, North Face, West Side

22. N11-NE: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N11 Tower, North Face, East Side

23. N11-EN: ប្រាង្គ N11 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N11 Tower, East Face, North Side

24. N12-ES: ប្រាង្គ N12 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N12 Tower, East Face, South Side

25. N12-SE: ប្រាង្គ N12 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N12 Tower, South Face, East Side

26. N12-SW: ប្រាង្គ N12 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N12 Tower, South Face, West Side

27. N12-WN: ប្រាង្គ N12 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N12 Tower, West Face, North Side

28. N12-NW: ប្រាង្គ N12 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N12 Tower, North Face, West Side

29. N15-ES: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N15 Tower, East Face, South Side

30. N15-SE: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N15 Tower, South Face, East Side

31. N15-SW: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N15 Tower, South Face, West Side

32. N15-WS: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N15 Tower, West Face, South Side

33. N15-WN: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N15 Tower, West Face, North Side

34. N15-NW: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N15 Tower, North Face, West Side

35. N15-NE: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N15 Tower, North Face, East Side

36. N15-EN: ប្រាង្គ N15 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N15 Tower, East Face, North Side

37. N20-3-ES: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N20-3 Tower, East Face, South Side

38. N20-3-SE: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N20-3 Tower, South Face, East Side

39. N20-3-SW: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N20-3 Tower, South Face, West Side

40. N20-3-WS: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N20-3 Tower, West Face, South Side

41. N20-3-WN: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N20-3 Tower, West Face, North Side

42. N20-3-NW: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N20-3 Tower, North Face, West Side

43. N20-3-NE: ប្រាង្គ N20-3 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N20-3 Tower, North Face, East Side

44. N21-ES: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N21 Tower, East Face, South Side

45. N21-SE: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
N 21 Tower, South Face, East Side

46. N21-SW: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N21 Tower, South Face, West Side

47. N21-WS: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N21 Tower, West Face, South Side

48. N21-WN: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N21 Tower, West Face, North Side

49. N21-NW: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
N21 Tower, North Face, West Side

50. N21-NE: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
N21 Tower, North Face, East Side

51. N21-EN: ប្រាង្គ N21 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
N21 Tower, East Face, North Side

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ / Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

52. S1-ES: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S1 Tower, East Face, South Side

53. S1-SE.e: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត ផ្ទាំងខាងកើត/
S1 Tower, South Face, East Side, East Panel

54. S1-SE.w: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត ផ្ទាំងខាងលិច /
S1 Tower, South Face, East Side, West Panel

55. S1-SW.e: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច ផ្ទាំងខាងកើត/
S1 Tower, South Face, West Side, East Panel

56. S1-SW.w: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច ផ្ទាំងខាងលិច /
S1 Tower, South Face, West Side, West Panel

57. S1-WS: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S1 Tower, West Face, South Side

58. S1-WN: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
S1 Tower, West Face, North Side

59. S1-NW.w: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច ផ្ទាំងខាងលិច/
S1 Tower, North Face, West Side, West Panel

60. S1-NW.e: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច ផ្ទាំងខាងកើត/
S1 Tower, North Face, West Side, East Panel

61. S1-NE.w: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង ផ្ទាំងខាងលិច/
S1 Tower, North Face, East Side, West Panel

62. S1-NE.e: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង ផ្ទាំងខាងកើត/
S1 Tower, North Face, East Side, East Panel

63. S1-EN: ប្រាង្គ S1 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
S1 Tower, East Face, North Side

64. S3-ES: ប្រាង្គ S3 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S3 Tower, East Face, South Side

65. S3-SE: ប្រាង្គ S3 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
S3 Tower, South Face, East Side

66. S3-SW: ប្រាង្គ S3 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
S3 Tower, South Face, West Side

67. S3-NE: ប្រាង្គ S3 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S3 Tower, North Face, East Side

68. S4-WS: ប្រាង្គ S4 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S4 Tower, West Face, South Side

69. S4-WN: ប្រាង្គ S4 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
S4 Tower, West Face, North Side

70. S4-EN: ប្រាង្គ S4 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
S4 Tower, East Face, North Side

71. S4-ES: ប្រាង្គ S4 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S4 Tower, East Face, South Side

72. S5-NE: ប្រាង្គ S5 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
S5 Tower, North Face, East Side

73. S7-ES: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងត្បូងនៀងខាងកើត / *S7 Tower, Sourth-East Face*

74. S7-S: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងត្បូង / *S7 Tower, South Face*

75. S7-SW: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S7 Tower, South-West Face*

76. S7-W: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងលិច / *S7 Tower, West Face*

77. S7-NW: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងលិច / *S7 Tower, North-West Face*

78. S7-N: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងជើង / *S7 Tower, North Face*

79. S7-NE: ប្រាង្គ S7 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងកើត / *S7 Tower, North-East Face*

80. S8-ES: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងត្បូងនៀងខាងកើត / *S8 Tower, Sourth-East Face*

81. S8-S: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងត្បូង / *S8 Tower, South Face*

82. S8-SW: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S8 Tower, South-West Face*

83. S8-W: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងលិច / *S8 Tower, West Face*

84. S8-NW: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងលិច / *S8 Tower, North-West Face*

85. S8-N: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងជើង / *S8 Tower, North Face*

86. S8-NE: ប្រាង្គ S8 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងកើត / *S8 Tower, North-East Face*

87. S9-ES: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងត្បូងនៀងខាងកើត / *S9 Tower, Sourth-East Face*

88. S9-S: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងត្បូង / *S9 Tower, South Face*

89. S9-SW: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S9 Tower, South-West Face*

90. S9-W: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងលិច / *S9 Tower, West Face*

91. S9-NW: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងលិច / *S9 Tower, North-West Face*

92. S9-N: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងជើង / *S9 Tower, North Face*

93. S9-NE: ប្រាង្គ S9 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងកើត / *S9 Tower, North-East Face*

94. S10-ES: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងត្បូងនៀងខាងកើត / *S10 Tower, Sourth-East Face*

95. S10-S: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងត្បូង / *S10 Tower, South Face*

96. S10-SW: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S10 Tower, South-West Face*

97. S10-W: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងលិច / *S10 Tower, West Face*

98. S10-NW: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងលិច / *S10 Tower, North-West Face*

99. S10-N: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងជើង / *S10 Tower, North Face*

100. S10-NE: ប្រាង្គ S10 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងកើត / *S10 Tower, North-East Face*

101. S11-ES: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងត្បូងនៀងខាងកើត / *S11 Tower, Sourth-East Face*

102. S11-S: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងត្បូង / *S11 Tower, South Face*

103. S11-SW: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S11 Tower, South-West Face*

104. S11-W: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងលិច / *S11 Tower, West Face*

105. S11-NW: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងលិច / *S11 Tower, North-West Face*

106. S11-N: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងជើង / *S11 Tower, North Face*

107. S11-NE: ប្រាង្គ S11 មុខខាងជើងនៀងខាងកើត / *S11 Tower, North-East Face*

108. S12-SW: ប្រាង្គ S12 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S12 Tower, South Face, West Side*

109. S12-WS: ប្រាង្គ S12 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង / *S12 Tower, West Face, South Side*

110. S12-NW: ប្រាង្គ S12 មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *S12 Tower, North Face, West Side*

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ / Prasat Tao (C)

111. C1-ES: ប្រាង្គ C1 មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង / *C1 Tower, East Face, South Side*

112. C1-SE: ប្រាង្គ C1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត / *C1 Tower, South Face, East Side*

113. C1-SW: ប្រាង្គ C1 មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច / *C1 Tower, South Face, West Side*

114. C1-WS: ប្រាង្គ C1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង / *C1 Tower, West Face, South Side*

115. C1-WN: ប្រាង្គ C1 មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង / *C1 Tower, West Face, North Side*

116. C1-NW: ប្រាង្គ *C1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
C1 Tower, North Face, West Side

117. C1-NE: ប្រាង្គ *C1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
C1 Tower, North Face, East Side

118. C1-EN: ប្រាង្គ *C1* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
C1 Tower, East Face, North Side

ក្រុមប្រាសាទរណប / Satellite Temples

ប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម / Prasat Ta Mom (T)

119. T1-ES: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
T1 Tower, East Face, South Side

120. T1-SE: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
T1 Tower, South Face, East Side

121. T1-SW: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
T1 Tower, South Face, West Side

122 T1-WS: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
T1 Tower, West Face, South Side

123. T1-WN: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
T1 Tower, West Face, North Side

124. T1-NW: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
T1 Tower, North Face, West Side

125. T1-NE: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
T1 Tower, North Face, East Side

126. T1-EN: ប្រាង្គ *T1* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
T1 Tower, East Face, North Side

ប្រាសាទគក់ត្រួង / Prasat Kuok Troung (T)

127. W-ES: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
W Tower, East Face, South Side

128. W-SE: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
W Tower, South Face, East Side

129. W-SW: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
W Tower, South Face, West Side

130. W-WS: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
W Tower, West Face, South Side

131. W-WN: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
W Tower, West Face, North Side

132. W-NW: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
W Tower, North Face, West Side

133. W-NE: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
W Tower, North Face, East Side

134. W-EN: ប្រាង្គ *W* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
W Tower, East Face, North Side

ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ / Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Z)

135. Z1-ES: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
Z1 Tower, East Face, South Side

136. Z1-SE: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងកើត /
Z1 Tower, South Face, East Side

137. Z1-SW: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងត្បូង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
Z1 Tower, South Face, West Side

138. Z1-WS: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
Z1 Tower, West Face, South Side

139. Z1-WN: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងលិច ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
Z1 Tower, West Face, North Side

140. Z1-NW: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងលិច /
Z1 Tower, North Face, West Side

141. Z1-NE: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងជើង ផ្នែកខាងត្បូង /
Z1 Tower, North Face, East Side

142. Z1-EN: ប្រាង្គ *Z1* មុខខាងកើត ផ្នែកខាងជើង /
Z1 Tower, East Face, North Side

បញ្ជីសារពើភណ្ឌ

FLYING PALACE INVENTORY

NOTE:

The following is an exhaustive list of the temples in groups Prasat Sambor (N), Prasat Yeay Poan (S), Prasat Tao (C) and Satellite (T, W & Z), decorated with lying palaces.

NB: *Therefore we have for instance within the list:*

Prasat Sambor (N1, N7, N11, N12, N15, N20 & N21),

Prasat Yeay Poan (S1, S3, S4, S5, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11 & S12),

Prasat Tao (C1) and Satellite (T1, W & Z1).

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

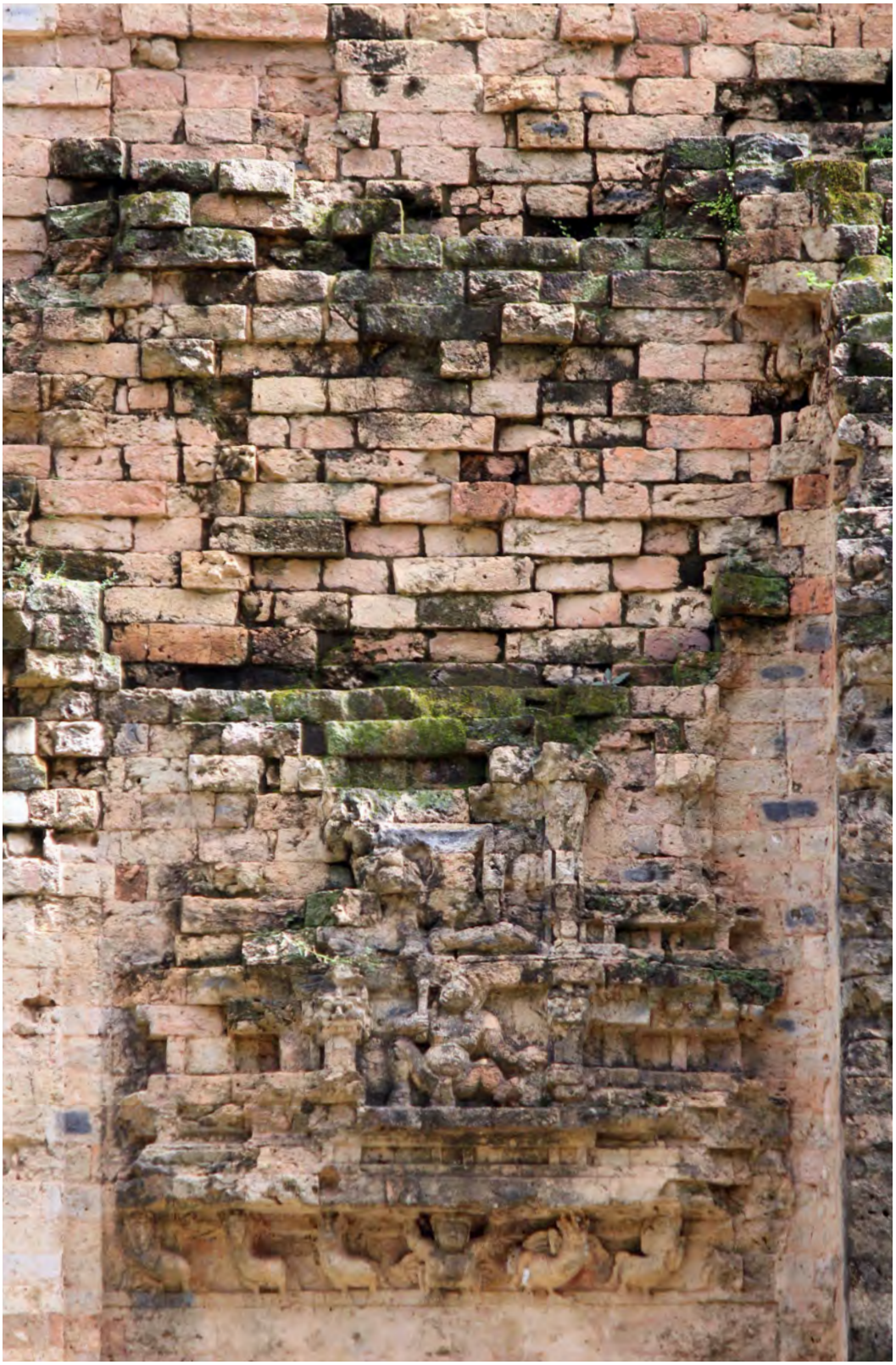
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N1-ES

N1-SE

N1 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



N1-SW

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានលាបថ្នាំក្រហមនៅផ្នែកខាងក្រោមៗ*

N1-WS

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានលាបថ្នាំក្រហមនៅផ្នែកខាងក្រោម។*

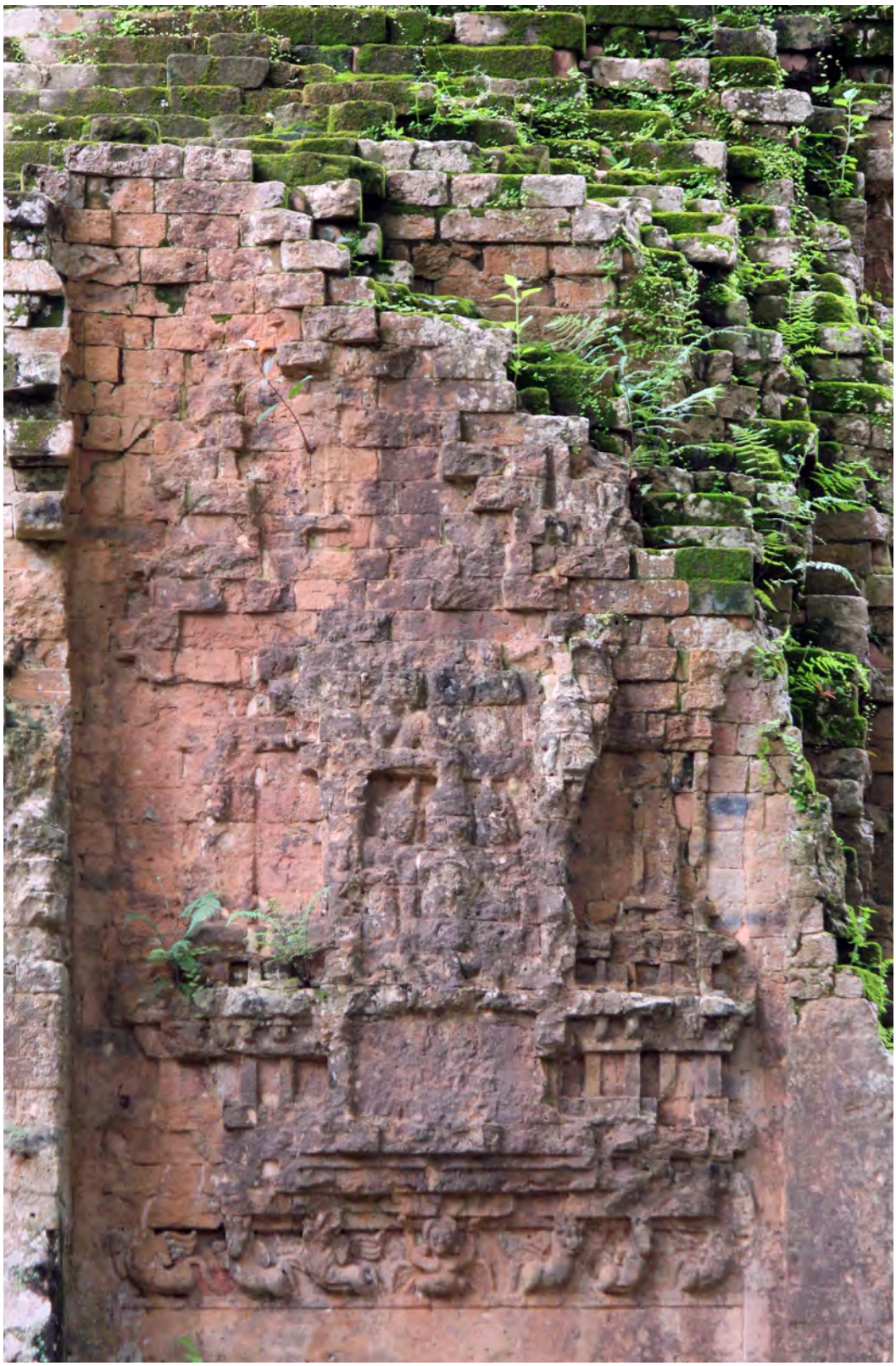
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N1-WN

N1-NW

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N1-NE



N1-EN

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N7-ES

N7-S

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N7-SW

N7-W

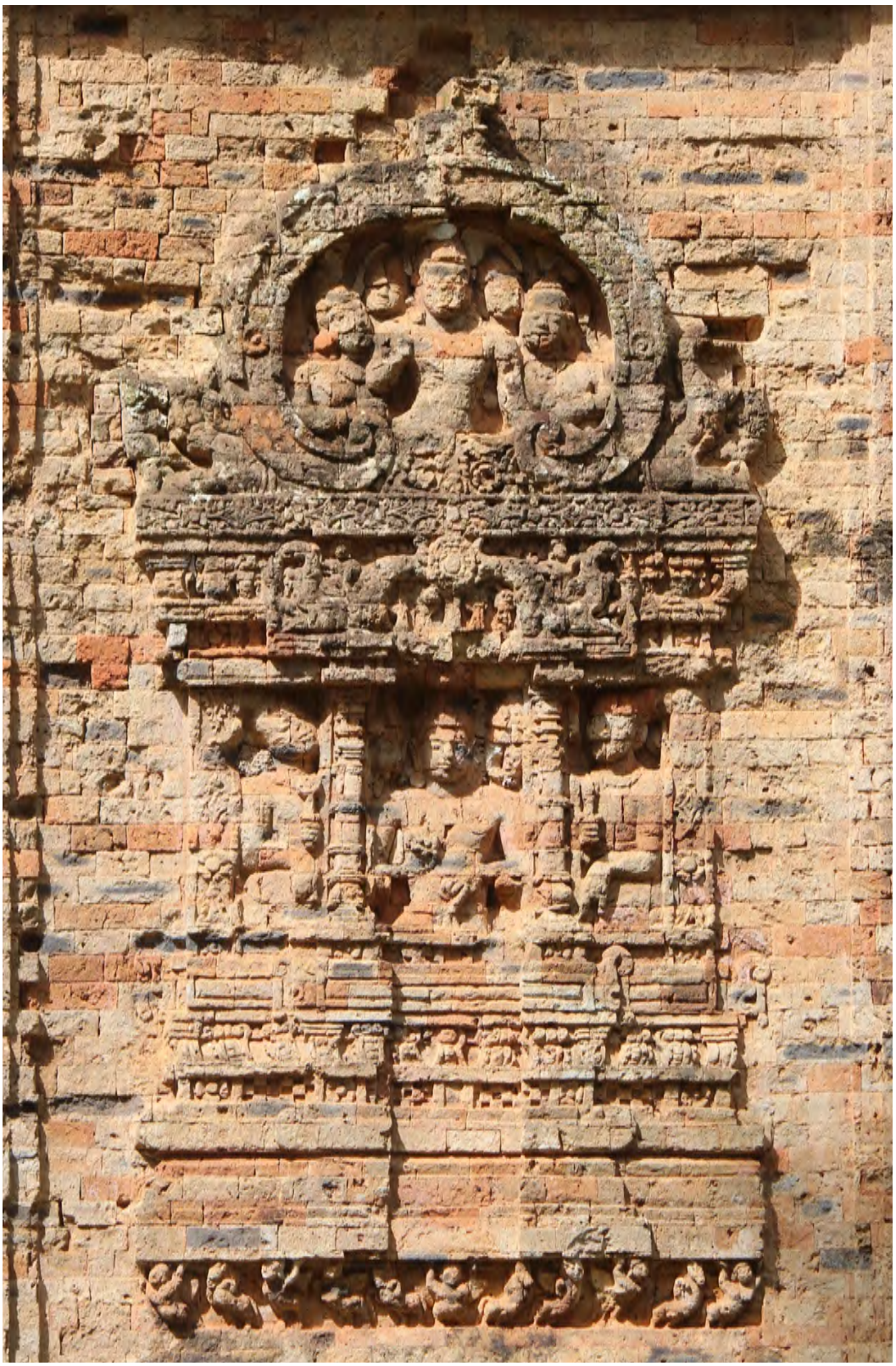
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

N7-NW

មានលាបថ្នាំក្រហមនៅផ្នែកខាងក្រោមៗ

N7-NE

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)



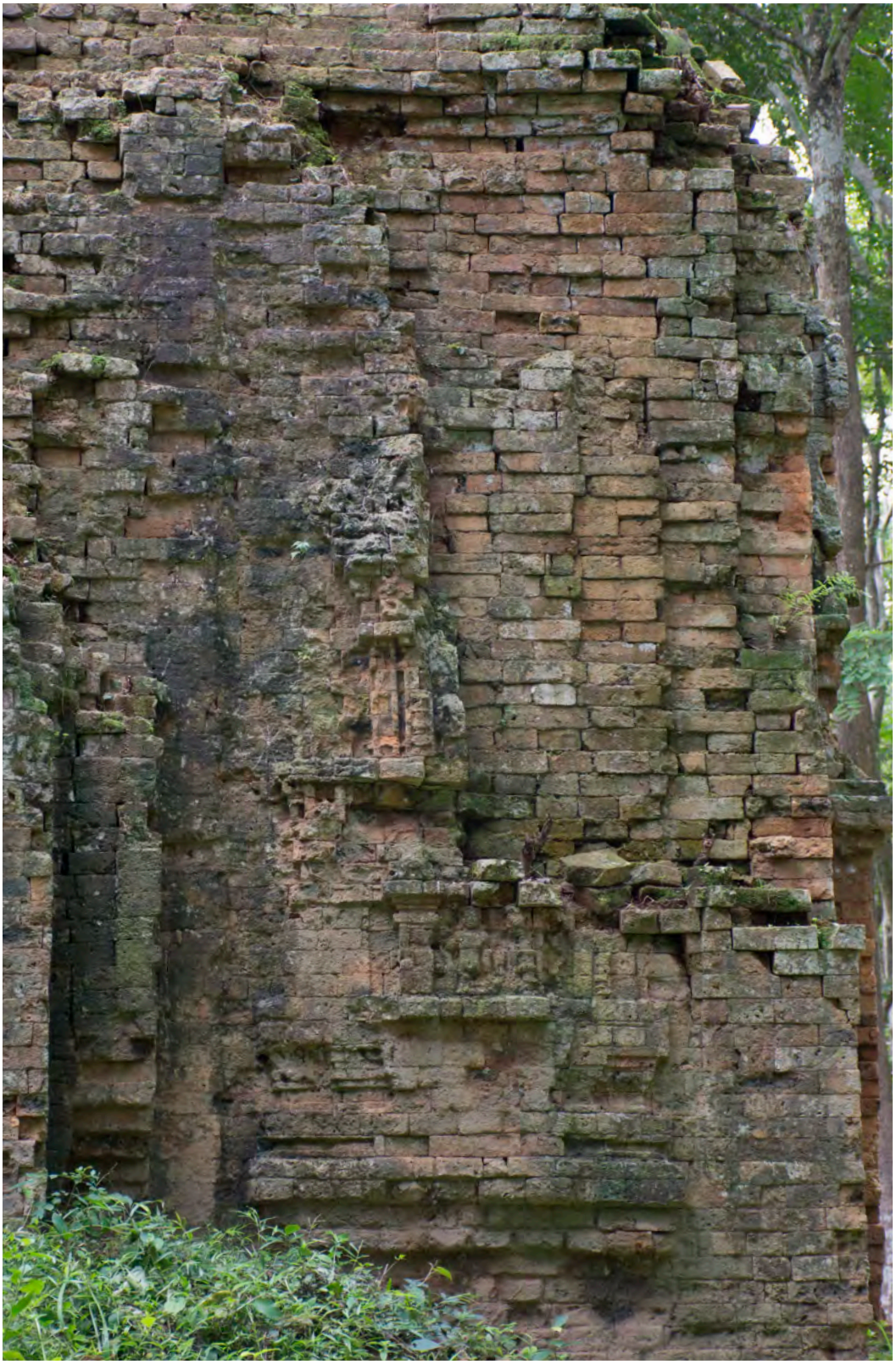
N7-NE

មានបាយអនៅ ផ្នែកខាងលើ។

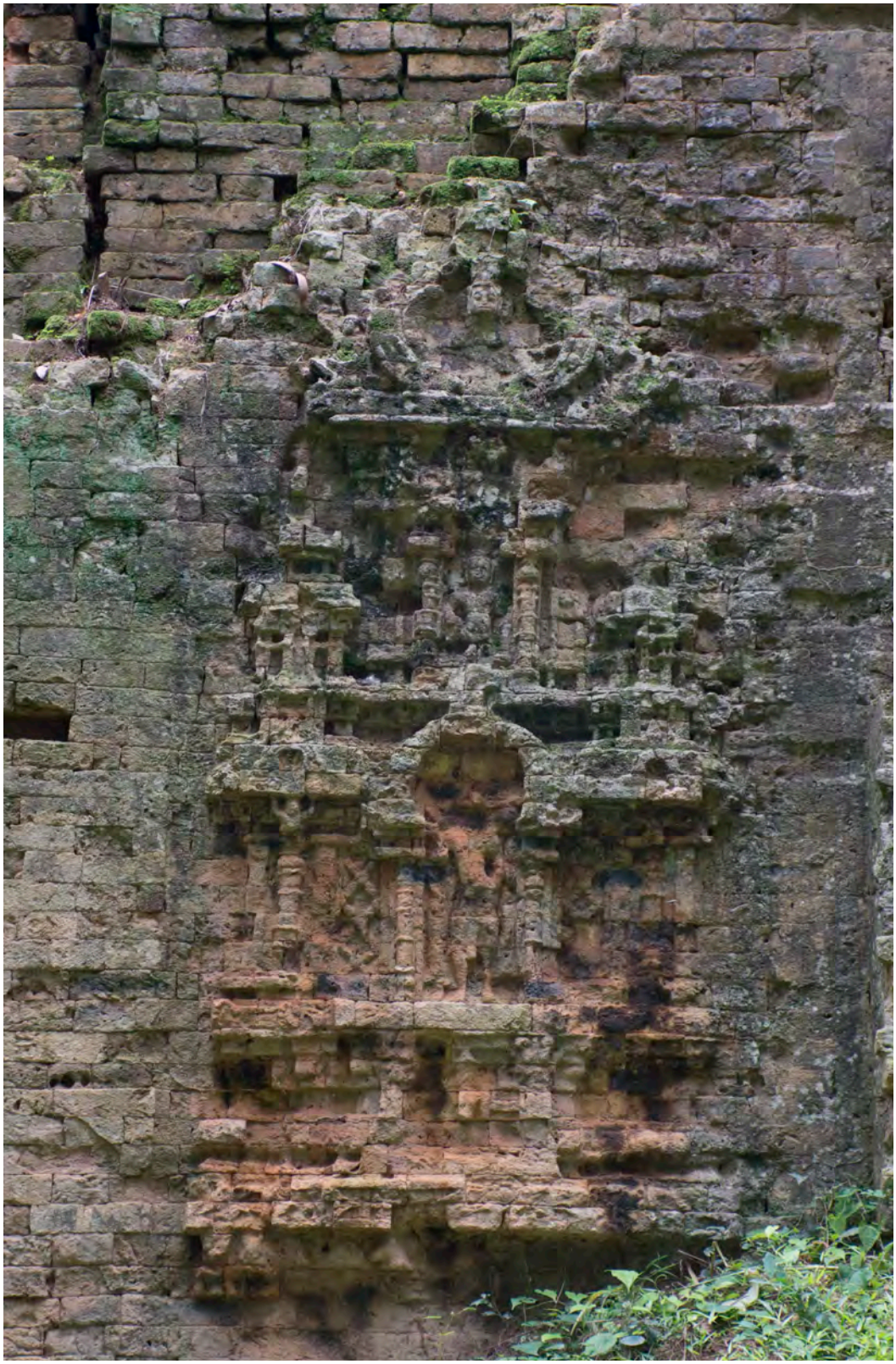
N11-ES

N11 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



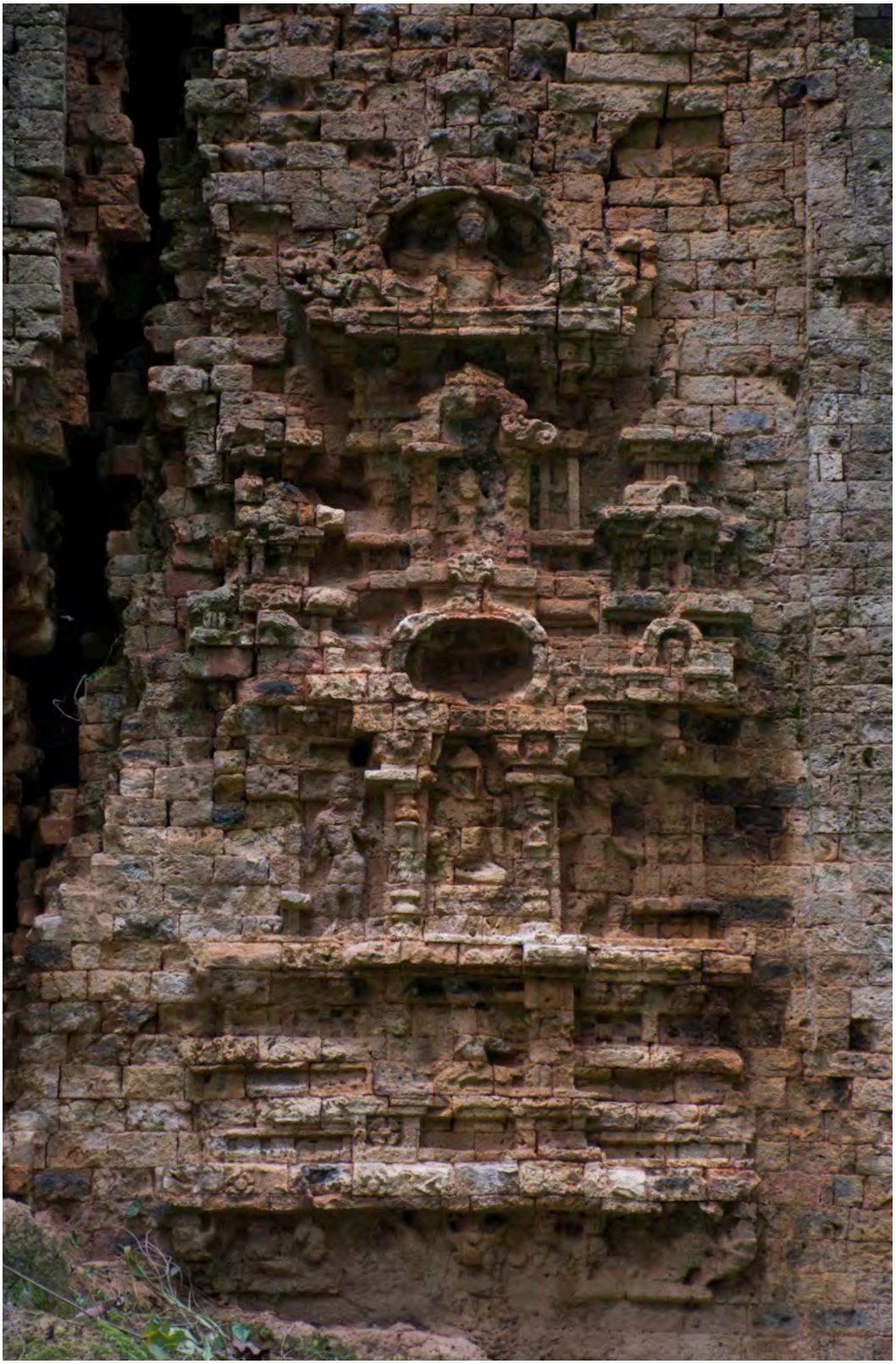
N11-SE



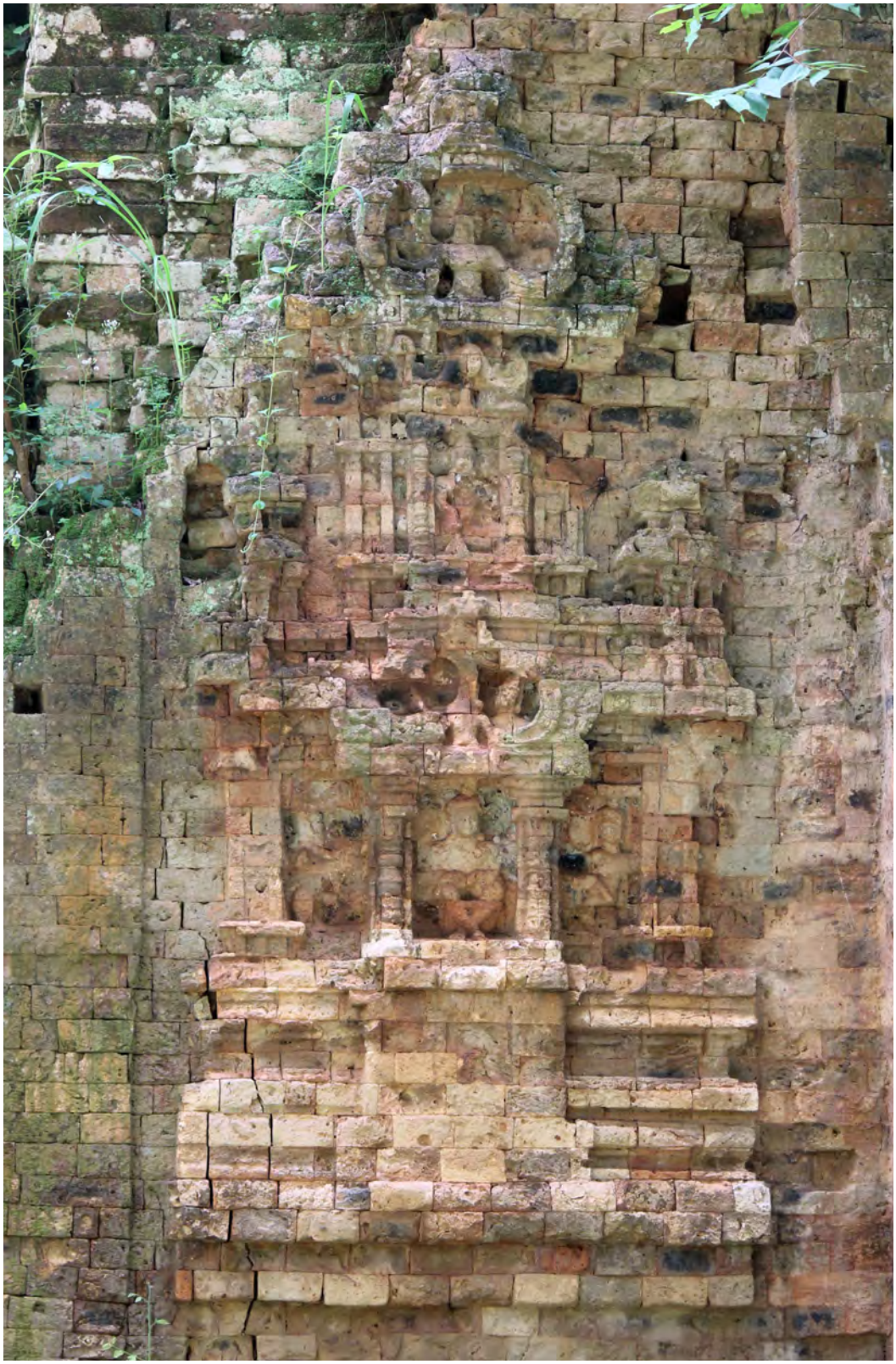
N11-SW

N11 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



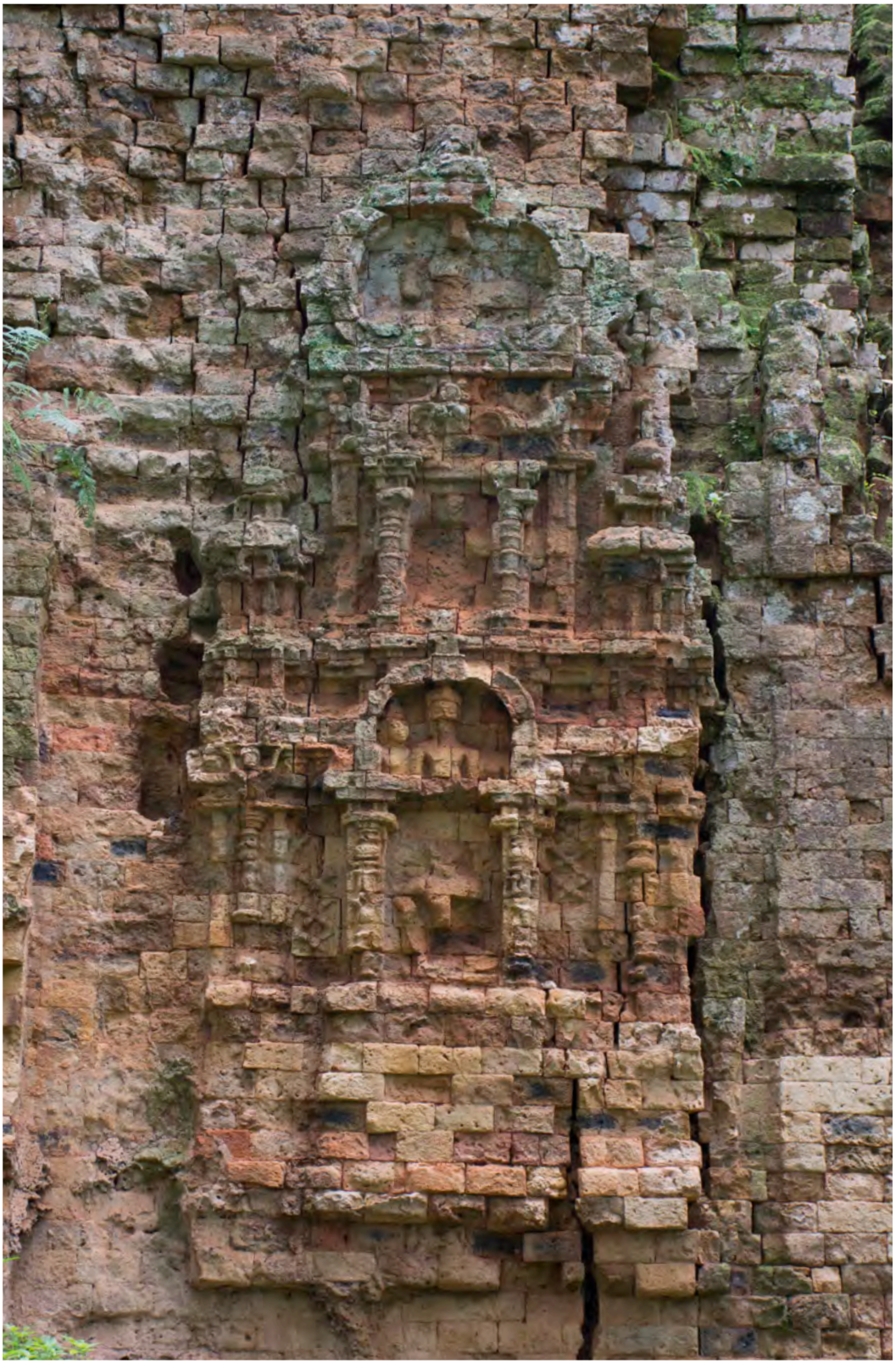
N11-WS



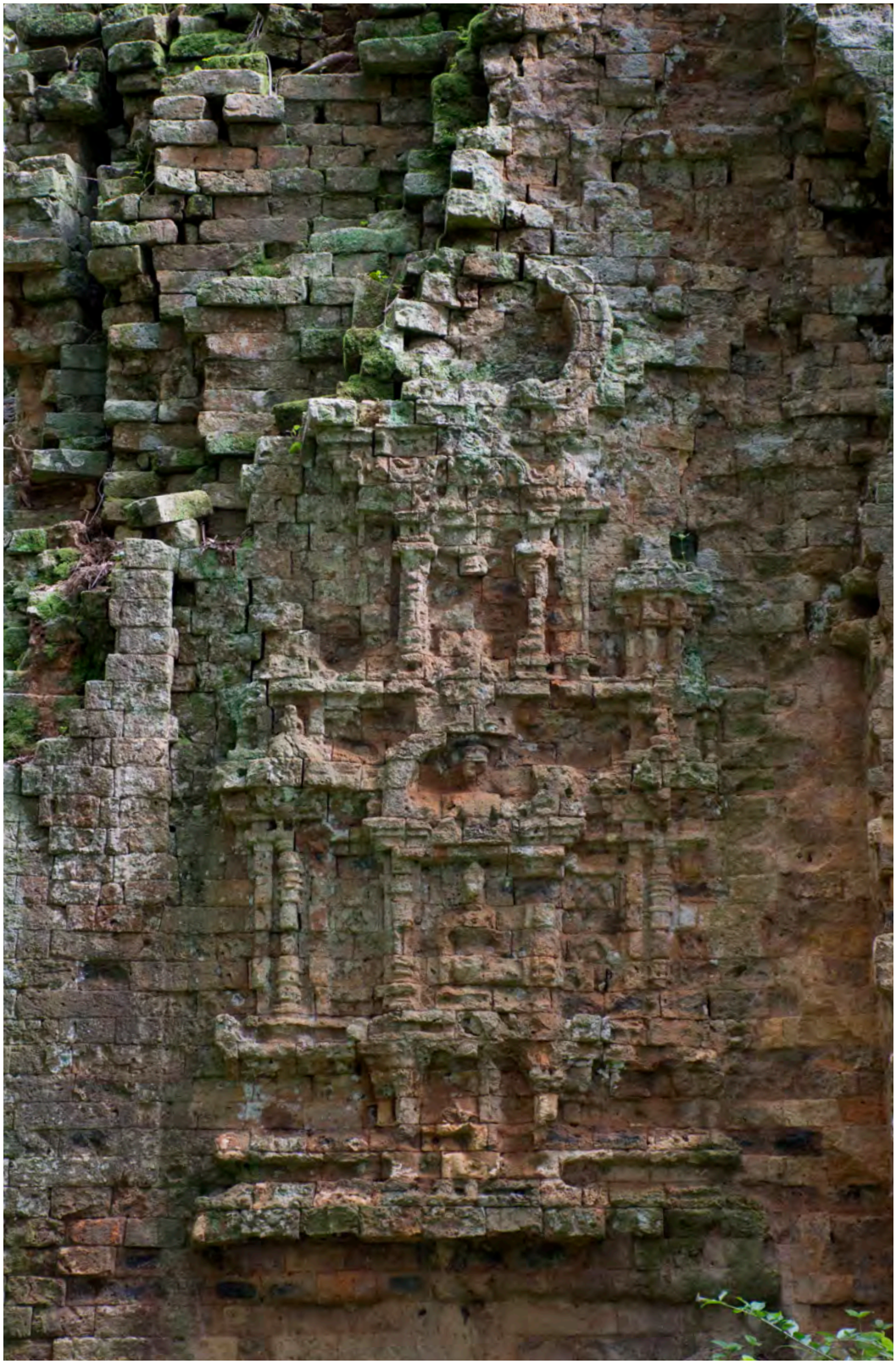
N11-WN

N11 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



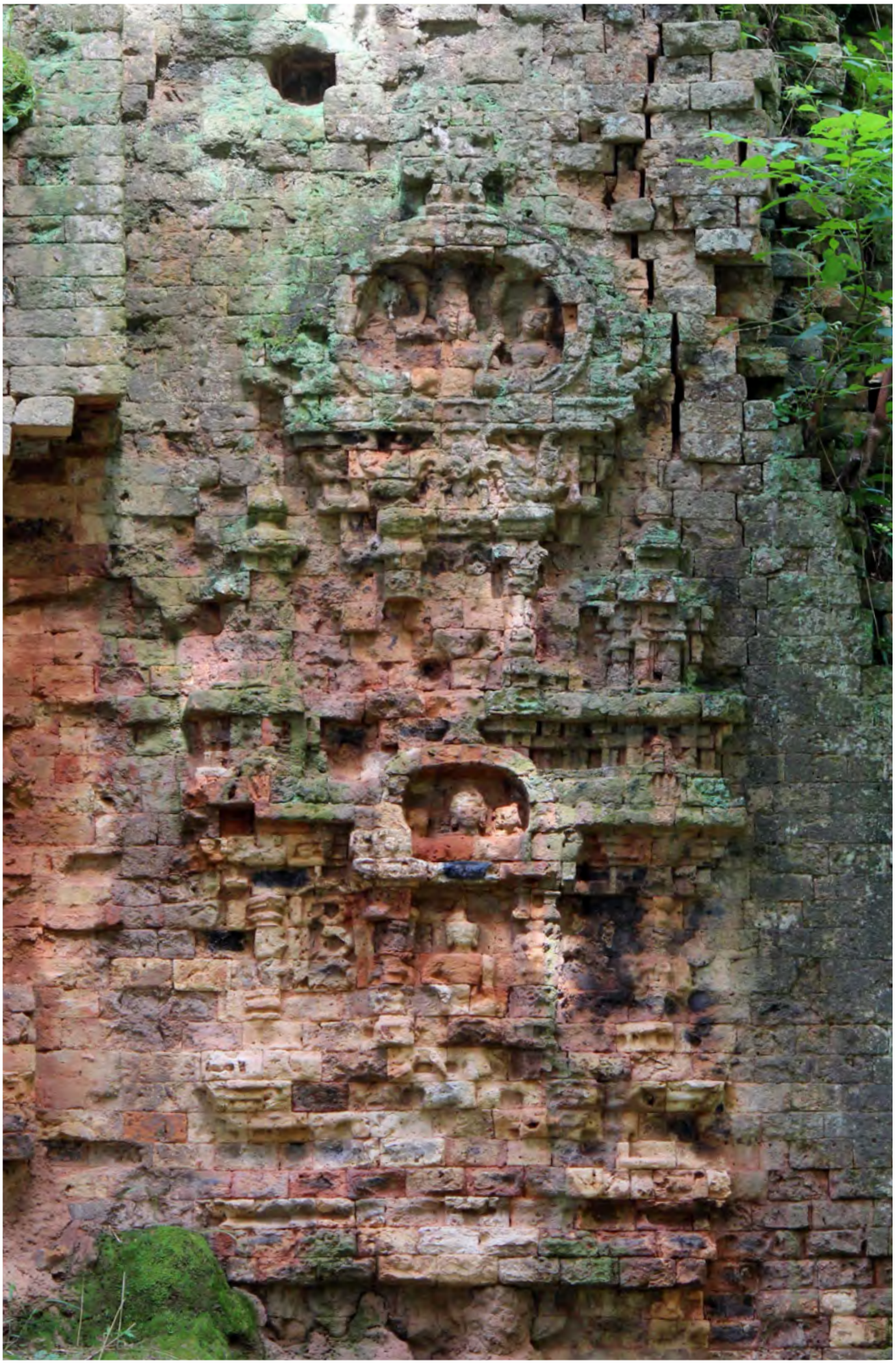
N11-NW



N12-ES

N11 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

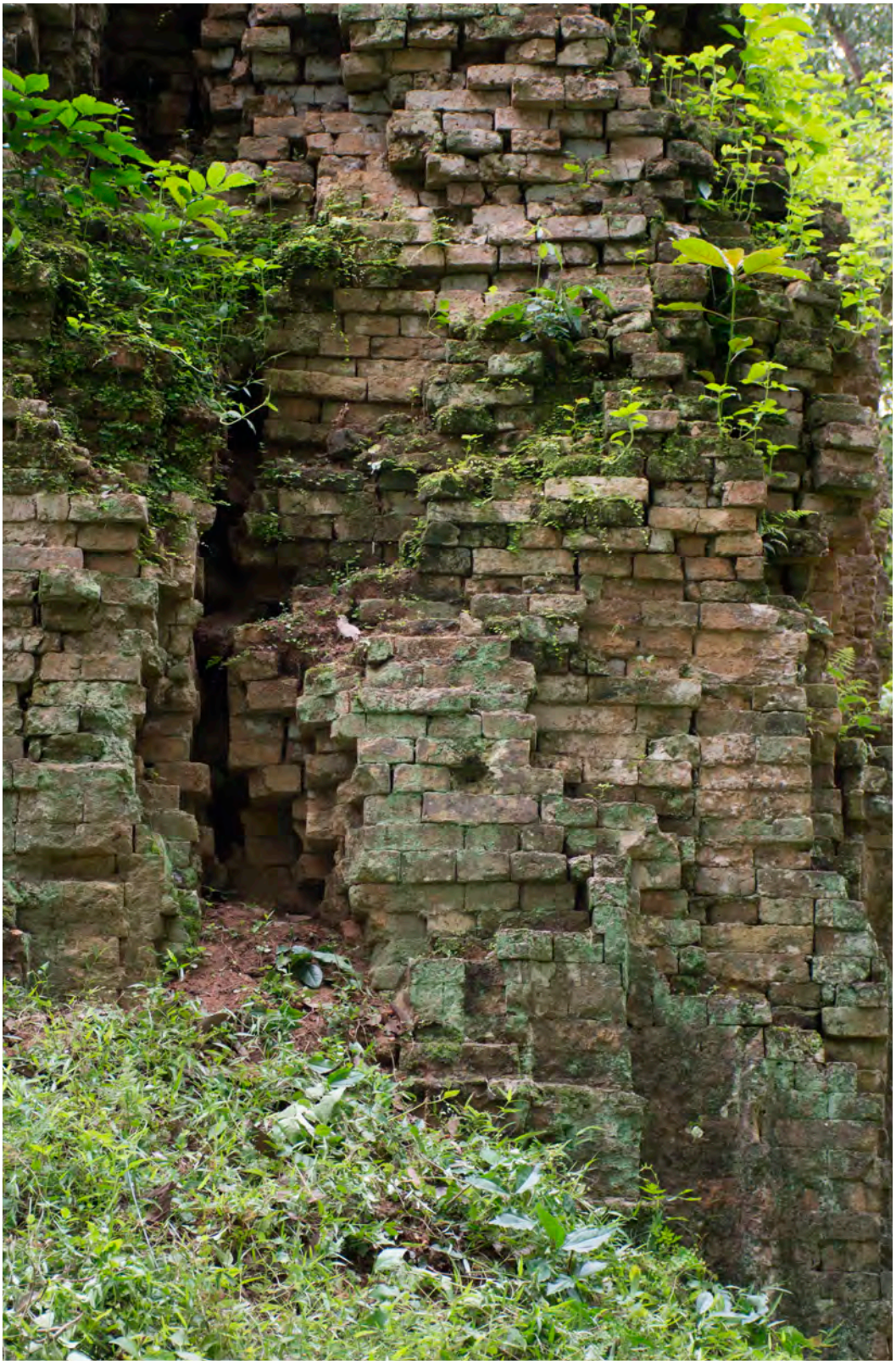


N11-EN

N12-ES

N12 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

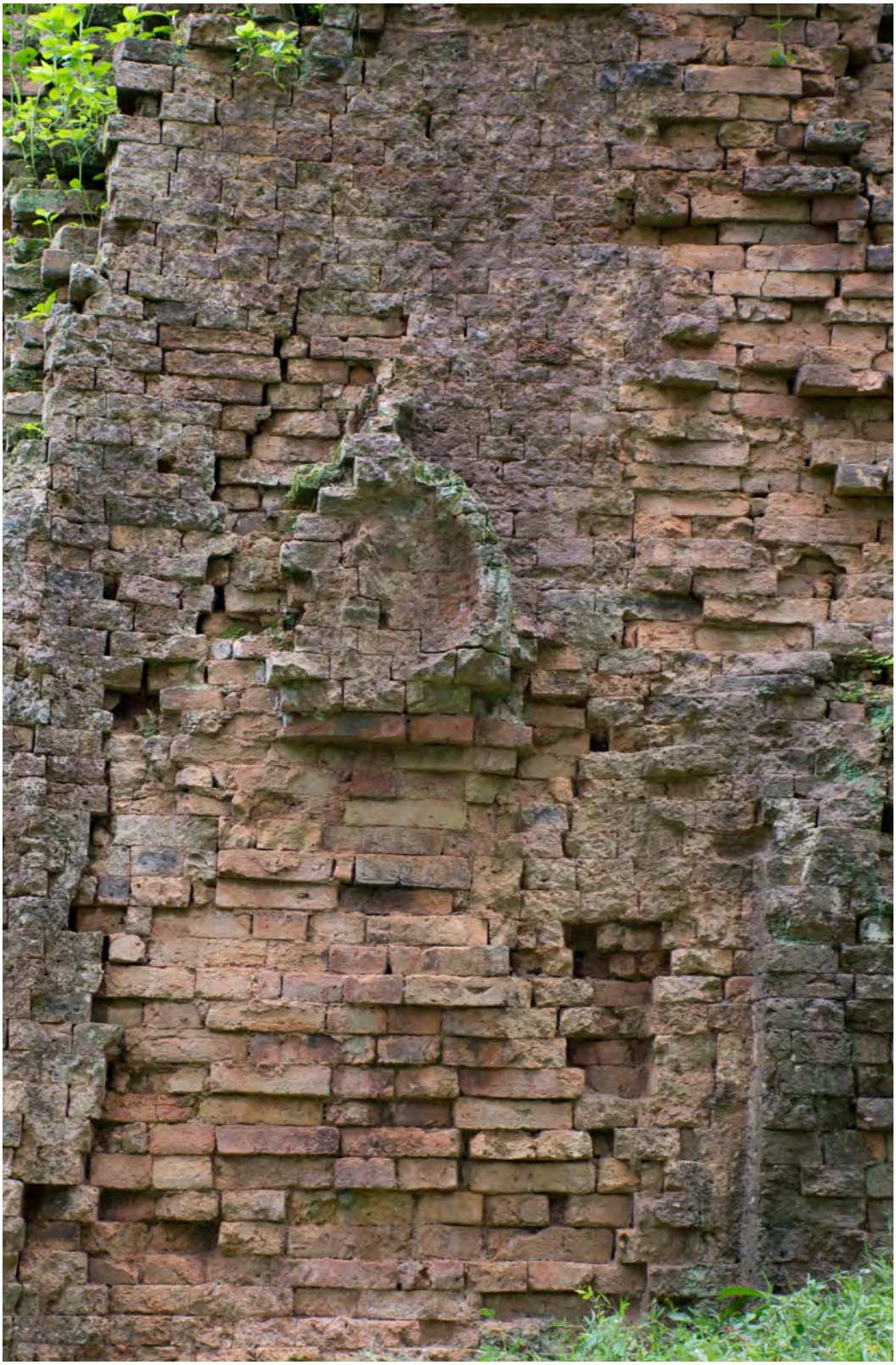


N12-SE

N12-SW

N12 ប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



N12-WN

N12-NW

N15 ប្រាសាទដើមចន Prasat Deum Chan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N15-ES

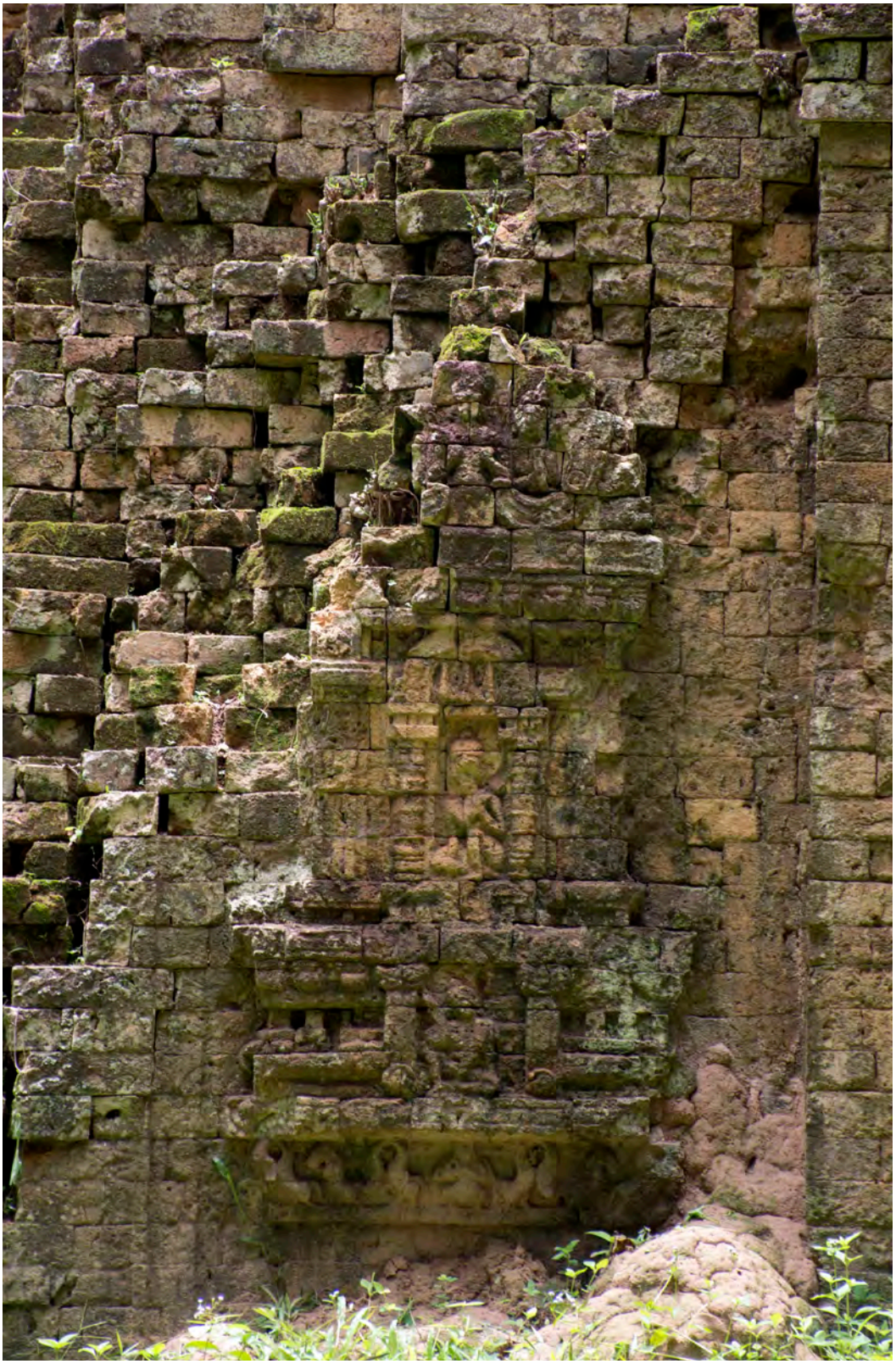
N15-SE

N15-SW

N15-WS

N15 ប្រាសាទដើមចន Prasat Deum Chan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



N15-WN

N15-NW

N15 ប្រាសាទដើមច័ន Prasat Deum Chan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N15-NE

N15-EN

N20-3 ប្រាសាទក្បាលជ្រូក Prasat Kbal Chrouk

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N20-3-ES

N20-3-SE

N20-3 ប្រាសាទក្បាលជ្រូក Prasat Kbal Chrouk

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N20-3-SW

N20-3-WS

N20-3-WN

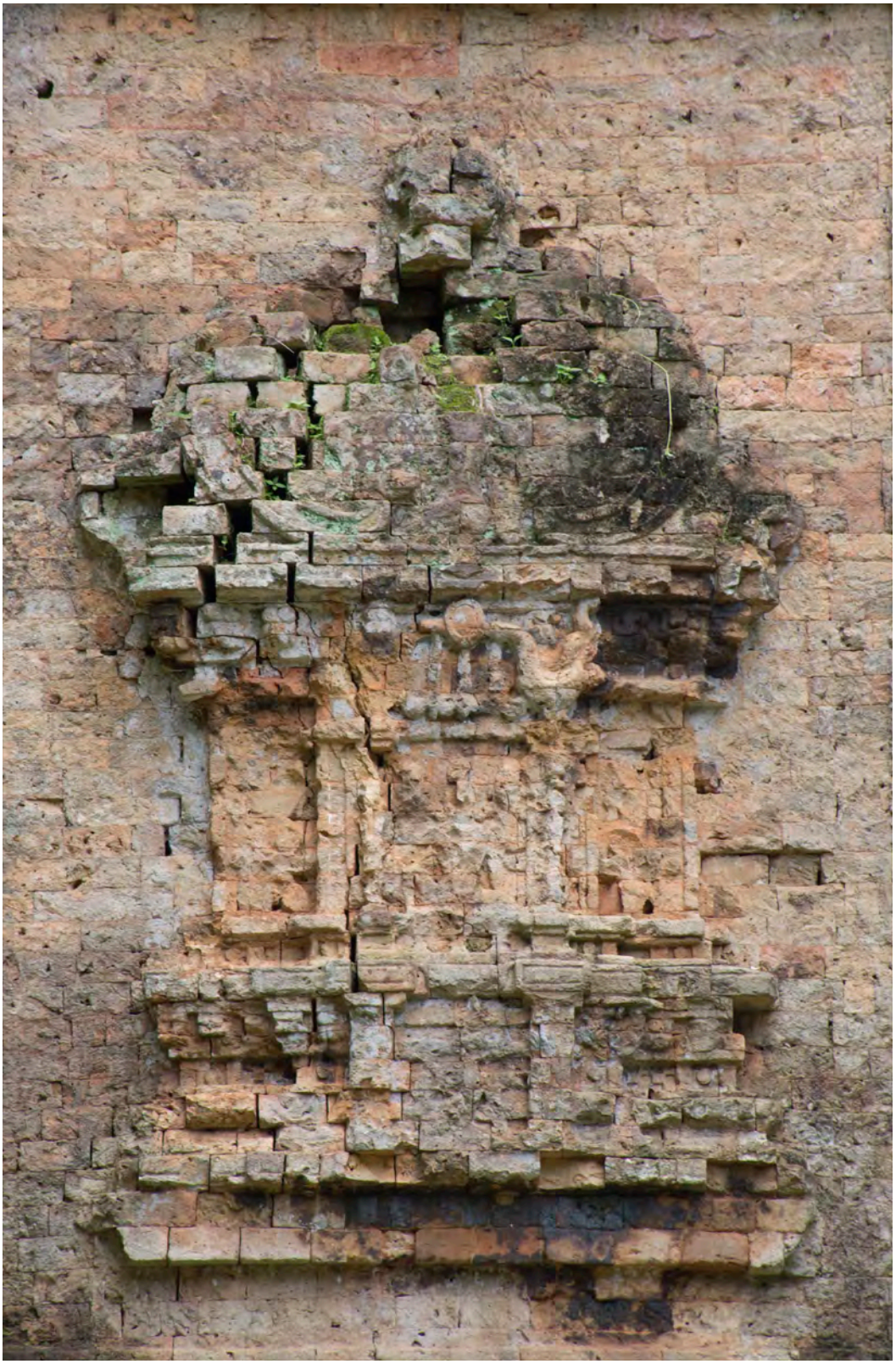
N20-3-NW

N20-3-NE

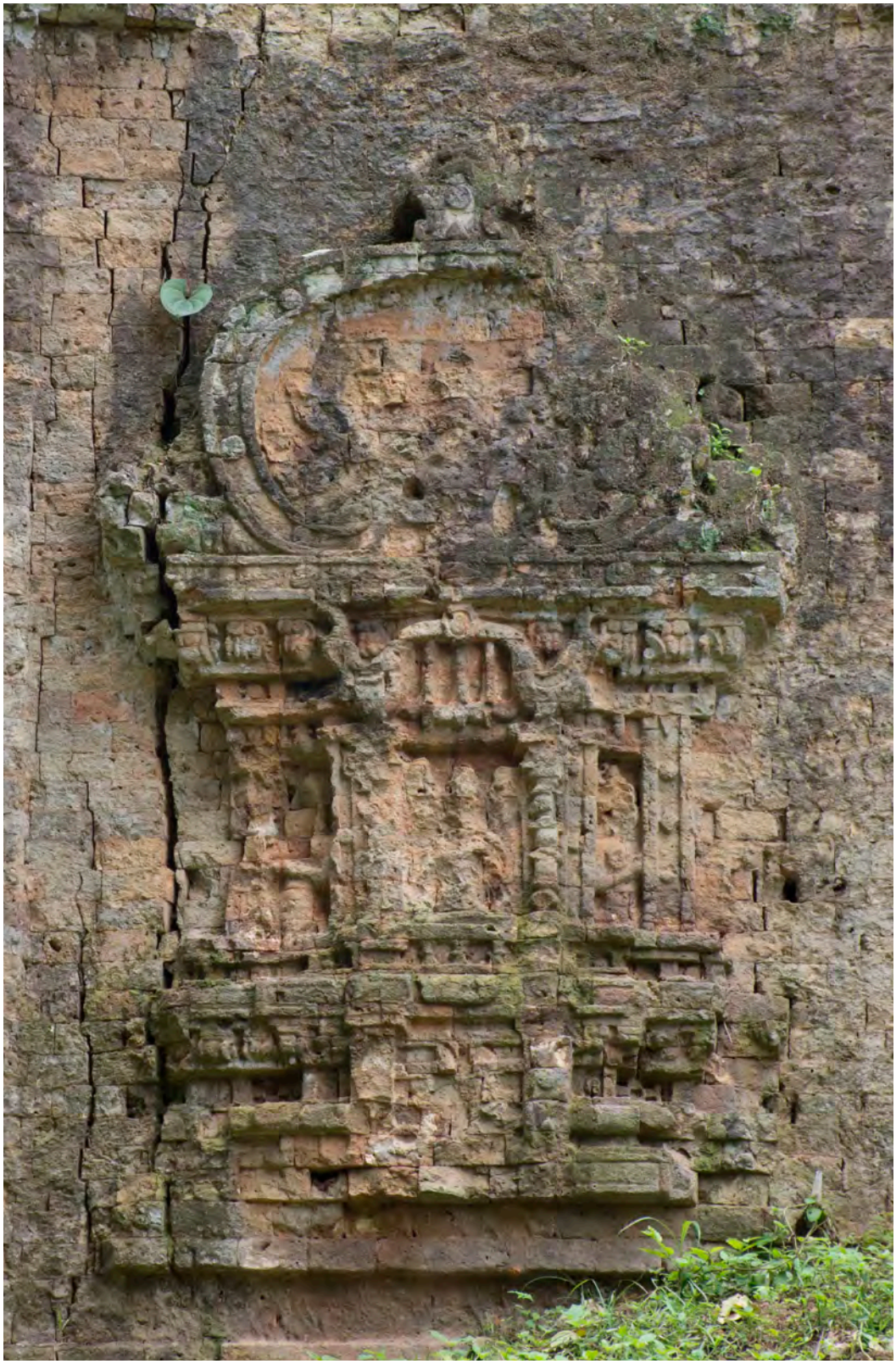
N21-ES

N21 ប្រាសាទសណ្ឋាន់ Prasat Sandan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)



N21-SE



N21-SW

N21 ប្រាសាទសណ្ឋាន់ Prasat Sandan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N21-WS

N21-WN

N21 ប្រាសាទសណ្ឋាន់ Prasat Sandan

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N21-NW

N21-NE

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានជាយអៗ*

N21 ប្រាសាទសណ្ឋាន់ Prasat Sandan

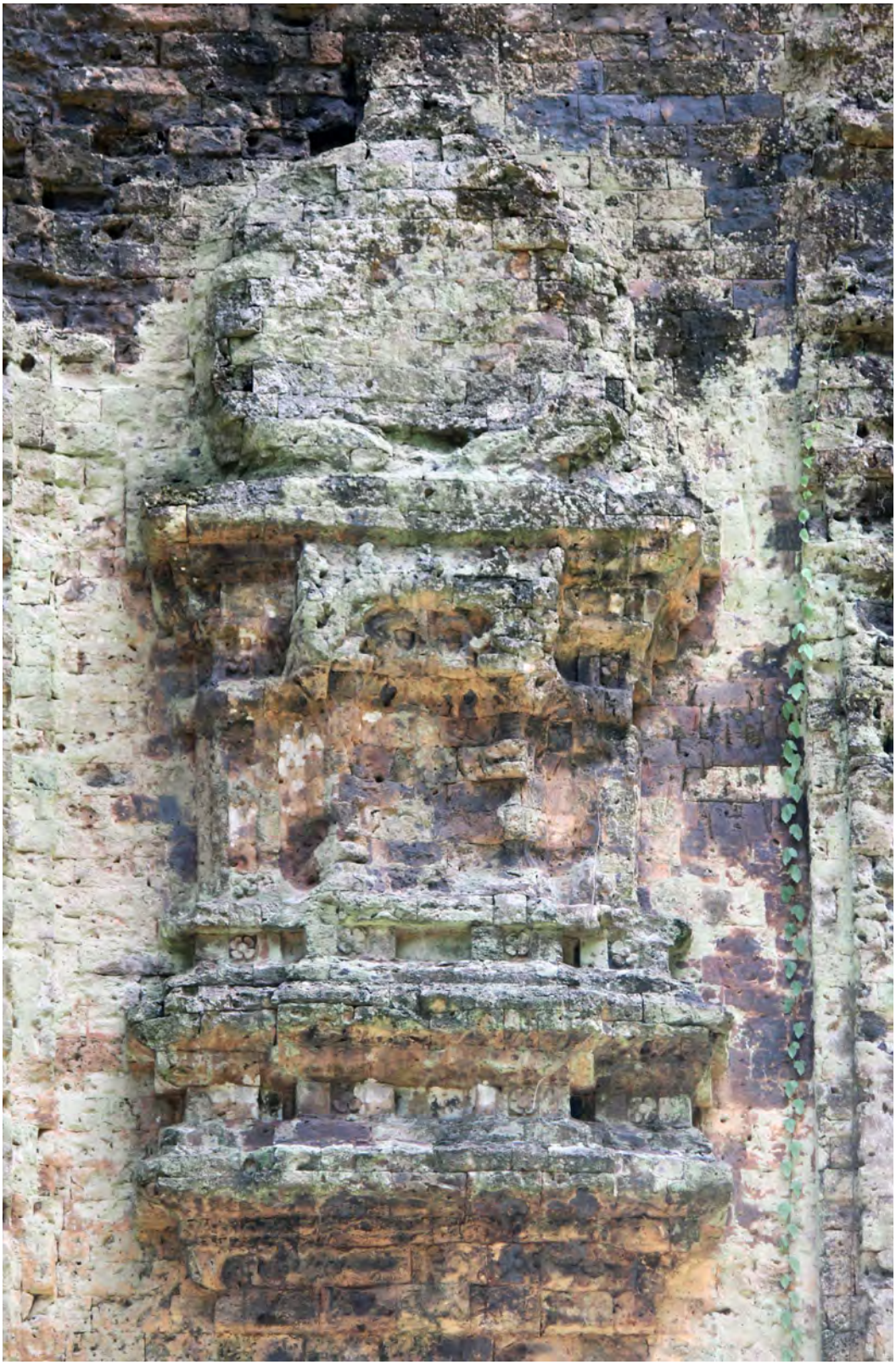
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ Prasat Sambor (N)

N21-EN

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



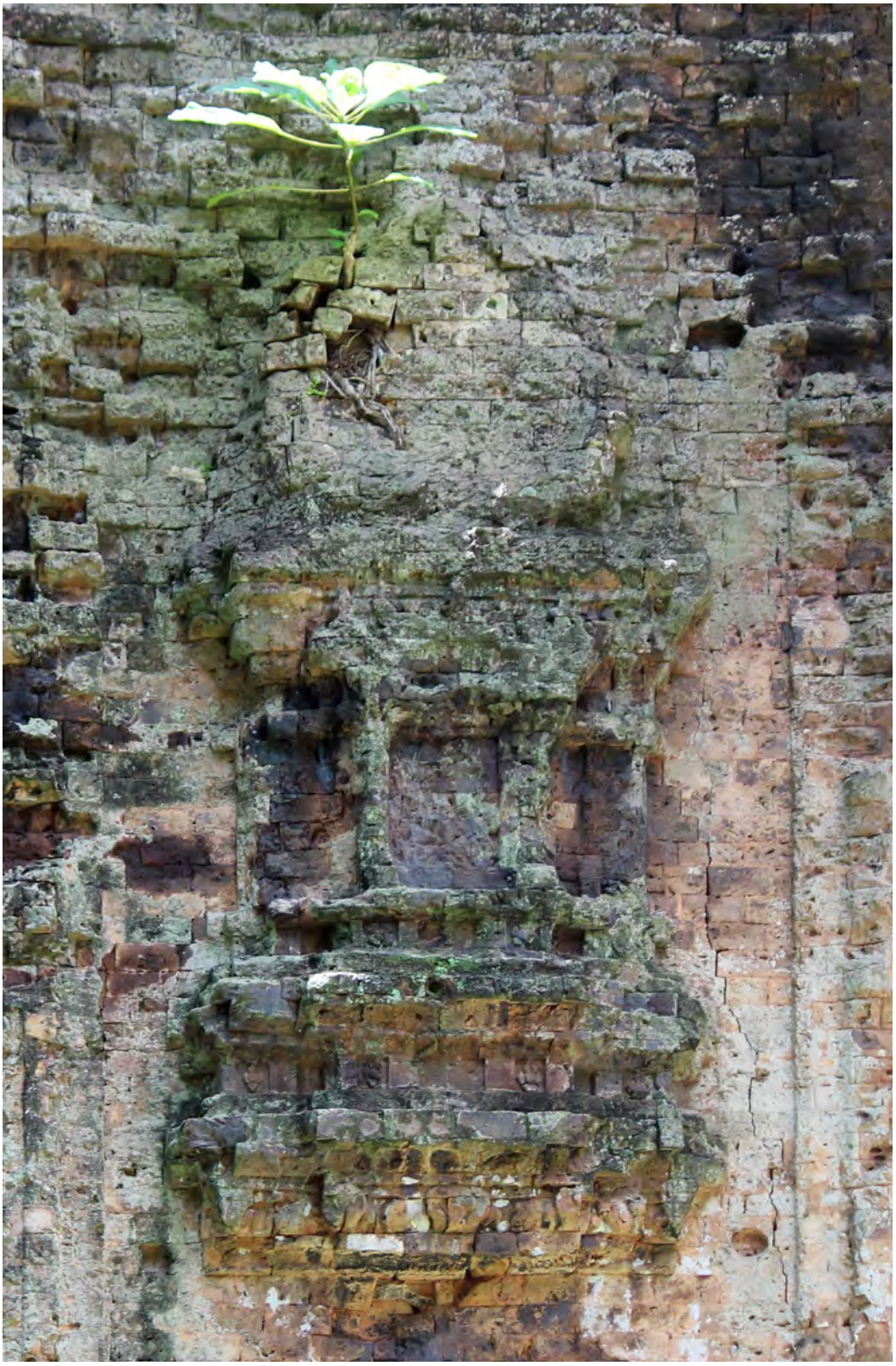
S1-ES

S1-SE.e

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

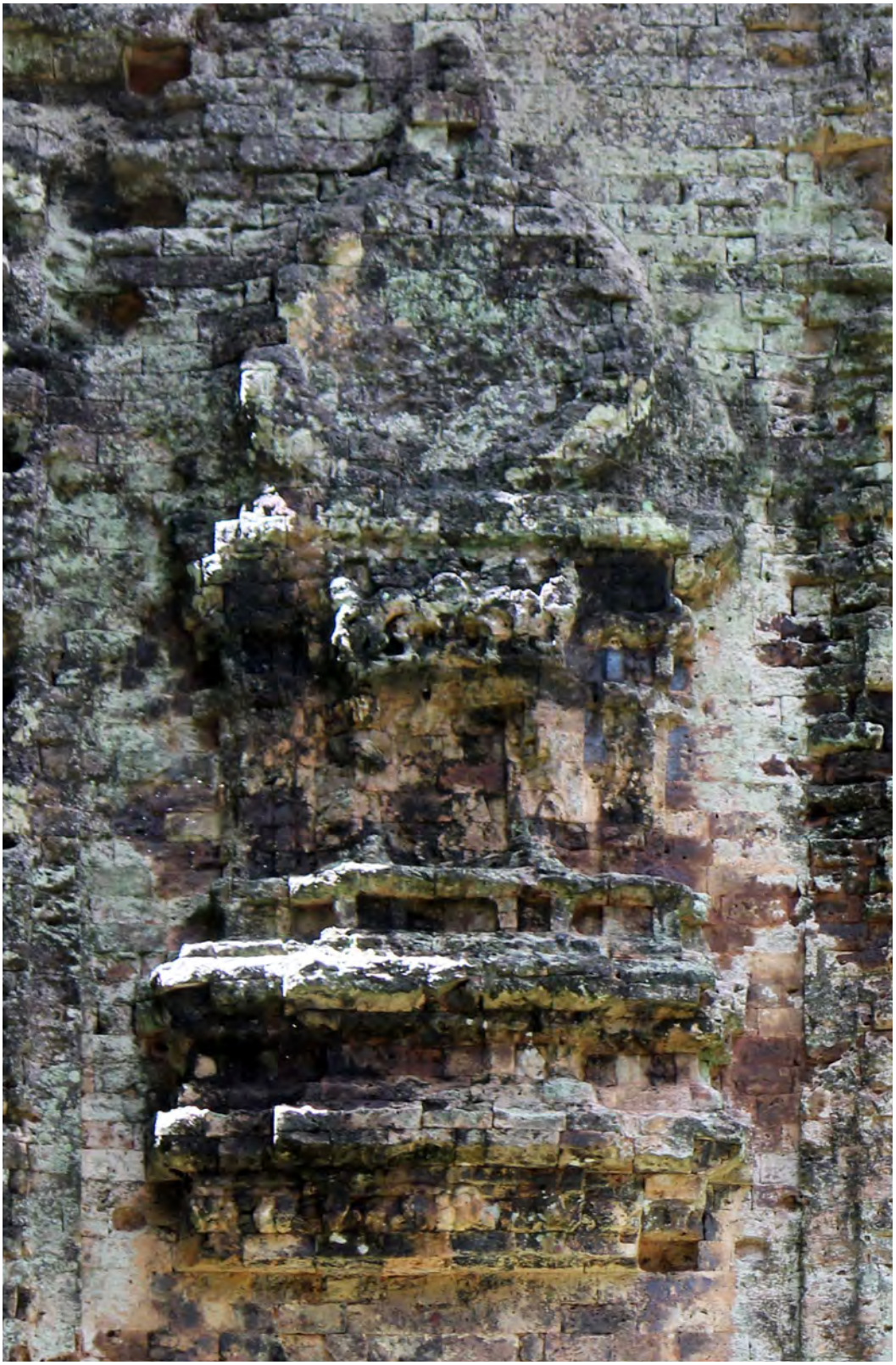
S1-SE.w



S1-SW.e

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



S1-SW.w

S1-WS

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

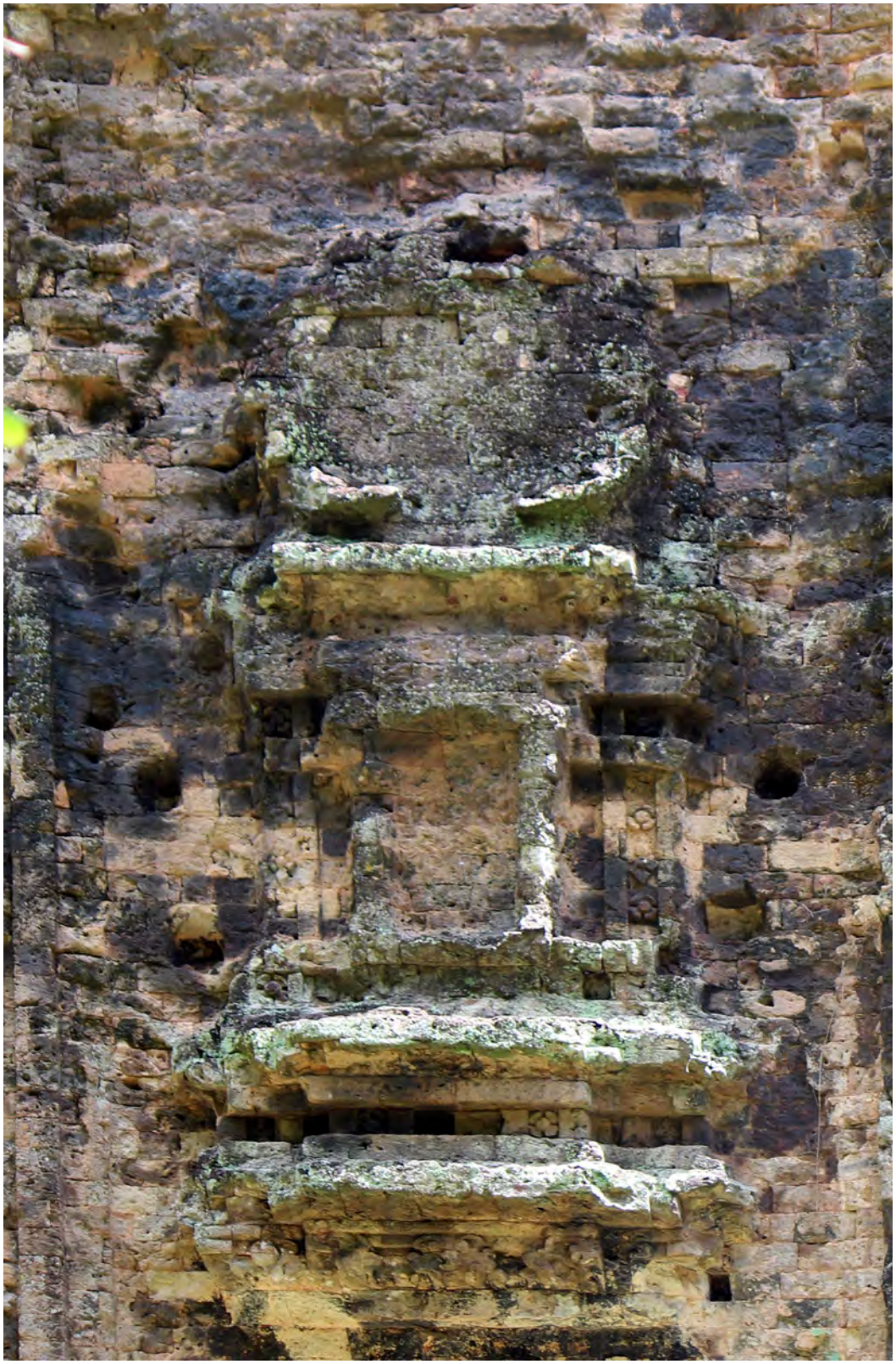
S1-WN

S1-NW.w

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S1-NW.e

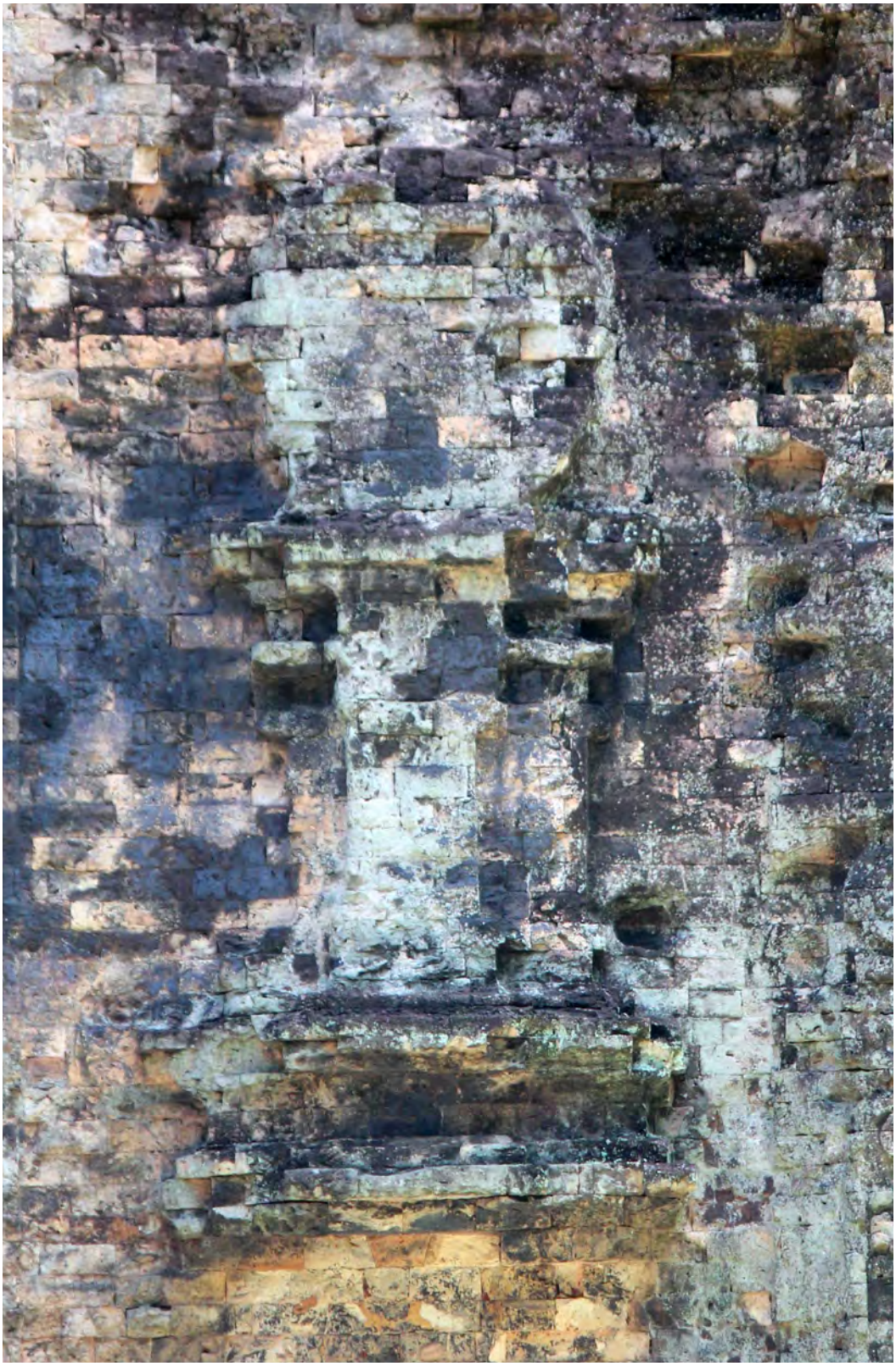


S1-SW.w

S1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S1-SW.e



S1-EN

S3

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S3-ES

S3-SE

S3

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S3-SW

S3-NE

S4

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S4-WS

S4-WN

S4

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

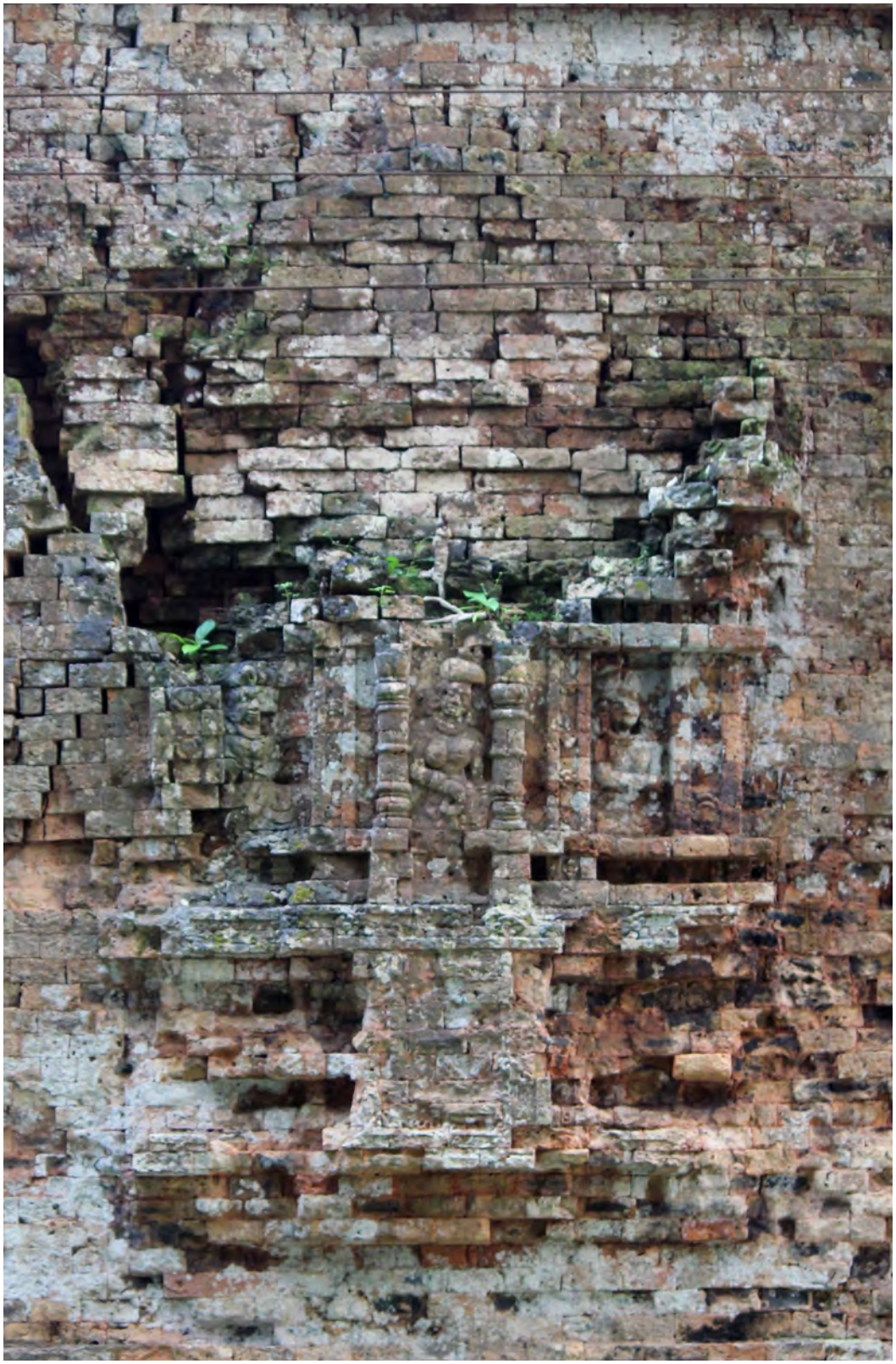
S4-EN

S5-ES

S5

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

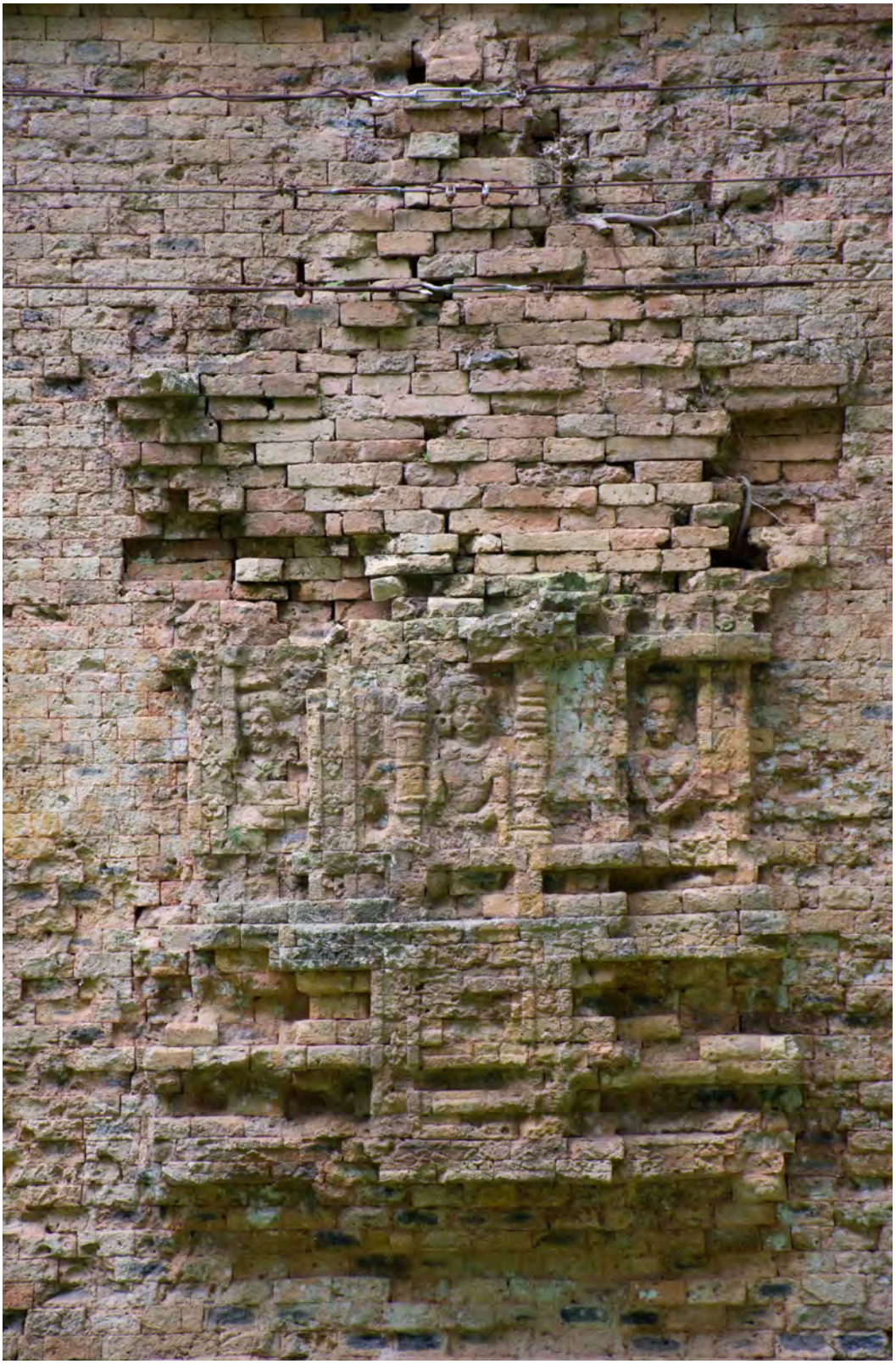
S5-NE



S7-SE

S7

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

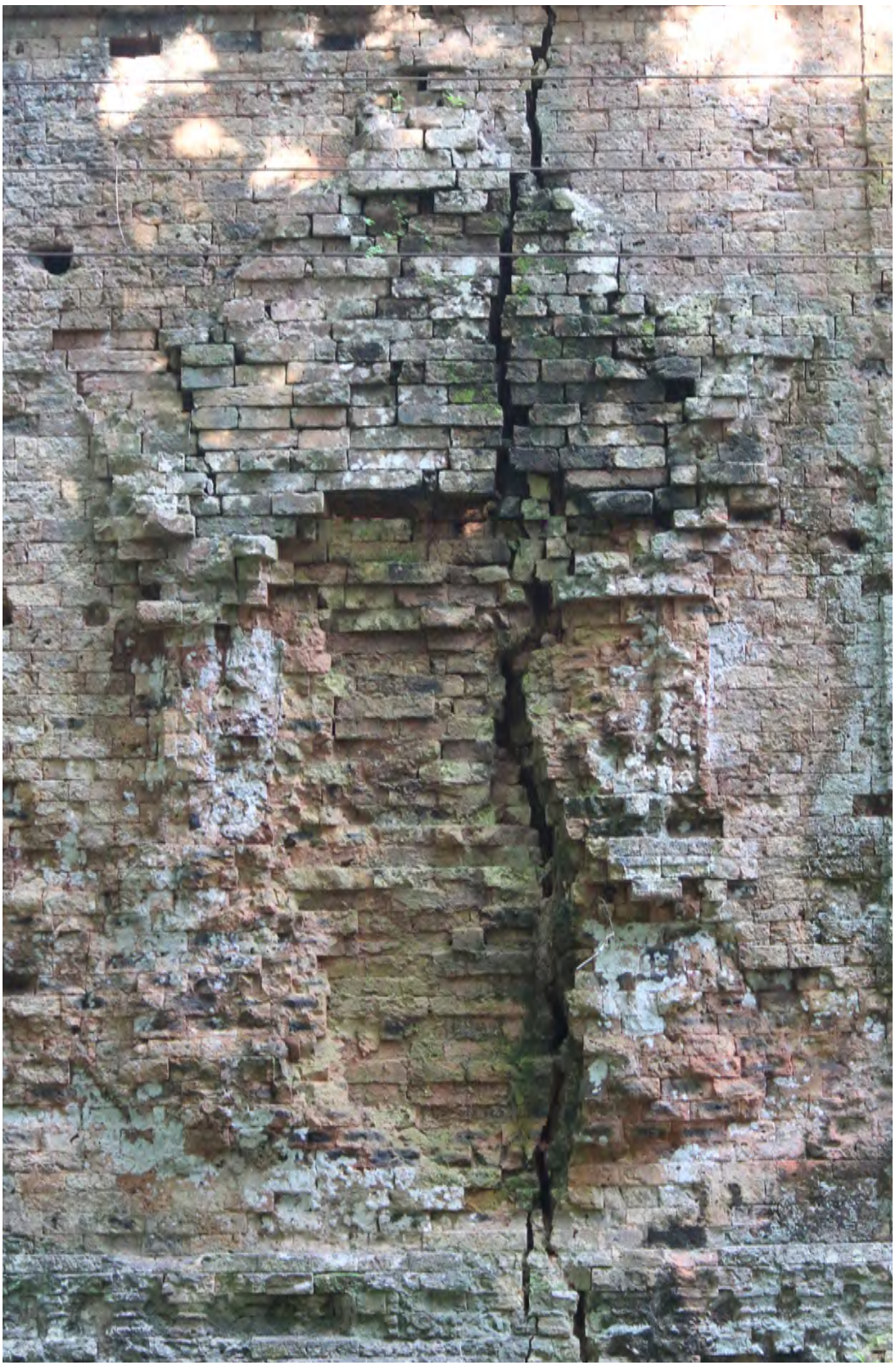


S7-S

S7-SW

S7

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



S7-W

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *ខូចខាតនៅផ្នែកកណ្តាល ដោយសារការលុះឥដ្ឋស្រទាប់ខាងក្រៅ នៅឆ្នាំ២០១០។*

S7-NW

S7

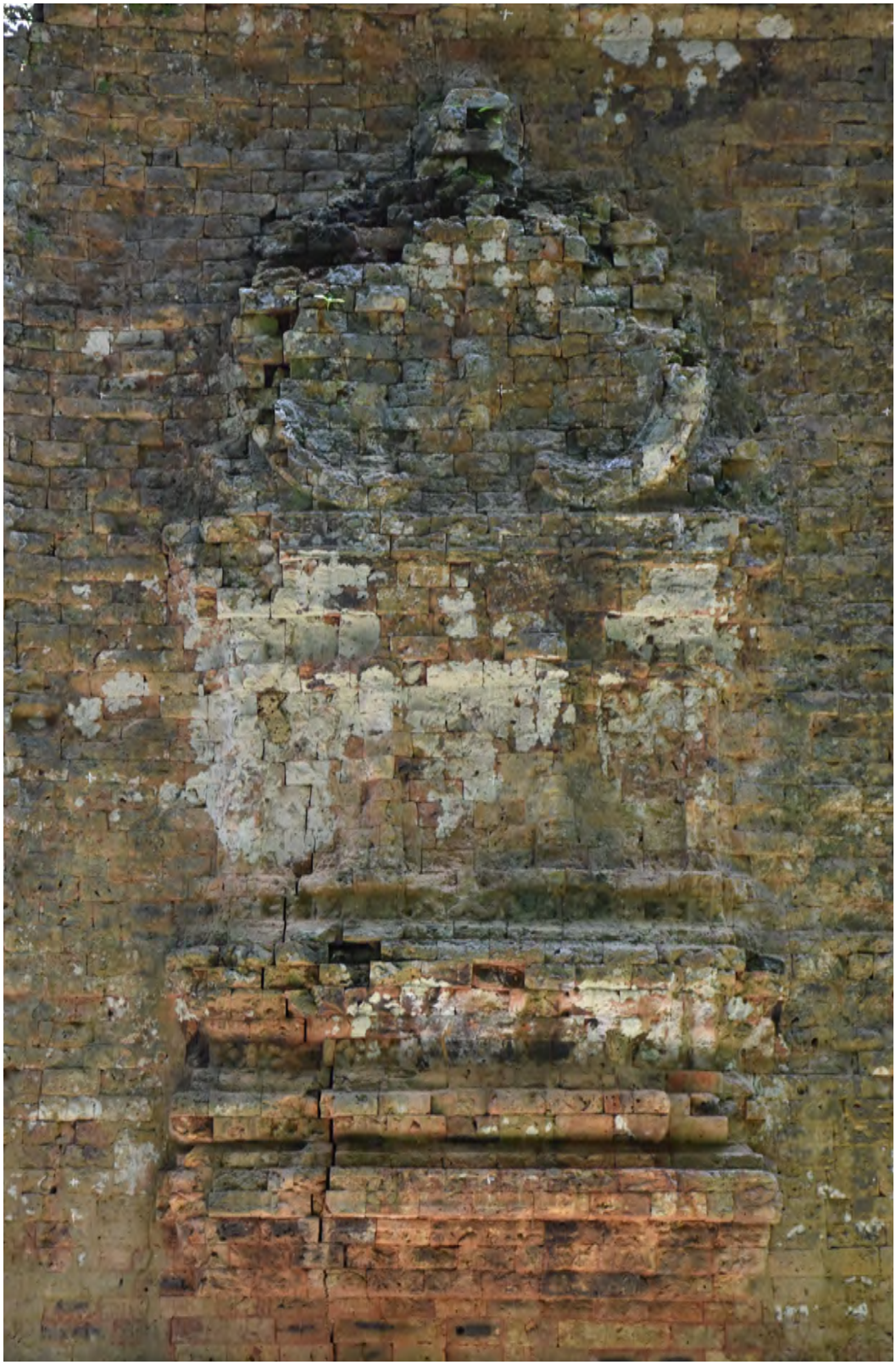
ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S7-N

S7-NE

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S8-SE



S8-S

S8

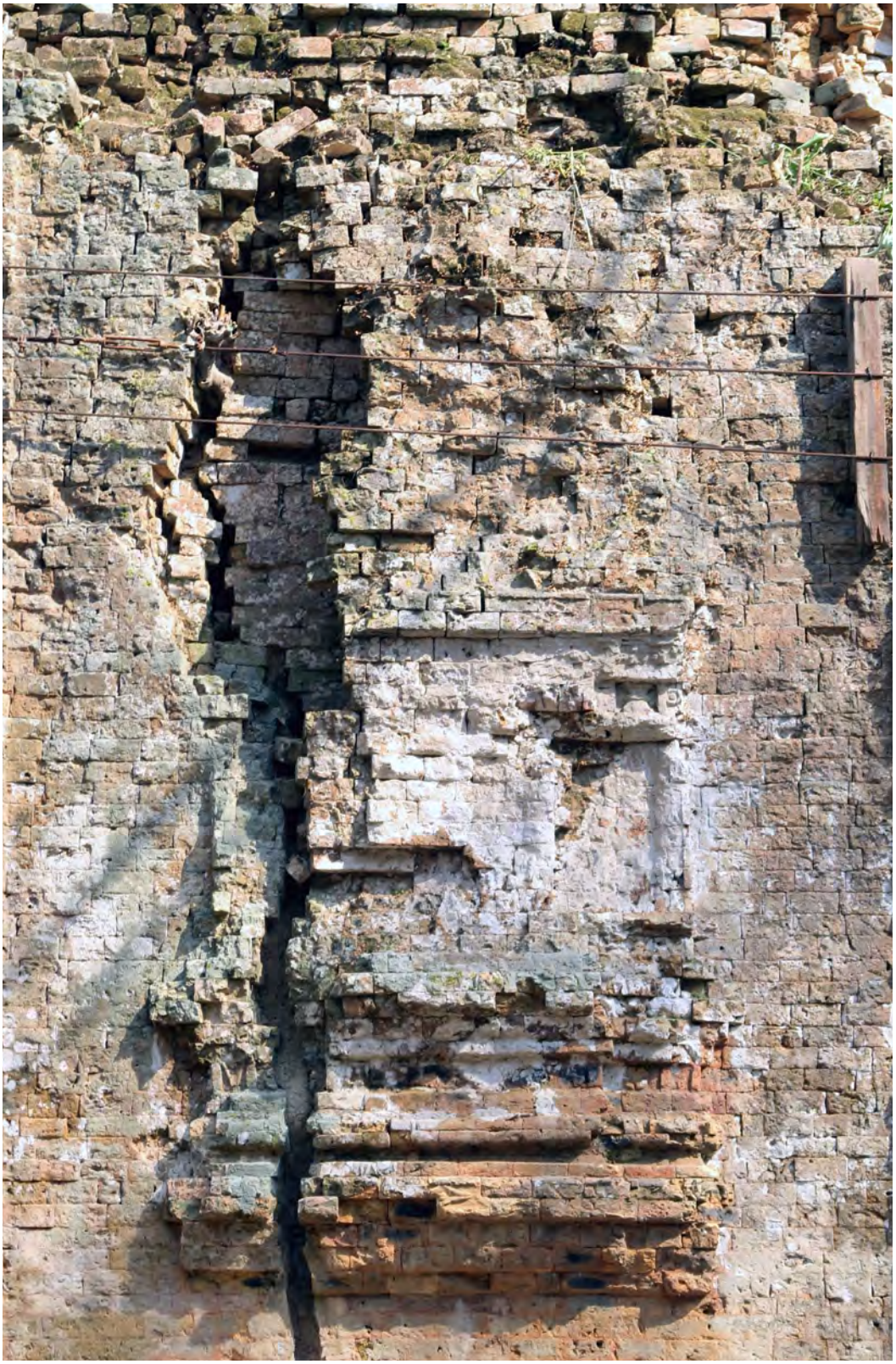
ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S8-SW

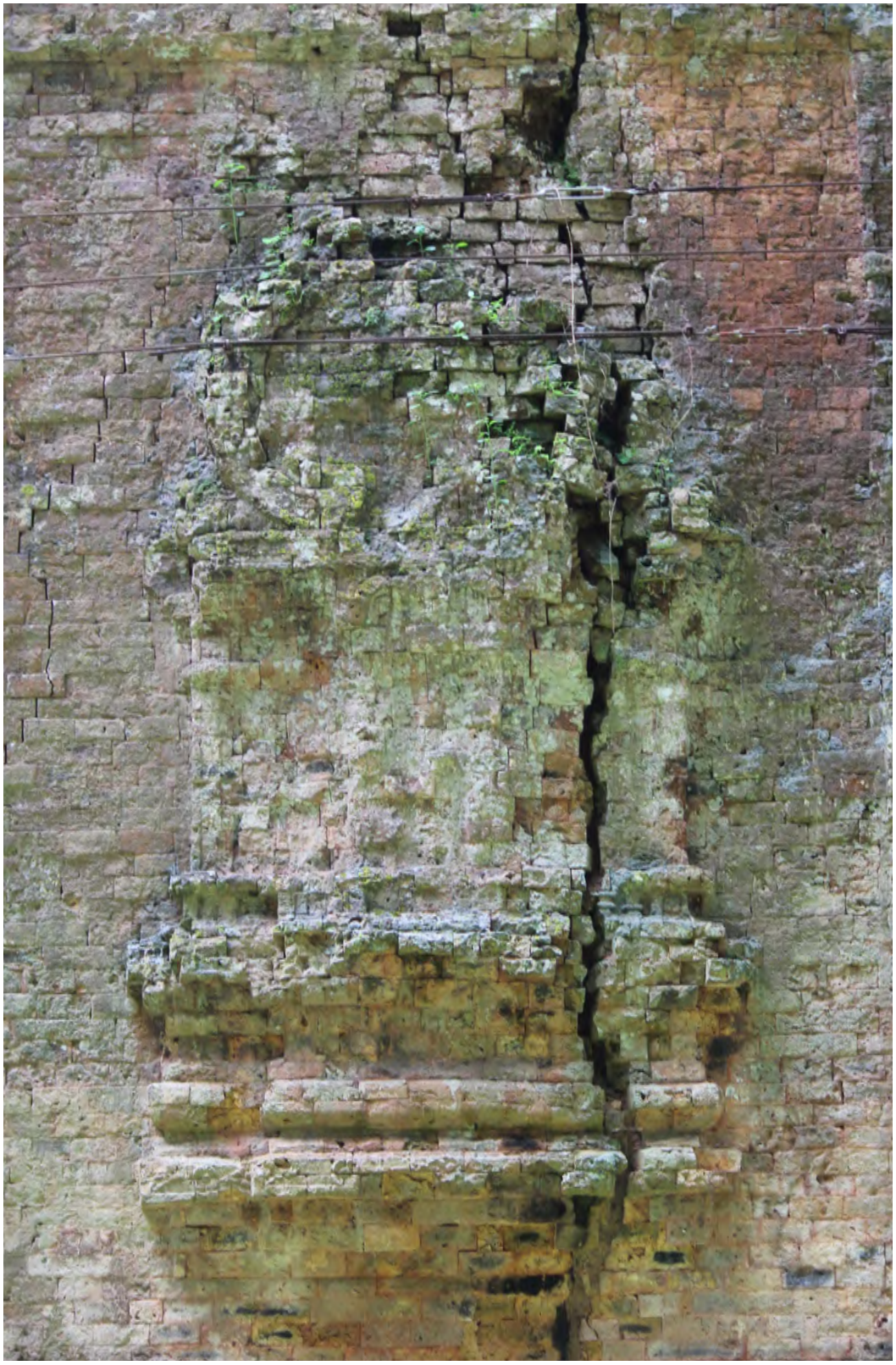
S8-W

S8

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



S8-NW



S8-N

S8

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S8-NE

S9-NW

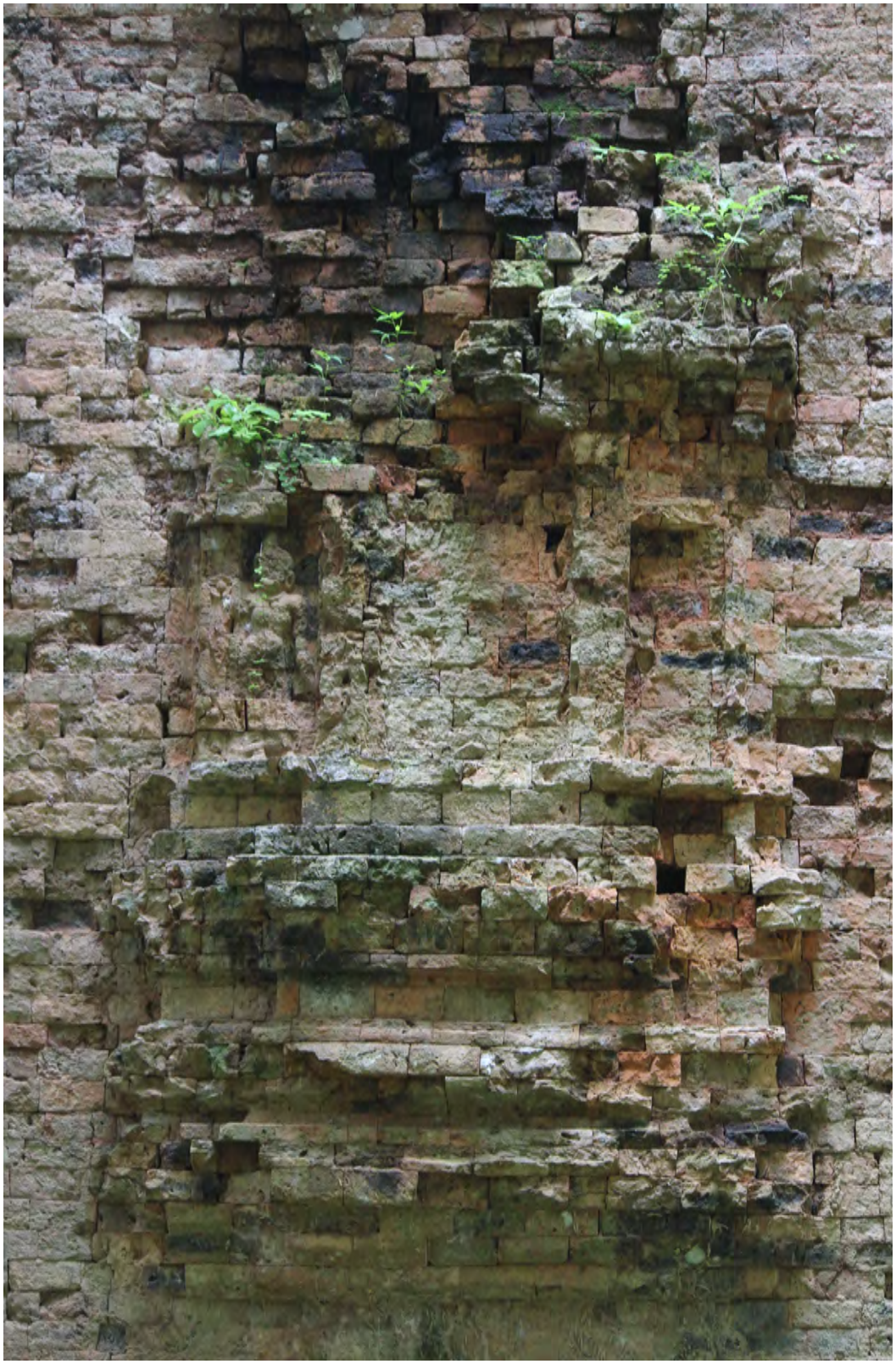
S9

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

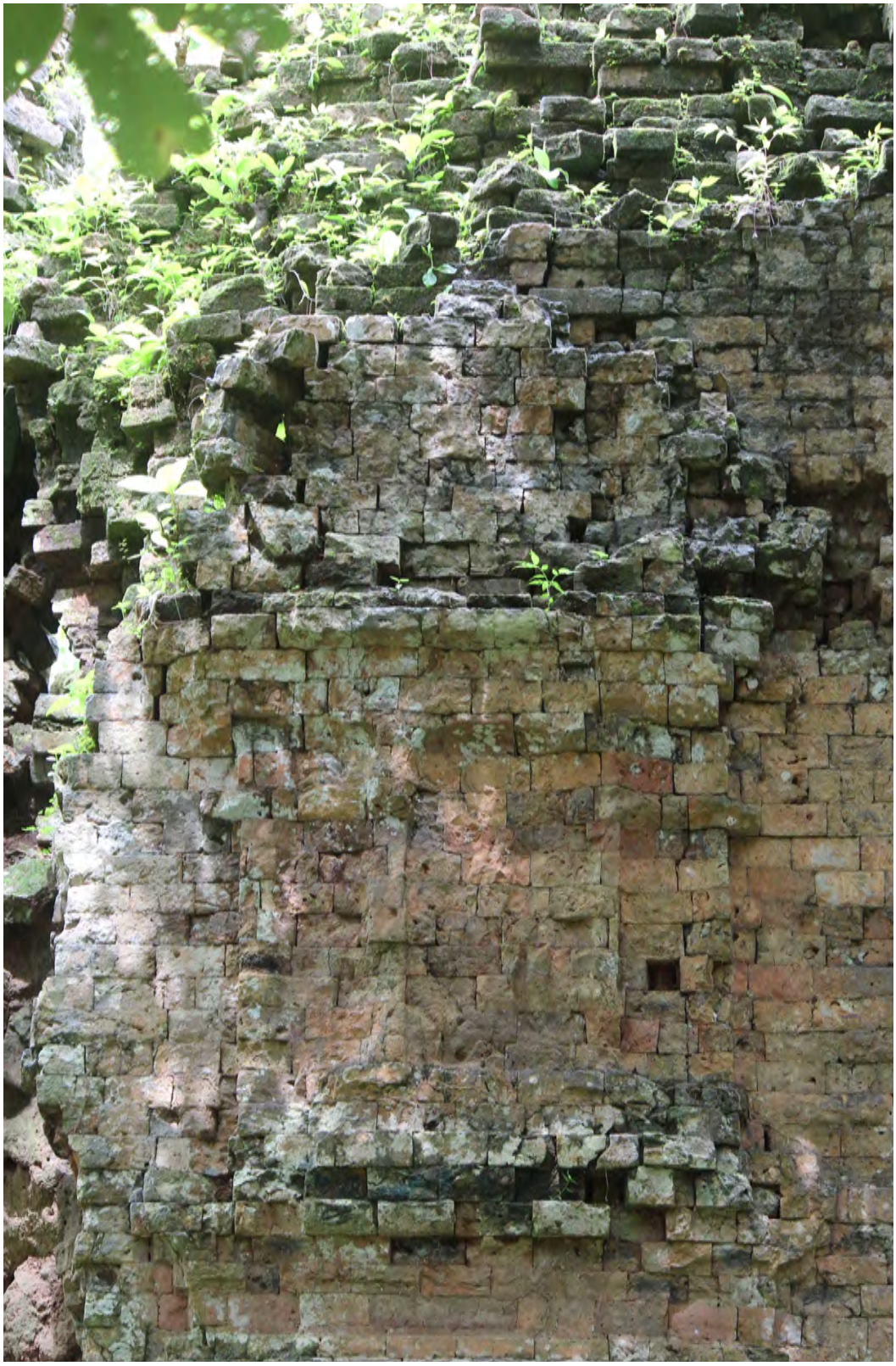
S9-N

S9-NE

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



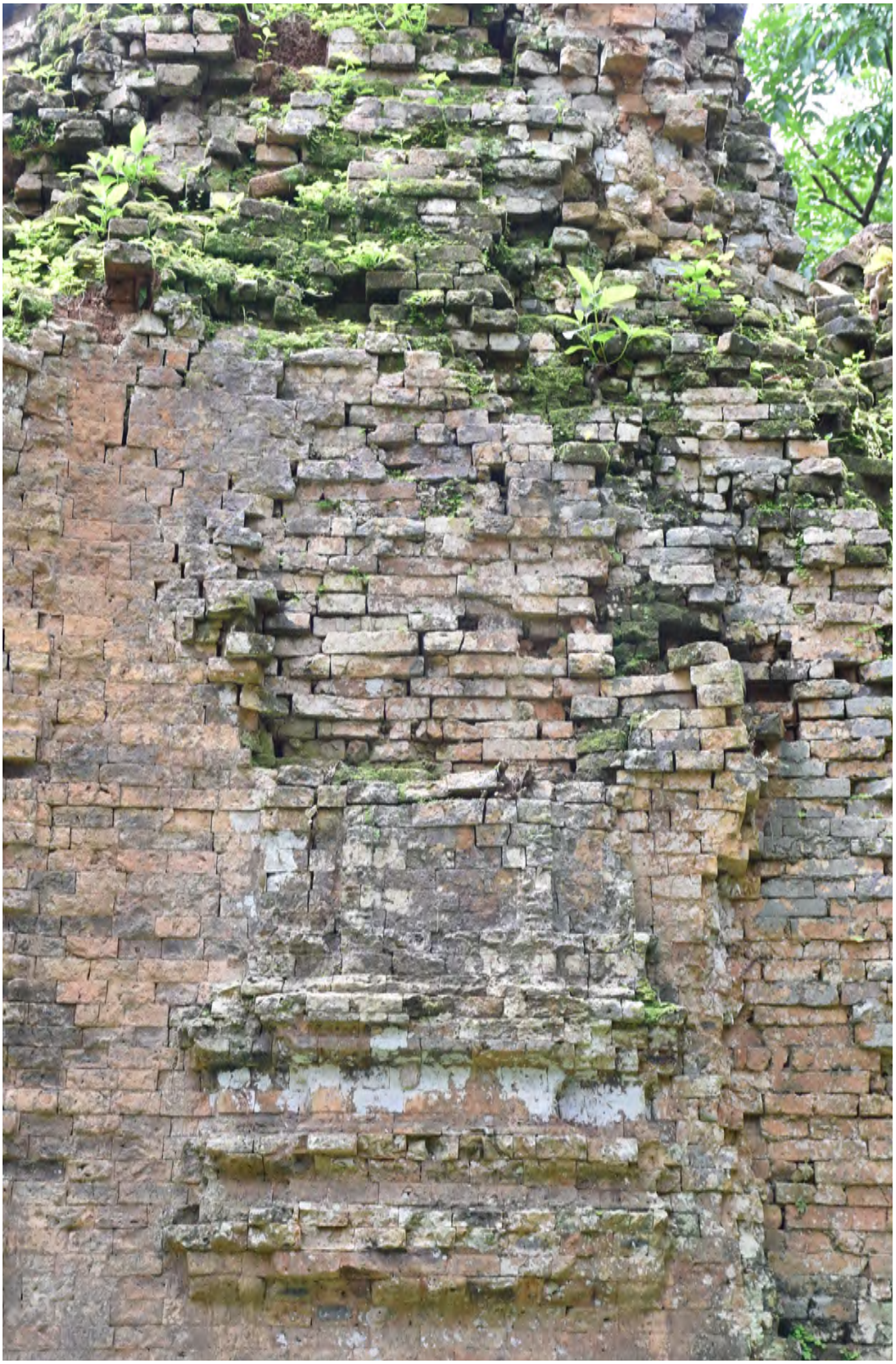
S9-E



S9-SE

S9

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

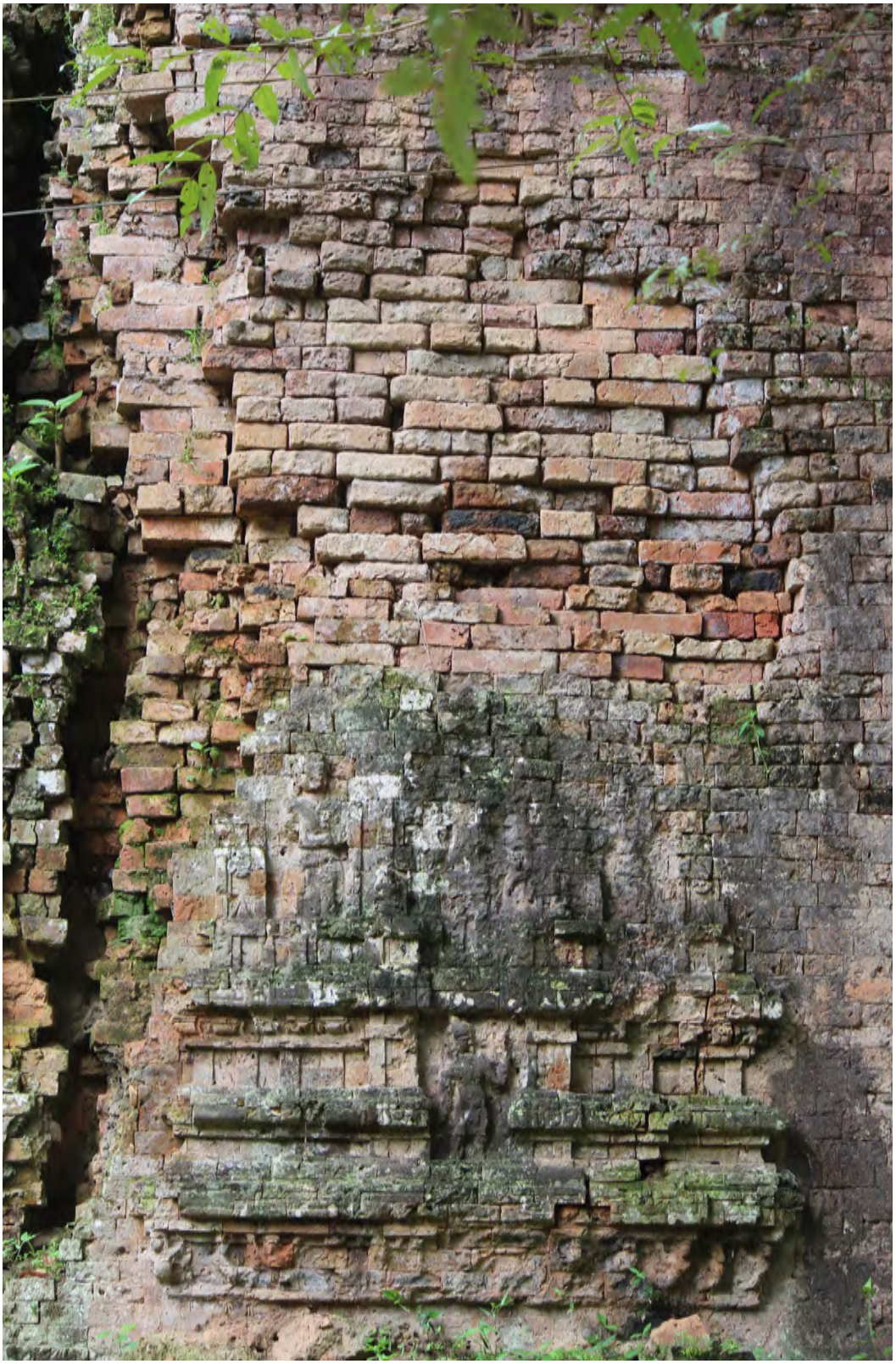


S9-S

S9-SW

S10

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



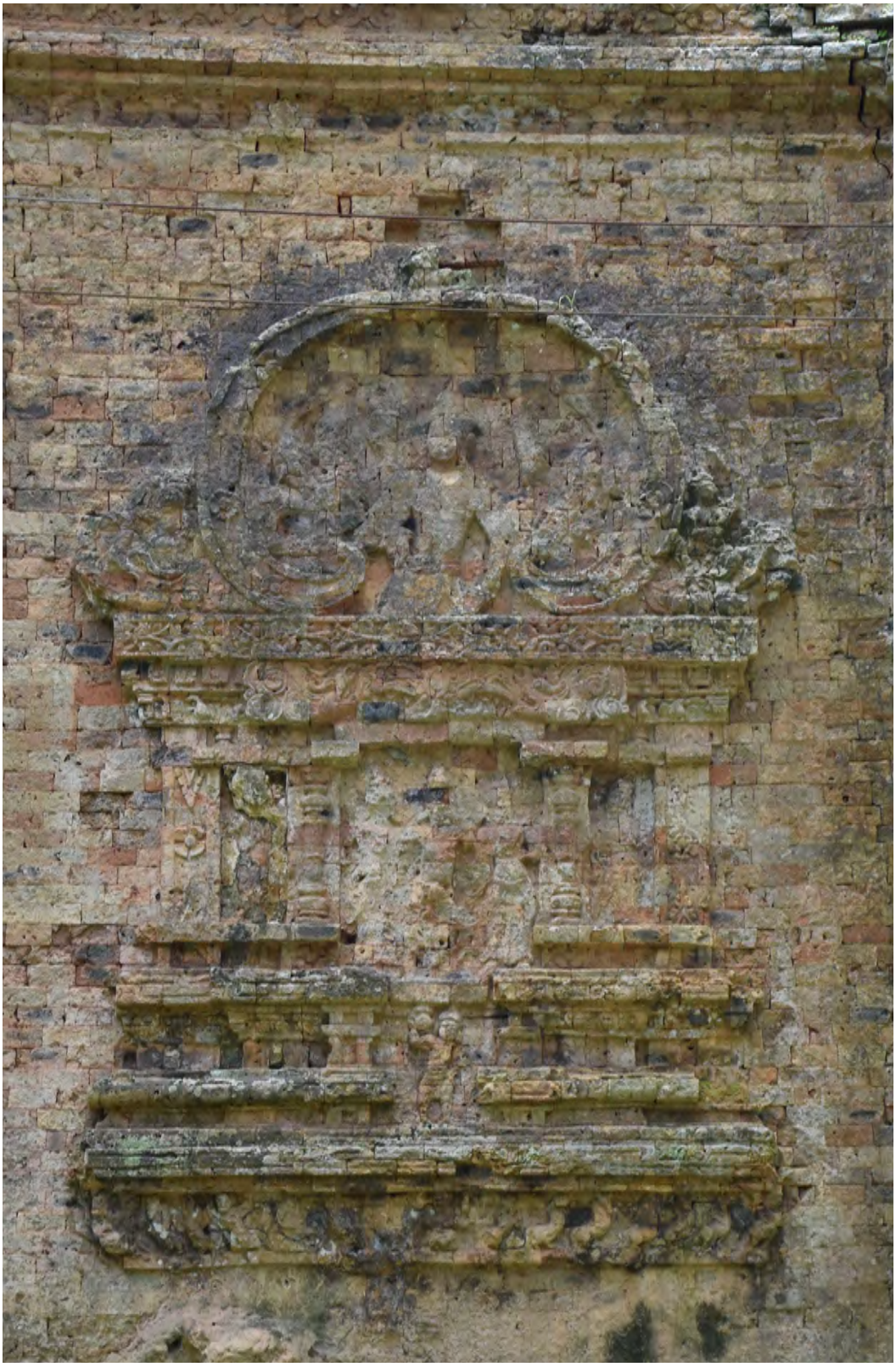
S10-SE

S10-S

S10

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S10-SW

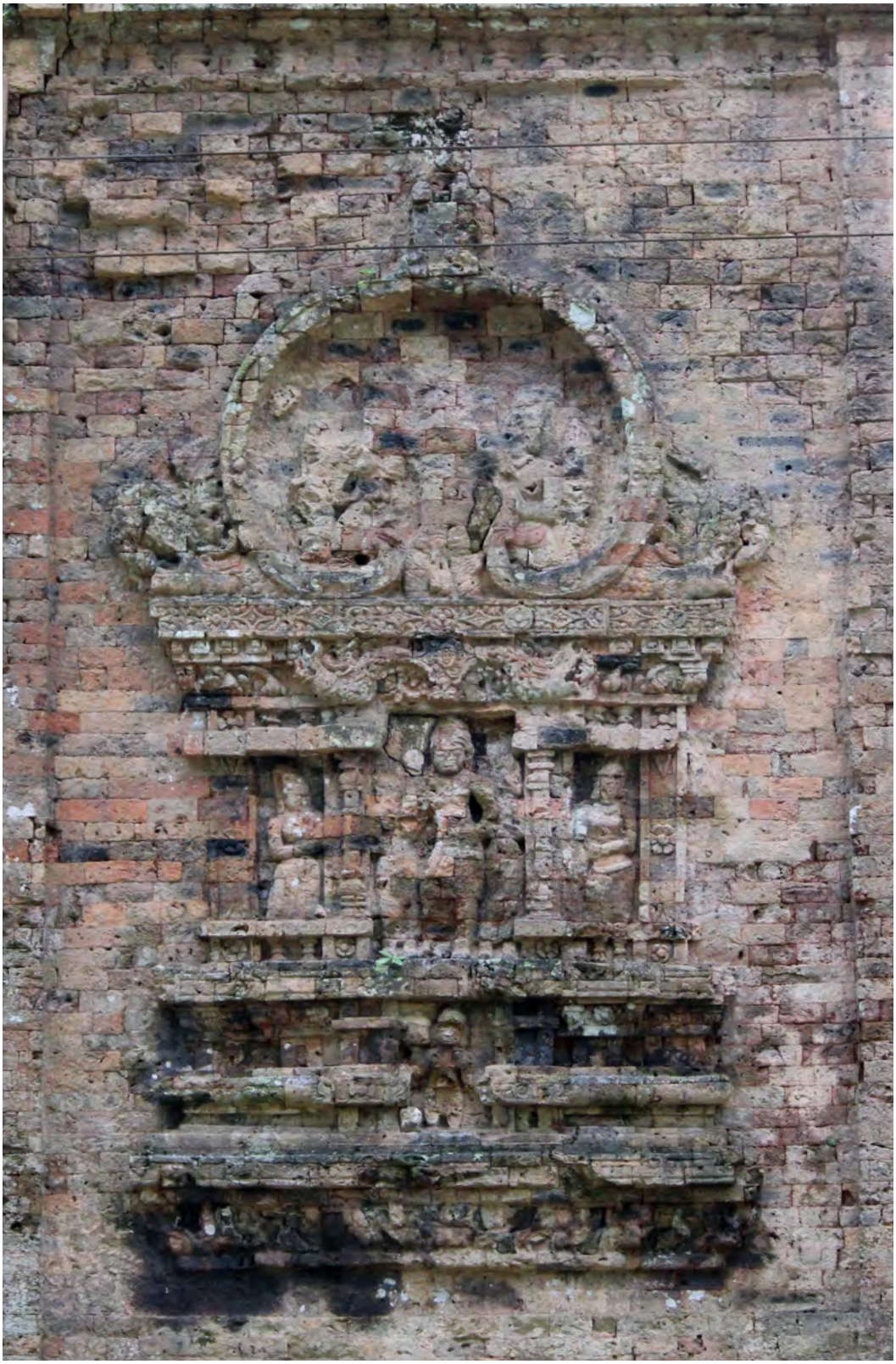


S10-W

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានរូបក្បាលមនុស្សធ្វើពីបាយអៅ*

S10

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)



S10-NW

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយអនៅក្នុងហានរបស់រូបកណ្ដាល។*

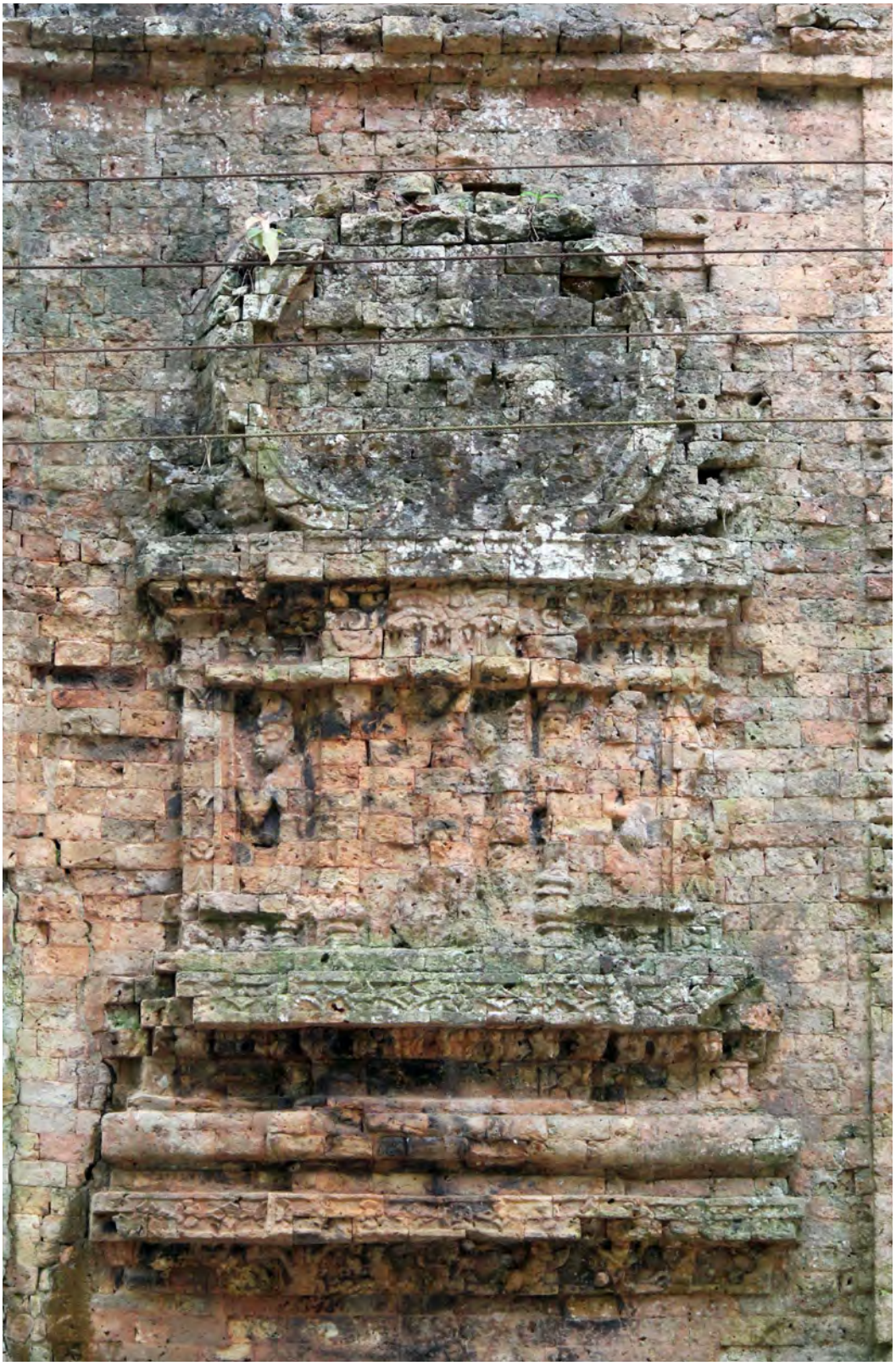
S10-N

S10

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S10-NE

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានលាបថ្នាំខ្មៅលើក្បាច់។*



S11-SE

S11

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S11-S

S11-SW

S11

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S11-W

S11-NW

S11

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S11-N

S11-NE

S12

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

S12-SW

S12-WS

S12

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

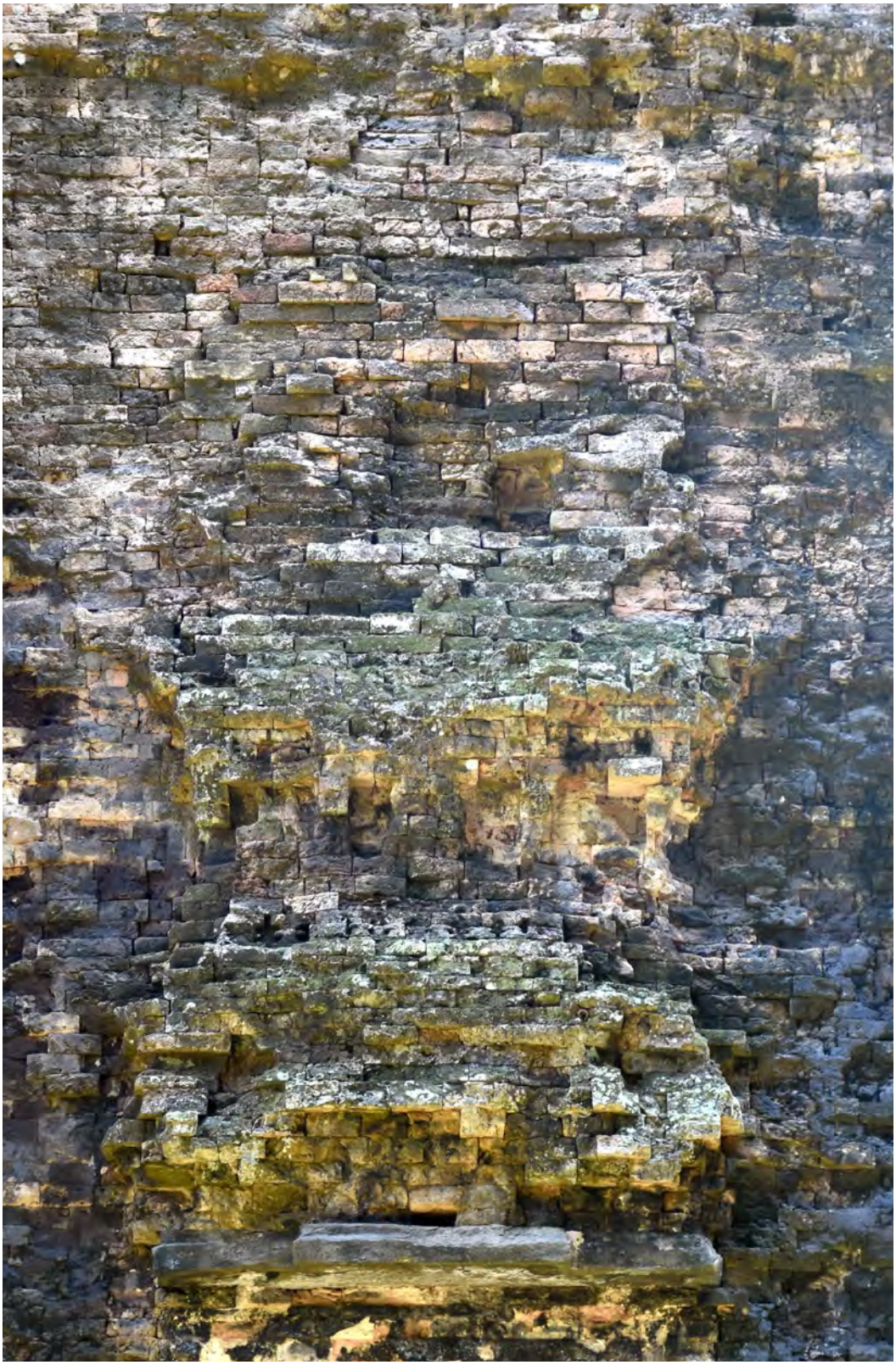
S12-NW

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)

C1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)

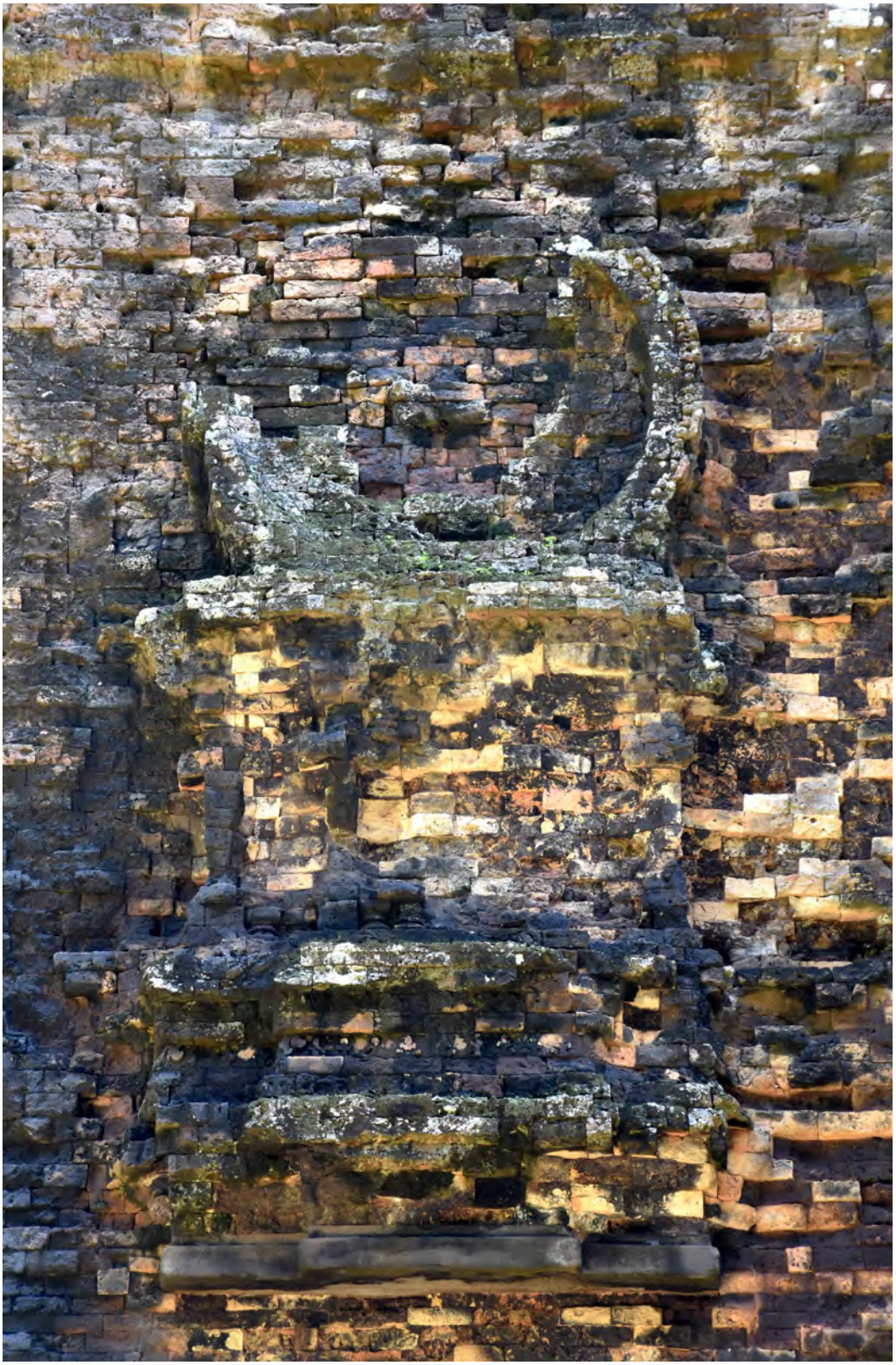
C1-ES



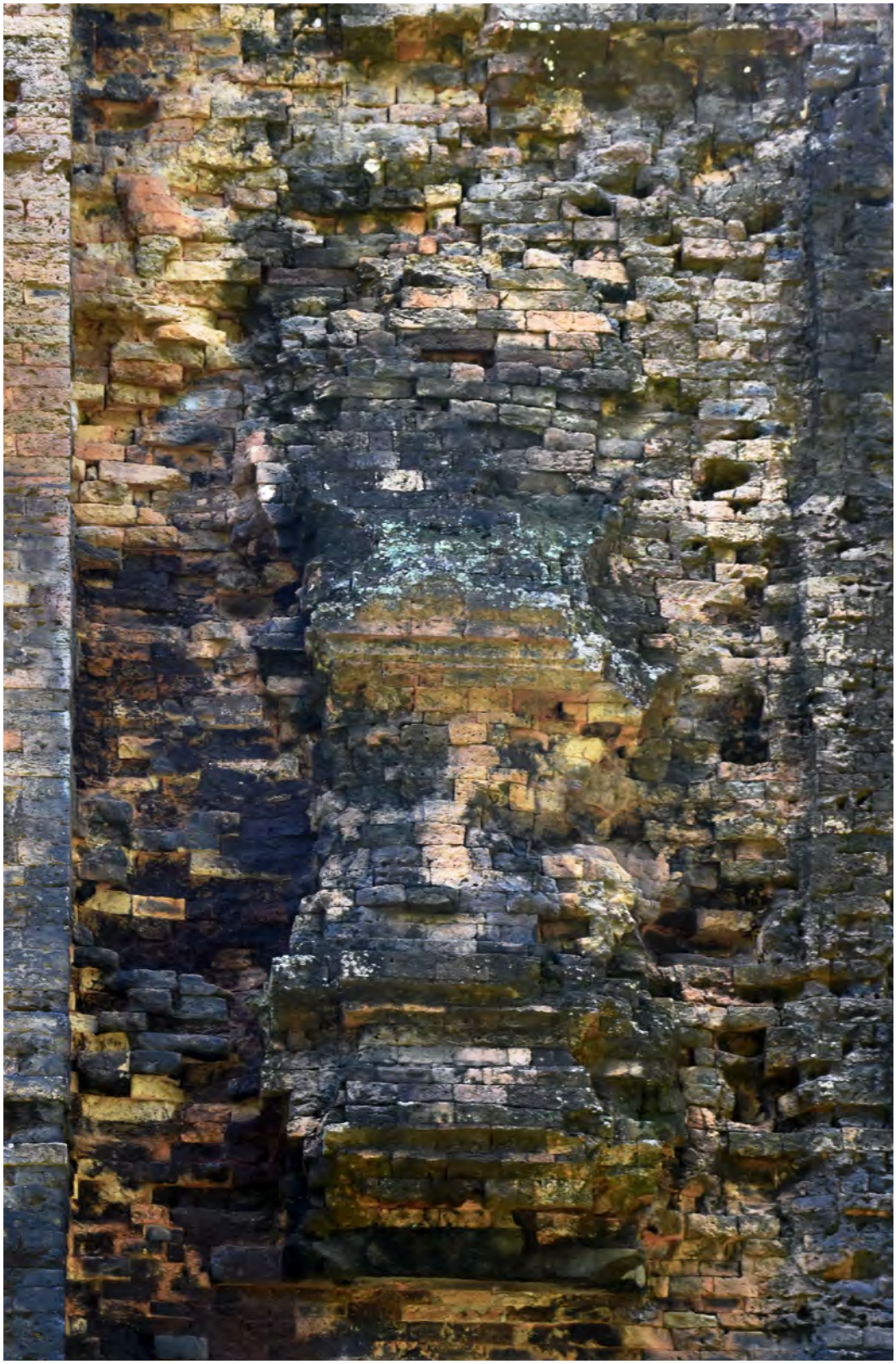
C1-SE

C1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)



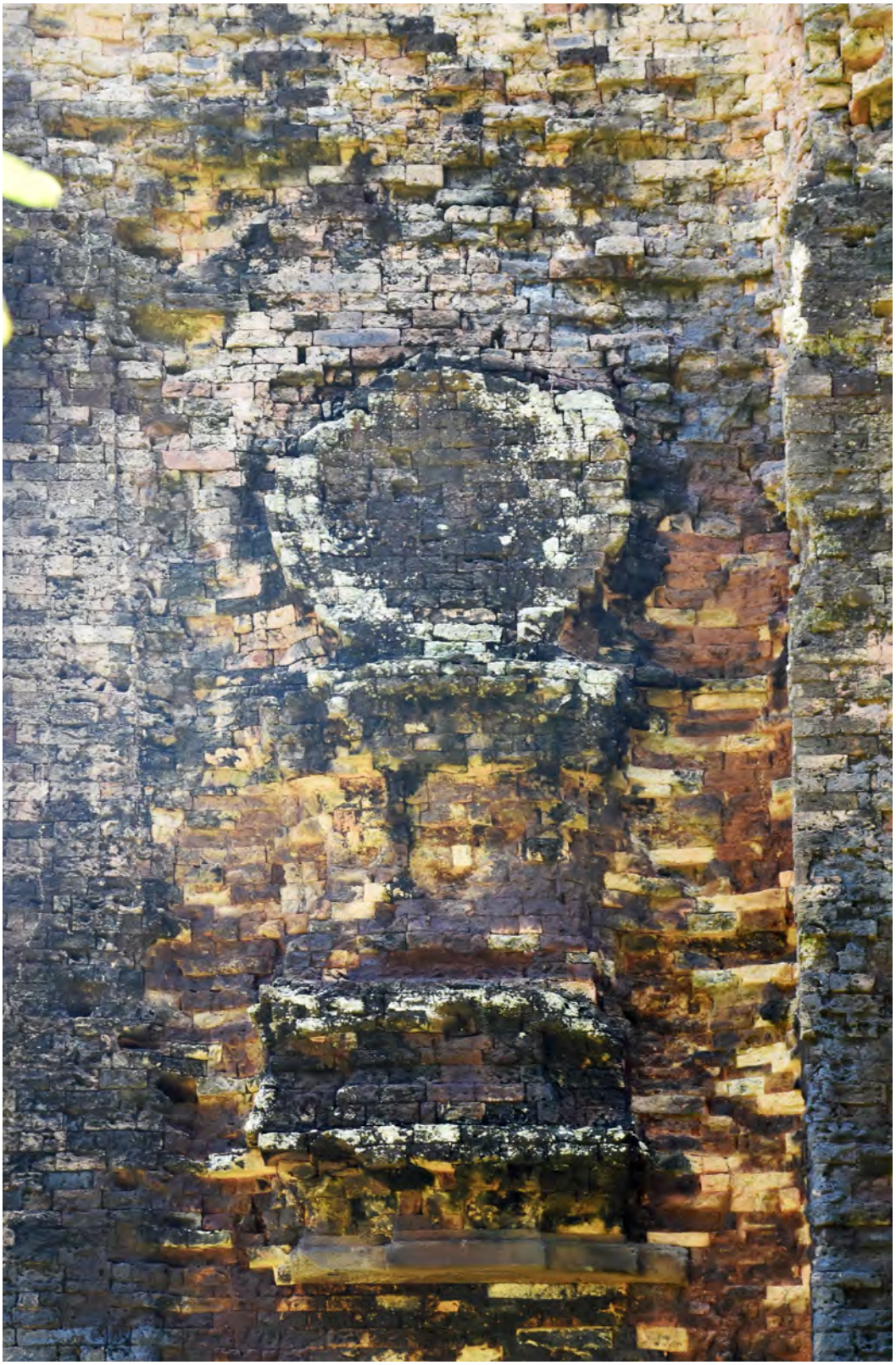
C1-SW



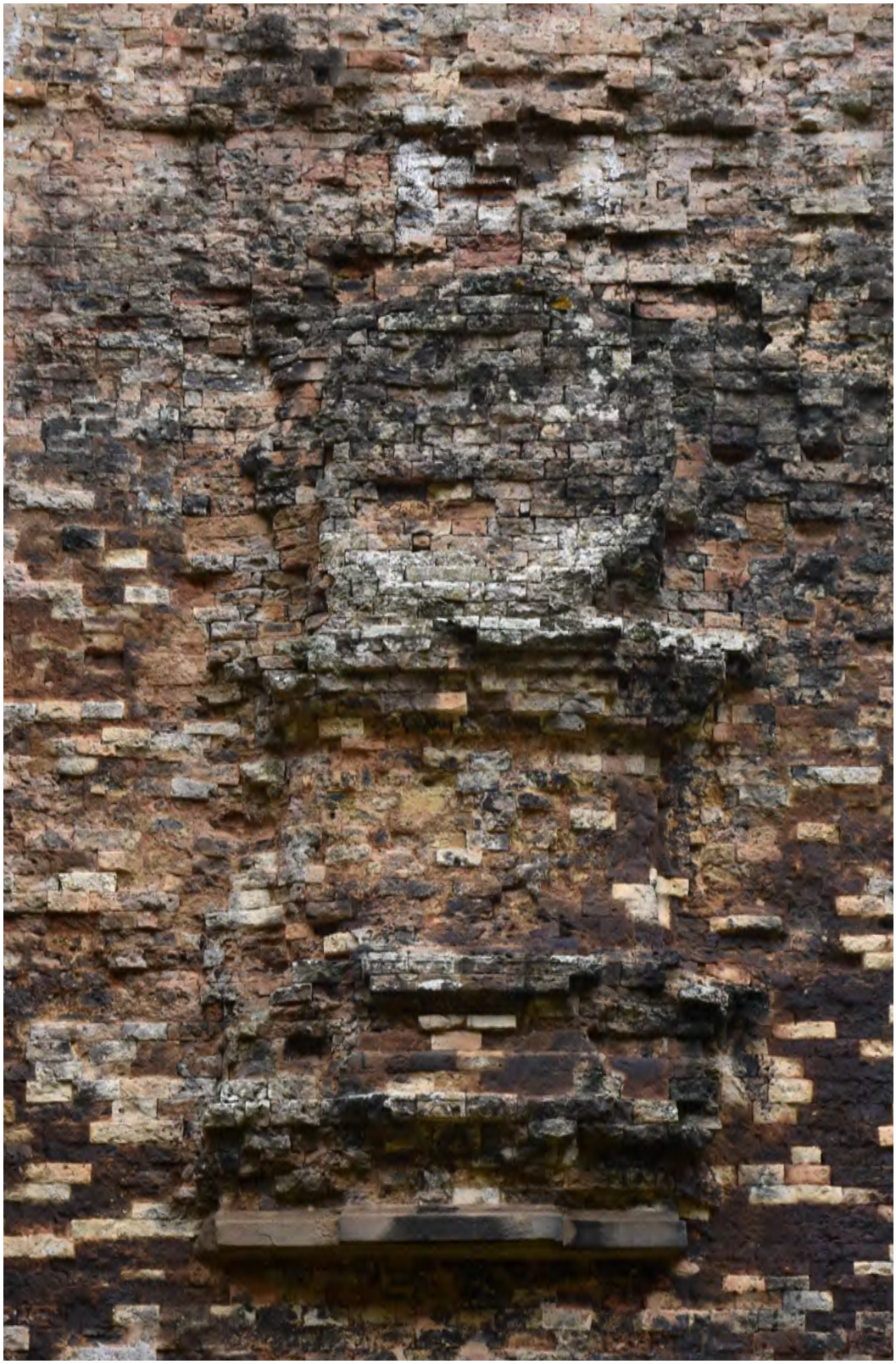
C1-WS

C1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)



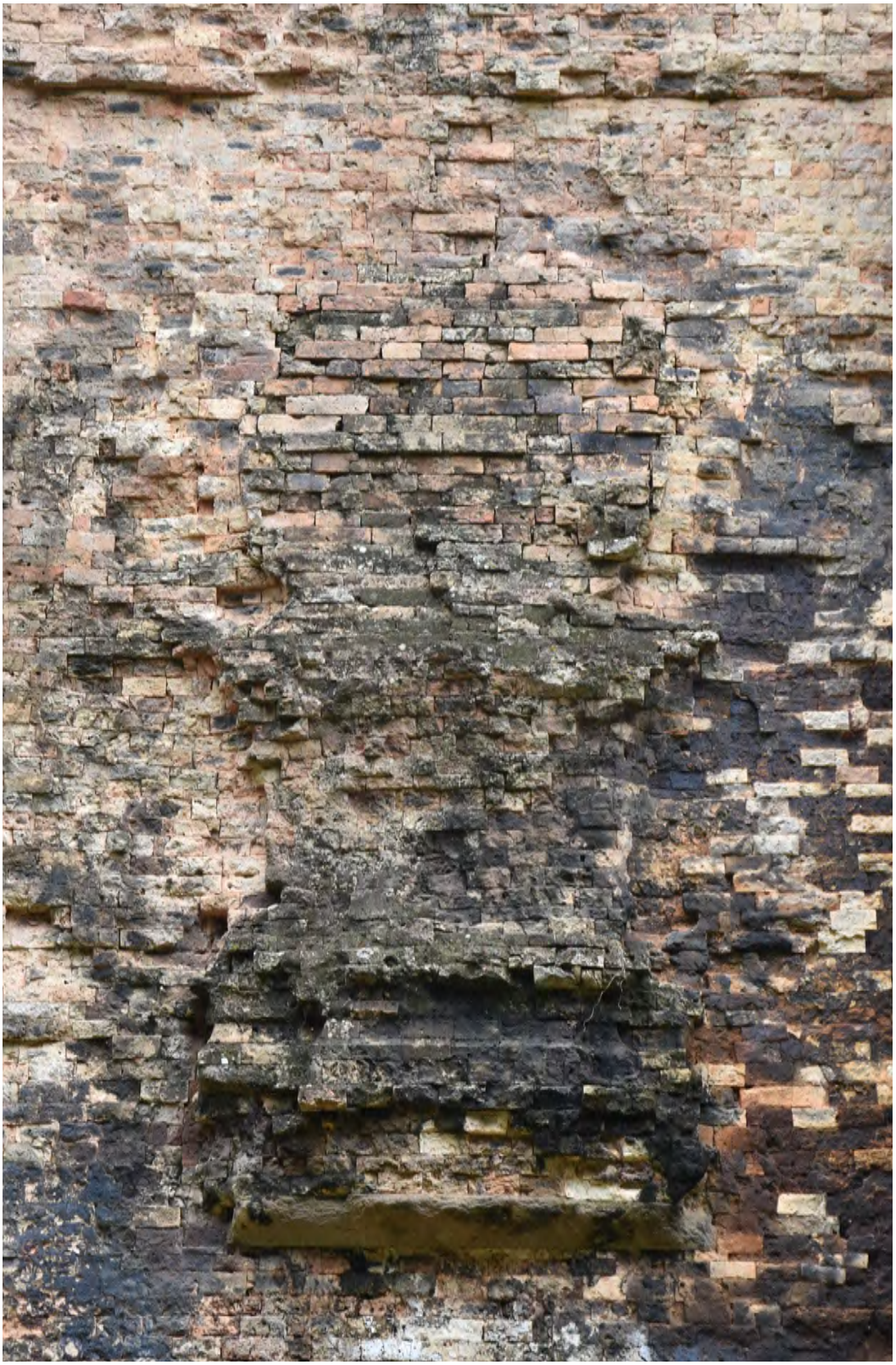
C1-WN



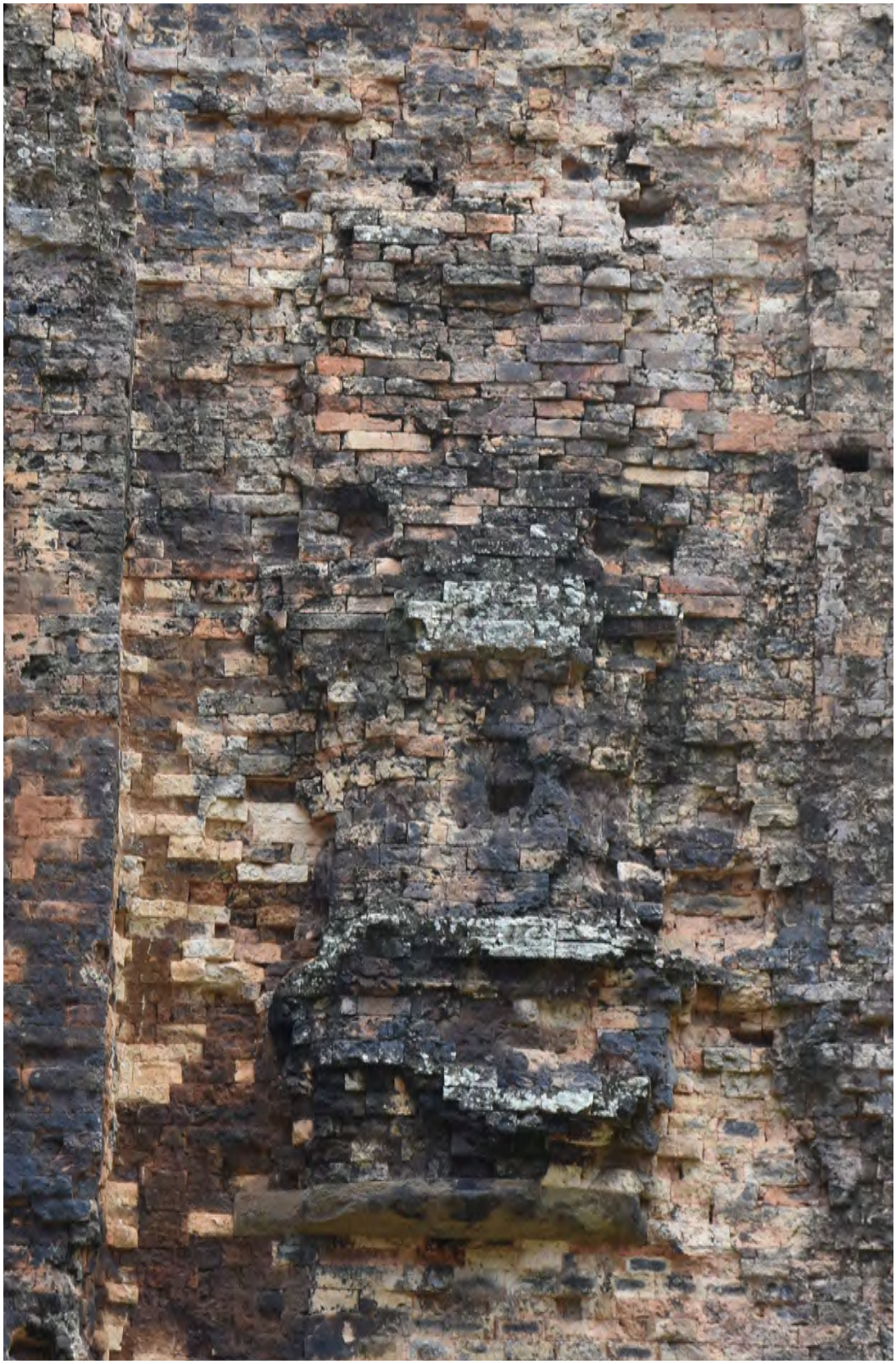
C1-NW

C1

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)



C1-NE

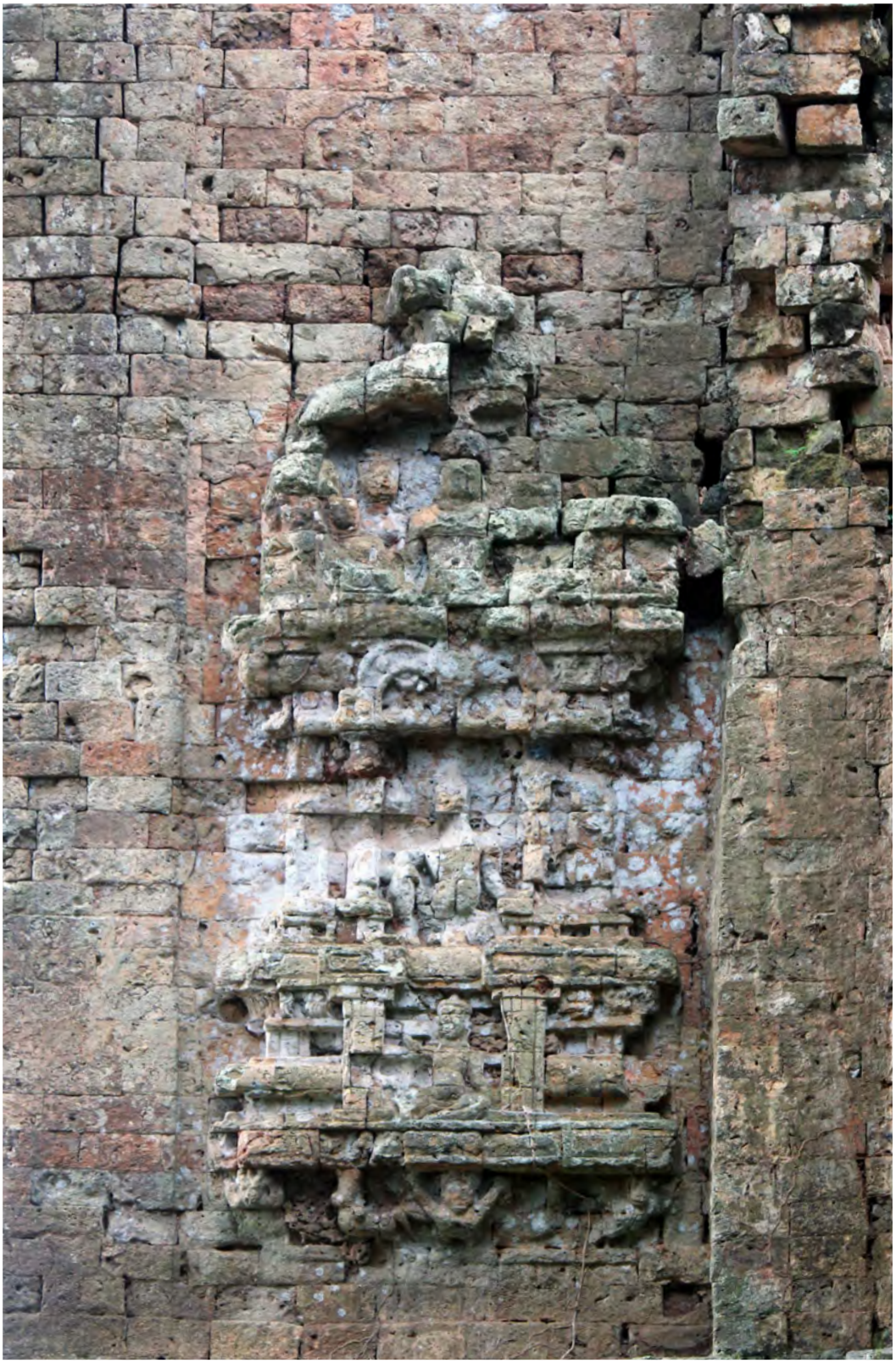


C1-EN

ក្រុមប្រាសាទរណាម

Satellite Temples

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម
Prasat Ta Mom (T)



T-ES

T-SE

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម
Prasat Ta Mom (T)

T-SW

T-WS

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម
Prasat Ta Mom (T)

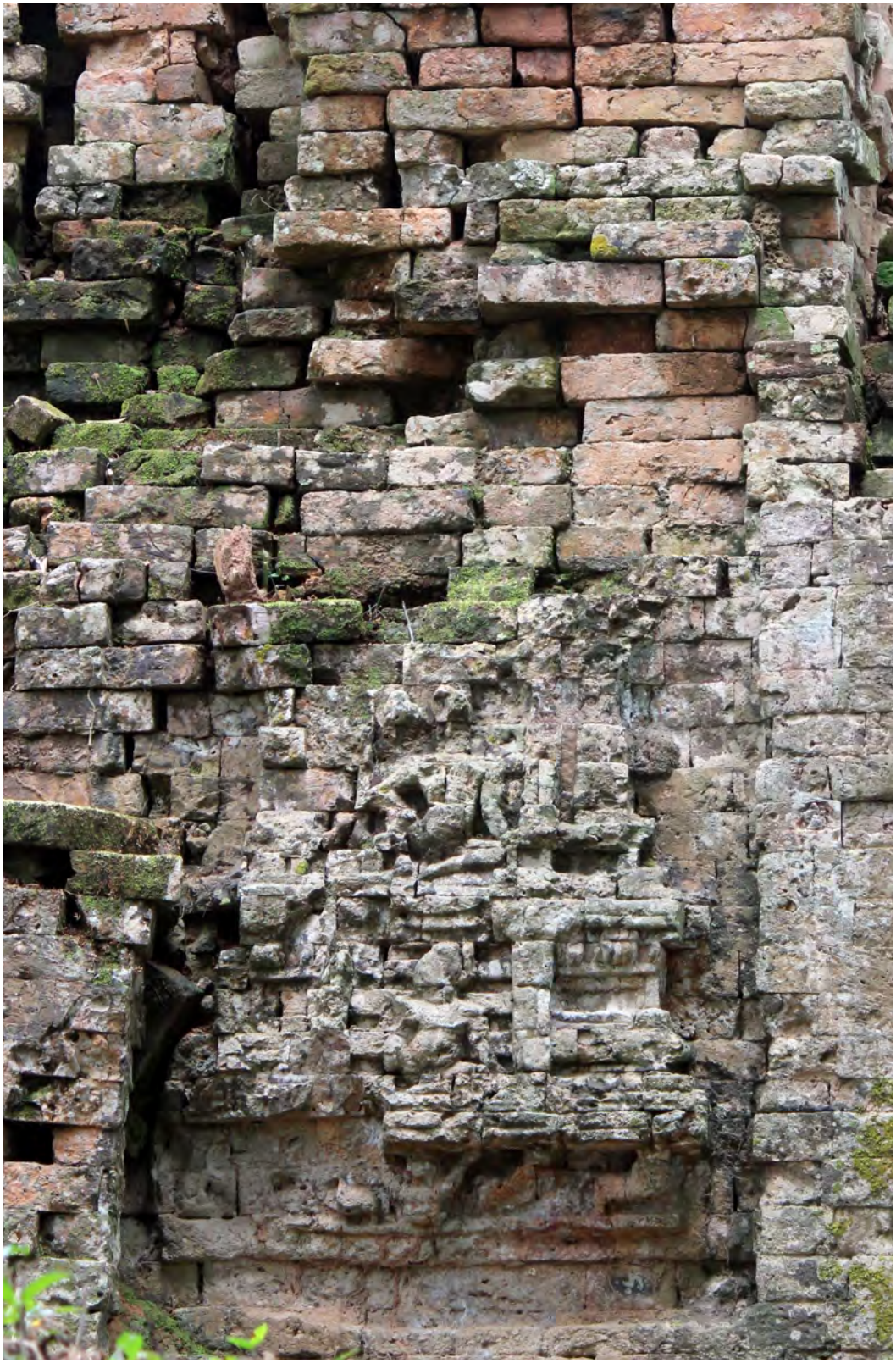
T-WN

T-NW

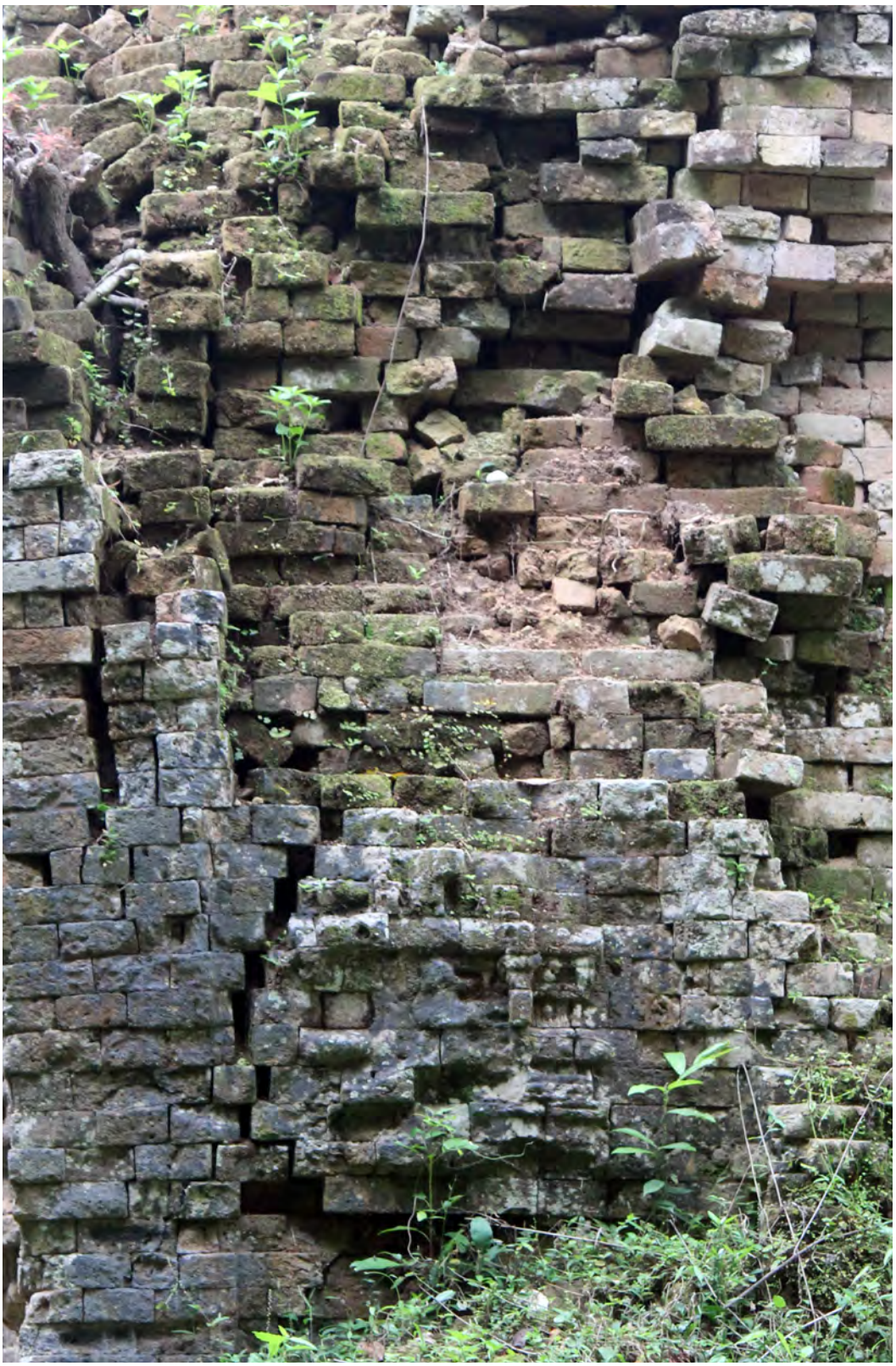
T

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម
Prasat Ta Mom (T)

T-NE



T-EN



W-ES

W-SE

W-SW

W-WS

W-WN

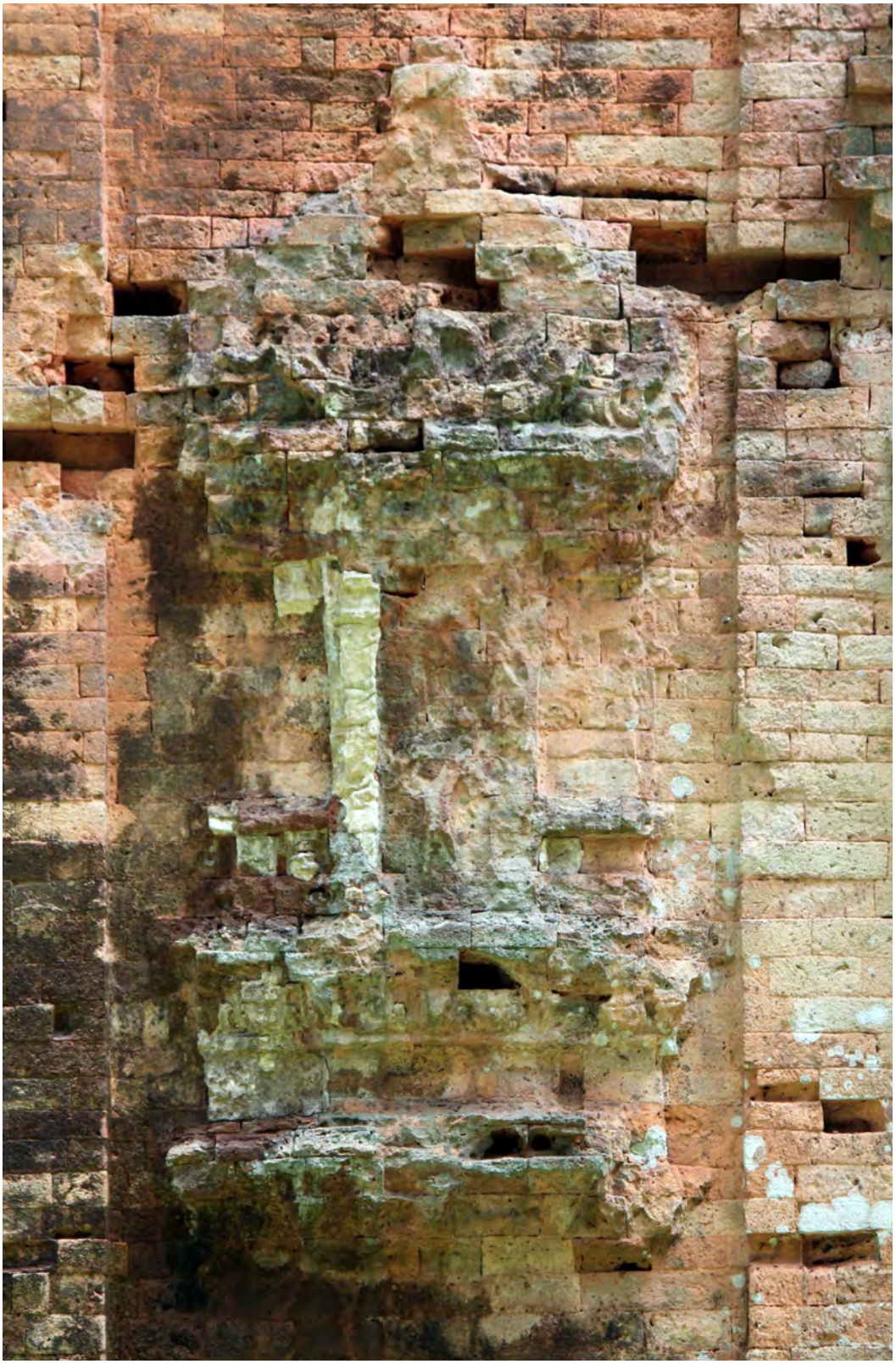
W-NW

W-NE

W-EN

Z1 ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Prasat Trapeang Ropeak



Z1-WN

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយអតិចតួចៗ*

Z1-NW

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយសឹងពេញទាំងអស់។*

ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់
Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

Z1-NE

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយសឹងពេញទាំងអស់។*

Z1-EN

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយអតិចតួចៗ*

ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់
Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

Z1-ES

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយអនៅត្រង់រូបមនុស្សទាំងសងខាង, ក្បាលមនុស្សខាងស្តាំបានរលុះ។*

Z1-SE

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយសឹងពេញទាំងអស់។*

Z1 ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Prasat Trapeang Ropeak

Z1-SW

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយអត្រង់រូបកណ្តាលៗ*

Z1-WS

លក្ខណៈពិសេស / Remarks: *មានបាយ ពិសេសតាមសសរនិងរូបខាងលើ។*

III

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

SAMBOR PREI KUK

អាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអតិរេកៃ

ផែនទីហានិភ័យ
ក្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក
RISK MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK

អ្នកពិនិត្យ៖
ច័ន្ទ វិត្តារ៉ុង

Editor:
CHAN Vitharong

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ឯកសារប្លង់ប្រាសាទដែលប្រើប្រាស់គឺជាកិច្ចការរបស់គម្រោងអភិរក្សប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក (កិច្ចសហការរវាងក្រសួងវប្បធម៌និងវិចិត្រសិល្ប:និងសាកលវិទ្យាល័យវ៉ាសេដា)
Plans of temples by Sambor Prei Kuk Conservation Project, coorperation between Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts and Waseda University

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

អាជ្ញាធរជាតិសំបូរព្រៃគុក
នាយកដ្ឋាន រមណីយដ្ឋាន បុរាណវិទ្យា និងអតិរក្ស

ផែនទីហានិភ័យ
ប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក
RISK MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK

សេចក្តីផ្តើម
Introduction

នៅឆ្នាំ១៨៩៤ សំបូរព្រៃគុកបានចុះផ្សាយក្នុងអត្ថបទស្តីពីបុរាណដ្ឋានក្នុងខេត្តកំពង់ស្វាយ (បច្ចុប្បន្នជាផ្នែកនៃខេត្តកំពង់ធំ)ទៅបស្ចិមប្រទេស ដោយអ្នកស្រាវជ្រាវបារាំងលោក Adhémard Leclère។ ចាប់ពីឆ្នាំ១៩០០ បានបន្តការរុករកនិងការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវស៊ីជម្រៅអំពីសិល្ប: ប្រវត្តិសាស្ត្រ ភាសាវិទ្យា បុរាណវិទ្យា និងស្ថាបត្យកម្ម... ដោយសាលាបារាំងចុងបូព៌ា (École française d'Extrême-Orient)។ ជាអកុសលចាប់ពីដើមទសវត្សរ៍១៩៧០ រាល់កិច្ចការស្រាវជ្រាវ និងអភិរក្សនានាត្រូវបានផ្អាកអស់ពេលជាងពីរទសវត្សរ៍ ដោយសារសង្គ្រាម និងកត្តាអសន្តិសុខ។ ចាប់ពីដើមទសវត្សរ៍ឆ្នាំ១៩៩០ ក្រសួងវប្បធម៌និងវិចិត្រសិល្ប: បានអនុវត្តនូវកិច្ចគាំពារជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ដូចជាការកាប់ឆ្ការ រុក្ខជាតិតាមបរិវេណប្រាសាទ និងសម្អាតដើមឈើបង្កហានិភ័យដល់រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធប្រាសាទ លប់រណ្តៅគ្រឹះប្រាសាទបន្សល់ពីការជីកគាស់ករកាយរបស់ពួកជនទុច្ចរិត ព្រមទាំងរៀបចំឡើងវិញខ្សែទស្សនាចរណ៍ និងសម្រួលដល់កិច្ចការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវនានារបស់ស្ថាប័នជាតិ និងអន្តរជាតិ។

គួរជាទីមោទន: «តំបន់ប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក» ត្រូវបានបញ្ចូលជាសម្បត្តិបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោកនៅថ្ងៃទី៨ ខែកក្កដា ឆ្នាំ២០១៧ នាទីក្រុងក្រាកូវ ប្រទេសប៉ូឡូញ ក្នុងកិច្ចប្រជុំកំពូលលើកទី៤១ នៃគណ:កម្មការបេតិកភណ្ឌពិភពលោកមាន ១៩៣ ប្រទេសជាសមាជិក។ ទន្ទឹមនោះ អ.ជ.ស.ព. បាន

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

"The Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk" was listed as a World Heritage Site on July 8, 2017, in Krakow, Poland, by the 41st World Heritage

បន្តយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ក្នុងកិច្ចថែទាំអភិរក្សជាប្រចាំនៅ រមណីយដ្ឋានប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃគុក។ អ.ជ.ស.ព. បានធ្វើកំពុងខិតខំប្រឹងប្រែង និងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ ក្នុងកិច្ចអភិរក្ស និងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍តំបន់ប្រាសាទសំបូរព្រៃ គុកប្រកបដោយចីរភាព ដែលកិច្ចការទាំងនោះដូច ជា ការធ្វើផែនទីនិងតាមដានហានិភ័យប្រាសាទ និង ការថែរទាំជាប្រចាំ។ តាមរយៈការតាមដានហានិភ័យ កិច្ចការសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់នៅតាមចំណុចហានិភ័យ បាន សង្គ្រោះនិងអភិរក្សជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ ក្នុងនោះរួមមាន ការជួសជុលប្រាង្គ S11 និងការសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ចម្លាក់ លម្អលើជញ្ជាំងនិងចម្លាក់ ប្រាសាទអណ្តែតនៅតាម បណ្តាជញ្ជាំងនិងកំពែងរបស់ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយ ព័ន្ធ។ល។ ទន្ទឹមនឹងកិច្ចអភិរក្សជាបន្តបន្ទាប់ ក៏ចំនួន ហានិភ័យនៅតែមាន កម្រិតខ្ពស់គួរឱ្យព្រួយបារម្ភ ដោយសារប្រាង្គប្រាសាទនៅក្នុងតំបន់ប្រាសាទសំបូរ ព្រៃគុកមានចំនួនច្រើន និងជាពិសេសសាងអំពីឥដ្ឋ តាំងពីរវាងចុងសតវត្សរ៍ទី៦ និងដើមសតវត្សរ៍ទី៧ មក។

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

មូលហេតុនៃការខូចខាត
Cause of deteriorations

១. កត្តាធម្មជាតិ

ជាកត្តាចម្បងក្នុងចំណោមមូលហេតុនានាដែលបណ្តាលឱ្យមានការខូចខាតប្រាង្គប្រាសាទបុរាណ។ ចំពោះសំណង់ប្រាសាទឥដ្ឋ ពពួករុក្ខជាតិតូចធំបានបង្កឱ្យមានការខូចខាតដល់ប្រាសាទ ដោយឫសមួយចំនួនបានចាក់ចូលតាមតំណឥដ្ឋនីមួយៗរួចបណ្តាលឱ្យផ្នែកខ្លះនៃប្រាសាទខូចទ្រង់ទ្រាយដូចជា ប្រេះឬរហែកចេញពីគ្នា នៅពេលដែលឫសឈើនានាបានរីកធំធាត់។ ដោយឡែកចលនាខ្យល់អាចបង្កឱ្យរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធឥដ្ឋមានភាពសឹកវិចវិល ឬរលុះចេញដែលនាំឱ្យបាត់លំនឹង ជាពិសេសខ្យល់បក់ខ្លាំងមានឥទ្ធិពលខ្លាំងក្លាធ្វើឱ្យដើមឈើធំៗដុះលើប្រាង្គប្រាសាទដួលរលំរួចរម្លើងឱ្យប្រាសាទរងការខូចខាតខ្លាំងទាំងស្រុងឬដោយផ្នែកៗ។

២. កត្តាចុះខ្សោយនៃគុណភាពនៃសំណង់

ដោយសារអាយុកាលសម្ភារៈសម្រាប់សាងសង់សំណង់ប្រាសាទមួយចំនួនថយឬលែងមានគុណភាពដែលអាចបង្ក្ខឱ្យ មានហានិភ័យខ្ពស់។ កត្តានេះជាបញ្ហាប្រឈមខ្លាំងបំផុតដោយសារផ្នែកនៃថ្មកក់ ឥដ្ឋ ឬក៏កំហុសបច្ចេកវិជ្ជ ដែលមានស្ថានភាពខ្សោយជាយរងការពុកផុយកាន់តែខ្លាំងឡើងៗទៅតាមពេលវេលា។ កត្តានេះពុំមានវិធានការ ឬកិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍ណាអាចទប់ស្កាត់បានឡើយ គឺមានលទ្ធភាពត្រឹមតែអាចកាត់បន្ថយស្ថានភាពនិងពន្យាការខូចខាតតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ។

1. Natural Factors

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

2. Impairment of Construction Quality Factor

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

3. Human Factor

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

Because of a combination of the above-

ហើយបើសិនជាមានករណីប្រឈមនេះគឺមានតែដូរជំនួសដោយសម្ភារៈថ្មីដែលមានគុណភាព។

៣. កត្តាមនុស្ស

ទុច្ចរិតជនបានជីកគាស់កកាយដោយខុសច្បាប់នៅតាមបណ្តាប្រាង្គប្រាសាទនានានៅក្នុងរមណីយ-ដ្ឋានសំបូរព្រៃគុក ជាពិសេសនៅតាមគ្រឹះប្រាសាទដែលជាកត្តាចម្បងធ្វើឱ្យប្រាង្គប្រាសាទលែងមានលំនឹង ស្រុត ប្រេះ ជញ្ជាំងហែកចេញពីគ្នាជាដើម។ កត្តានេះបានបន្ថែមឬពន្ធឿនទ្រវ៉ាការខូចខាតដោយកត្តាទាំងពីរខាងលើ។

ដោយសារកត្តាបំផ្លាញខាងលើ (ដោយមនុស្ស និងធម្មជាតិ) រួមបញ្ចូលទាំងកត្តាអាយុកាលផងនោះ រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធប្រាសាទមួយចំនួនបានរងការខូចខាតដោយដួលរលំ ឬរលុះបាត់ចេញពីទីតាំងដើមដូចជារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសំខាន់សម្រាប់រងបន្ទុកនិងទប់លំនឹងដើមរបស់សំណង់។ កត្តានេះយើងសង្កេតឃើញមានជាច្រើនករណីនៅតាមបណ្តាប្រាង្គប្រាសាទ ផលវិបាកបានបណ្តាលឱ្យប្រាង្គទាំងមូល ឬផ្នែកនៃរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធប្រាសាទប្រឈមនឹងការដួលរលំឬហែកចេញ។ កត្តានេះបានជួយសម្រួលបន្ថែមទ្រវ៉ាការយាយីពីពពួករុក្ខជាតិ។

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

ផែនទីទីតាំងប្រាសាទមានហានិភ័យ
Map of Temples with Risk

កំណត់សម្គាល់ / Legend

- ប្រាសាទក្នុងផែនទីហានិភ័យ / Tower in Risk Map
- ប្រាង្គ/ប្រាសាទ / Temple
- ទួលប្រាសាទ / Ruin
- ស្រះ ត្រពាំង / Pond
- ផ្លូវ / Road, Path

បញ្ជីស្ថានភាពហានិភ័យ និងកត្តាខូចខាតរបស់ប្រាសាទ

The Table of Risk Position of Monuments in Sambor Prei Kuk

ប្រាសាទ			កម្រិតហានិភ័យ				កត្តាខូចខាត						
Monument			**Urgency Level**				**Case(s) of Deterioration**						
	ប្រាង្គ	ទីតាំង	ខ្ពស់បំផុត	ខ្ពស់	មធ្យម	ទាប	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tower	**Position**	**Highest**	**Hight**	**Medium**	**Low**							
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ	**N1**		*ជួសជុលឆ្នាំ២០០៩-២០១៦ /Restored in 2009-2016*										
Prasat Sambor	**N7**	**1**				●			●				
		2		●			●		●				
		3			●				●				
		4			●			●	●				
		5			●			●	●				
		6			●		●						
	N8	**1**		●			●			●		●	
		2		●			●			●		●	
		3		●				●	●				
		4				●	●						
	N9	**1**			●						●		
		2				●						●	
		3			●			●	●				
		4			●			●	●				
		5			●			●	●				
		6			●				●				
		7			●				●				
	N10	**1**						●	●				
		2			●		●	●	●				
		3		●				●	●				
		4			●				●				
		5			●			●	●				
		6		●				●	●				
		7				●		●	●				
		8		●				●					
		9		●									●
	N10-w	**1**				●					●		
	N11	**1**	●				●		●			●	
		2		●				●					
		3	●					●					
		4		●						●			
		5		●			●						
		6		●					●				
		7	●					●					
		8		●			●	●					

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ប្រាសាទសណ្ឌាន់ Prasat Sandan	N21	1	●	● ●
		2	●	●
		3	●	●
		4	●	● ●
		5	●	● ●
		6	●	●
		7	●	●
		8	●	●
		9	●	● ●
		10	●	●
		11	●	●
		12	●	
ប្រាសាទស្រង់ព្រះ Prasat Srang Preah	N22	1	●	● ●
		2	●	●
		3	●	●
		4	●	●
		5		●
ប្រាសាទបុះពាម Prasat Bos Ream	N24	1	●	●
		2	●	● ●
		3	●	●
		4	●	●
		5	●	រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង / interior pit
ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយពំនួ Prasat Yeay Poan	S1	1	●	●
		2	●	● ●
		3	●	●
	S2	1	●	● ●
		2	●	●
	S3	1	●	● ● ● ●
		2	●	● ● ● ●
	S4	1	●	● ●
		2	●	●
	S5	1	●	●
		2	●	● ●
		3	●	● ●
	S7	1	●	● ●
		2	●	● ● ●
		3	●	● ●
		4	●	● ●
		5	●	● ●
		6	●	● ● ●
	S8	1	●	● ●
		2	●	● ●
		3	●	● ●
		4	●	●

| | | |

	C5	1		
		2		
		3		
		4		
	C6	1		
		2		
		3		រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង / interior pit
	C7	1		
		2		
		3		
		4		
ប្រាសាទដូនមោង Prasat Doun Mong	D	1		
		2		
		3		
		4		
		5		
		6		
		7		
		8		
ប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម Prasat Ta Mom	T	1		
		2		
		3		
		4		
		5		
		6		
		7		
		8		
		9		
		10		
		11		
		12		
		13		
		14		
		15		រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង / interior pit
		16		
ប្រាសាទគក់ទ្រូង Prasat Kouk Troung	W	1		
		2		
		3		
		4		
		5		
		6		
		7		
		8		
		9		

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ប្រភេទការខូចខាតនិងកិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍
Type of Risk and Proposal for Interventions

ករណី 1 *Case*

ការប្រេះបញ្ឈរ
Vertical crack

• ជញ្ជាំង

• Wall

• ខាងលើច្រកទ្វារ

• Above doorway

• ជ្រុងជញ្ជាំង

• Wall corner

• ផ្នែកលយ

• Projected elements/Porch

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត

- ការស្រុតមិនស្មើគ្នានៃគ្រឹះប្រាសាទ
- បន្ទុកនៃរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលលយចេញហួសប្រាសាទ
- បច្ចេកទេសគ្រឹះ ការតម្រៀបឥដ្ឋ និងតំណរវាងសម្ភារៈខុសគ្នា
- ការបាក់រលុះដោយសារការបាត់ឥដ្ឋខាងក្រោម
- ឫសឈើដែលបង្កើនទំហំនៃការប្រេះ

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍

១. ដំឡើងខ្សែរឹតជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន
២. ដំឡើងចន្ទល់សម្រាប់ទល់ជ្រើងទប់ជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន
៣. បំពេញចន្ទោះប្រេះដោយបាយអ ឬឥដ្ឋ (ករណីធំ)
៤. ភ្ជាប់ដោយដែកទាម

Cause by

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

Needed intervention

1- Installing the provisional tie wire
2- Installing the provisional support
3- Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry (in case of large gap)
4- Installing the tension beam

กรณី Case 2 ការរបកស្រទាប់
Detaching the surface brick work

• ជញ្ជាំងមានចម្ងាក់ ប្រាសាទអណ្តែត

• Wall with 'flying palace'

• ជ្រុងជញ្ជាំង
• ជ្រុងដំបូល

• Wall corner
• Roof corner

• ផ្ទៃជញ្ជាំង

• Wall surface

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត
- ឫសឈើចាក់ចូលឥដ្ឋ/ថ្ម
- បន្ទុកនៃដំបូលដែលលយចេញហួសប្រាសាទ
- ការបាក់រលុះដោយសារការបាត់ឥដ្ឋ/ថ្មខាងក្រោម
- ឫសឈើដែលបង្កើនទំហំនៃការប្រេះ

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍
១.ក. ដំឡើងជន្ទល់ទម្របណ្តោះអាសន្ន
១.ខ. រៀបសំណាញ់ទប់បណ្តោះអាសន្ន
២. សង់ដំបូលការពារបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ករណីឥដ្ឋដែលរបើកខ្វាំង
៣.ក. បំពេញចន្លោះរង្គៀកដោយបាយអ ឥដ្ឋ តាមចន្លោះ (ករណីធំ)
៣.ខ. រើឥដ្ឋចេញដោយផ្នែក រួចរៀបឡើងវិញ
៤. ភ្ជាប់ដោយដែកទាម

Cause by

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

Needed intervention

1.a- Installing the provisional support
1.b- Installing the provisional net
2- Setting the protected roof
3.a- Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry (in case of large gap)
3.b- Partial dismantling and reconstuction of brick mansonry
4- Installing the tension beam

កណ្តាលី Case 3

ការបាក់រលុះបាត់ផ្ទៃតាង
Collapse by missing or falling of supportive brick work

•លើជញ្ជាំង
•លើដំបូល

• On the wall
• On the roof

•ខាងលើច្រកទ្វារ

• Above doorway

•ជ្រុងជញ្ជាំង/ខ្ទឿន

• Wall corner/Moulding

•ផ្ទៃជញ្ជាំងខាងក្នុង
•ផ្ទៃដំបូលខាងក្នុង

• Surface of interior wall
• Surface of interior roof

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត

- ការចាក់ដោតនៃឫសឈើចូលសាច់ឥដ្ឋ
- ការខូចខាតរបស់បាយអដែលភ្ជាប់រវាងឥដ្ឋបណ្តាលពីទឹកភ្លៀង
- បន្ទុកមិនប្រក្រតីនៃគ្រឿងបង្ហុំខាងលើ
- បញ្ហានៃឥដ្ឋចាស់ ឬថ្មខ្ជូចគុណភាព
- ការបំផ្លាញដោយគ្រាប់បែក ឬការជីកកកាយរកទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ

Cause by

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

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍

១. ដំឡើងខ្សែរឹតជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន
២. បំពេញចន្លោះប្រះដោយបាយអ ឬឥដ្ឋ (ករណីធំ)
៣. ដំឡើងចន្ទល់សម្រាប់ទល់ជ្រែងទប់
៤.ក. បំពេញចន្លោះដោយឥដ្ឋ និងពង្រឹងដោយប្រើពន្ធូញ
៤.ខ. រុះឥដ្ឋចេញដោយផ្នែក រួចរៀបឡើងវិញ

Needed intervention

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

ករណី Case 4

ភាពភ្ជានលំនឹងនៃរចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ
Unteading of the structure

- ជញ្ជាំង
- ដំបូល

- Wall
- Roof

- គ្រោងទ្វារ

- Doorframe

- គ្រោងទ្វារ
- សសរពេជ្រ, ផ្ដែរ

- Doorframe
- Colonette(s), Lintel

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត

- ស្រុតមិនស្មើគ្នានៃគ្រឹះប្រាសាទ
- បន្ទុកមិនប្រក្រតីនៃគ្រឿងបង្គុំគោល
- ការរីកនៃចន្ទោះដែលប្រេះ
- ការរីកលូតលាស់នៃដើមឈើ
- ការបំផ្ទាញដោយគ្រាប់បែក ឬការជីកកកាយរកទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍

១. ដំឡើងជន្ទល់ទម្របណ្ដោះអាសន្ន
២. រៀបសំណាញ់ទប់បណ្ដោះអាសន្ន
៣. បំពេញឥដ្ឋតាមផ្ទៃជញ្ជាំងដែលរលុះ និងពង្រឹងដោយប្រើពន្ធូញ
៤. សង់ដំបូលការពារ ករណីឥដ្ឋរលុះខ្លាំង

Cause by

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

Needed intervention

1- Installing the provisional support
2- Installing the provisional net
3- Filling the crack by brick mansonry and joint with pins
4- Setting the protected roof

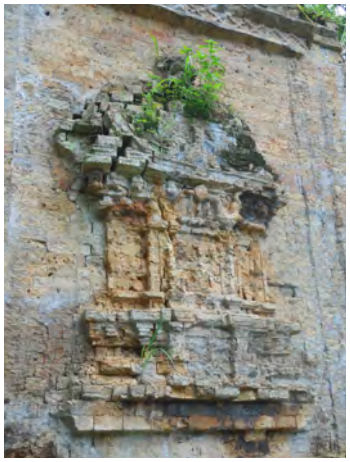
กรณี Case 5 ការរឡៃកតំណតម្រៀបឥដ្ឋ
Loosing of brick work

• ខ្សែន
• បង្ហាន់ដែជណ្តើរ

• Base/Moulding
• Staircase

• ជញ្ជាំង • Wall
• ខ្សែន • Base/Moulding

• ដំបូល • Roof



• ផ្ទៃជញ្ជាំងមានចម្លាក់ (ប្រាសាទអណ្តែត)

• Wall surface with decoration ('flying palace')

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត
- ឫសឈើចាក់ចូលឥដ្ឋ/ថ្ម
- បន្ទុកនៃដំបូលដែលលយចេញហួសប្រាសាទ
- ការបាក់រលុះដោយសារការបាត់ឥដ្ឋ/ថ្មខាងក្រោម
- ឫសឈើដែលបង្កើនទំហំនៃការប្រេះ
- ពុំបានជួសជុលឬពង្រឹងបន្ទាប់ពីកំណាយ

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍
១. សង់ដំបូលការពារបណ្តោះអាសន្ន ករណីឥដ្ឋដែលរបើកខ្វាំង
២.ក. បំពេញចន្លោះរង្គៀកដោយបាយអ ឥដ្ឋ តាមចន្លោះ (ករណីធំ)
២.ខ. រើឥដ្ឋចេញដោយផ្នែក រួចរៀបឡើងវិញ
៣. ភ្ជាប់ដោយដែកទាម

Cause by

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

Needed intervention

1- Setting the protected roof
2.a- Filling the crack by mortar or brick mansonry
2.b- Partial dismantling and reconstuction of brick mansonry
3- Installing the tension beam

กรณី Case 6 ការប្រេះបែកថ្មតក់
Breakage of stone element

• គ្រោងទ្វារ៖ បញ្ជ្រ/ផ្ដេក(ធ្នឹម/ធរណី)

• Doorframe: jambs, head and sill

• មណ្ឌប

• Mandapa

កត្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត

- បម្រែបម្រួលឥដ្ឋ/ថ្មដែលនៅជុំវិញ សម្ភារៈដែលខូចខាត
- បន្ទុកមិនប្រក្រតីនៃគ្រឿងបង្គុំខាងលើ
- បញ្ហានៃឥដ្ឋចាស់ ឬថ្មខ្ជូចគុណភាព
- ការប៉ះទង្គិចដោយវត្ថុរឹង ឬបាញ់ដោយគ្រាប់កាំភ្លើង

Cause by

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

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍

១. ដំឡើងជន្ទល់ទម្របណ្ដោះអាសន្ន
២. តភ្ជាប់ថ្មឡើងវិញដោយប្រើពន្ធូញ និងការ

Needed intervention

1- Installing the provisional support
2- Stone bonding with pins and adhisive

ករណី 7 *Case*

ការរបកឬផ្ទាត់ផ្ទៃឥដ្ឋ/ថ្ម/ម្ចាយអ
Scaling of the surface of brick/sandstone/stucco

• *សិលាចារឹក*

• Inscription

• *ចម្លាក់លើសសរ ឬជញ្ជាំងមណ្ឌប*

• Carving on column or wall of Mandapa

• *បល្ល័ঙ្ក* • Pedestal

• *ម្ចាយអចម្លាក់ប្រាសាទ អណ្តែត*

• Stucco on 'flying palace'

ក្តាដែលនាំឱ្យខូចខាត

- *បន្ទុកមិនប្រក្រតីនៃគ្រឿងបង្គុំខាងលើ*
- *បញ្ហានៃឥដ្ឋចាស់/ម្ចាយអ ឬថ្មខូចគុណភាព*
- *ការប៉ះទង្គិចដោយវត្ថុរឹង ឬបាញ់ដោយគ្រាប់កាំភ្លើង*
- *បញ្ហានៃអតិសុខុមសាស្ត្រ*

កិច្ចអន្តរាគមន៍

១. ការពារដោយធ្វើដំបូល ដើម្បីទប់ស្កាត់សំណើម
២. ចងដោយខ្សែនីឡុងឬសំណាញ់ទប់កុំឱ្យរលុះជាបណ្តោះអាសន្ន (ករណីម្ចាយអ)
៣.ក. ពង្រឹងដោយកំបោរ ម្ចាយអ ឬការ
៣.២. ពង្រឹងដោយប្រើពន្ធូញ និងការ

Cause by

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

Needed intervention

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

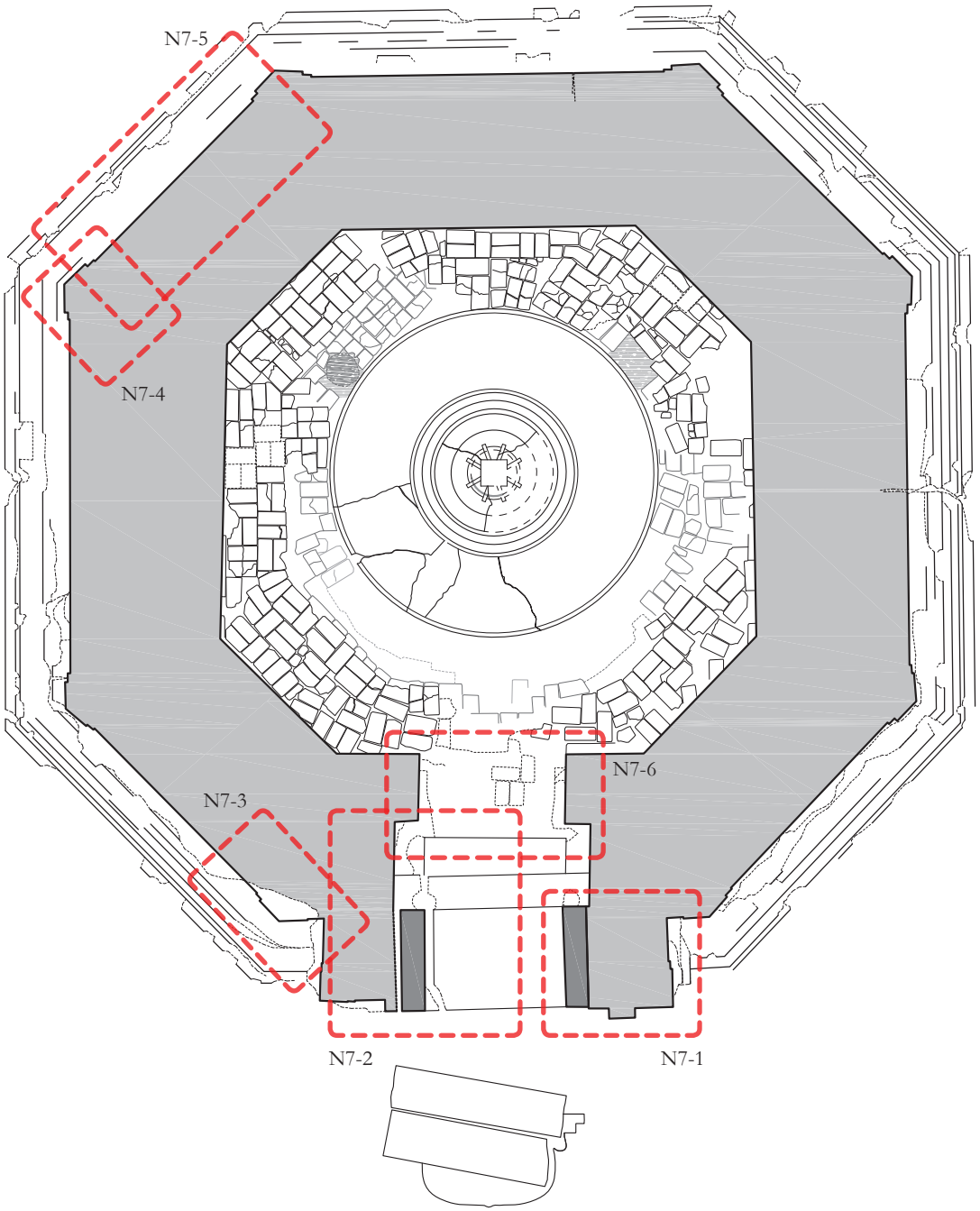
ផែនទីហានិភ័យ

Risk Map

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ
Prasat Sambor (N)

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N7 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដាលខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ទល់ច្រ ២០០១: SCP; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០៣-២០០៤: SCP*



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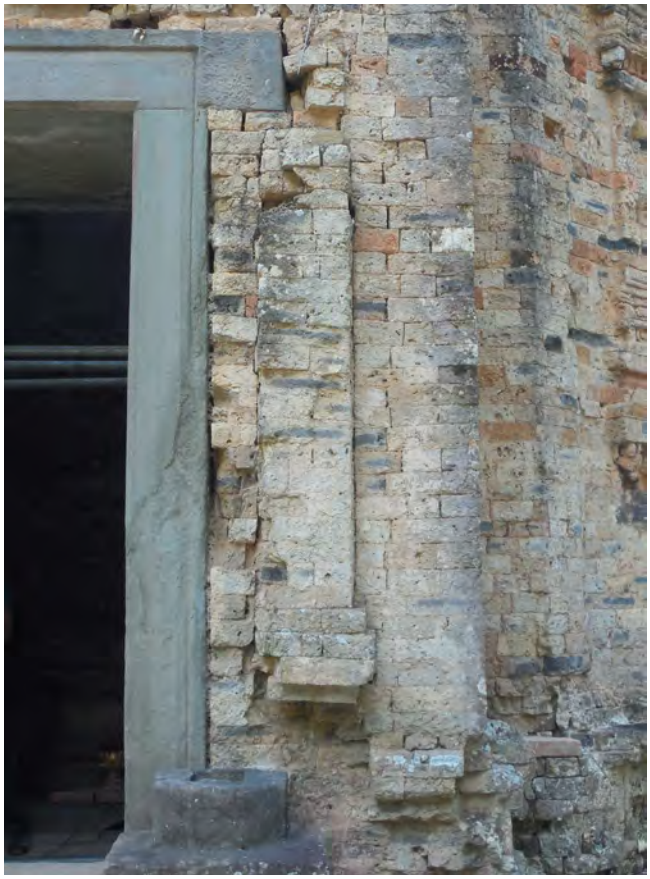


N7-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N7-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

N7-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N7-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

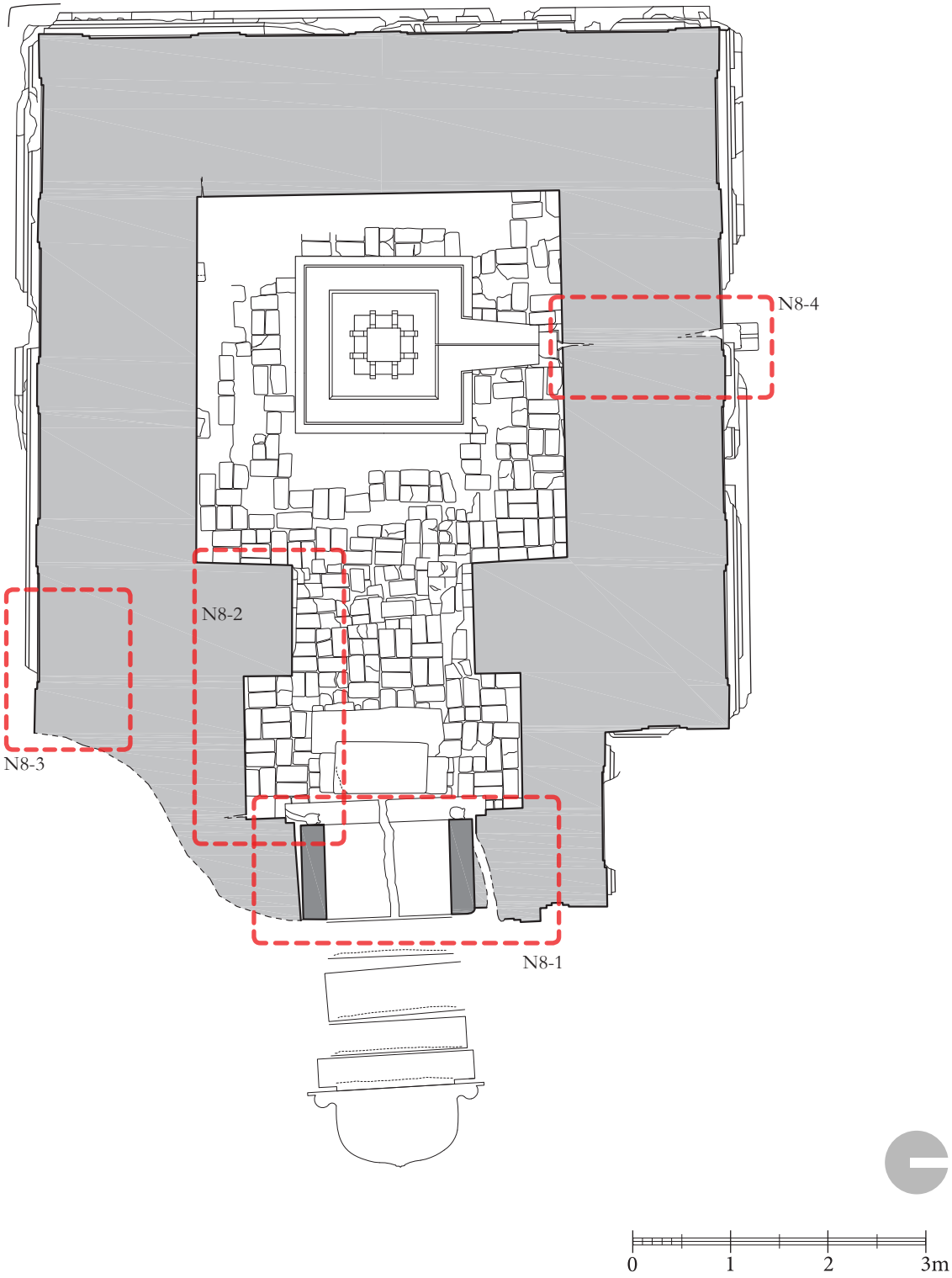
N7-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N7-6.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N7-6.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N8 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ទល់ទ្រ ២០០១: SCP; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០៤: SCP*



N8-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4+6**

N8-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4+6**

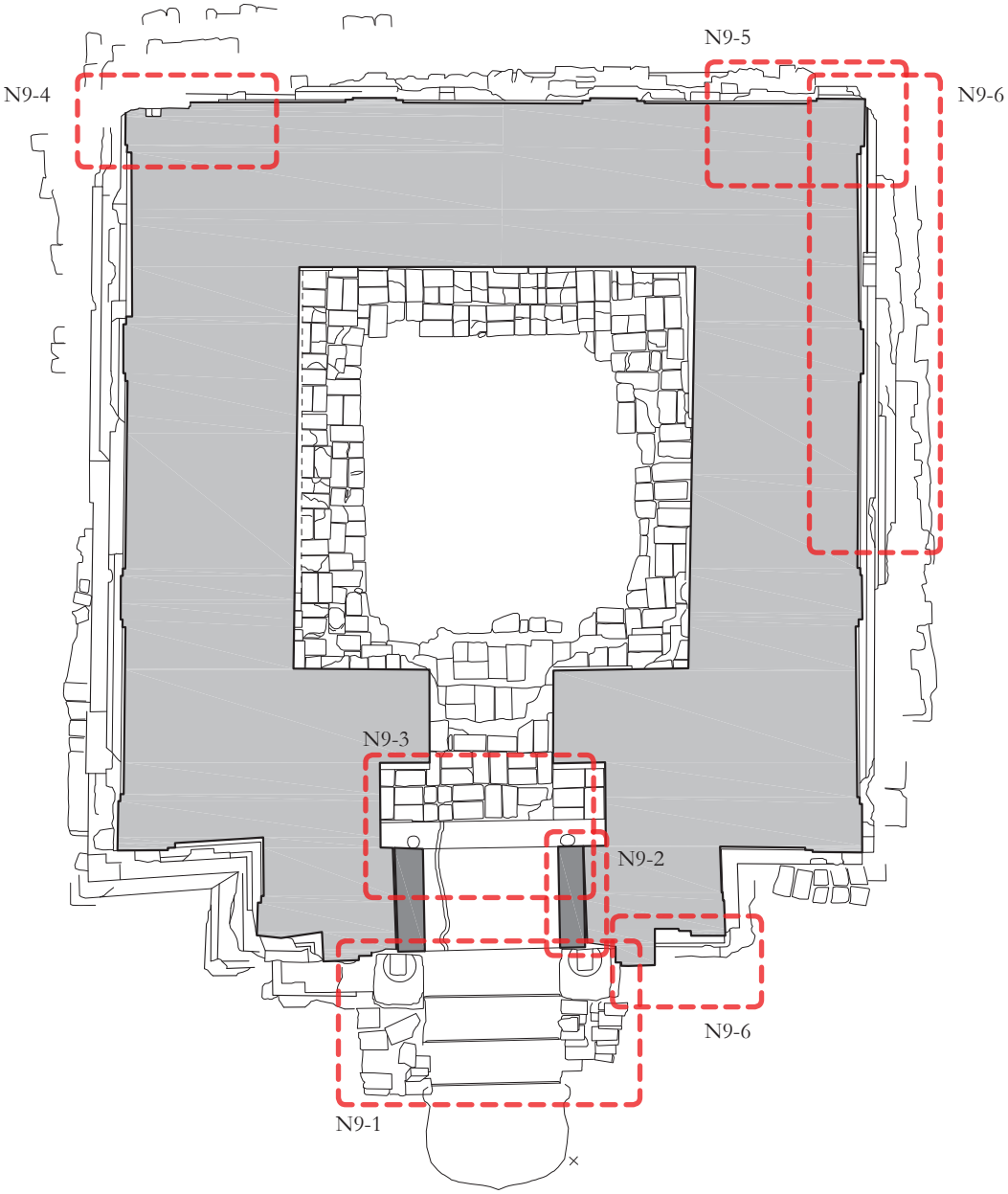
N8-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

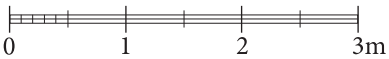
N8-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / highest
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N8-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
កណ្ឌ / CASE(s): **1**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N9 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដាមខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០៤: SCP*





N9-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

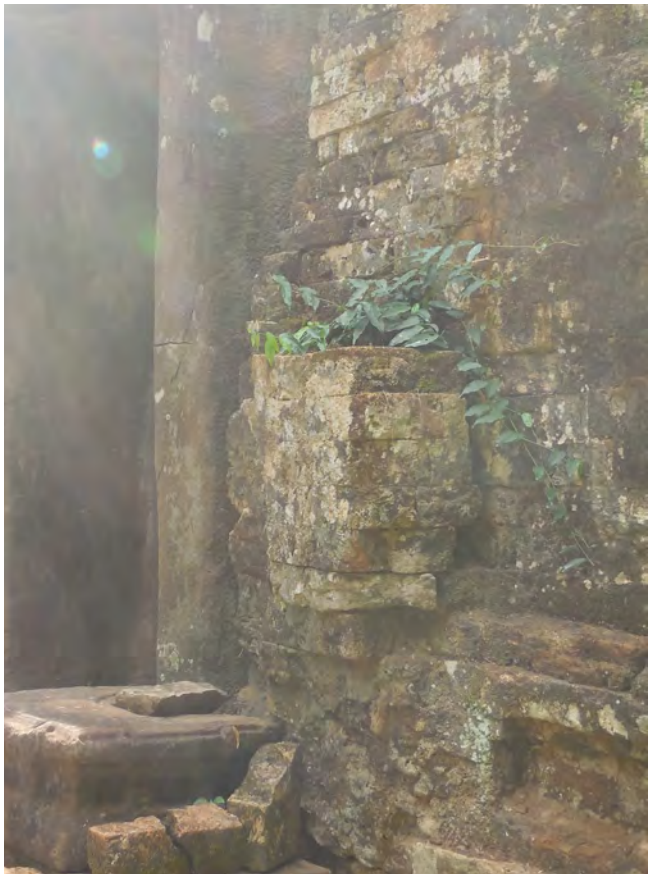
N9-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

N9-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N9-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N9-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

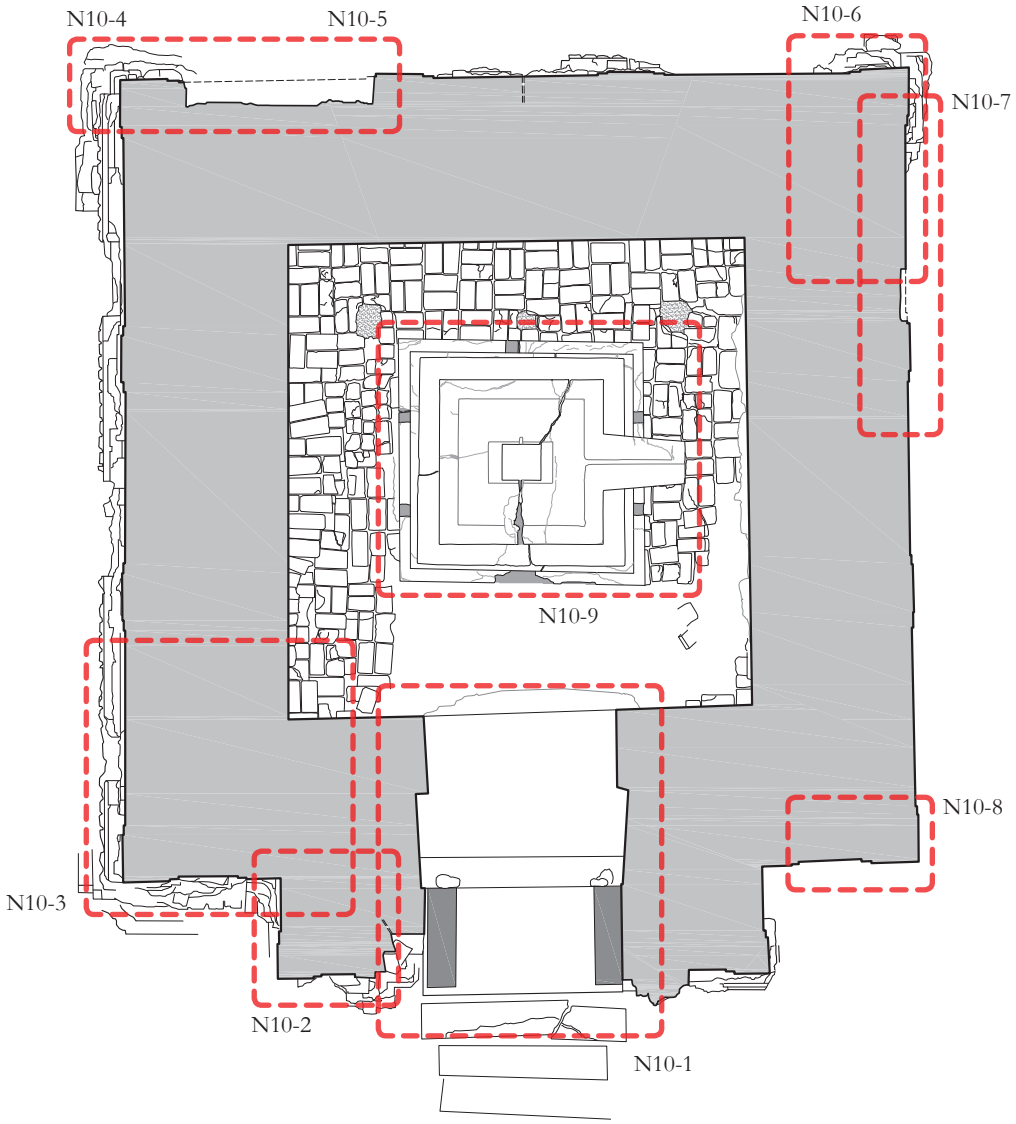
N9-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

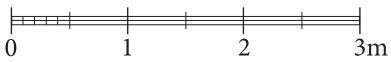


N9-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N10 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវរ;ស; ទល់ទ្រ ២០០១: SCP; រៀបចំបល្ល័ង្ក ២០០២: SCP*





N10-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N10-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

N10-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N10-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N10-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N10-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

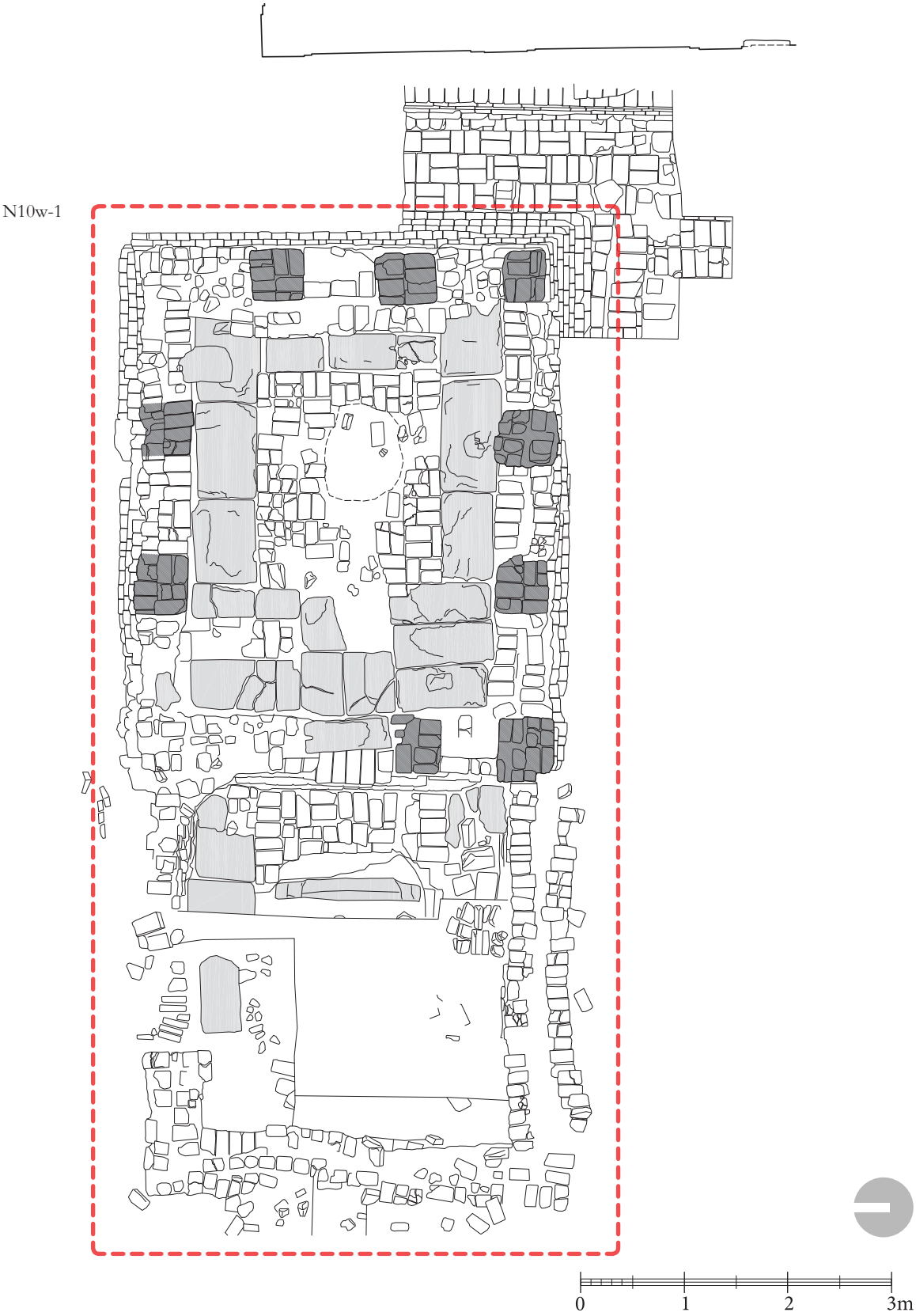
N10-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N10-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N10-9
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N10w Pr. Sambor

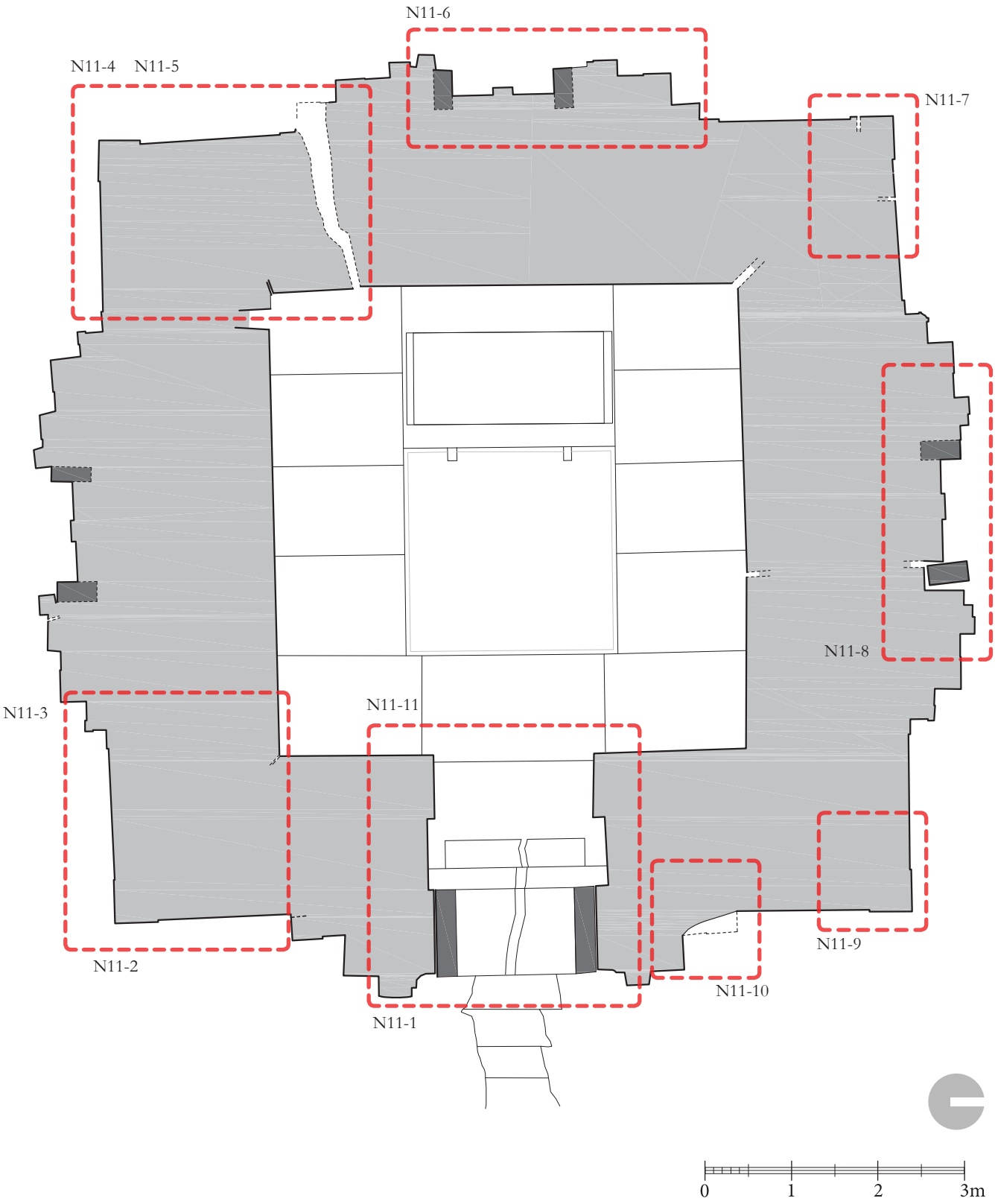
អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណ៧ខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាយសម្អាត ២០០៨-២០០៩: SCP*



N10w-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N11 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ទល់ច្រ ២០០១: SCP; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០៤: SCP*



N11-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+6**

N11-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N11-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

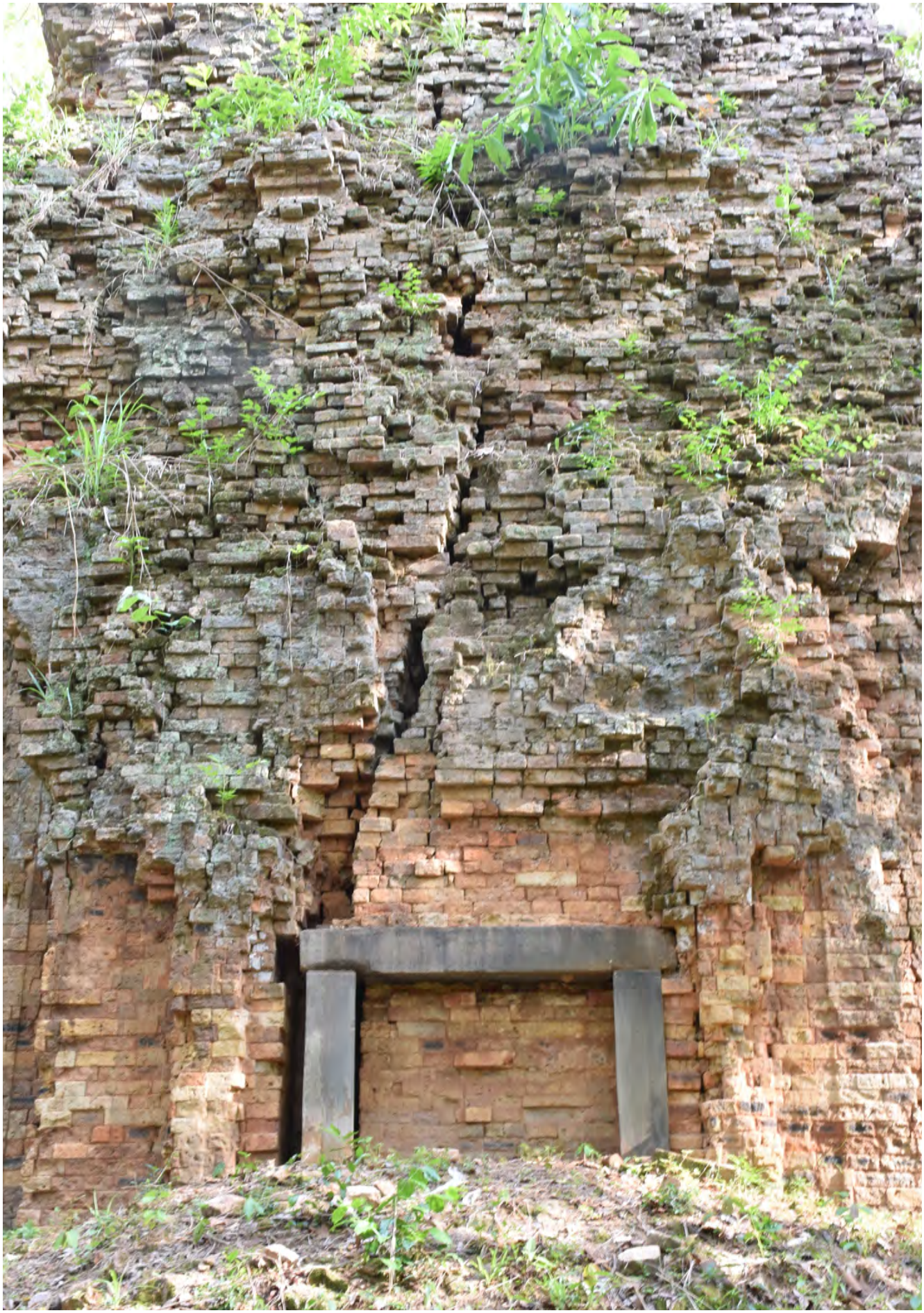
N11-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

N11-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N11-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N11-7.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N11-7.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**



N11-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

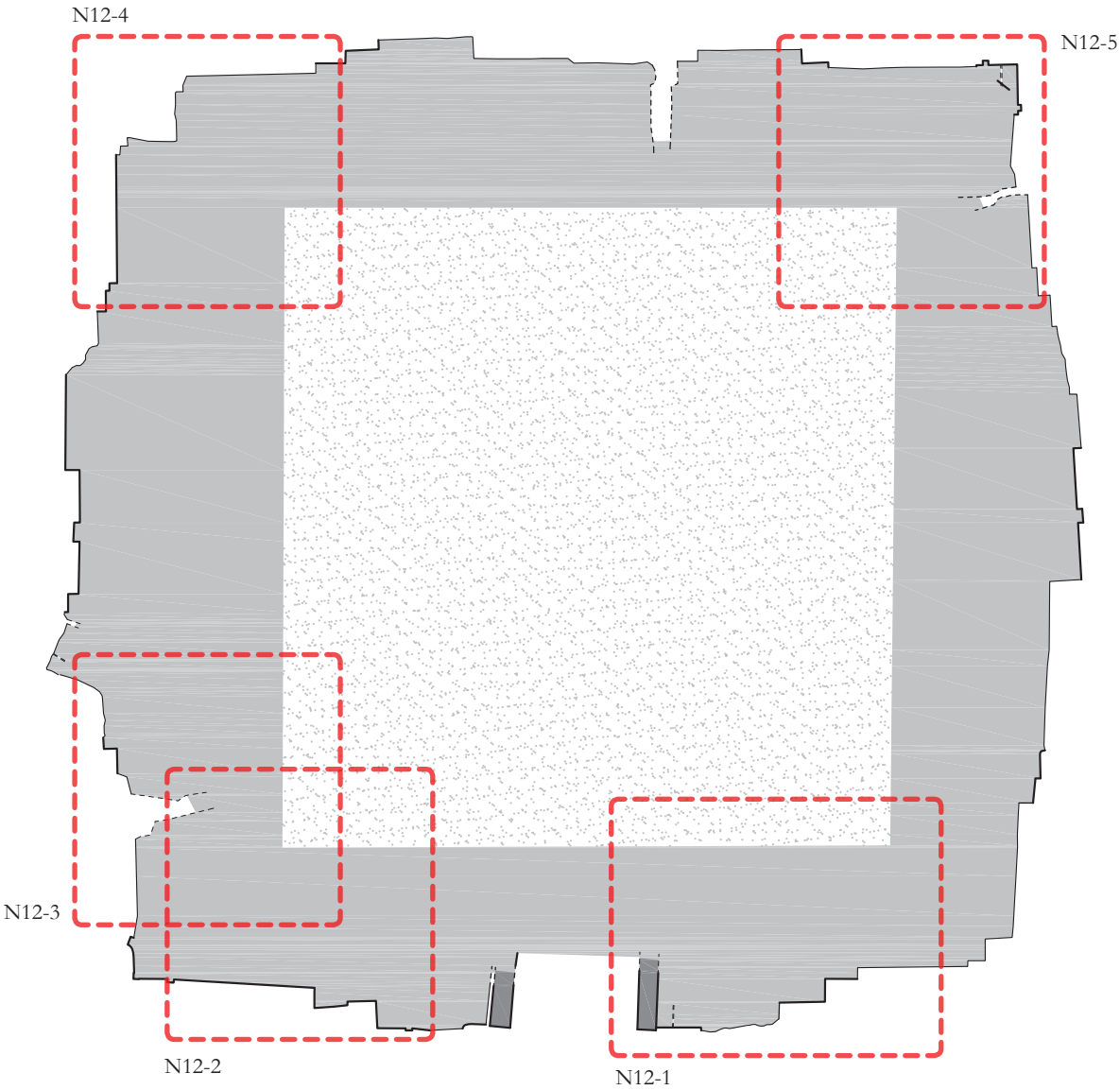
N11-9
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

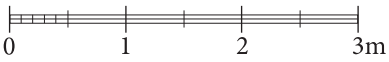
N11-10
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

N11-11
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+6+7**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N12 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គ្រប់ជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





N12-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4**

N12-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

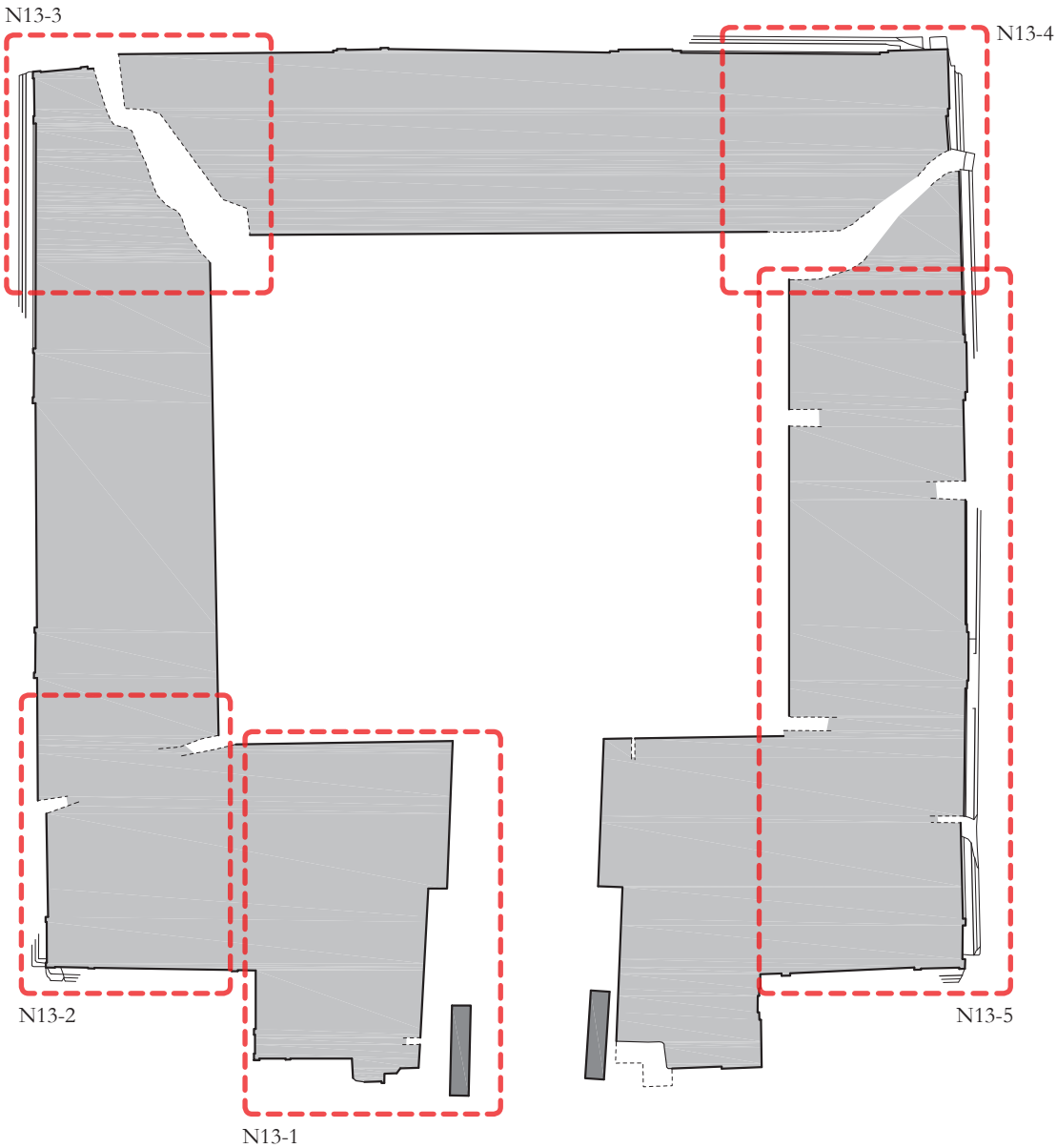
N12-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

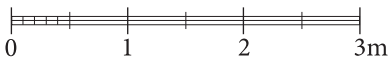
N12-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N12-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មជ្ឈម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N13 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





N13-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4**

N13-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

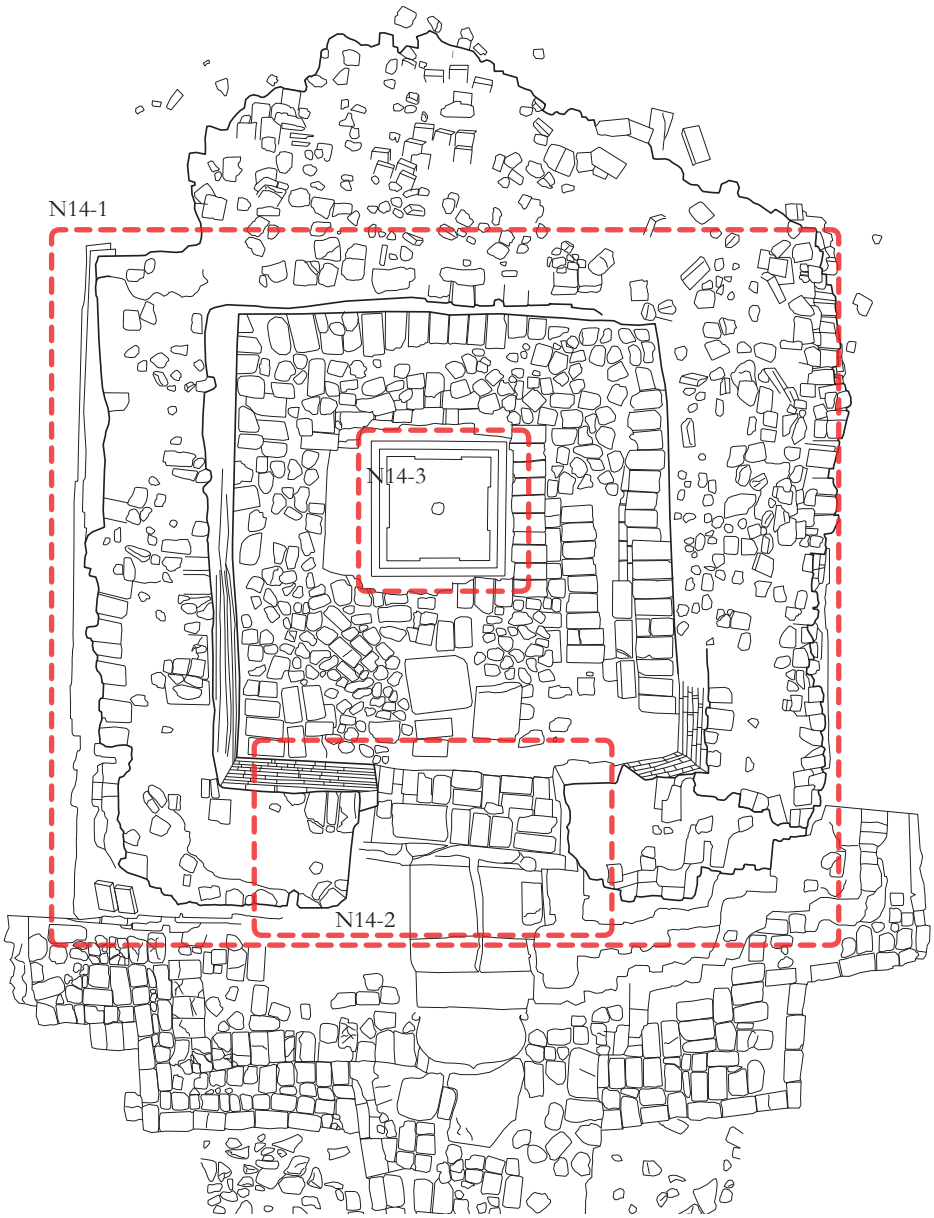
N13-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

N13-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

N13-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N14-2 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គ់រ ២០០៥: SCP*



0 1 2 3m

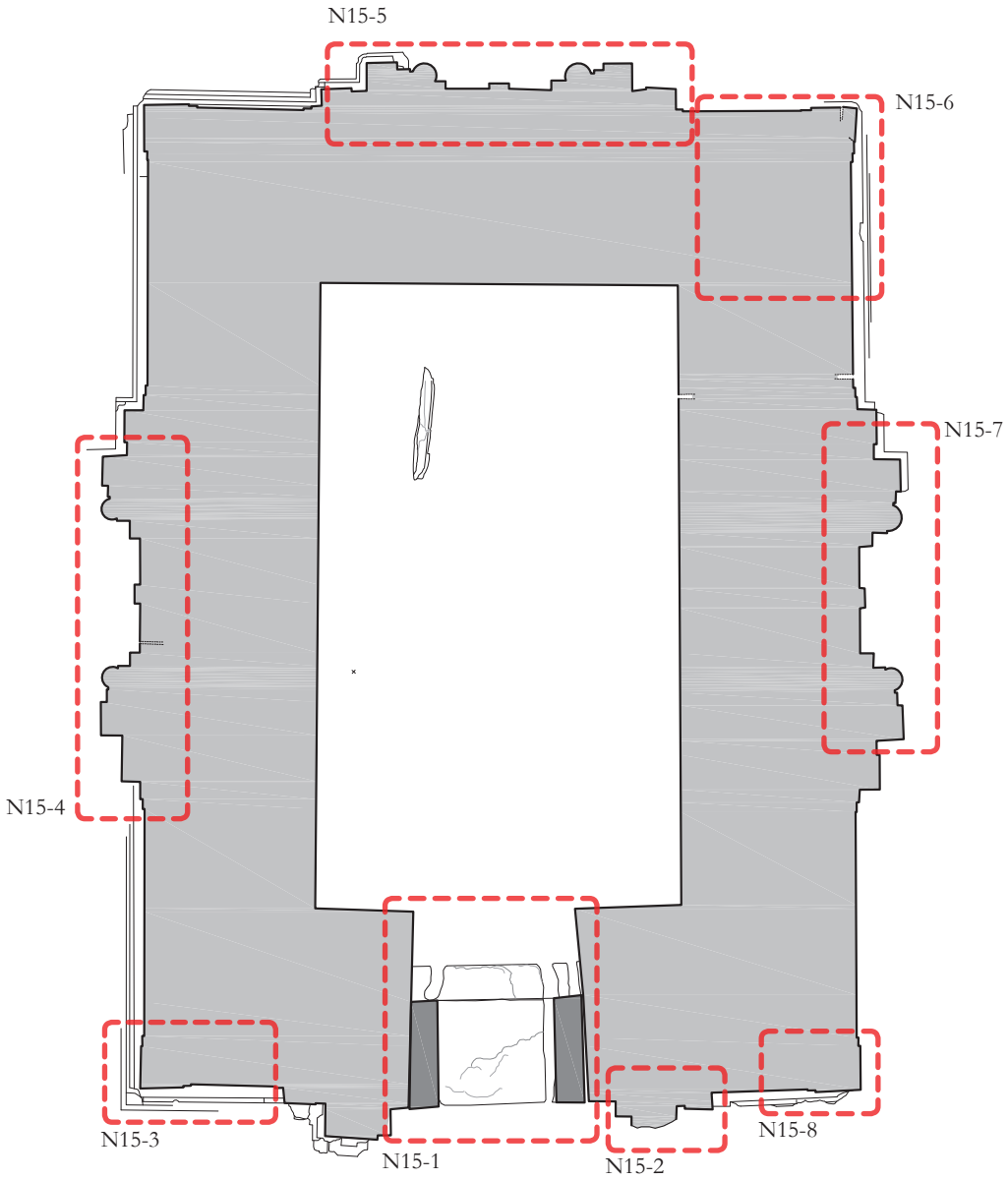
N14-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

N14-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4+6**

N14-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ (ដើមចន) N15 Pr. Sambor (Deum Chan)

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*



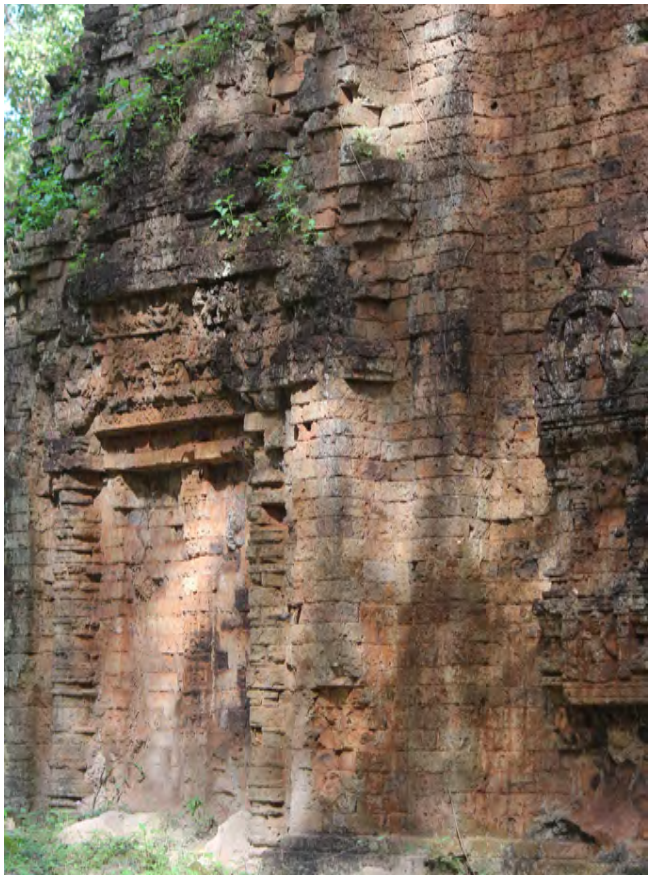
0 1 2 3m

N15-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N15-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N15-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N15-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**



N15-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

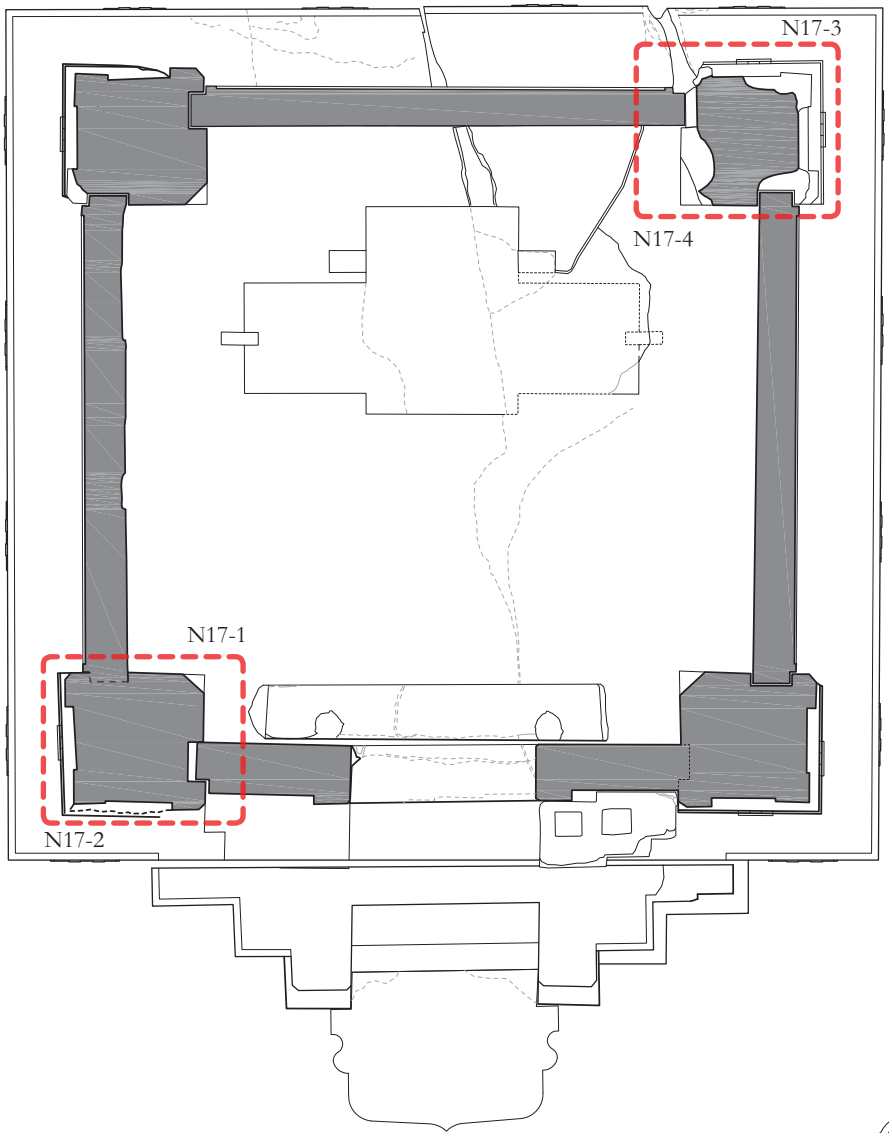
N15-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

N15-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

N15-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ (អារ្យមមហាឫសី) N17 Pr. Sambor (Asram Moharusei)

អតិរក្ស : *ពង្រឹងដំបូល ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



N17-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

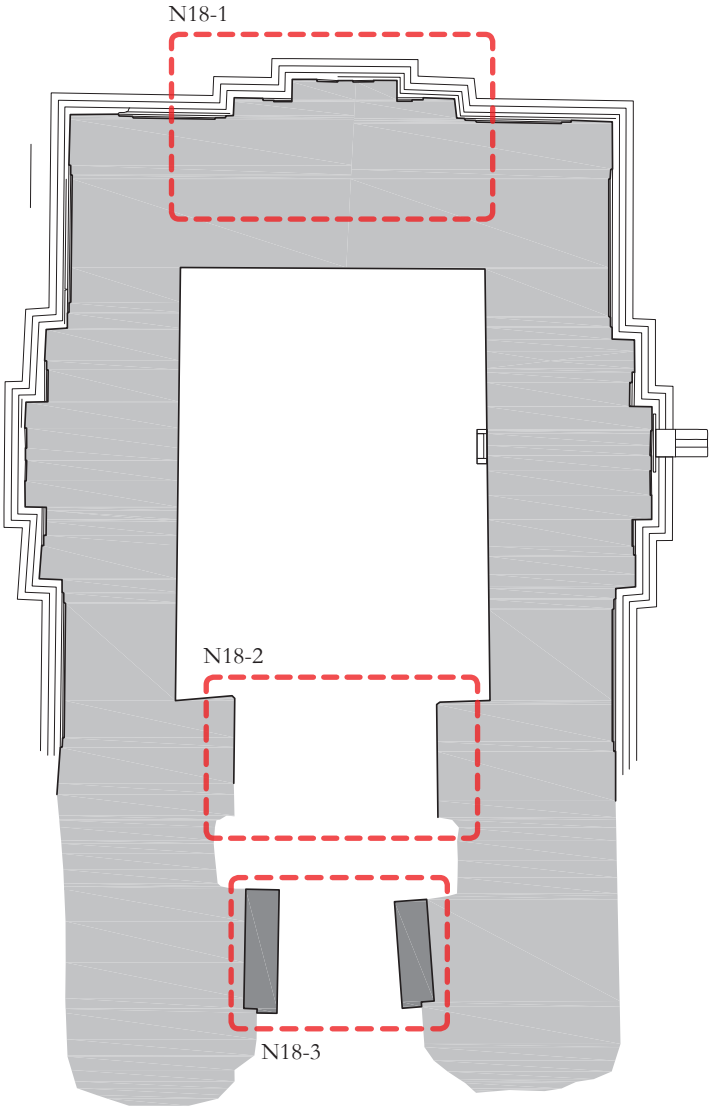
N17-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

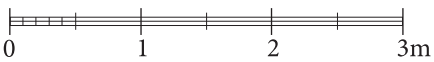
N17-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6+7**

N17-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6+7**

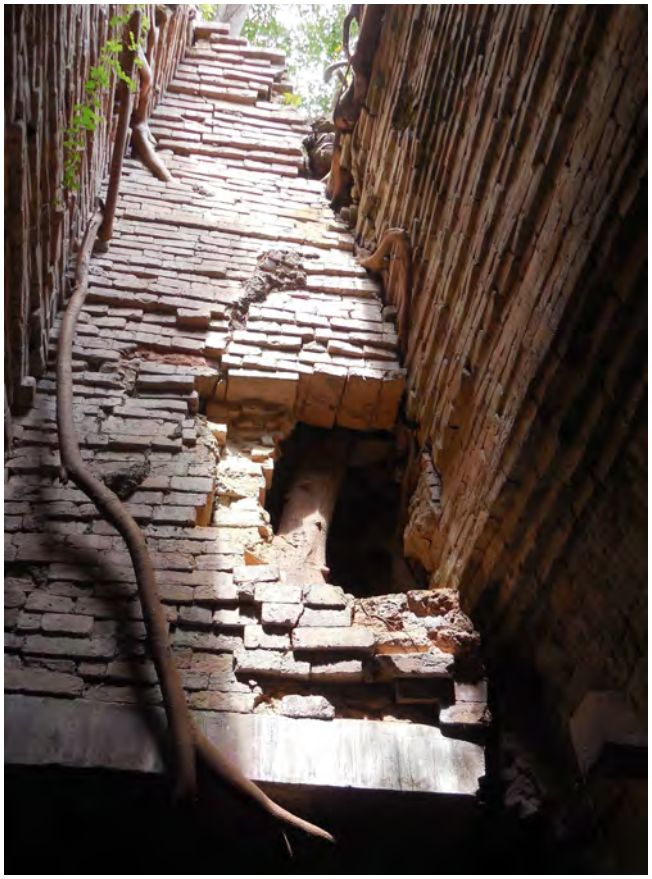
ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ (ជ្រៃ) N18 Pr. Sambor (Chrey)

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*





N18-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

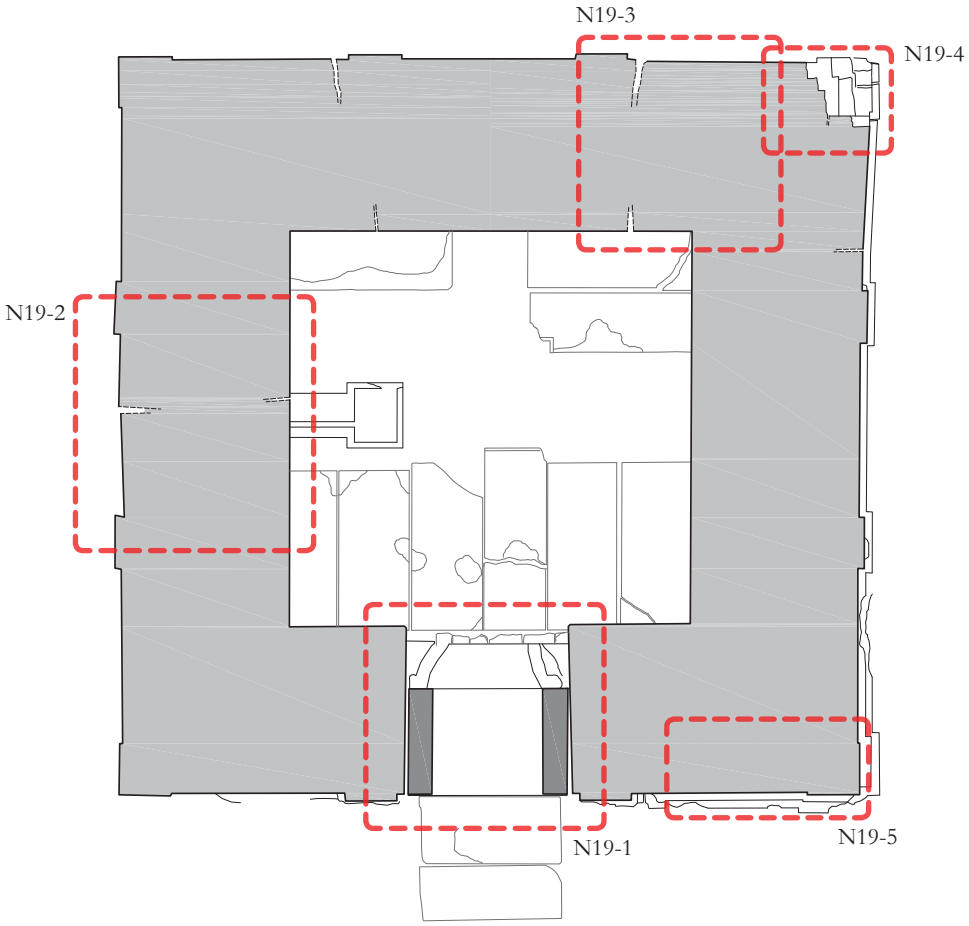


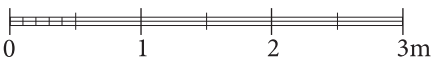
N18-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N18-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ N19 Pr. Sambor

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដាលខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គ់រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០២: SCP*





N19-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N19-1.2 (*ខាងក្នុង*)
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N19-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

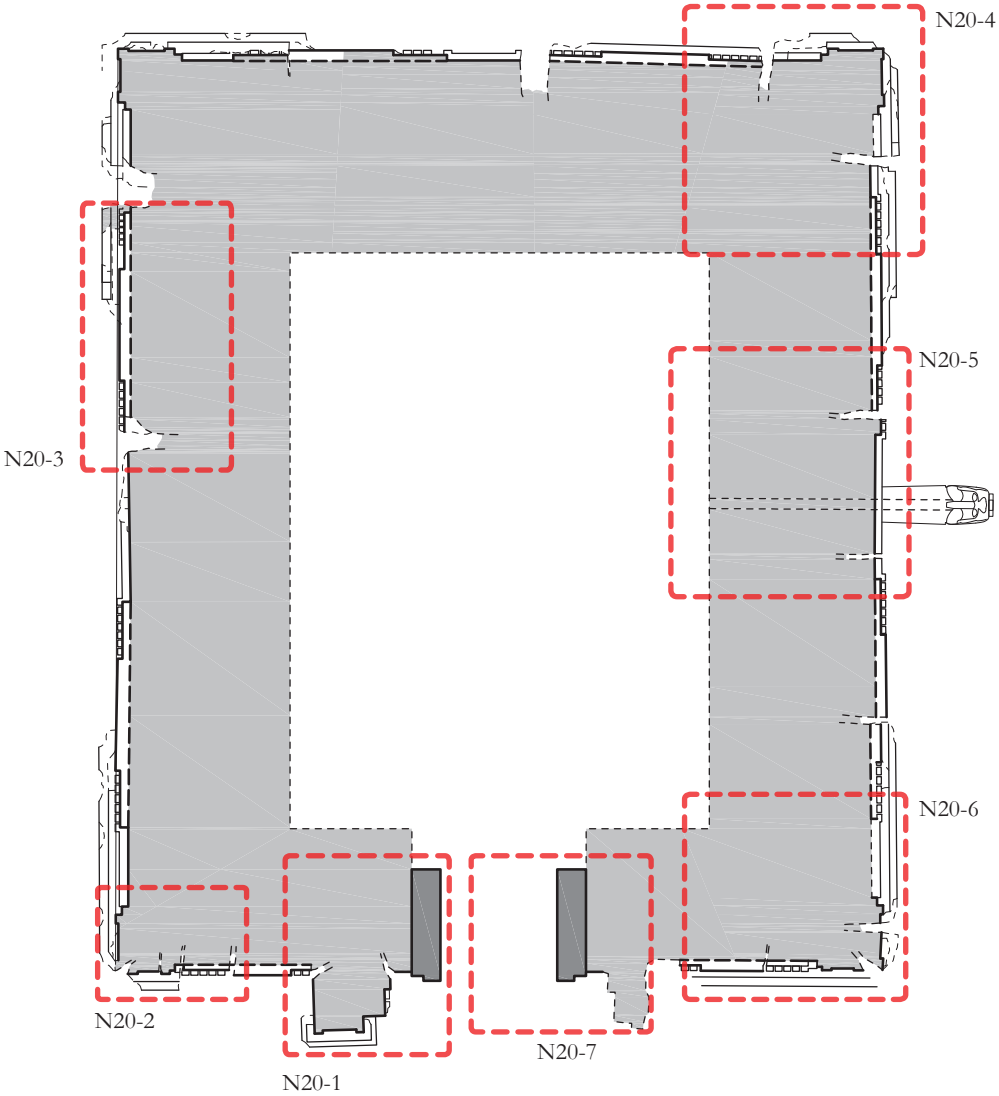
N19-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

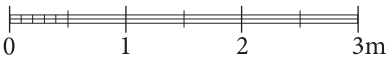
N19-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

N19-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

ប្រាសាទកប្ឍាលជ្វីក N20-3 Pr. Kbal Chouk

អតិរក្ស : *សម្ពាតដីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





N20-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+4**

N20-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N20-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

N20-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

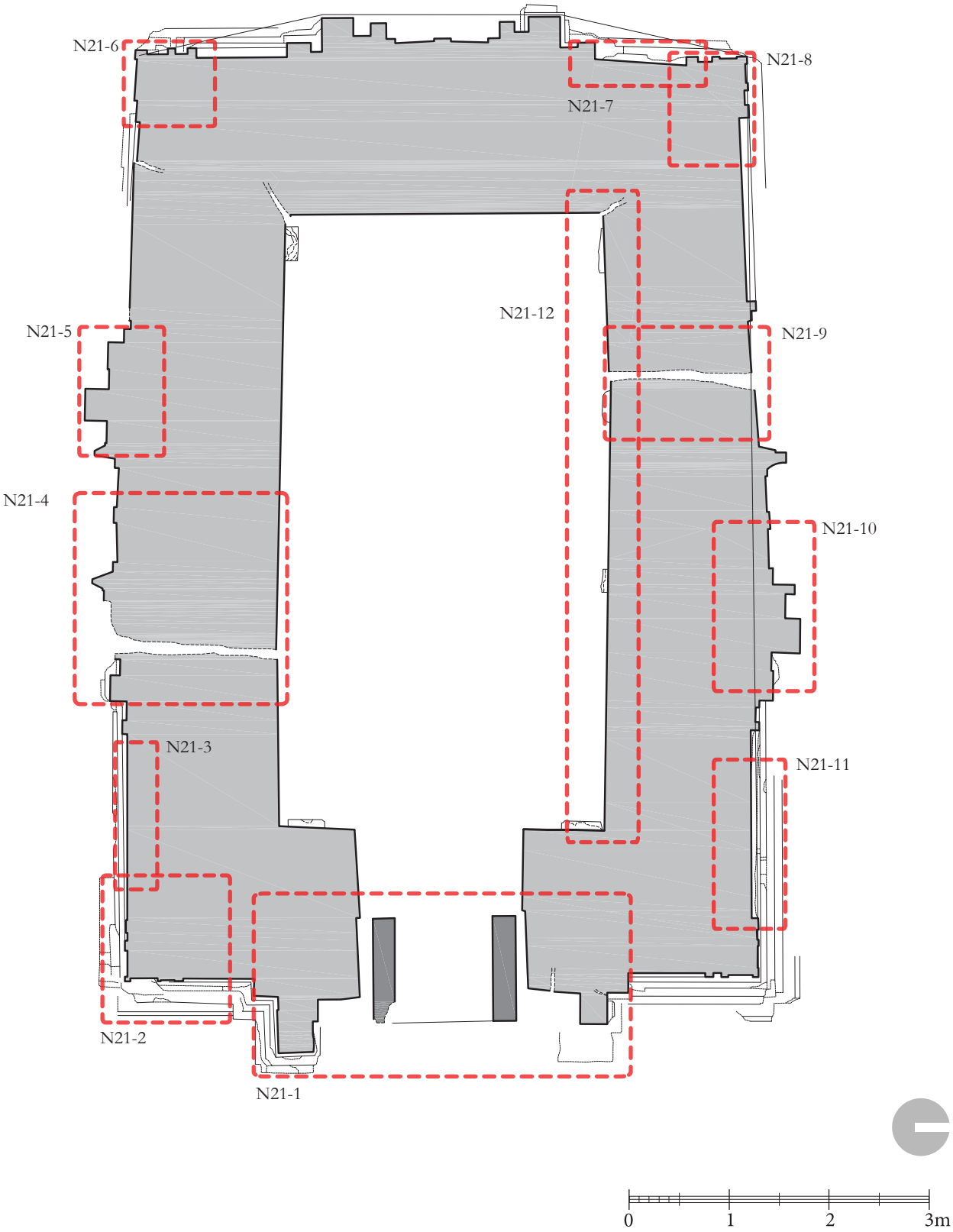
N20-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

N20-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

N20-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសណ្ឌាន់ N21 Pr. Sandan

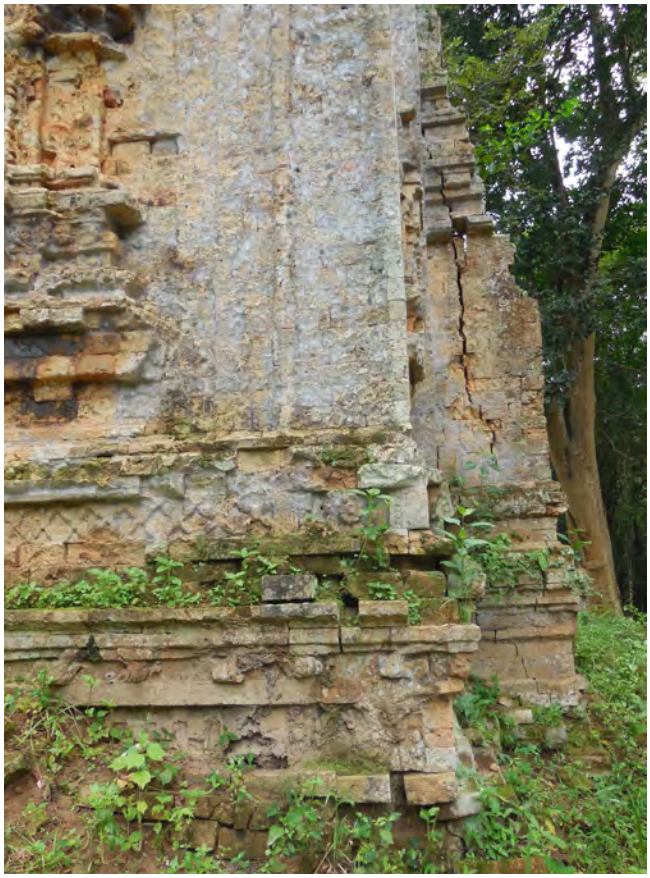
អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



N21-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

N21-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / medium
ករណី / CASE(s): 1+3

N21-1.3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**



N21-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N21-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

N21-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

N21-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

N21-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N21-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

N21-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N21-9
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

N21-10
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

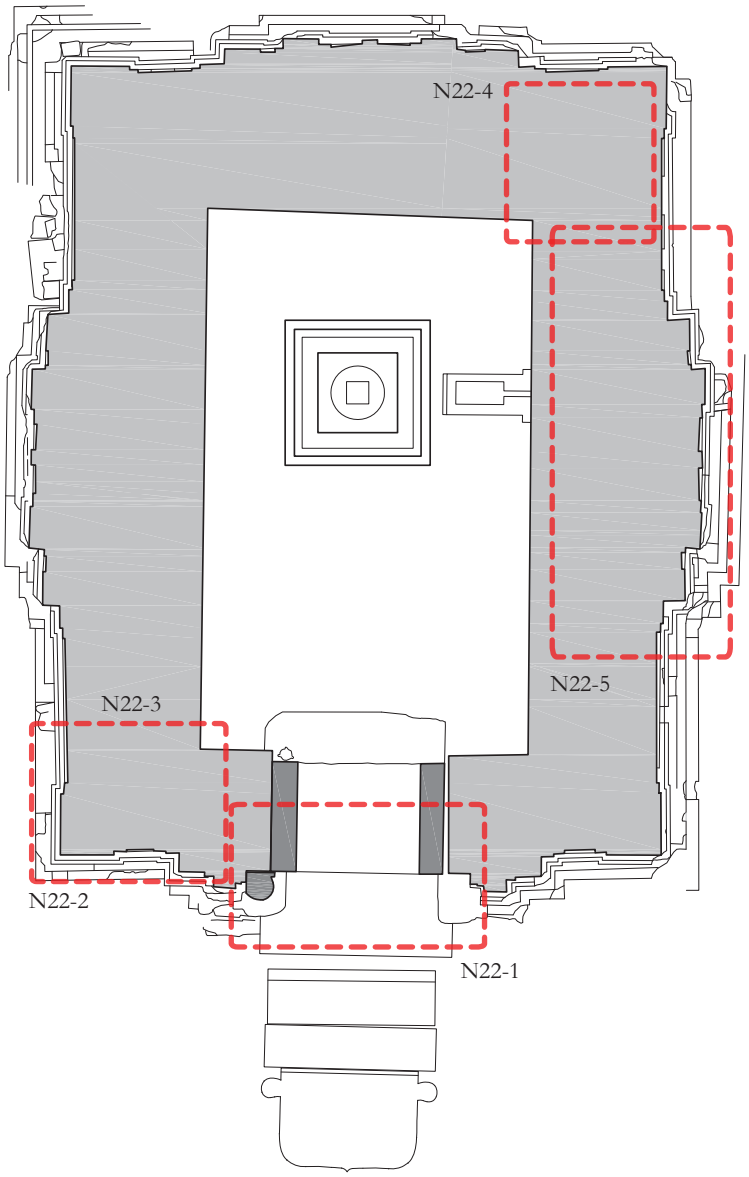
N21-11.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

N21-11.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

N21-12
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): *រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង* / **interior pit**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទសំបូរ (ស្រង់ព្រះ) N22 Pr. Sambor (Srang Preah)

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដាលខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាយសម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងខាងក្រៅ ២០០៥-២០០៦: SCP*



N22-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

N22-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

N22-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

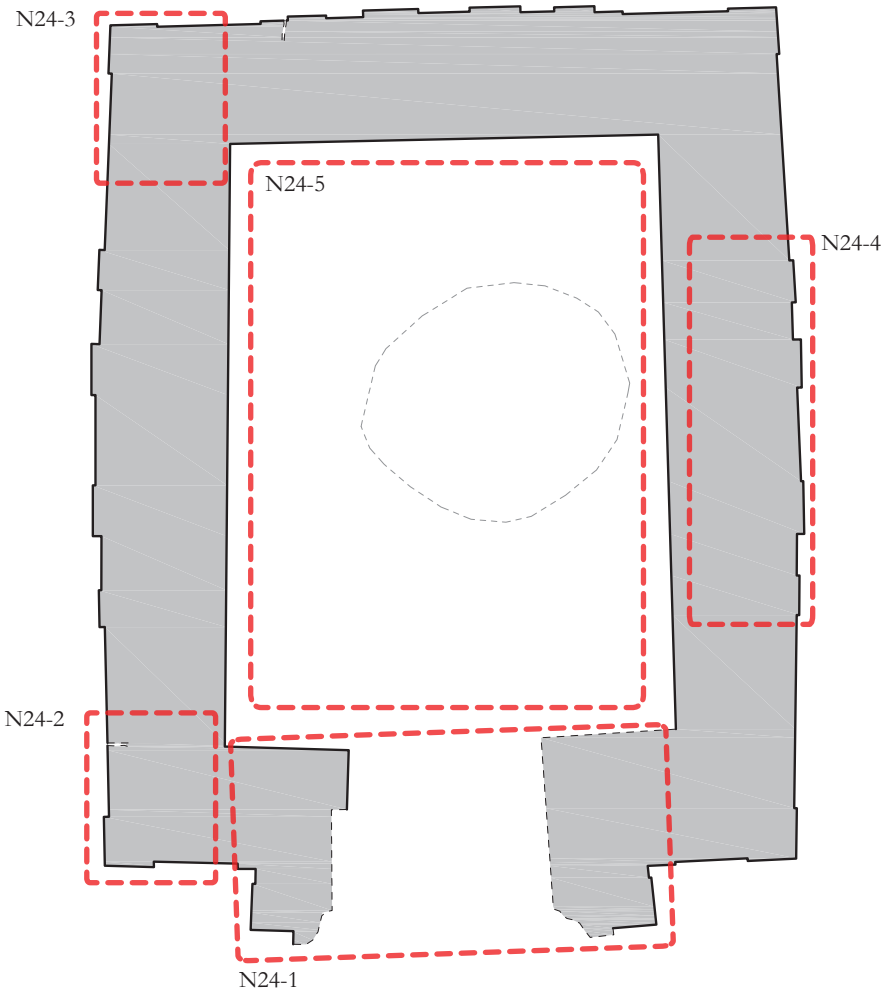
N22-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

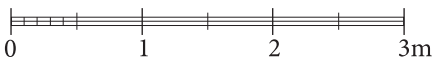
N22-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

N22-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

ប្រាសាទបុះរាម N24 Pr. Bos Ream

អតិរិក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង(មិនទាន់ពេញ) ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





N24-1.1 (ខាងកើត)
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N24-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

N24-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

N24-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

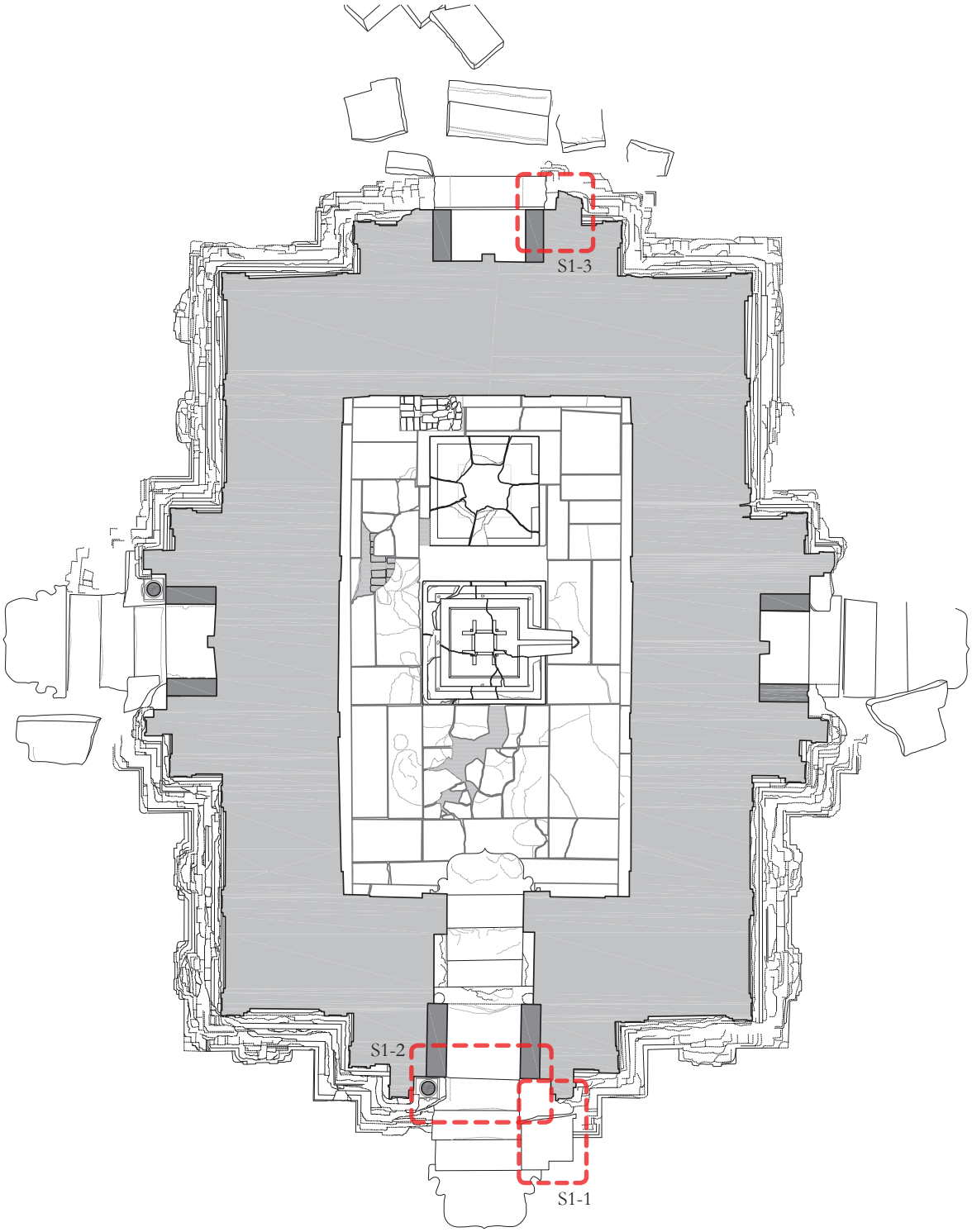
N24-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

N24-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): *រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង* / **interior pit**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S1 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុង ១៩២៥: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាតសម្អាតខាងក្នុង ២០០៥: SCP*



0 1 2 3 4 5m

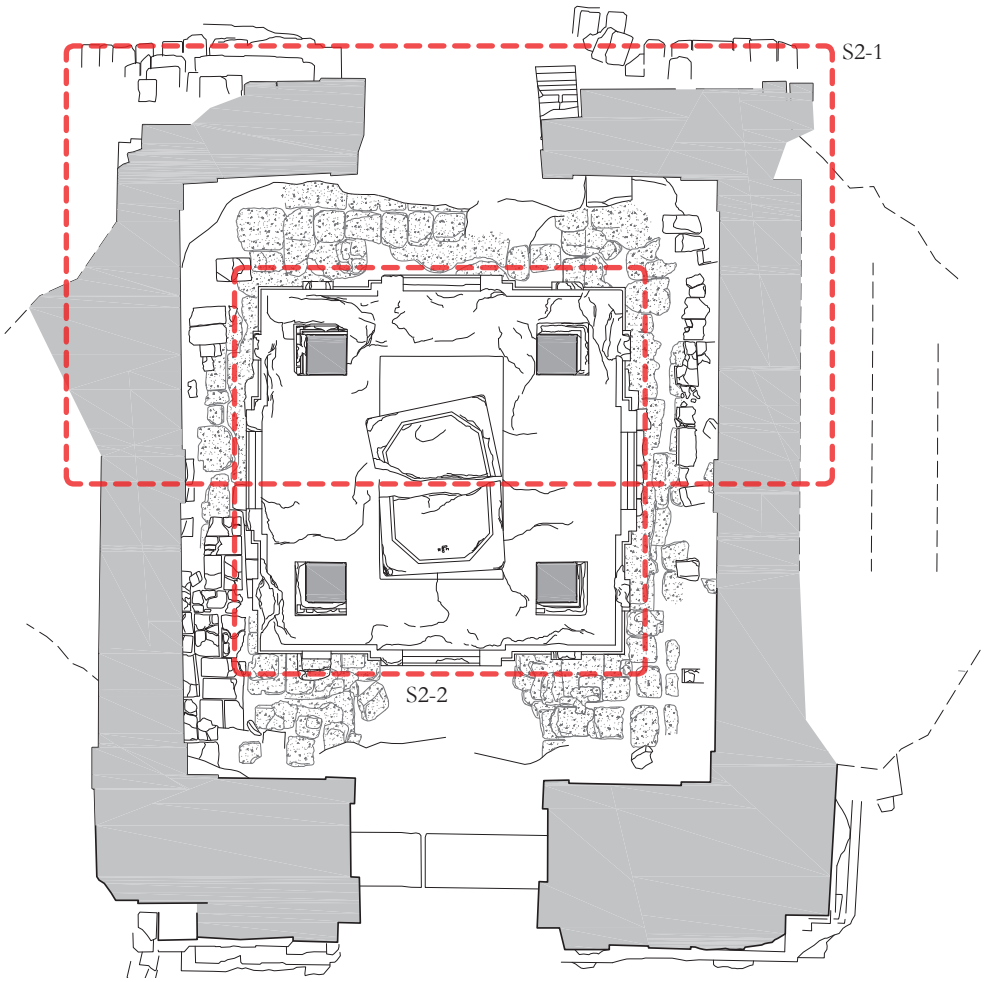
S1-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

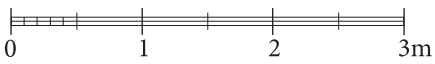
S1-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

S1-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S2 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ ១៩២៨: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវេស; កំណាយខាងក្នុង ២០០២: SCP; រលំបាក់ ២០០៦; សង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ ២០០៧: ក្រវេស; សង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ ២០១៣: ក្រវេស*





S2-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

S2-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

S2-1.3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

S2-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **7**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S3 Pr. Yeay Poan

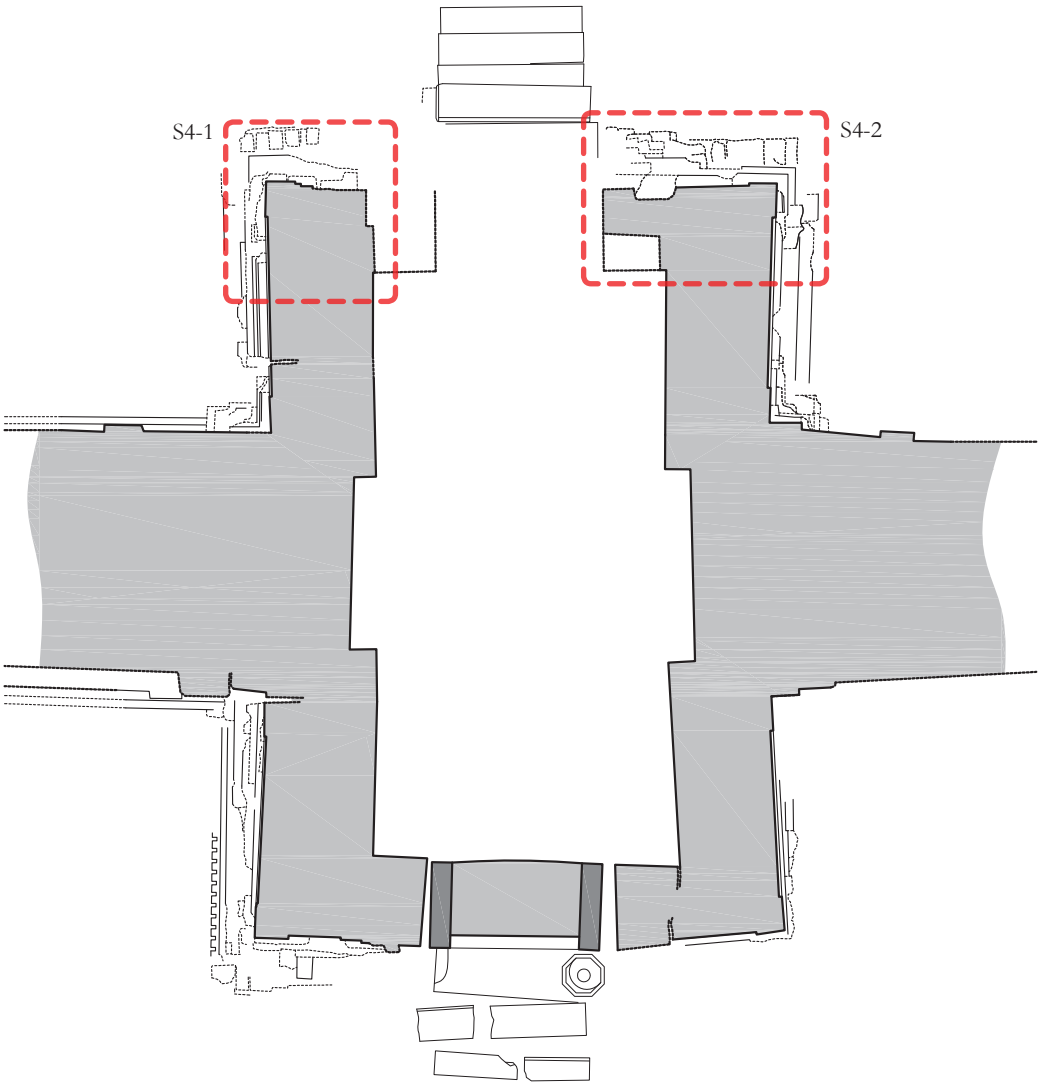
អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*

S3-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

S3-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S4 Pr. Yeay Poan

អនិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ណាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*



0 1 2 3m

S4-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

S4-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S5 Pr. Yeay Poan

អនិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់(ច្រកទ្វារ) ២០១៧: អជសព*

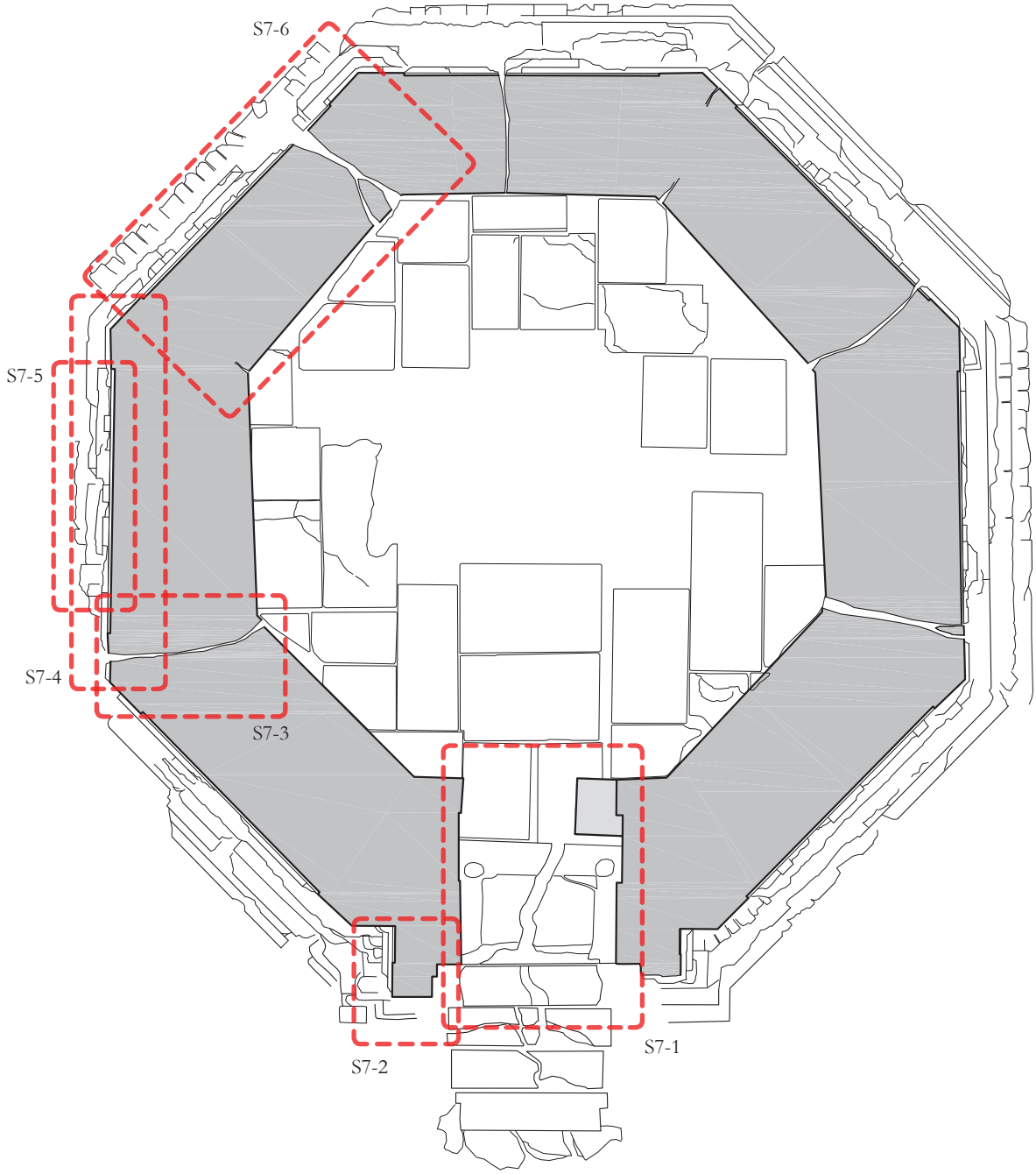
S5-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

S5-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

S5-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S7 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុង ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដាខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវេស; ក្រវ៉ាត់ការពារហ្ម ២០០៧: ក្រវេស*



0 1 2 3m

S7-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

S7-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

S7-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

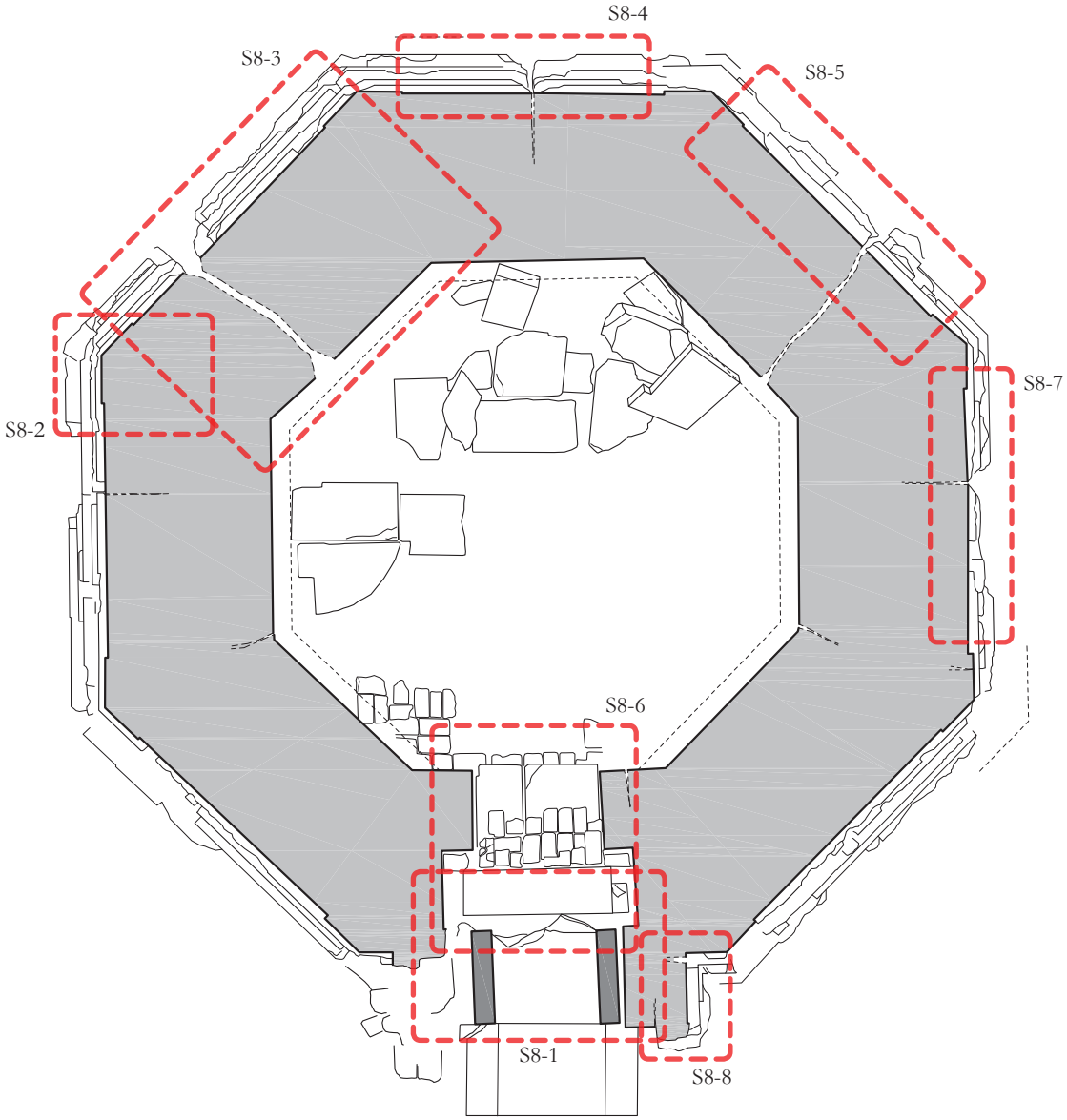
S7-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

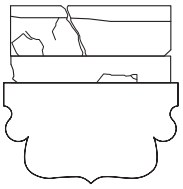
S7-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

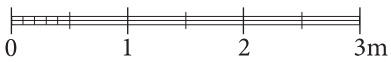
S7-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S8 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងជុំវិញ ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវរស; ក្រវ៉ាត់ការរបៀក ២០០៧: ក្រវរស*







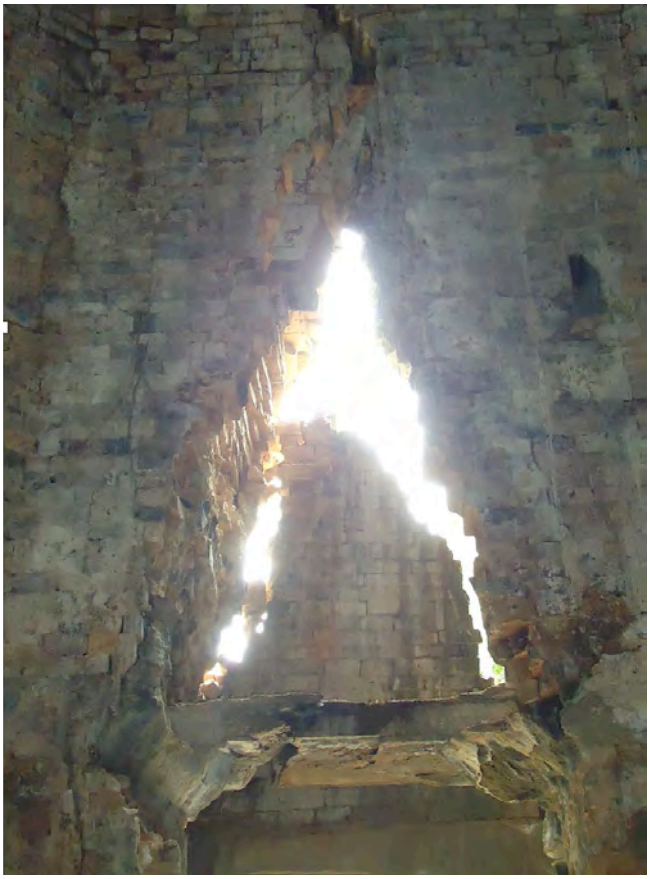
S8-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

S8-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

S8-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

S8-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

S8-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**



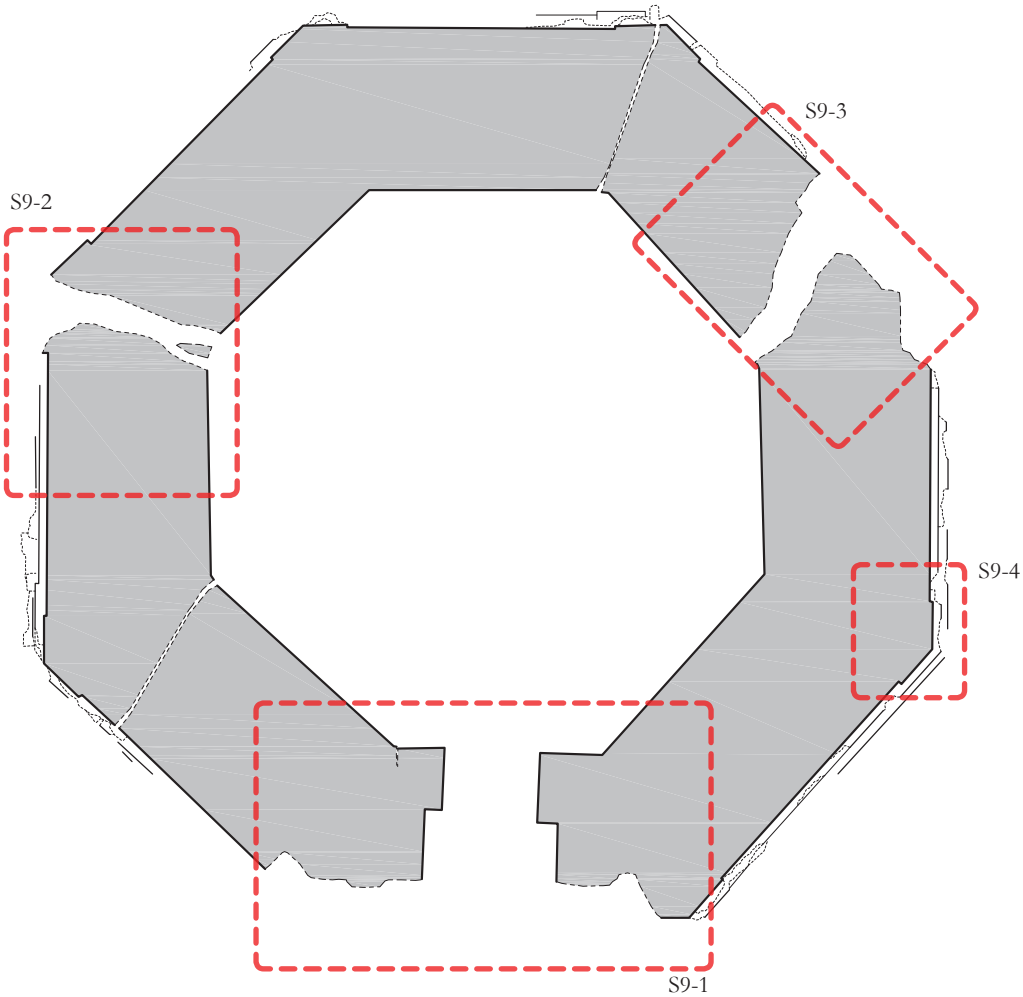
S8-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

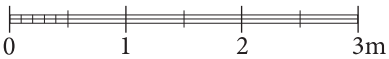
S8-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

S8-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

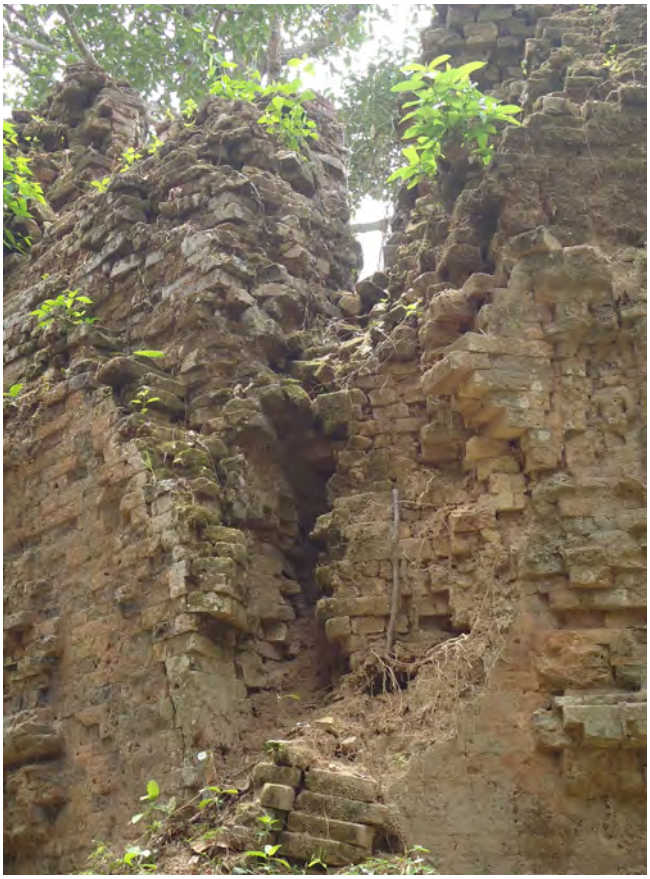
ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S9 Pr. Yeay Poan

អត្ថិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងជុំវិញ ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ក្រ៉ាត់ការរហែក ២០០៧: ក្រវ៉ាស*

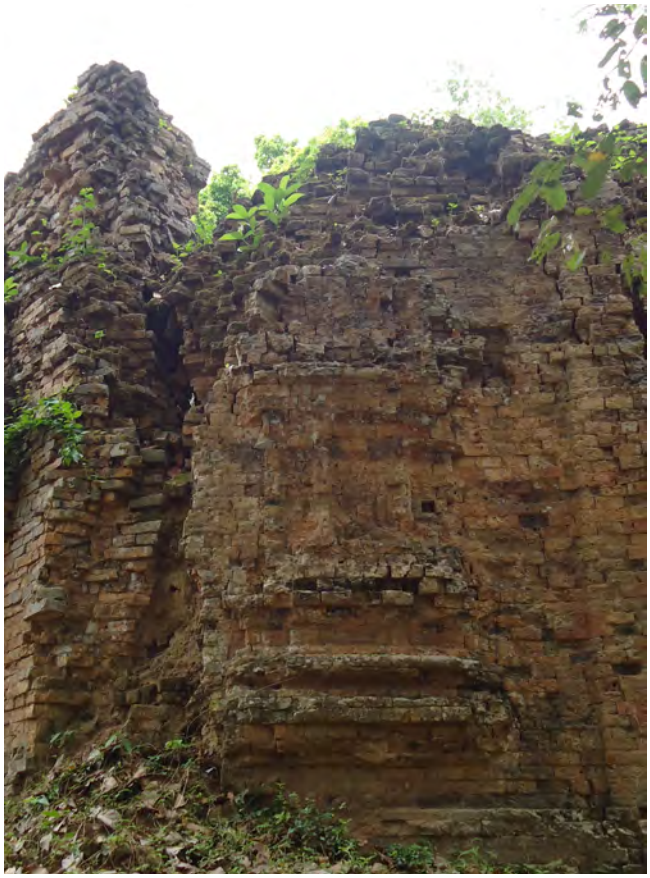




S9-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**



S9-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

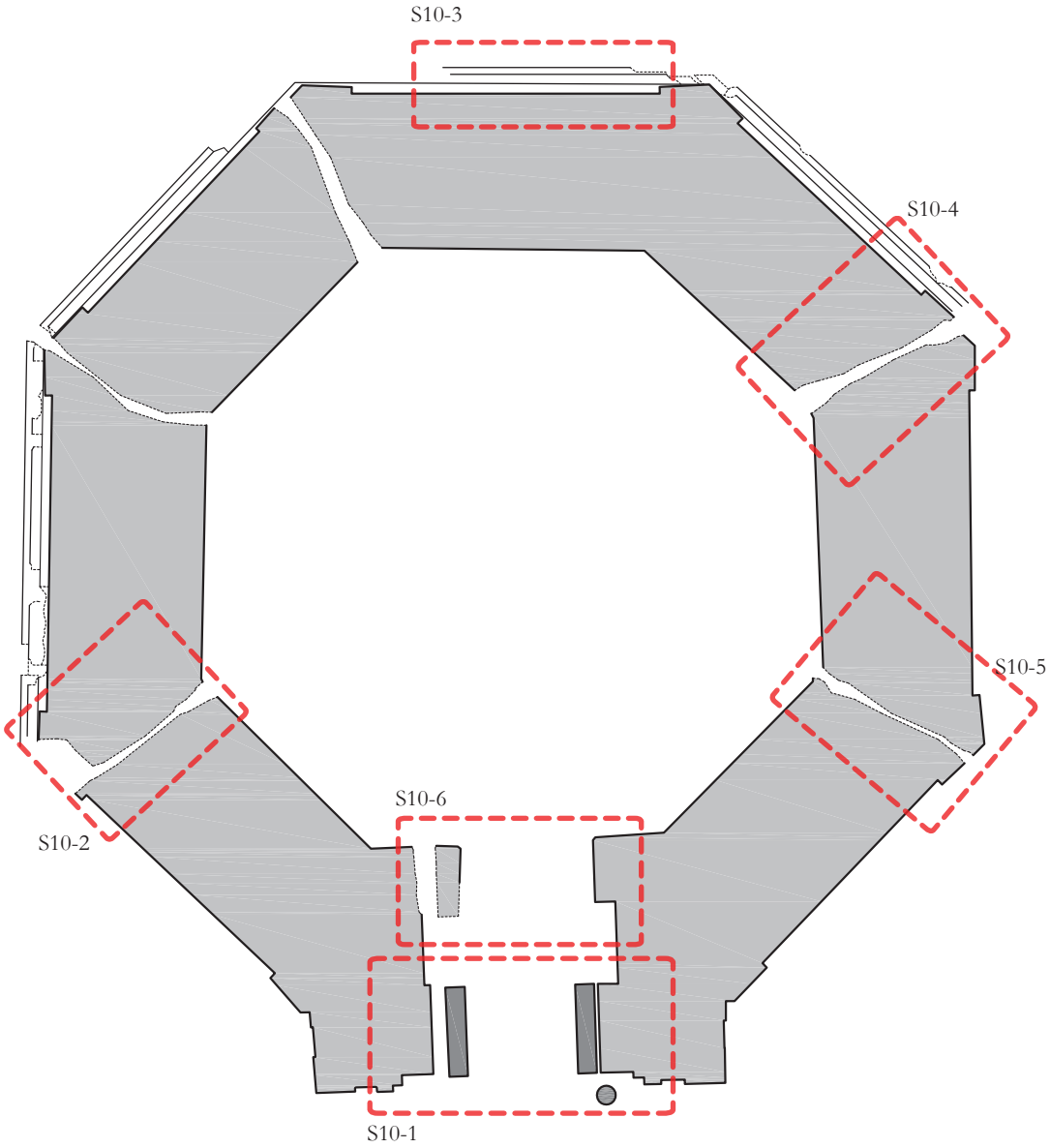


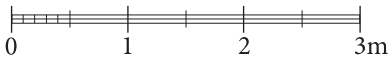
S9-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

S9-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S10 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរិកៀ : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងជុំវិញ ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ក្រ៉ាត់ការរហែក ២០០៧: ក្រវ៉ាស*



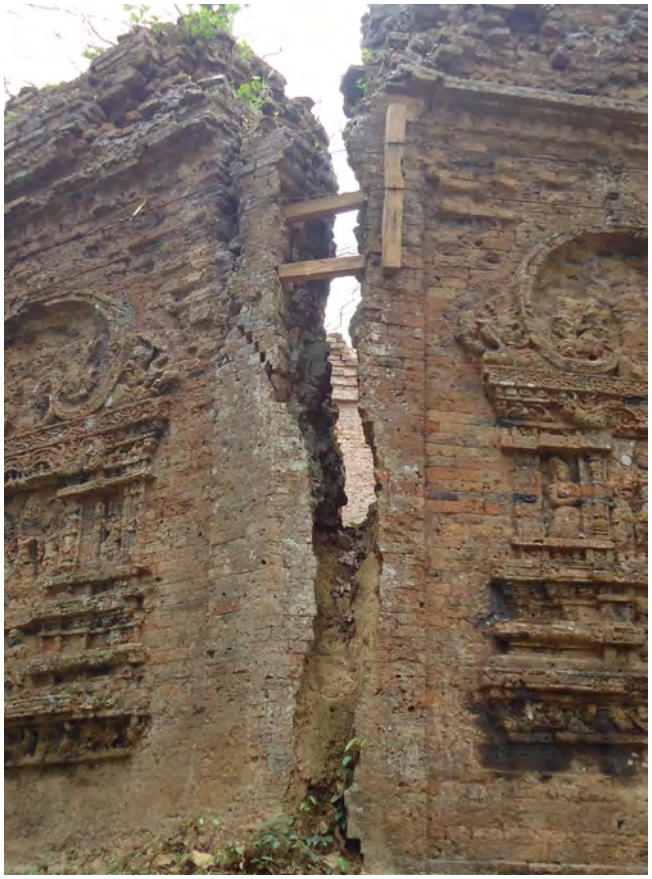


S10-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

S10-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

S10-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

S10-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**



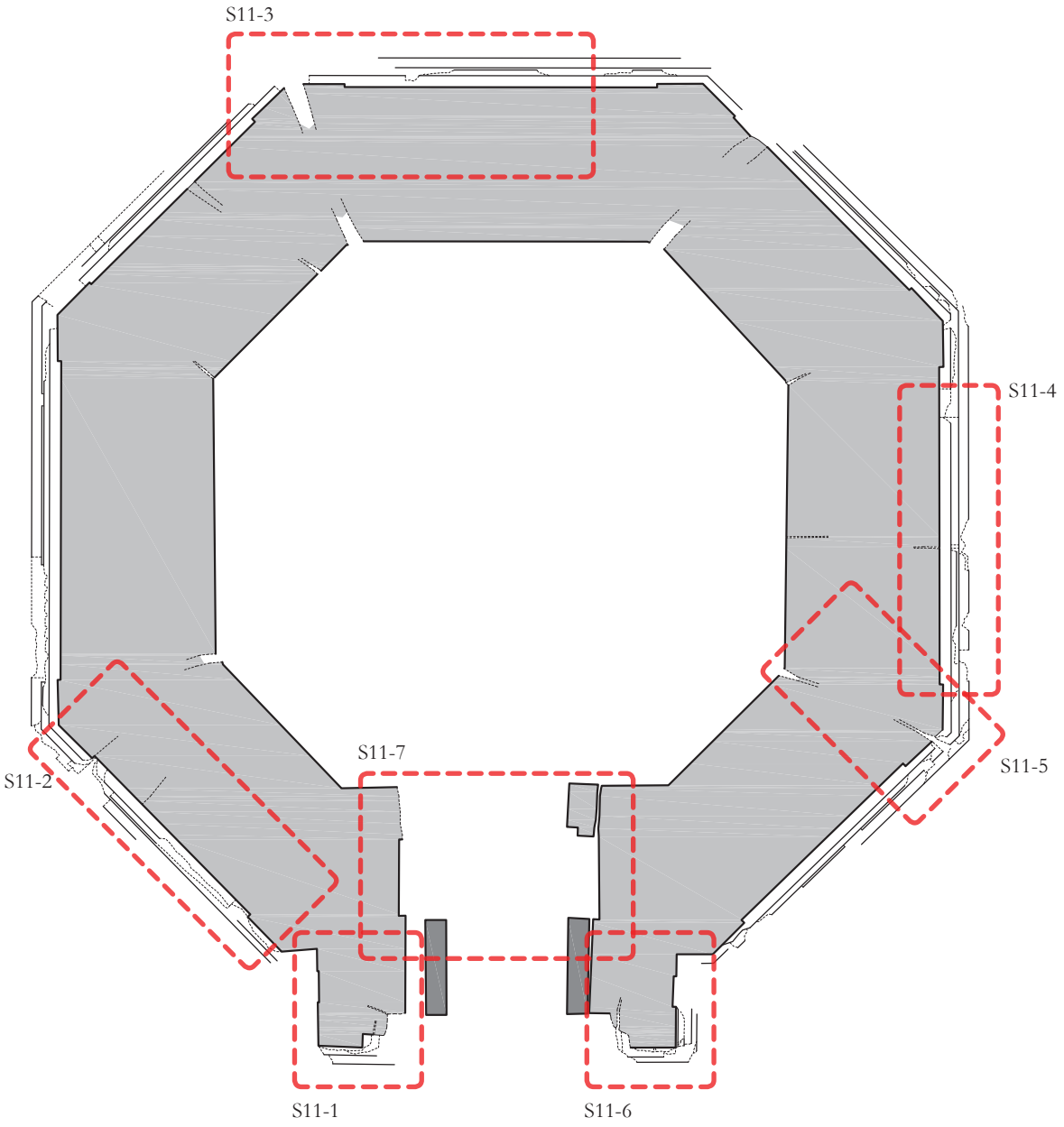
S10-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

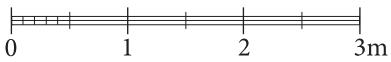
S10-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

S10-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+7**

ប្រាសាទយាយពន្ធ S11 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងជុំវិញ ១៩២៨: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; ក្រ៉ាត់ការរហែក ២០០៧: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងសង្គ្រោះបន្ទាន់ ២០០៩: ក្រវ៉ាស*



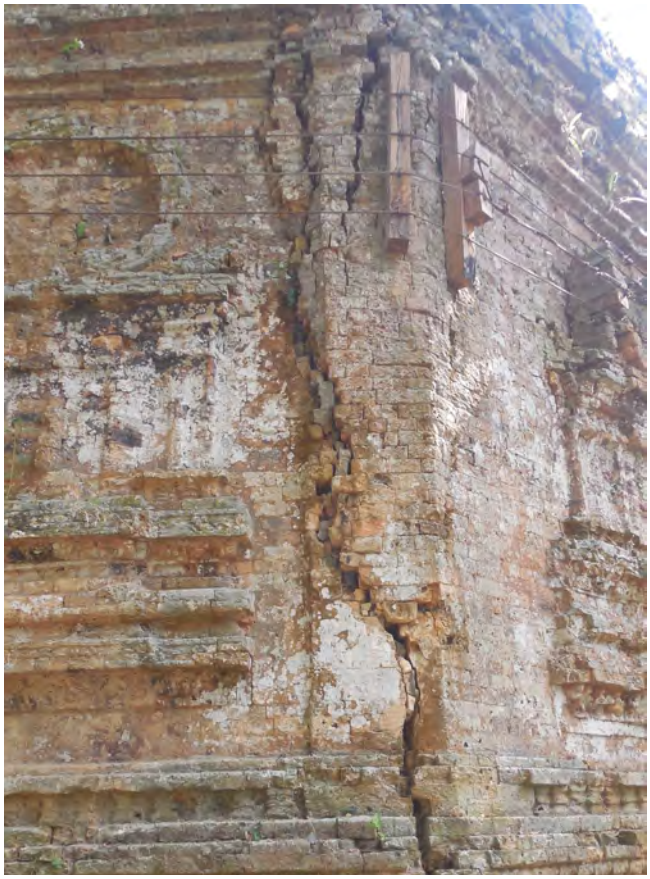


S11-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+4**

S11-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

S11-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

S11-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**



S11-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

S11-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

S11-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S12 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*

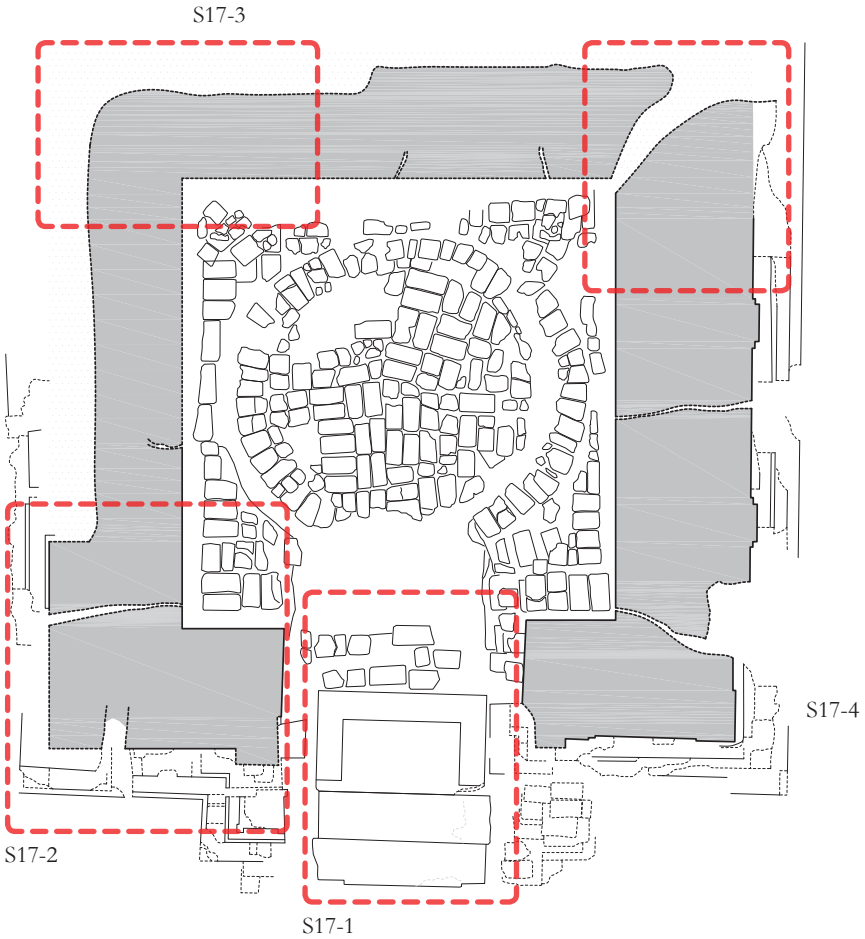
S12-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE : **3**

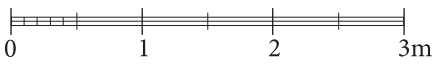
S12-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

S12-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

ប្រាសាទយាយព័ន្ធ S17-1 Pr. Yeay Poan

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតខាងក្នុងនិងជុំវិញ ទ.១៩២០: EFEO; លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; កំណាយសម្អាត ២០០៧: SCP*





S17-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

S17-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+5**

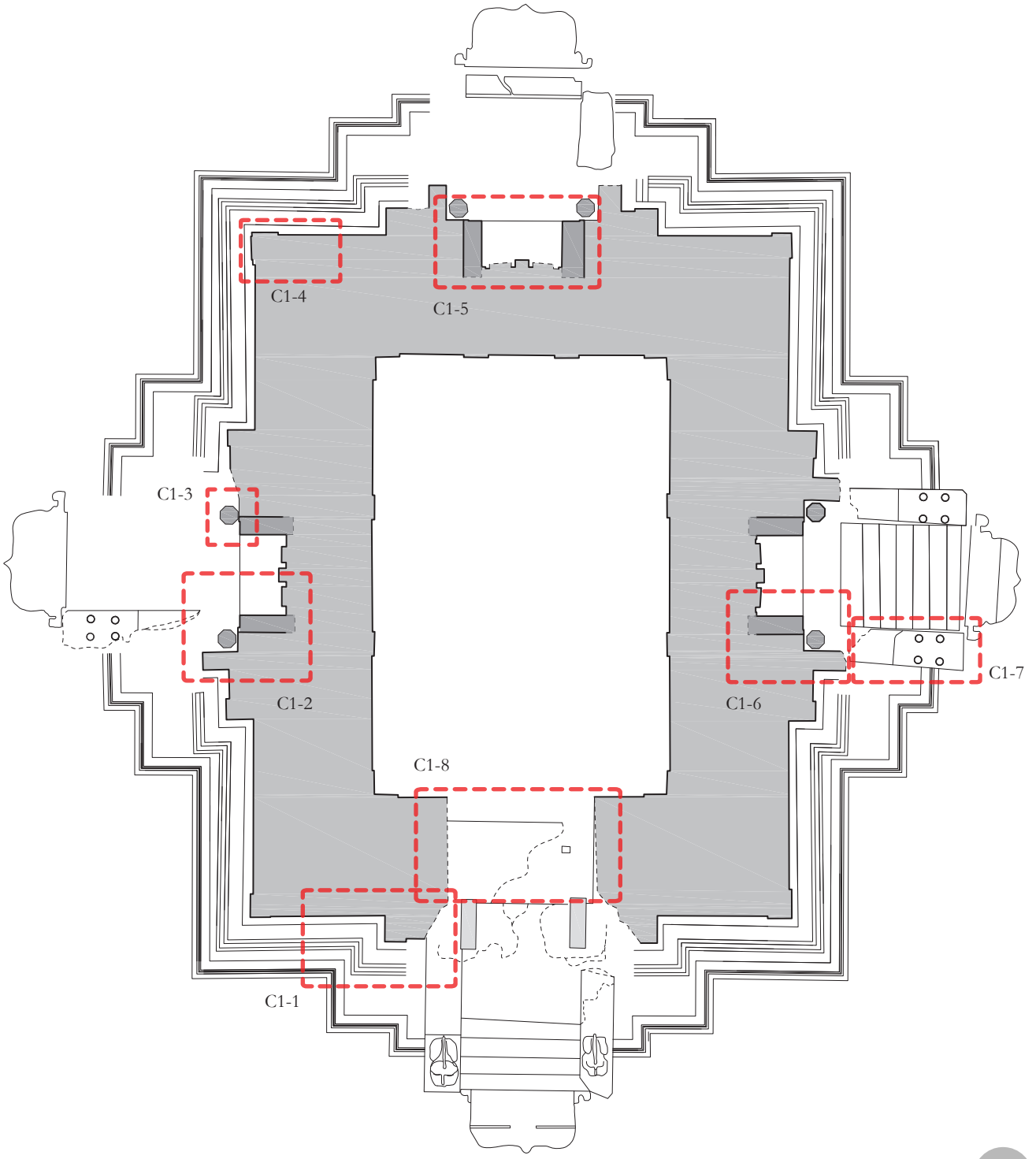
S17-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

S17-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Prasat Tao (C)

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C1 Pr. Tao

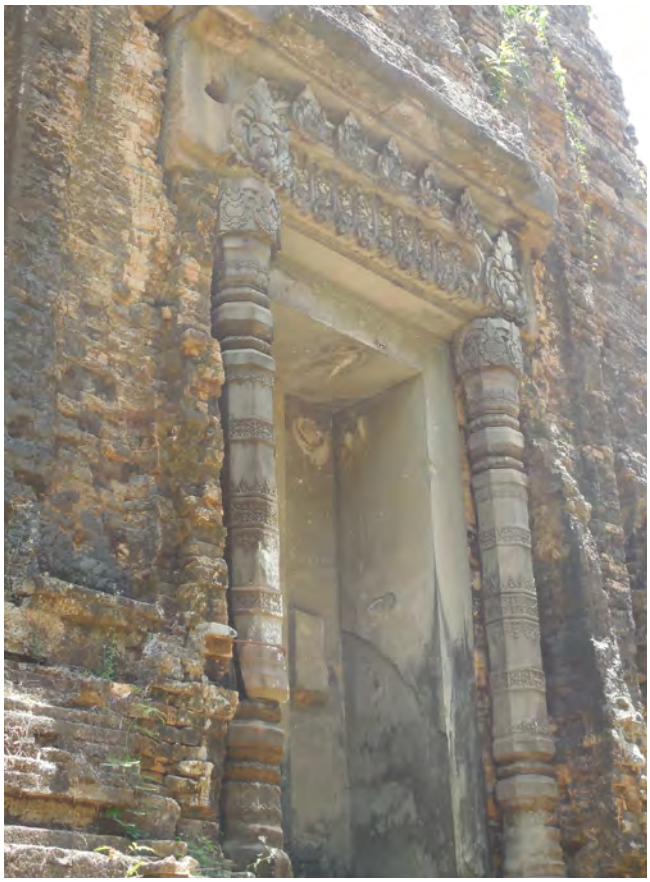
អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង និងដំឡើងប្រកខាងកើត ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



0 1 2 3 4 5m

C1-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

C1-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4**

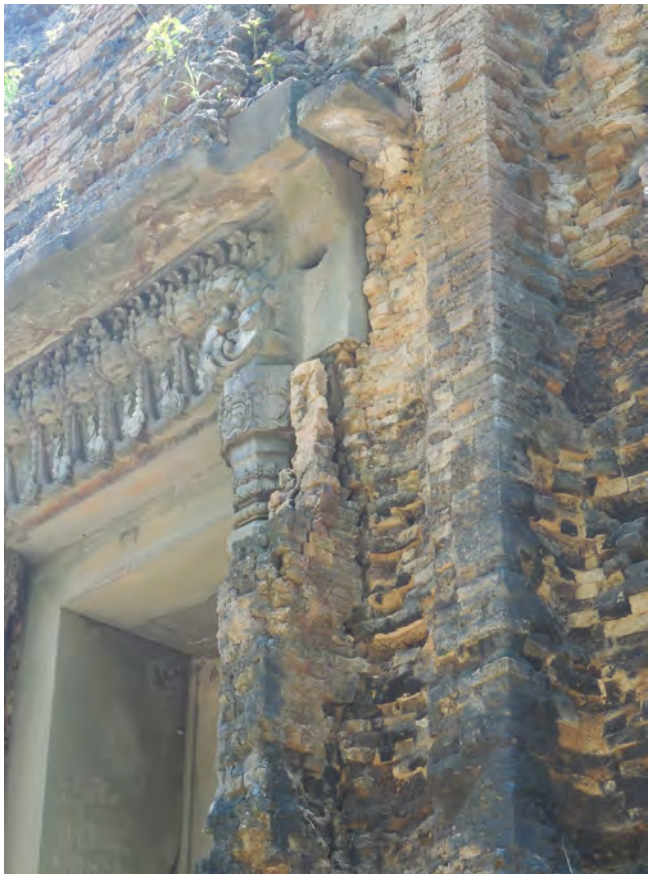


C1-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

C1-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

C1-5.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

C1-5.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**



C1-5.3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

C1-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

C1-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

C1-8.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

C1-8.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C2 Pr. Tao

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គ់រជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវរស*

C2-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4+5**

C2-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

C2-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

C2-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C3 Pr. Tao

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*

C3-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

C3-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

C3-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C4 Pr. Tao

អតិរក្ស : *សម្ភាតដីបង្គ់រជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវរស*

C4-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C5 Pr. Tao

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*

C5-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

C5-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

C5-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

C5-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C6-3 Pr. Tao

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គន់ជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវស*

C6-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4**

C6-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

C6-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**, *រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង* / **interior pit**

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ C7-2 Pr. Tao

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស*

C7-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

C7-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3**

C7-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+4**

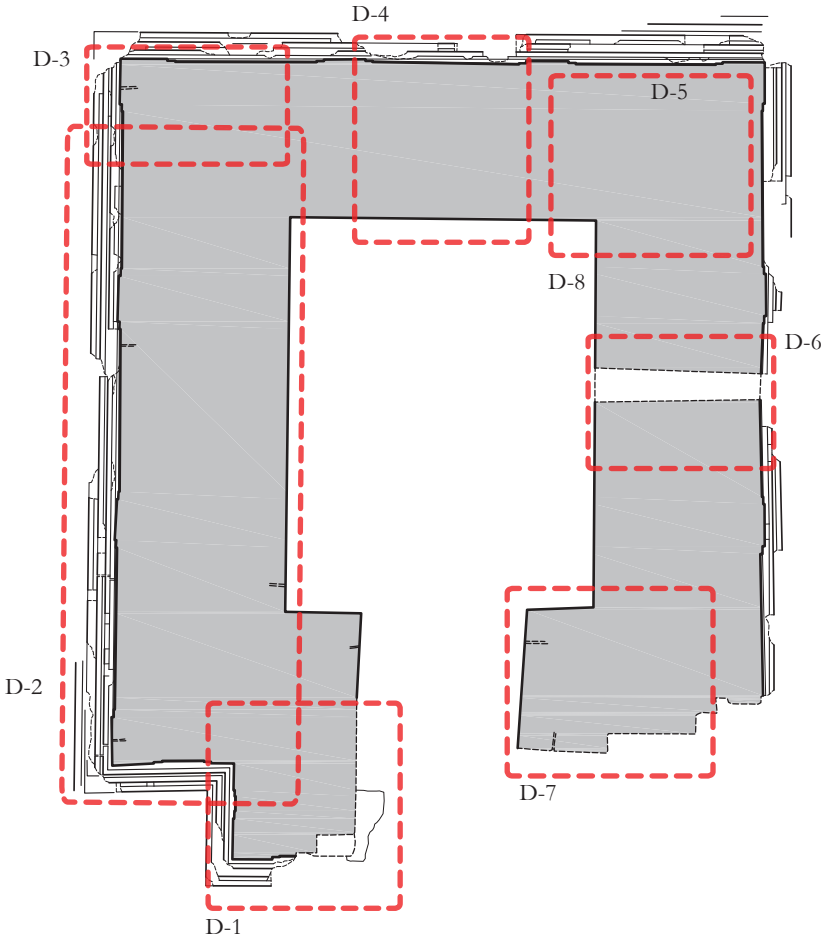
C7-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

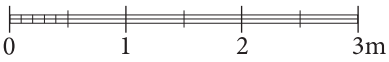
ប្រាសាទដូនមោង
&
ប្រាសាទតាម៉ុម

Prasat Doun Mong (D) &
Prasat Ta Mom (T)

ប្រាសាទដូនមោង D2 Pr. Doun Mong

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុងនិងកំណាយដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវស*





D-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

D-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

D-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

D-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

D-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

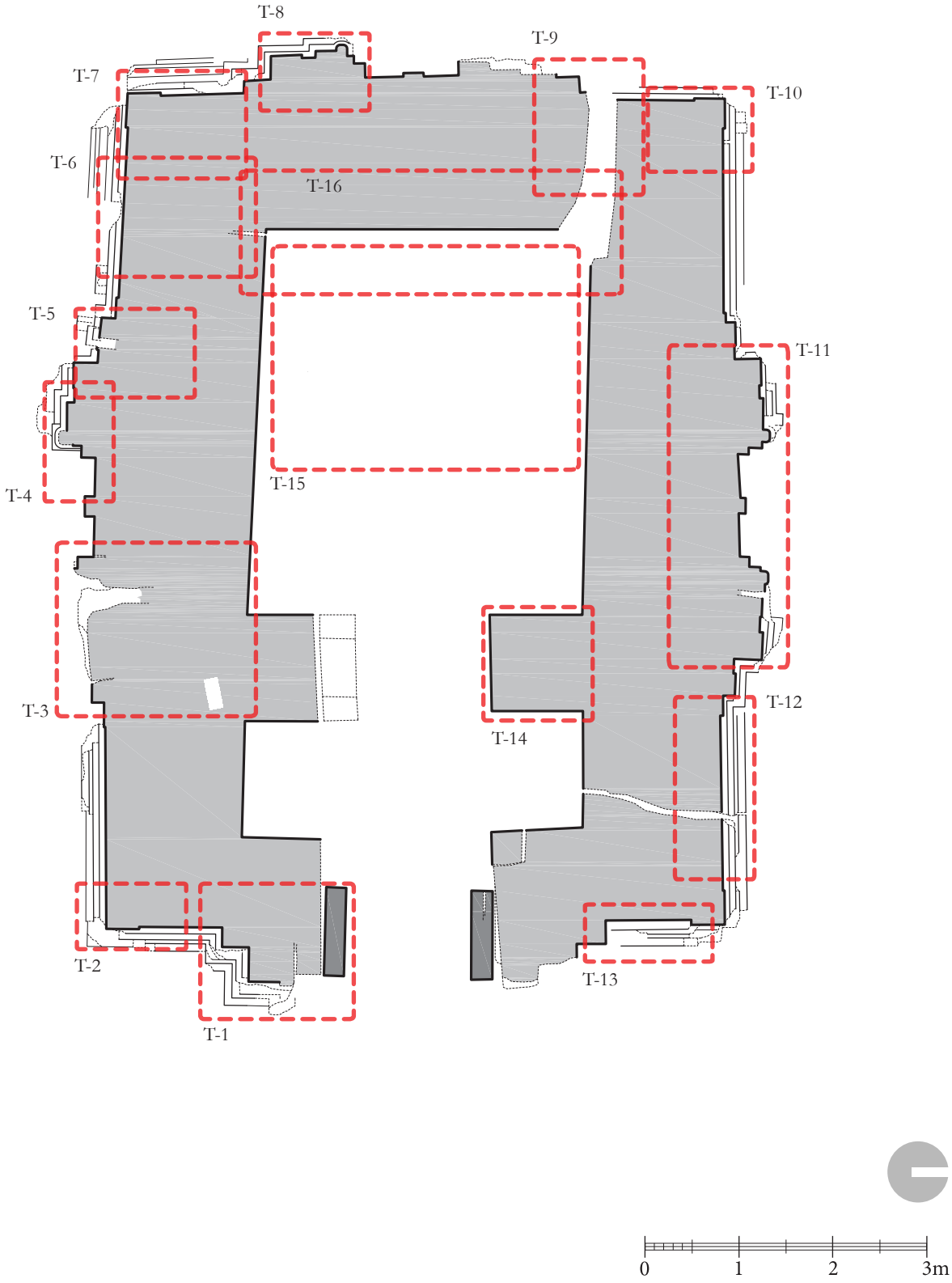
D-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

D-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

D-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+4**

ប្រាសាទតាមុម T1 Pr. Ta Mom

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដាវាងក្នុង(មិនទាន់ពេញ)និងកំណាយដីបង្ហូរជុំវិញ ១៩៩៥: ក្រវេស; សម្អាតដីបង្ហូរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវេស*



T-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

T-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

T-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

T-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

T-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

T-6,7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

T-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

T-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2**

T-9
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

T-10
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

T-11
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

T-12
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

T-13
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

T-14
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+4**

T-15
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): *រណ្តៅខាងក្នុង* / **interior pit**

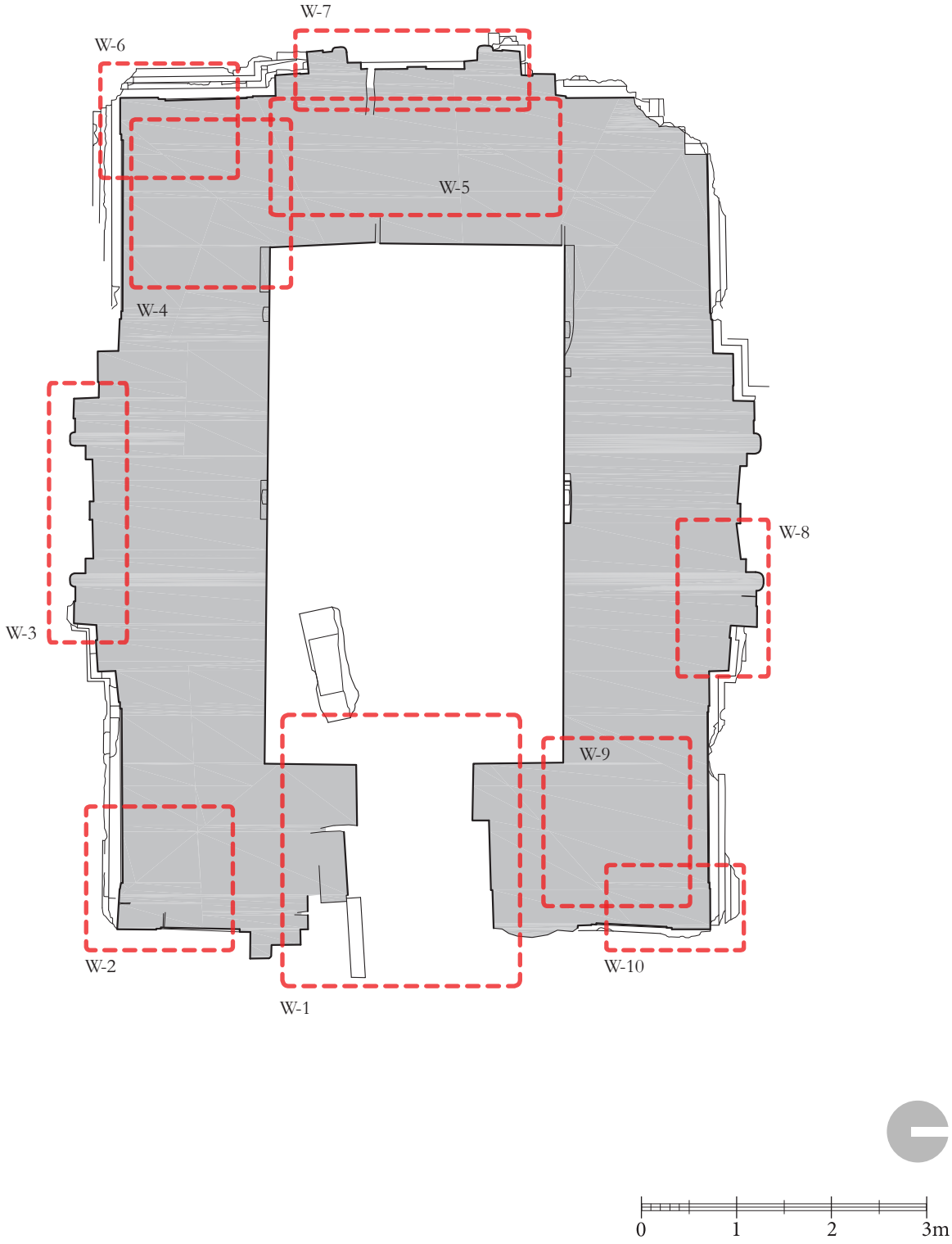
T-16
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

ប្រាសាទគក់ទ្រួង
&
ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់

Prasat Kuok Troung (W) &
Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Y, Z)

ប្រាសាទគក់ទ្រូង W Pr. Kuok Troung

អតិរិកៀ : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្ហូរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



W-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3+6**

W-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

W-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

W-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4+5**

W-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

W-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

W-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+6**

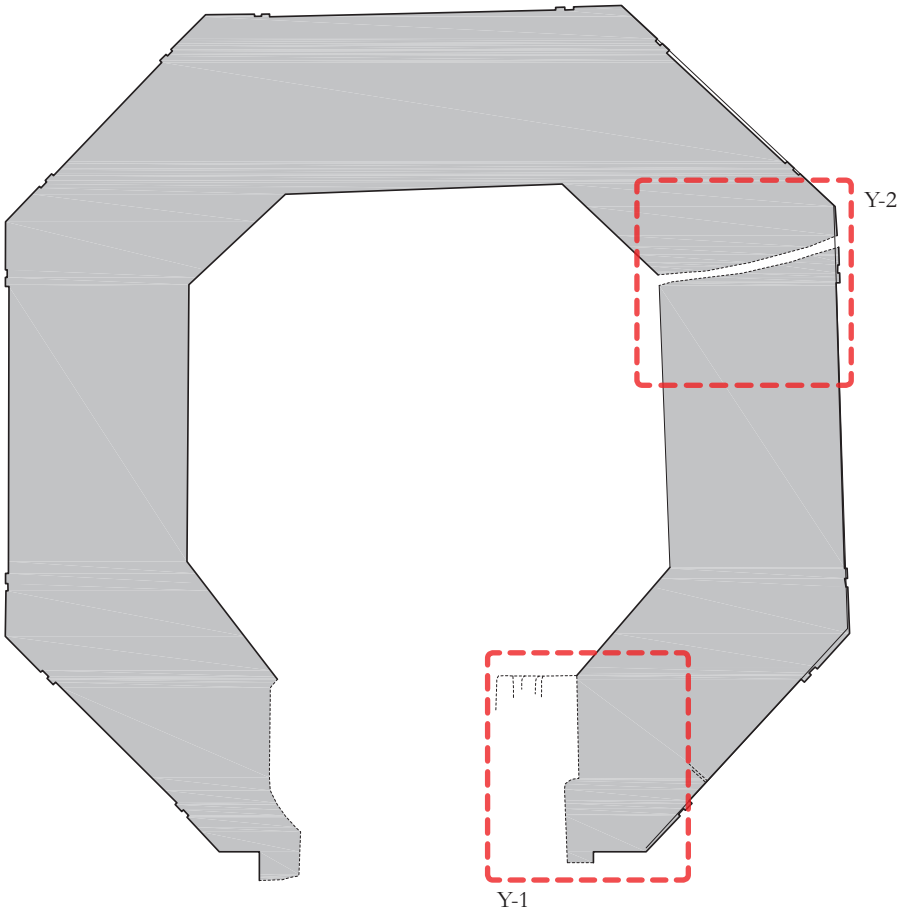
W-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

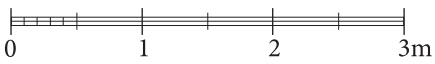
W-9
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): 4+5

W-10
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Y Pr. Trapeang Ropeak

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



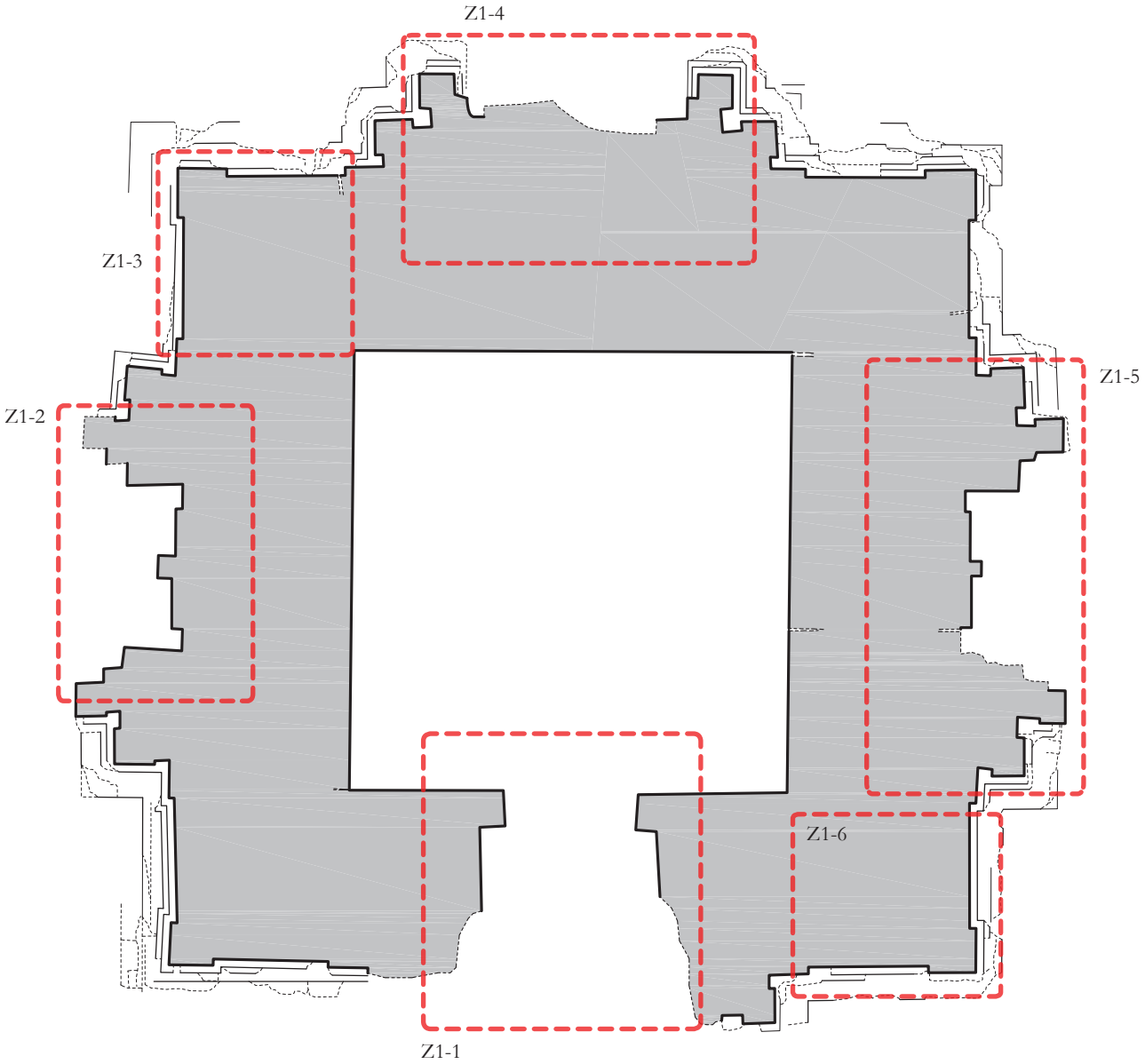


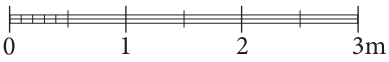
Y-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

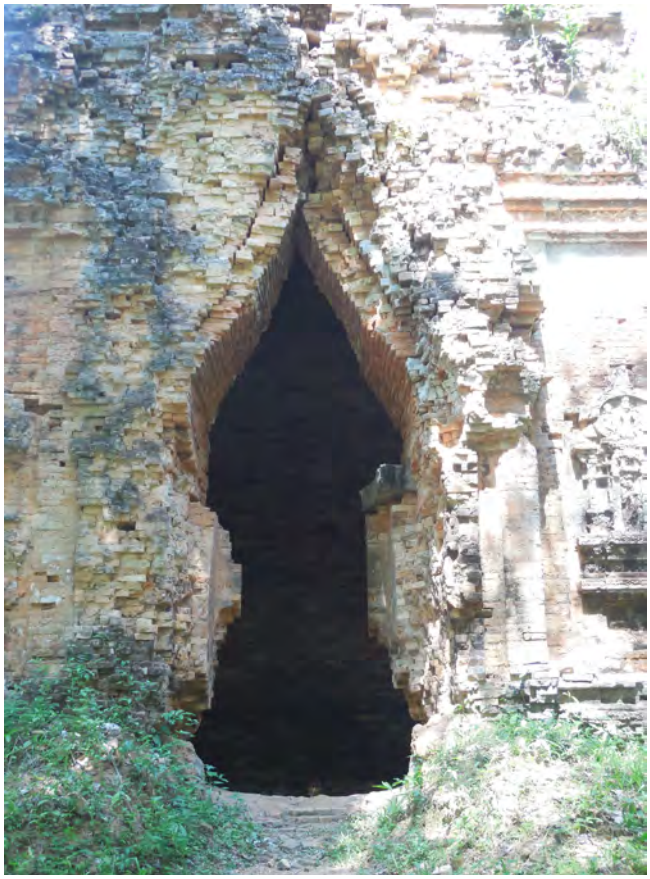
Y-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Z1 Pr. Trapeang Ropeak

អតិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



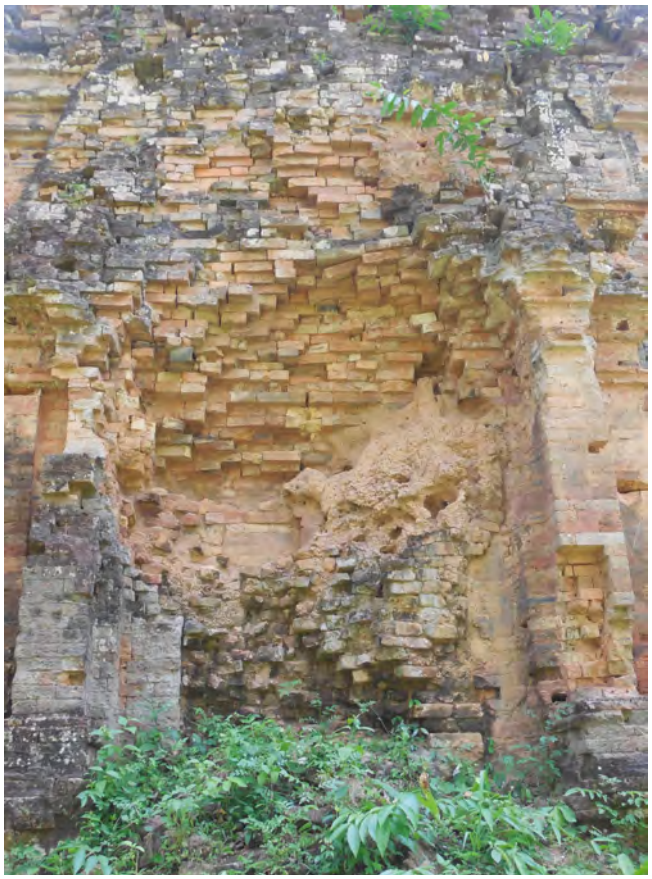




Z1-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2**

Z1-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

Z1-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**



Z1-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

Z1-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

Z1-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

ប្រាសាទត្រពាំងរពាក់ Z2 Pr. Trapeang Ropeak

អនិរក្ស : *លប់រណ្ដៅខាងក្នុង ១៩៩៥: ក្រវ៉ាស; សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*

Z2-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+5**

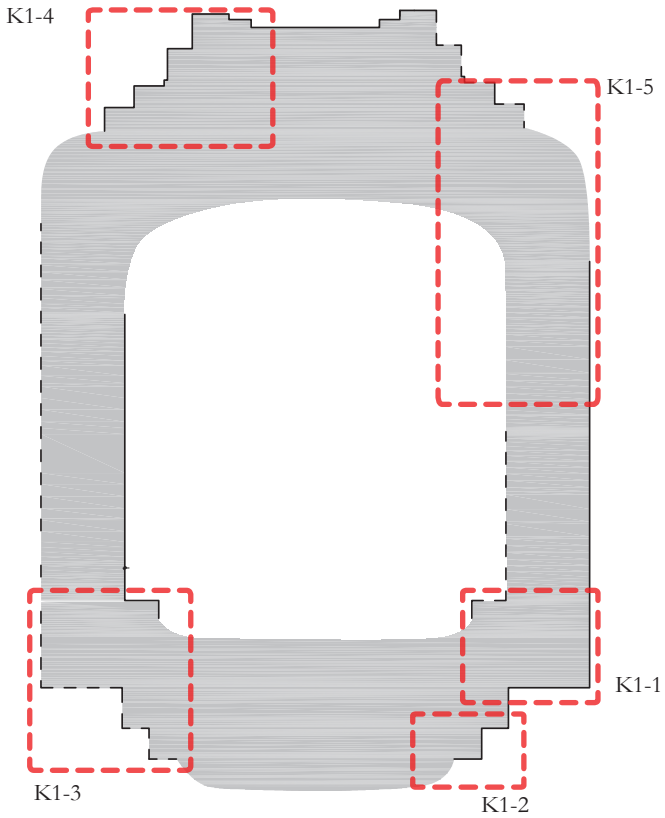
Z2-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

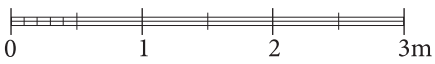
ក្រុមប្រាសាទរបងរមាស
&
ក្រុមប្រាសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍

Prasat Robang Romeas (K) & Prasat Srei Kroup Leak (L)

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K1 Pr. Robang Romeas

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គន់ជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





K1-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

K1-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

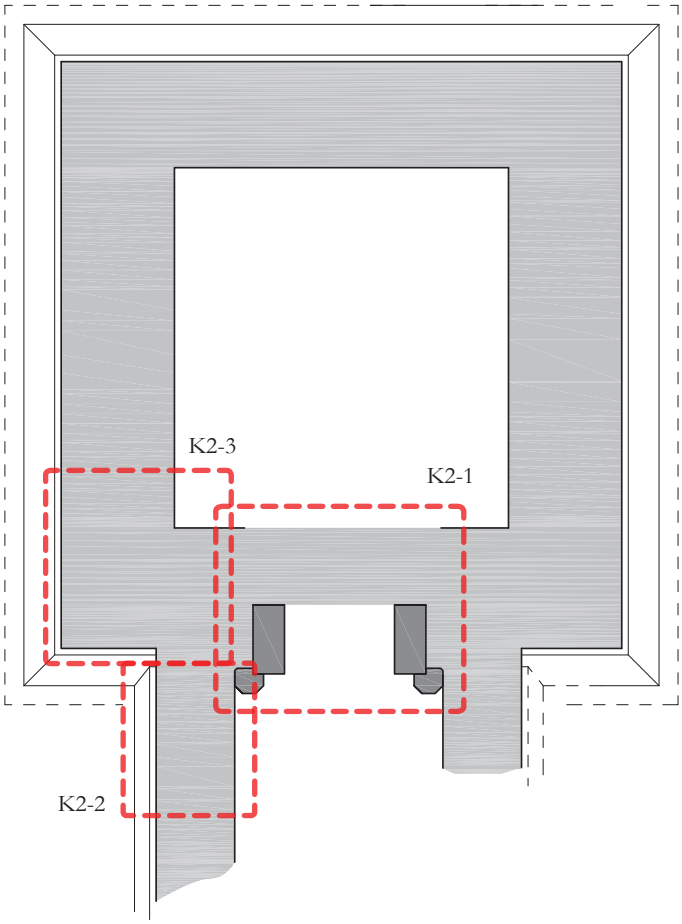
K1-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+5**

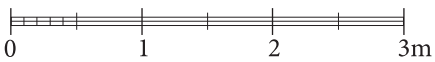
K1-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+5**

K1-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+5**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K2 Pr. Robang Romeas

អនិរក្ស : *សម្ពាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





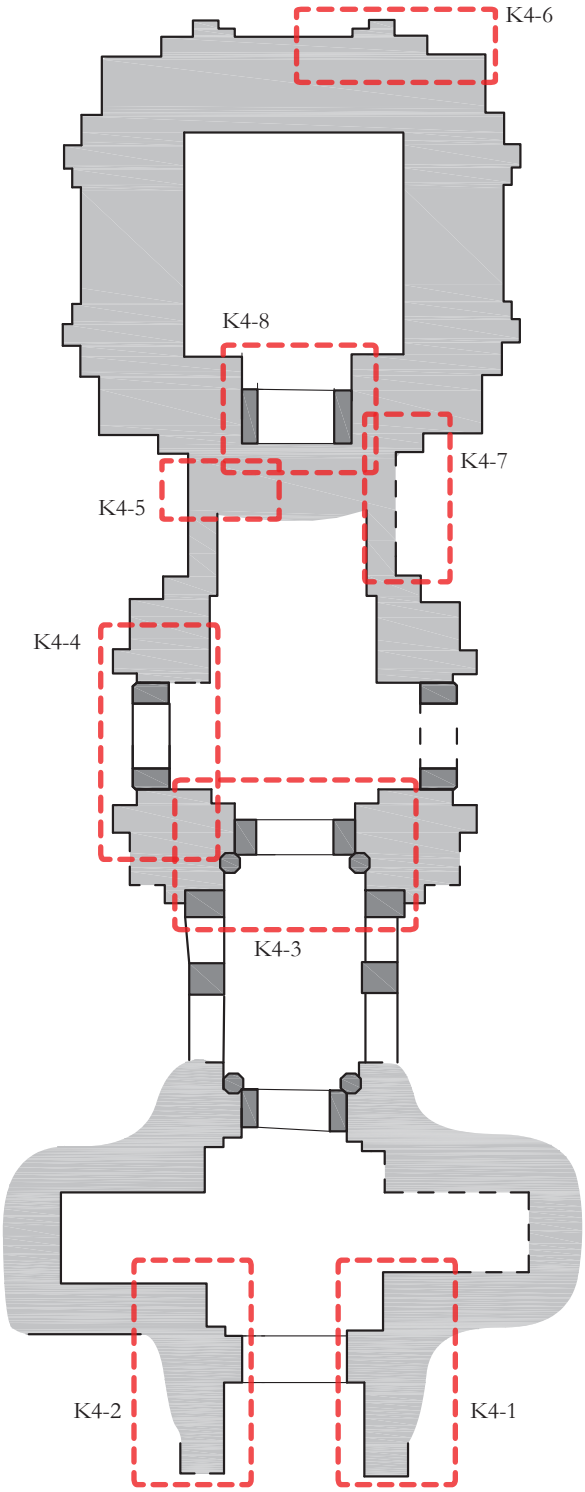
K2-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

K2-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

K2-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K4 Pr. Robang Romeas

អនិរក្ស : *សម្ពាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



0 1 2 3m

K4-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

K4-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

K4-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

K4-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

K4-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

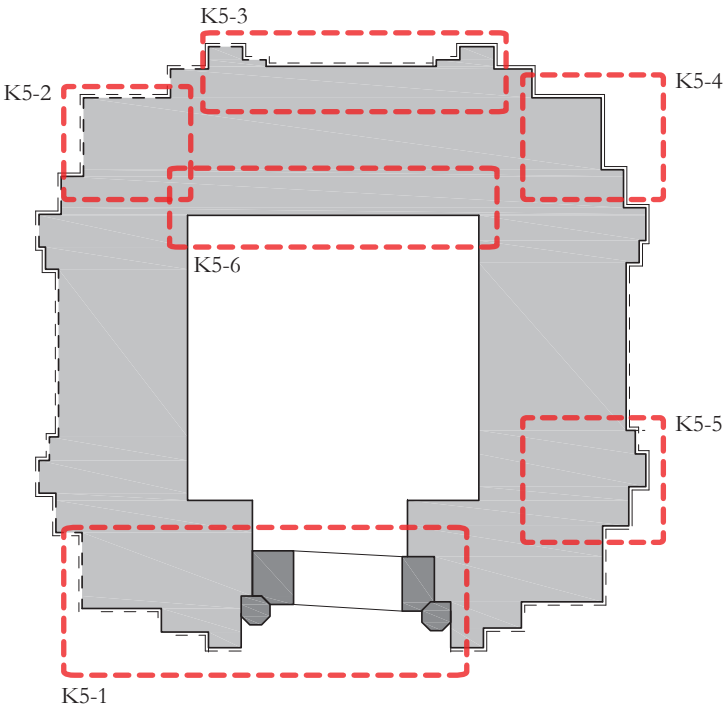
K4-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

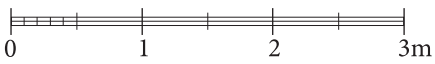
K4-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

K4-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **5**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K5 Pr. Robang Romeas

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គ្រប់ជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





K5-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+5**

K5-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

K5-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3**

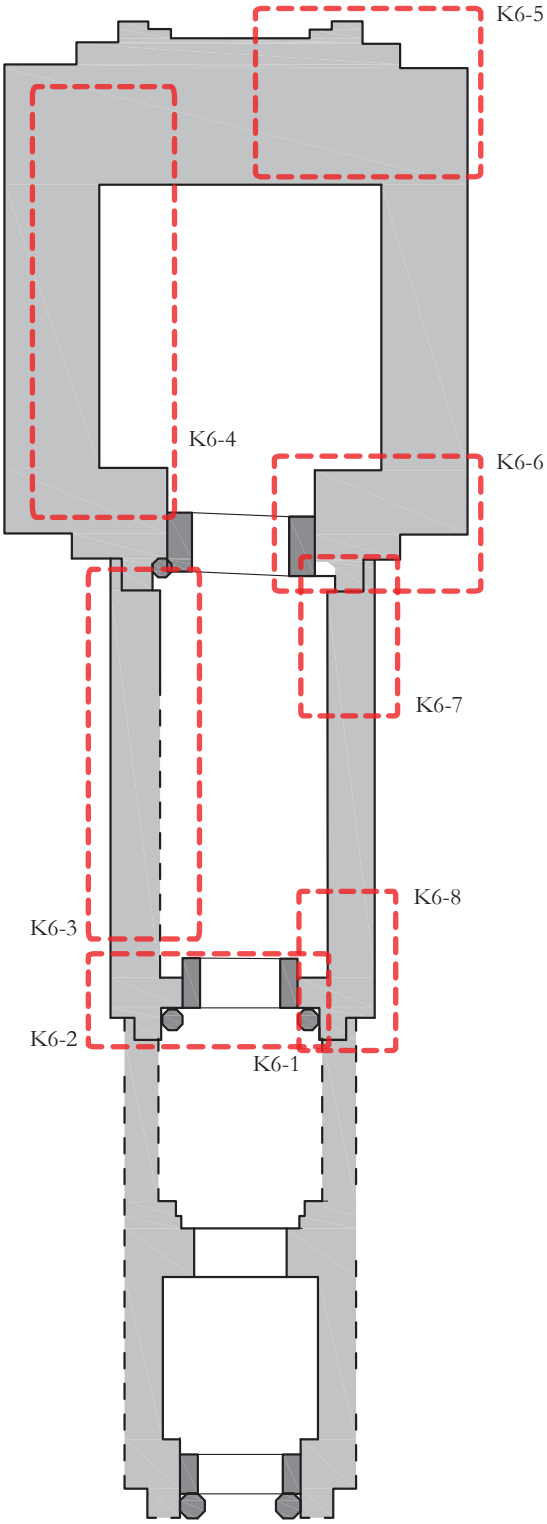
K5-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

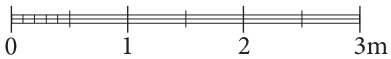
K5-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

K5-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K6 Pr. Robang Romeas

អនិរក្ស : *សម្ភតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវស*





K6-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

K6-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

K6-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3+5**

K6-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

K6-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

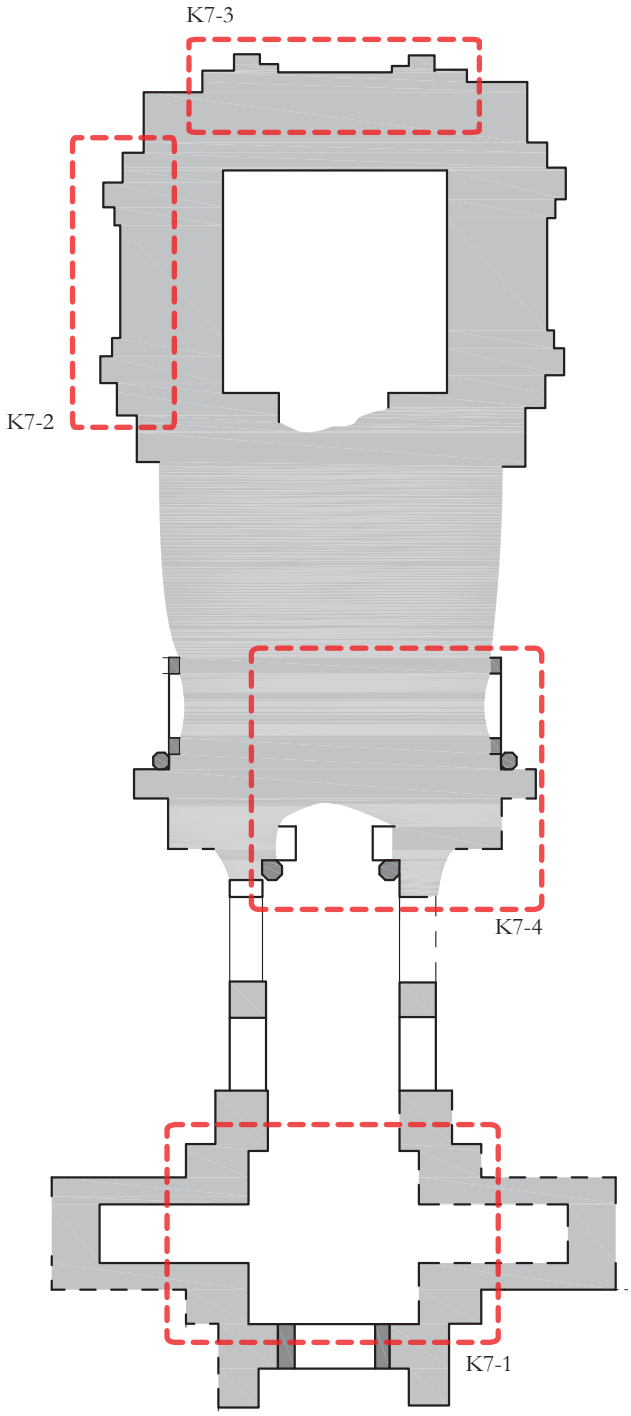
K6-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

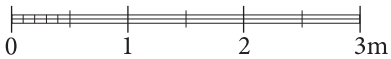
K6-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+3**

K6-8
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K7 Pr. Robang Romeas

អតិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





K7-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+4+5**

K7-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

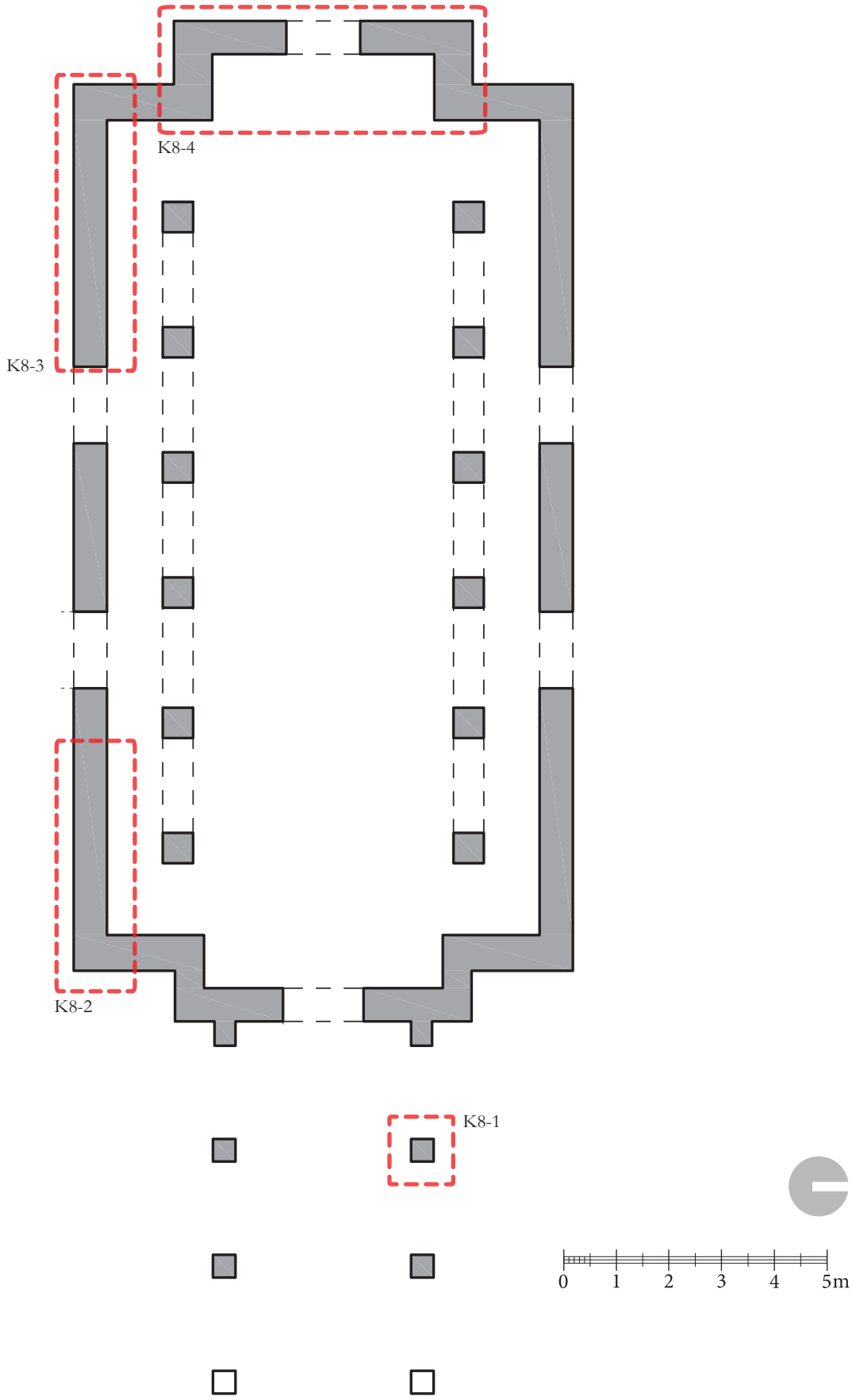
K7-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

K7-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

K7-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **2+3+5**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K8 Pr. Robang Romeas

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



K8-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

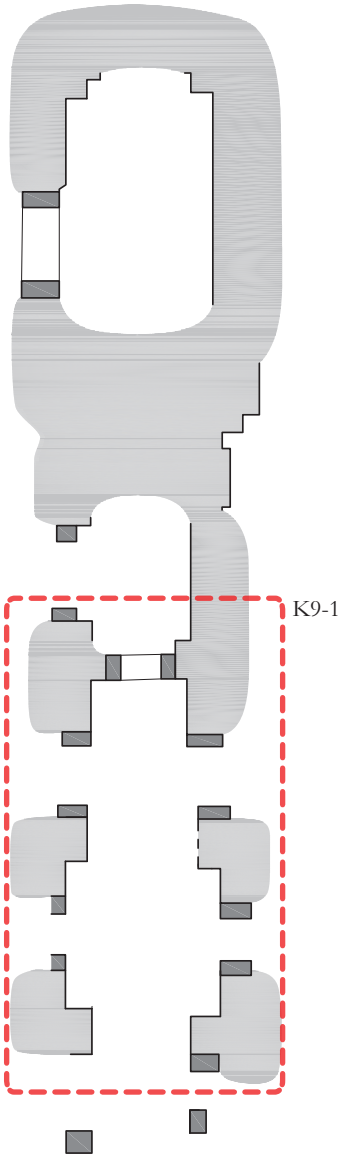
K8-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

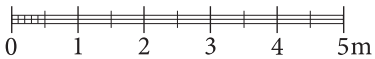
K8-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4**

K8-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1**

ប្រាសាទរបងរមាស K9 Pr. Robang Romeas

អនិរក្ស : *សម្ពាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





K9-1.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

K9-1.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ទាប* / **low**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

ប្រាសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ L3 Pr. Srei Krup Leak

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*

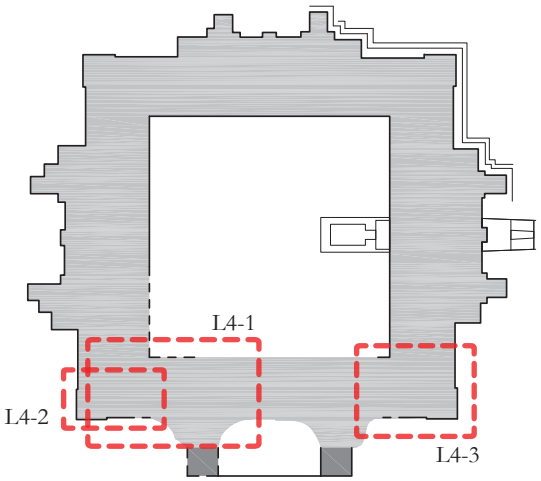
L3-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+4+5**

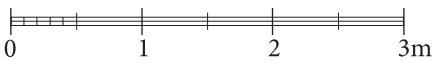
L3-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+4+5**

L3-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *មធ្យម* / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+4+5**

ប្រាសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ L4 Pr. Srei Krup Leak

អនិរក្ស : *សម្អាតដីបង្គរជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*





L4-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់បំផុត* / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

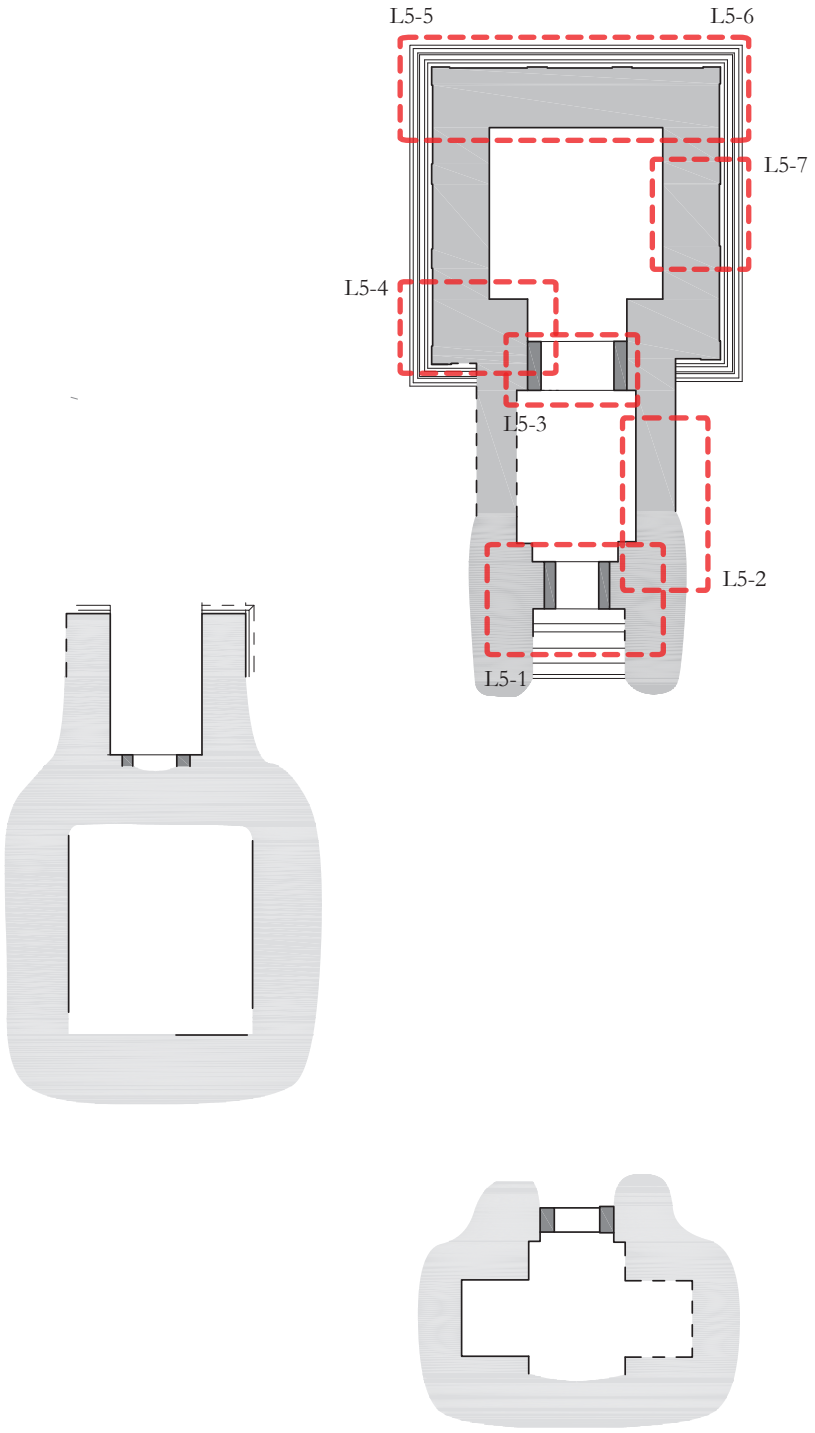
L4-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

L4-3.1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

L4-3.2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+2+3**

ប្រាសាទស្រីគ្រប់ល័ក្ខណ៍ L5 Pr. Srei Krup Leak

អនិរក្ស : *សម្ពាតជីបង្គ្រជុំវិញ ២០០១: ក្រវ៉ាស*



0 1 2 3 4 5m

L5-1
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4**

L5-2
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **4+5**

L5-3
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **6**

L5-4
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: *ខ្ពស់* / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

L5-5
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់បំផុត / **highest**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4+5**

L5-6
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: ខ្ពស់ / **high**
ករណី / CASE(s): **1+4+5**

L5-7
ហានិភ័យ / RISK: មធ្យម / **medium**
ករណី / CASE(s): **3+5**

IV

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

SAMBOR PREI KUK

CONSERVATION REPORT

July 2017 - November 2018

by

NATIONAL AUTHORITHY FOR SAMBOR PREI KUK

November 2018

THE CONSERVATION REPORT

JULY 2017 - NOVEMBER 2018

INTRODUCTION

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

1. RESULT OF ACTIVITY

1.1. Site maintenance

1.1.1. Removal of vegetation and tree pruning

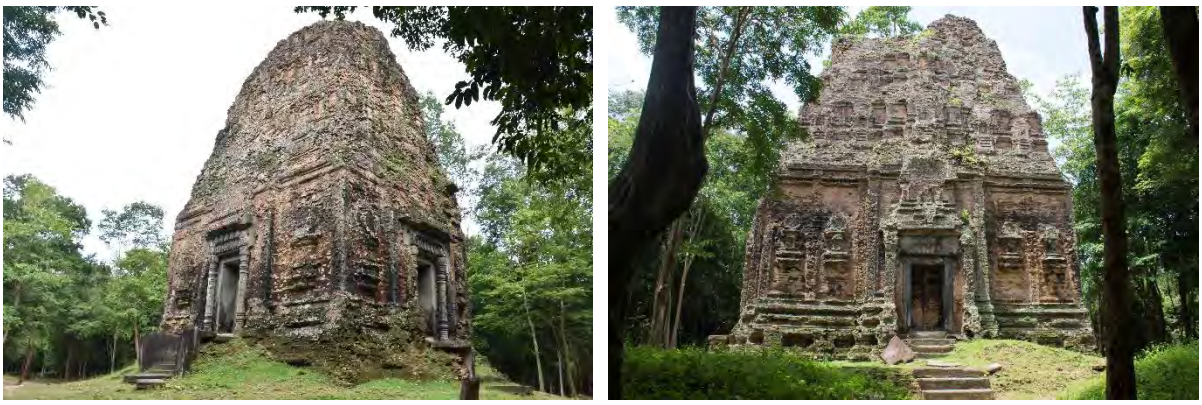
Vegetation clearance activities were implemented on schedule by the NASPK contractual staff in each main group of temples and satellite temples of Sambor Prei Kuk within the World Heritage boundaries. The main activities were cutting the branches of trees that could potentially cause damage to the monuments,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

- Prasat Sambor Group (and the North Group): N1, N7, N8, N9, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14-1, N15, N17, N18, N19, N20, N21, N22, and N24. Clearance work extended to two access roads connecting from the western gate to the western area (W: 6 m, L: 200 m), and enlarged the road to Sandan and Bos Ream groups (W: 6 m, L: 1200 m) by clearing intrusive vegetation.
- Prasat Tao Group: C1, C5 group, C7 group, C8 group and around and in the northeast pond.
- Prasat Yeay Poan Group: S1, S5, S7, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12 and the eastern and western ponds.
- Trapeang Ropeak Group (W, Y & Z): clearance work extended the adjacent area of the road to Prasat Trapeang Ropeak and Prasat Kuok Troung (W: 6 m, L: 1040 m).
- Robang Romeas Group (K & L): clearance work extended to the adjacent area of the road (W: 4 m L: 2300 m).
- Prasat Doun Mong and Ta Mom: cleared the vegetation on the temples and surrounding areas.

Vegetation clearance activities at Prasat Yeay Poan.

Prasat Kuok Troung (W) before and after vegetation removal and fence installation.

N7 and N19 after vegetation removal.



C1 and S1 after vegetation removal.

1.1.2. Signboard placement

The risk information signboards, “No Climbing,” “No Touching (Carving and Inscription),” and “Danger”, in Khmer and English, were placed at the main temple complexes: Prasat Sambor, Prasat Tao, Prasat Yeay Poan, and Prasat Robang Romeas groups.

Information sign board.

1.1.3. Modification of access road

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

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

The installation of wooden staircase at C1 (left) and the east gate of Pr. Yeay Poan (right).

1.1.4. The Improvement of the visiting route

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

- Improvement of the road crossing in front of Prasat Tao, connected to western part of Prasat Yeay Poan (W: 5 m, L: 30 m).

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

The activities of clearing visiting routes of the remote temples.

1.1.5. Installation the protection fences

The temporary protection fences, the construction of wooden posts with bamboo rails, were installed at six different main locations of the temple groups:

- Prasat Sambor (L: 540 m)
- Prasat N15, N17, and N18 (L: 280 m)
- Prasat Tao (L: 280 m)
- Prasat Yeay Poan and the eastern pond (L: 240 m)
- Trapeang Ropeak group (L: 40 m)
- Conservation Building (L: 100 m).

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

Wood and bamboo fence installation.

1.1.6. The detour from the temple structures

Following the survey and investigation on the effect of vehicles and pedestrians passing wall structures and near temple towers, NASPK proposed and put into effect changes in the routing to previous visiting routes and vehicle routes at temples Sandan (N21), Bos Ream (N24), Kuok Troung (W), Trapeang Ropeak (Z, Y), Srei Krup Leak and Robang Romeas groups. Bamboo and wooden fencing were bordered to create barriers and routing that would appear as unobtrusive as possible to the landscape environment. This rerouting will be monitored to determine the effectiveness.

1.1.7. Installation of the site maps

Three site maps were installed in difference places for visitor navigated to the temples:

- 1 General map of the site, at the ticket booth.
- 1 Map of main temple complexes, at the entrance to the main temple complexes.
- 1 Map of Robang Romeas (K) and Srei Krup Leak (L) groups, at the entrance to the Groups.

1.1.8. Installation of the temples direction signposts

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

The site map (left) and the temples direction signposts (middle and right).

1.1.9. Installation of the temples information panels

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

The visitors get information from the temple information panels.

1.2. Conservation

1.2.1. Risk assessment and monitoring

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

Risk assessment activities.

1.2.2. Carving / decorative element risk assessment

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

1.2.3. Re-opening the Gates of Prasat Yeay Poan

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

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

Emergency consolidation of western gate of the inner enclosure (S5).

Arrangement of original gate of eastern outer enclosure (S15).

1.2.4. Tree risk assessment

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

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

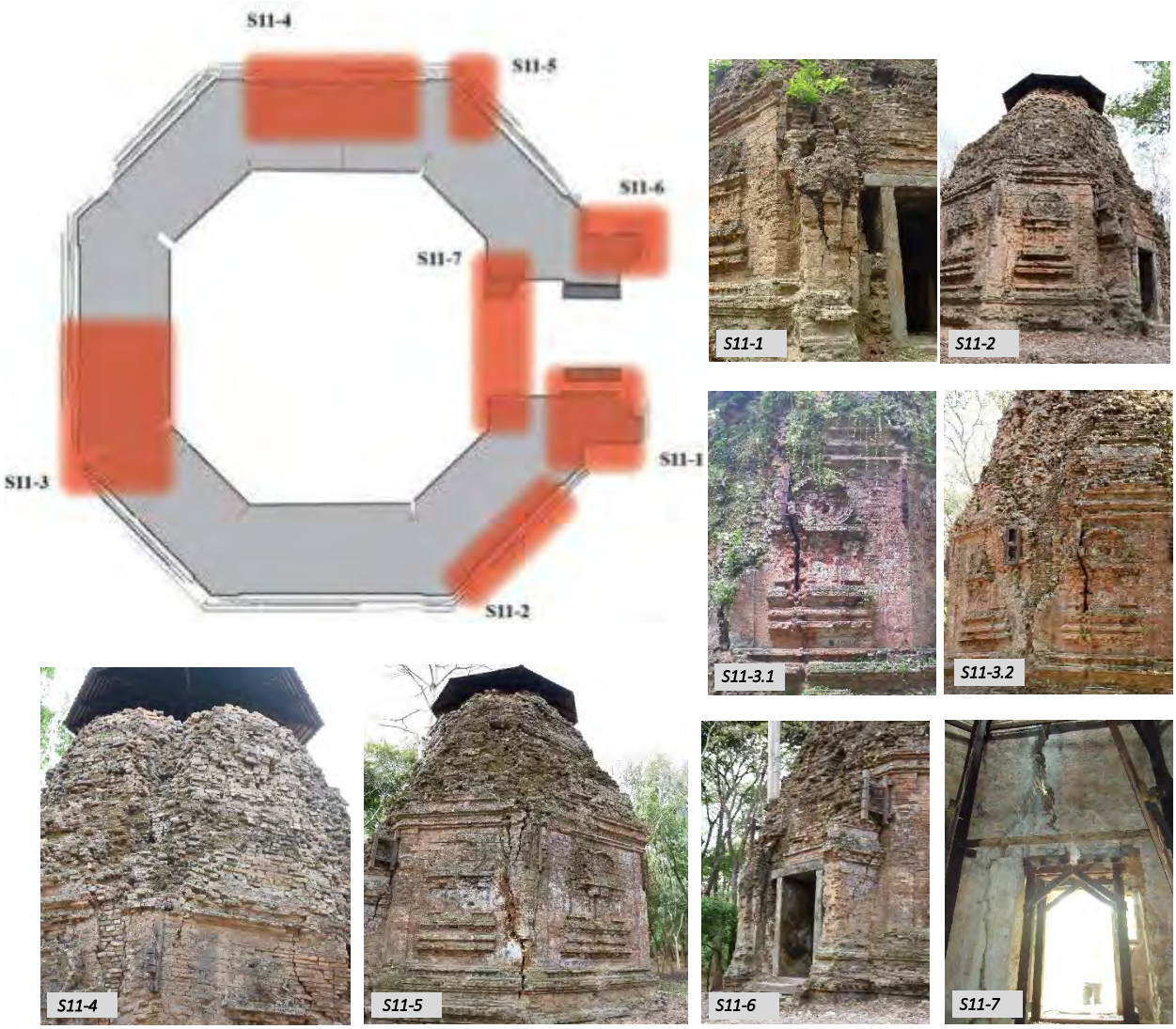
Tree branch pruning on the temple structures in avoidance of damage at Prasat Trapeang Ropeak (Y & Z).

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

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

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

A detailed project report will be made at the project completion and will be appended to the 2019 Conservation Report.



The high risk selected conditions from the Risk Map of S11 tower.

The conservation activities of S11 tower restoration project.

The condition of the masonry on the top of S11 tower.

The partly restoration for supported structure and decoration.

1.2.6. The Emergency Conservation Project of Wall Decorative and the Flying Palace Carvings (Phase 1)

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

The condition of the SW wall caving, 'flying palace' of S8 tower (right: before, middle: activity & right: after).

The condition of the W wall caving, 'flying palace' of S8 tower (right: before, middle: after & right: detail).

The condition of the NW wall caving, 'flying palace' of S8 tower (right & middle: before & right: after).

1.3. Archaeology

1.3.1. Preventive excavation

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

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

No archaeological remains were identified.

Preventive excavation (left) and the trench indicating the stratigraphy (right).

1.3.2. Archaeological research and site investigation

In September 2017, archaeological research and site review has been conducted directly on the site. Many of the archaeological features in SPK have been determined by aerial photos and LiDAR data. Primarily, some archaeological remains have been discovered including, four temple mounds, six irrigation systems, one ancient monastery, one ancient road network, two traditional old villages, one sandstone boundary stone, and a site related to the cultural landscape.

THE LIST OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

N°	Name	Previous Inventory	UTM/Location	Number
Sambor Village				
1	Toul Lok Yeay (mound)	M.004	505756/1423967	1
2	Ancient pond		505707/1423659	1
3	Location potsherd		505450/1423937	1
4	Ancient site		West of the village	13 ha
Kampong Cheu Teal Village				
1	Toul Dombok (mound)	M.002	507414/1422708	1
2	Neak Ta Prei Cheu Teal	CISARK2010	508107/1422295	1
3	Trapeang Run (pond)		West of Neak Ta	1
4	Ancient canal			300 m
5	Ancient road			2
6	Old Village			1
Kampong Cheu Teal Village (Tang Krasaov Commune)				
1	Old Village			1
2	Boundary stone			1
Cheay Sampov Village				
1	Wat Cheay Sampov		507728/1421882	1
Atsu Village				
1	Temple mound	No name	501367/1419968	1
2	Ancient pond			4

Site observation at Lok Ta Cheu Teal (left and middle) identifying the ancient boundary stone at Chan Muli Pagoda (right).

Sima stone (left) new discovered temple mound and the brick debris (middle and right).

1.3.3. Archaeological examination

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

Activity of ancient pond boundary protection (left) and protected the M77 by electric poll installation (right).

1.4. National and international cooperation

1.4.1. Waseda University, Japan

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

This project was paused in March 2017 awaiting completion and agreement on an MOU between NASPK and Waseda University.

Activity of consolidation of N3 by SCP, under the cooperation between NASPK and Waseda

1.4.2. Kampong Cheu Teal Polytechnic Institute

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

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

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

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

1.4.4. Sophia University, Japan

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

Hosted the study tour of trainer from Southeast Asian Nations, organized by Sophia University

1.4.5. Getty Conservation Institute, the United States

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

The visit of representatives of Getty Conservation Institute at the site.

1.4.6. The National Cambodian Committee for UNESCO

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

The visit of the National Cambodian Committee for UNESCO team at the site.

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

1.5.1. Training, workshops and technical meetings in country

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

1.5.2. Internationally training, workshop and technical meeting

- October-November 2017: one official participated in a workshop and seminar on "Digitalizing for Conservation of Cultural Heritage" in the Republic of Korea.

2. CURRENT WORK CHALLENGES AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

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

3. FUTURE PLAN

3.1. Site management

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

3.2. Conservation

- Continue to conduct ongoing risk assessment and install monitoring systems in order to investigate and identify and diagnosis any need for the emergency consolidation and conserve the high-risk areas. This approach maintains temple as a resource for creating more sustainable management with an appropriated conservation plan.
- Deterioration diagnosis and propose conservation plans for flying palaces that are in poor condition.

- Propose to restore the ancient access of east and west inner gates (S3 and S5) of the Prasat Yeay Poan, South Group.
- Propose to re-open the ancient access of east and west gates (N25 and N27) of the Prasat Sambor, North Group.
- Propose to restore the high-risk towers: Prasat Deum Chan (N15) and Prasat Kuok Troung (W).
- Identify and propose the removal of the trees that potentially cause damage to the temples and its ancillary structures in cooperation with related departments.

3.3. Archaeology

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

3.4. National and international agencies cooperation

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

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

3.5. Specialized training and workshop

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

4. SUMMATION OF REPORT

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

V

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

(in French)

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

OUTSTANDING UNIVERSAL VALUE

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

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

Ces temples dans les traditions Hindou et Bouddhiste, qui se distinguent par certaines caractéristiques de l'architecture indienne, ont introduit les cultes de « Harihara » et « Sakabrahmana » qui auront un impact très profond sur la culture Khmère pour des siècles. L'ensemble révèle aussi, à travers ses inscriptions, l'adoption du principe du « Dieu-Roi » avec un état centralisé, qui perdurera jusqu'au début du 20ème siècle.

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

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

Critère (II)

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

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

Critère (III)

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

Critère (VI)

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

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

VI

Recommendation (d)

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

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

- *weather conditions*, considering, in particular, the real impact of climate change, the effects of which have been felt for at least 3 years (more outside the traditional rainy season, sudden rainfall, unexpected drought ...)
- seasonal **industry variations**, these variations being, in particular, linked to trips organized by tour operators in South-East Asia (Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand)

  * **the monument conditions** and their **carrying capacity**.

Weather Conditions, and Effect on Site Conditions, and Tourism

General Overview: Weather/Climate Kingdom of Cambodia

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

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

The total annual rainfall average is between 1,000 and 1,500 mm (39.4 and 59.1 in), and the heaviest amounts fall in the southeast. Rainfall from April to September in the Tonlé Sap Basin-Mekong Lowlands area averages 1,300 to 1,500 mm (51.2 to 59.1 in) annually, but the amount

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

Conditions Specific to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk

The rainy season: (May to early October)

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

Temple Impact: Rainy Season

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

Additionally, heavy rains and strong winds may cause the temples to deform and deteriorate. Risk analysis has identified those structures in the greatest risk and measures are being taken to mitigate those risks. Likewise, large trees near the temple could collapse on the temple, but this risk factor has been adequately addressed by NASPK. The extreme humidity at times assists in

the colonization of the bricks and stone by plants and micro-organisms such as bio-film, algae, lichen, fungi, and moss. Insects such as ants and termites also constitute hazards.

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

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

Seasonal Impacts to Local Communities

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

Tourism Seasonal Industry Variations

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

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

the site. The number of national and international tourists generally decreases during the rainy season due climatic conditions.

Tourist Industry and Tourist Classification

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

Local Tourism

A. **Religious Festivals**
   The site of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk attracts local residence as well as Cambodians from other parts of the country to participate in several annual religious festivals.
B. **Study/Research**
   Cambodia students along with their teachers/professors frequent the Temple Zone to study the art and architecture of the site, and to learn more about their cultural heritage.
C. **Holidays and Week-ends (Recreational)**
   The site is popular with Cambodians as it is a quiet respite from the bigger cities and affords a relaxing atmosphere.
   It most be noted that in September 2017 and April 2018, religious and secular events were held to celebrate the inscription of the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk in 2017, and the one-year anniversary of inscription in 2018.

Foreign Tourism:

Recreational Tourism/ Package Tourism:
This call of tourists can come as an individual, small, or large groups and are basically on holiday with the itinerary geared to recreational activities and leisure. Tourists enjoy a package of vacations called the Package Tourism Market, which relies on local and international travel services to organize their excursions to the temples, museums, famous tourist spots. (sightseeing)

or shopping. Many such tourist markets have visited the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk. This group are more likely to enjoy high quality entertainment services with food and comfortable accommodation and safer travel. Their visit to the site is generally one or two hours as a midpoint stop between Siem Reap and Phnom Penh. These tours are highly organized and regimented.

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

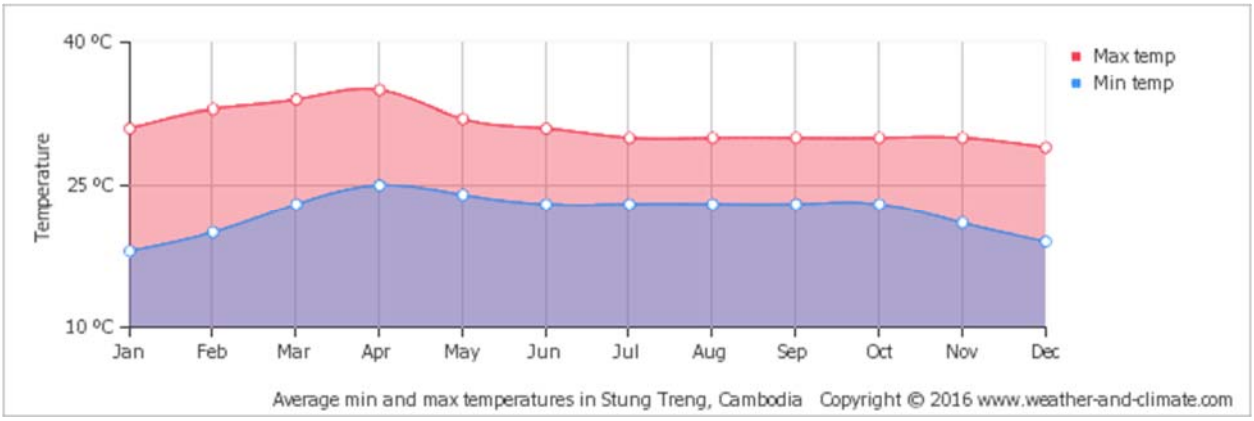
Cultural Tourism/ Specialty Tourism:

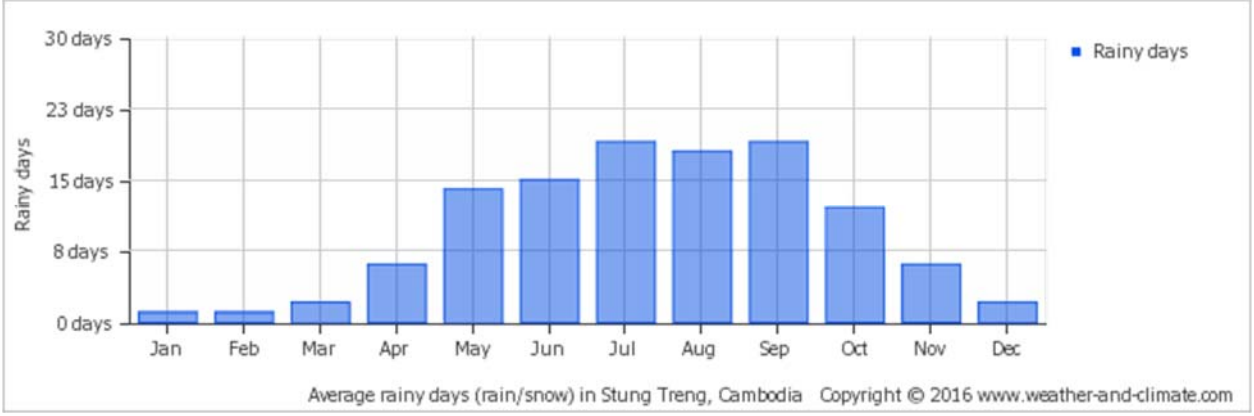
This is a segment of the tourist industry whereby visitors to Sambor Prei Kuk traveling to study the culture, religion and nature of the local people. This group is generally well informed, and led by guides usually foreign who are academically oriented, and desire more detailed information about the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

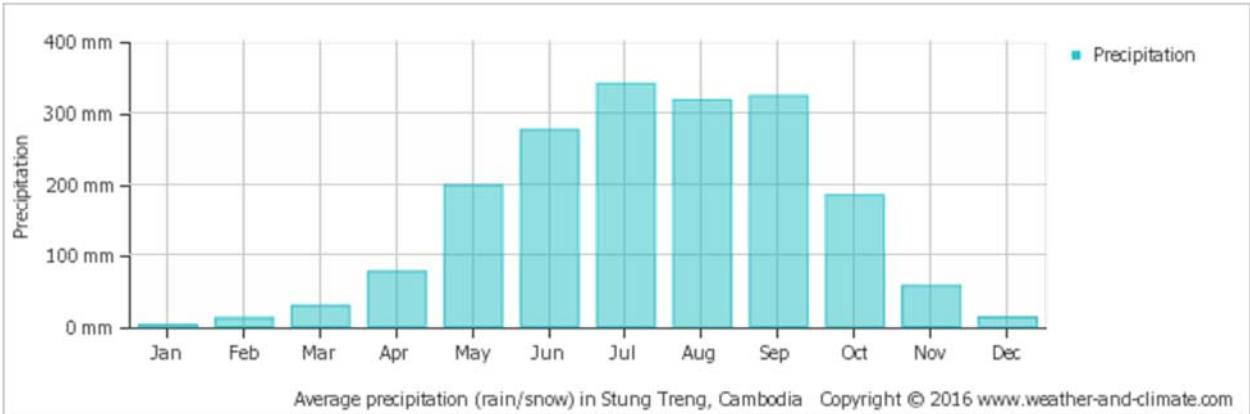
Adventure (Independent) Tourism:

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

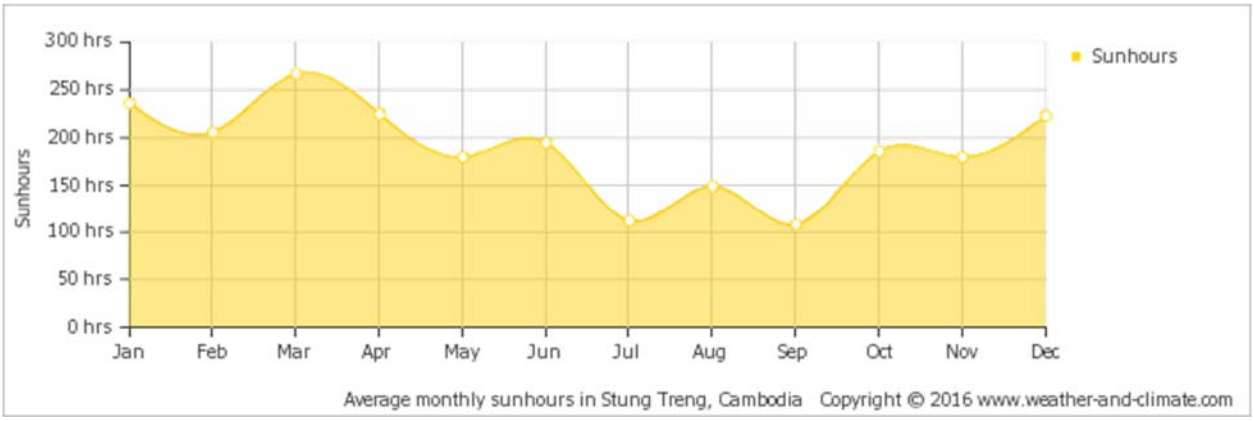
Average Annual Climate Condition Charts for Stung Strung, Sambor Prei Kuk District.

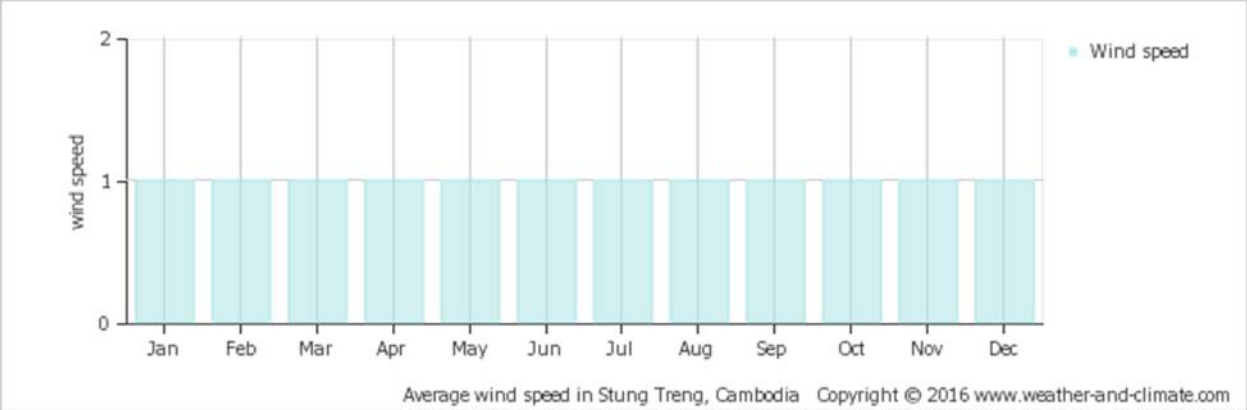

40 °C
25 °C
10 °C
Temperature
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Max temp
Min temp
Average min and max temperatures in Stung Treng, Cambodia Copyright © 2016 www.weather-and-climate.com


30 days
23 days
15 days
8 days
0 days
Rainy days
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Rainy days
Average rainy days (rain/snow) in Stung Treng, Cambodia Copyright © 2016 www.weather-and-climate.com


400 mm
300 mm
200 mm
100 mm
0 mm
Precipitation
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Precipitation
Average precipitation (rain/snow) in Stung Treng, Cambodia Copyright © 2016 www.weather-and-climate.com

100 %
80 %
60 %
40 %
20 %
0 %
Relative humidity
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Humidity
Average relative humidity in Stung Treng, Cambodia Copyright © 2016 www.weather-and-climate.com





Statistics Concerning Visits to the Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk

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

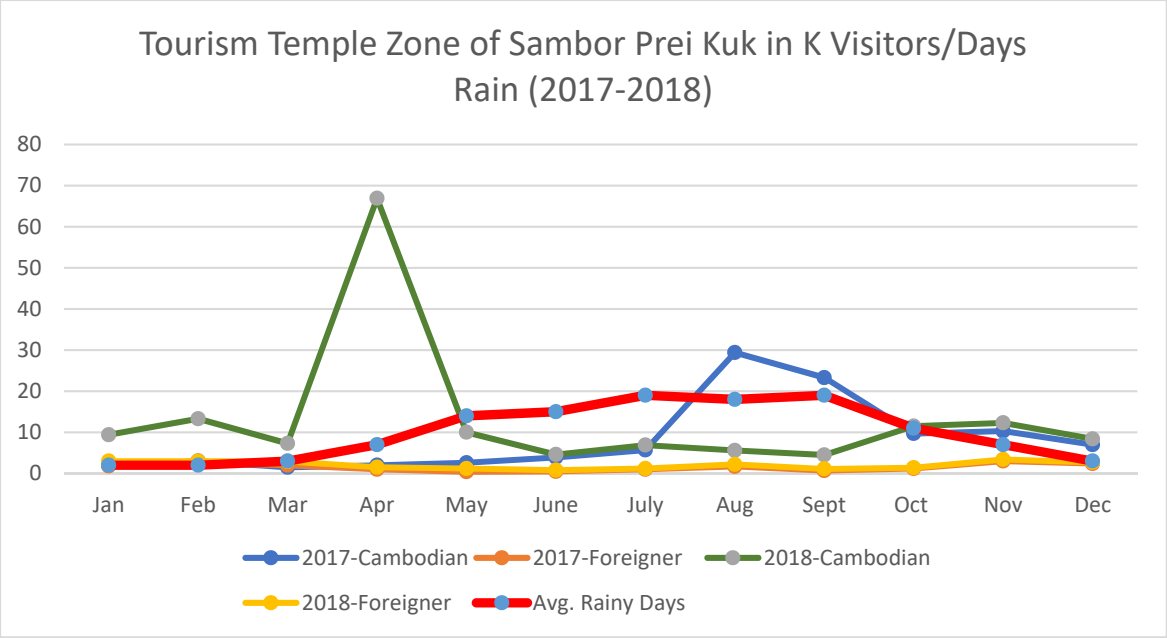
The carrying capacity of the Temple Zone continues to be evaluated along with all tourist management aspects of the site. The celebrations for World Heritage demonstrated that large festivals must be carefully planned, and supervised, and in some cases impractical when adjacent to the temples. There is generally one marked difference between the Cambodian and the foreign

visitor; the foreign visitor/ tour concentrates on the three main complexes and spend between two and three hours in the Temple Zone. The Cambodian visitors tends to make their visits an all-days affair that includes food and refreshment while relaxing in a forested atmosphere. Cambodians visited the Temple Zone in 2018 82% of the time on week-end and holidays with the peak holiday being Khmer New Year in April. Foreign visitation is flat across all days of the week during 2018. It is unknown how many of the Cambodian visitors are from the immediate vicinity of the Temple Zone. Current statistics clearly indicate that resources like security and administrative arrangements such as parking, and trash collection are most required during holidays and week-ends.

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

Tourist Statistics Temple Zone of Sambor Prei Kuk

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2017-Cambodian	1.9	3	1.5	2	2.6	3.9	5.7	29.4	23.3	9.7	10.3	7	100.3
2017-Foreigner	1.8	2.6	2	1	0.4	0.5	1	1.7	0.7	1.2	3	2.4	18.3
2018-Cambodian	9.4	13.3	7.3	66.9	10	4.6	6.9	5.6	4.5	11.5	12.3	8.4	160.7
2018-Foreigner	3	3	2.9	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.4	3.4	2.7	24.4
Avg. Rainy Days	2	2	3	7	14	15	19	18	19	11	7	3	



However, from our point of view of manager of SAMBOR PREI KUK, we must give priority to the state of conservation of the monuments. Tourism DEVELOPMENT must therefore be closely linked to the CONSERVATION program.

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

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

(for example :

- in May 2017: 2,554 against 403
- and in May 2018: 10,019 against 1,231
- in September 2017: 23,298 against 741
- and in September 2018: 4,479 against 1,070)

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

Thus hotel construction is still in its early stages.

SAMBOR PREI KUK
(Cambodia)

Tourism statistics annually					
Month	**2017**		**2018**		**Other**
	Local	***Foreigner***	***Local***	***Foreigner***	
January	1,888	1,782	9,387	2,962	ពិធីបុណ្យបួងសួង 07-August-2017 Local = 68,000 Foreigner = 29 celebration of SPK classified as WHS
February	2,993	2,641	13,322	2,957	
March	1,483	2,011	7,287	2,853	
April	2,000	1,015	66,905	1,515	
May	2,554	403	10,019	1,231	
June	3,912	466	4,590	780	ពិធីបុណ្យខួប១ឆ្នាំ 15-July-2018 Local = 6,859 Foreigner = 80 1st year anniversary of SPK listed on the World Heritage
July	5,647	959	13,243	1,195	
August	97,391	1,636	5,557	2,241	
September	23,298	741	4,479	1,070	
October	9,726	1,188	11,525	1,348	
November	10,341	2,967	1,682	1,625	01-15-Nov-2018
December	7,039	2,373			
Total	168,272	18,182	147,996	19,777	

VII

Recommendation (e)

- **e) Consider extending the property once the wider property as a whole has been better studied, documented and assessed**

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

➔ In due course **it will consult ICOMOS on this extension.**

ANNEX

Events

Annex

EVENTS

1. The celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site in World Heritage Site list

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

2. Khmer New Year at Sambor Prei Kuk, Sambor Sangkran

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

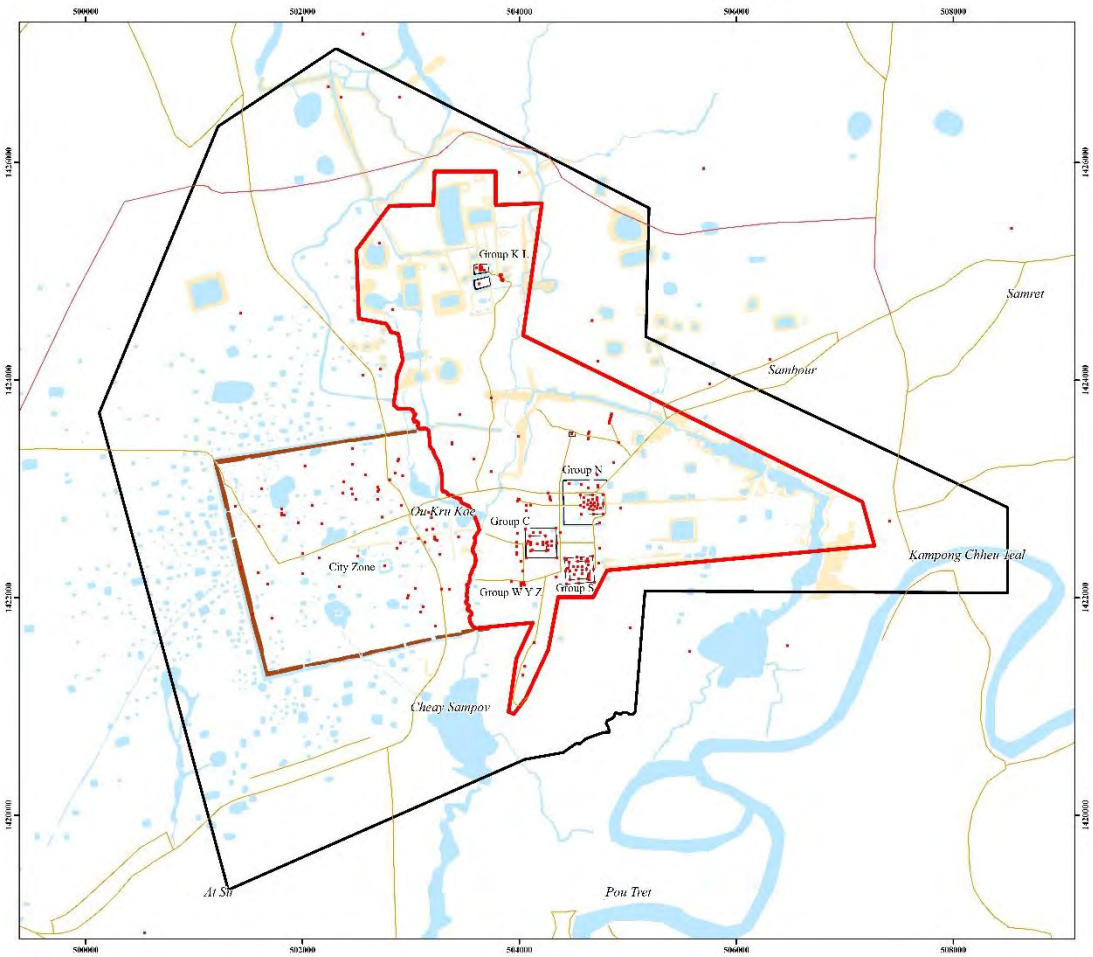
3. The one-year anniversary celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk Archaeological Site's registration as in World Heritage Site list:

- July 15, 2018: In the morning at Sambor Prei Kuk, Kampong Thom people, provincial officials and NASPK's officials, celebrated the registration of one-year anniversary celebration of inscribing Sambor Prei Kuk's registration as in World Heritage list, it featured not only the ceremony but also presented with exhibition for the awareness to the participants.

At the evening, governmentally, the Prime Minister of Cambodia, Samdech Akka Moha Padei Techo Hun Sen, presided in the celebration at the Olympic Stadium with attendance of people, officials and international guests.

TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANCIENT ISHANAPURA



The Temple Zone, limitation on the List

The limitation of the Buffer Zone

TEMPLE ZONE OF SAMBOR PREI KUK (CAMBODIA)

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

B

WHC
DECISION 41 Com 8 B 15

CAMBODGE

SAMBOR PREI KUK

MISE EN OEUVRE DES RECOMMANDATIONS

B

(para. 6)

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

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

a

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

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

  Ce code a été préparé par l'Autorité Nationale APSARA, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan de gestion du Tourisme à Angkor (TMP), lequel a été par une équipe d'experts australiens (groupe de consultants GML) et d'experts cambodgiens, coordonnés par l'UNESCO. Rédigé en 9 langues, le Code a été diffusé en décembre 2015. Sa mise en œuvre s'est soldée par un large succès. [voir http://angkor.com.kh/plan-your-visit/visitor-code-of-conduct/ et http://angkor.com.kh/] Une copie de ce CODE DE CONDUITE est donnée ci-après. **Il a été adopté par l'Autorité Nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK.**

  Nous ferons un rapport circonstancié au Centre du Patrimoine mondial sur les résultats obtenus, pendant la période septembre 2018 – septembre 2019.

b

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

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

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

  Plan et calendrier de travail (3 années) :

  1. Janvier – Décembre 2019 : Recherche (Archives ; sur le terrain, études comparatives)

Available languages 한국어 ខ្មែរ 中文 Français 日本語

អាជ្ញាធរអប្សរា APSARA

ANGKOR VISITOR CODE OF CONDUCT

WELCOME TO ANGKOR!

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

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

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

Sacred Sites

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

Restricted Areas

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

Smoking and Littering

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

Dress Code

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

Candy or Money to Children

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

Monuments

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

Monks

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

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

In cooperation with:

Your feedback on your Angkor Experience will be a contribution to improve our service. Please feel free to submit them on our website or scan the QR code:
www.apsaraauthority.gov.kh/survey

Filming or taking pictures with professional equipment for commercial purposes requires a permit from the APSARA National Authority. Please visit our website for more details:
www.apsaraauthority.gov.kh

Flying drones in Angkor is forbidden.

APSARA © 2015

Available languages: ខ្មែរ 한국어 English 中文 日本語

APSARA

CODE DE CONDUITE
POUR LES VISITEURS A ANGKOR

Bienvenue à Angkor!

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

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

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

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

Code vestimentaire

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

Monuments

Il est strictement interdit de toucher les sculptures et les bas-reliefs, de s'asseoir sur des structures fragiles, de s'appuyer sur des éléments de temples, de déplacer des objets archéologiques ou de les soustraire, d'abîmer les pierres par des graffitis. À l'intérieur des temples, il est déconseillé de porter des chaussures à talon haut et des sacs à dos. Il en est de même pour les trépieds et les parapluies à bout contondant.

Sites sacrés

Angkor est un site sacré. Aussi est-il considéré, dans la culture cambodgienne, comme offensant de se livrer au chahut, de faire du tapage ou de se comporter d'une manière indécente. Est apprécié le comportement calme et respectueux d'autrui.

Zones d'accès règlementé

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

Tabac et détritus interdits

Conformément à son engagement au sein de l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé, Angkor est, depuis 2012, un site non-fumeur : Les cigarettes, les cigares et fumer la pipe gênent autrui et peuvent déclencher des feux de brousse. Pour le respect de l'environnent, merci de ne pas fumer et de ne pas jeter de détritus à Angkor.

Pas de sucreries ni d'argent aux enfants

Acheter des articles proposés par les enfants, leur donner des sucreries ou de l'argent c'est encourager la pratique de l'école buissonnière et la mendicité.
Si vous souhaitez aider l'enfance, prière d'envisager de faire un don à une association caritative agréée.

Respect des Bonzes

Les bonzes sont respectés et vénérés. Si vous souhaitez les photographier, merci d'obtenir leur permission au préalable. Les femmes doivent s'abstenir de toucher les bonzes et de se tenir, assises ou debout, à proximité d'eux.

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

En cooperation avec: UNESCO, UNWTO

Vos impressions sur votre expérience à Angkor seront une contribution pour l'amélioration de notre service. N'hésiter pas à les soumettre sur notre site web ou sur le QR code:
www.apsaraauthority.gov.kh/survey

Le vol de drones, filmer ou prendre des photos avec des équipements professionnels aux fins commerciales, exige un permis de l'Autorité National APSARA. Plus d'information sur le site web : www.apsaraauthority.gov.kh

Supporter par: SOKHA, CAMBODIA AIRPORTS

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2. Janvier – Décembre 2020 : Interprétation des données
3. Janvier – Décembre 2021 : élaboration, puis mise en place du plan de présentation.

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

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

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

c

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

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

d

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

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

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

Elle concerne aussi bien la signalétique d'orientation (routes, chemins, voies d'accès aux temples) que la signalétique d'identification des monuments.

ប្រាសាទបុះរាម
Pr. Bos Ream (N24)
550 m
រមណីយដ្ឋានអន្លង់ចំបក់
Anlong Chambok
1 km

MAP OF SAMBOR PREI KUK SITE, ANCIENT CITY OF ISHANAPURA
YOU ARE HERE
Community Centre
TICKET BOOTH
Ancient Road
Cheay Sampor Village
To Kampong Thom Town
LEGEND
Temple
Pond
Path

ក្រុមប្រាសាទតោ
Pr. Tao (C)
ច្រកចេញ
Exit
ប្រាសាទតន់ត្រុង
Pr. Kuok Troung(W)
បន្ទប់អនាម័យ
Rest Room
ប្រាសាទយាយផ្ទាំ
Pr. Yay Pean(S)
ក្រុមប្រាសាទត្រពាំងពោធិ์
Pr. Trapeang Ropeak(N2)

340m
Pr. Tao (C)
Pr. Yong Poam (S)
230m
Pr. Kuok Troung(W)
1380m
Pr. Robang Romeas(K,L)
3560m
640m
Exit
Rest Room

Rest Room
Conservation Office
Pr. Sambor (N)
Pr. Yeay Poan (S)
Pr. Srang Preah (N22)
Pr. Kuok Troung (W)
Pr. Bos Ream (N24)

ប្រាសាទយាយពន
Prasat Yeay Poan (S)

Pr. Sambor(N)
Pr. Tao (C)
900m
Pr. Yeay Poan (S)
870m
Pr. Kbal Chrouk(N20)
360m
Pr. Trapeang Ropeak (Y, Z)
1330m

e

- **Améliorer l'affichage d'informations et l'interprétation dans le centre des visiteurs de Sambor Prei Kuk.**

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

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

f

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

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

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

g

- Compléter le programme de suivi par des **rapports réguliers** sur les travaux de conservation et de restauration, le suivi des données sur les risques, le schéma d'établissement les structures hydrauliques anciennes, la satisfaction des visiteurs l'implication de la communauté et les indicateurs environnementaux plus larges pertinents.

→ L'Autorité nationale pour SAMBOR PREI KUK dispose, désormais d'un Conseil d'administration qui assure le suivi de l'exécution du Budget annuel et de la mise en œuvre du programme des travaux.

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

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