Management of Archaeological Sites at Koh Ker

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Outline

General View

I. History of Koh Ker site

II. Current Situation of Archaeological site in Koh Ker

III. General Management

IV. Archaeological Research

V. Risk Map

VI. Conclusion
General View

Preah Vihear Province

Kulen District

Sryaong Commune Boundary

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 48N

China

Myanmar

Vietnam

Laos

Thailand

Cambodia
I. History of Koh Ker site

- Koh Ker site was the ancient Khmer capital city for 23 years, in the second quarter of the 10th century, which constructed by Jayavarman IV (928-941). The ancient name of Koh Ker was “Chok Gargyar” (the pond of Koki) or “Lingapura”. The site was associated with the great civilization of Angkor.

- After the reign of Jayavarman IV, the successor was his son, Hasavarman II (941-942). Then Rajendravarman II was the king who moved the city back from Koh Ker to Yasodharapura.

- Koh Ker site were the resistant forces during the civil war in the 1970s and 1980s.

- In the beginning of 1999, the site was opened to the public.
### Koh Ker Protected Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name Eng</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Phasil Kra cap</td>
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<td>P-Liga 1</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Phasil Thom</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
- Red: Protected Area
- Green: Forest Area
- Yellow: Village Area
- Blue: Water Area
- Grey: Other Area

** Coordinate System:**
- Horizontal Datum: Indian 1980 Zone 48
- Projection: UTM Sphere Equal Earth
Koh Ker site had researched by:

1. Harmand 1879
2. Delaporte 1880
3. Aymonier 1900
4. Lajonquière 1902
5. Dufosse 1916
6. Parmentier 1939
7. Coedès 1937
8. Parmentier 1948
9. Briggs 1951
10. Majumdar 1953
11. Boisselier 1955
12. Giteau 1960
13. Boisslier 1966
14. Coedès 1966
15. Frédéric 1994
16. Zéphir 1999
17. Dalsheimer 2001
18. Jacques and Lafond 2004
19. Nakagawa 2005
20. Bruguier 2007
21. Maxwell 2007-08
22. Jelen 2009
23. Nakagawa and Mizoguchi 2009
24. Sato 2010
25. Vajda 2010
27. LiDAR project 2012.
II. Current Situation of Archaeological site in Koh Ker

- Standing Temples
  1. Brick Temple
  2. Sandstone Temple
  3. Laterite Temple

- Damaged Temples

- Until now a number of archaeological site inside and neighboring Koh Ker  Total 169
Map of Koh Ker site
Prasat Thom complex
Prasat Pram
Prasat Neang Khmoea
Prasat Krachap
Prasat Damrey
III. General Management

- National Authority for Preah Vihear
  1. Department of Monuments and Archaeology
  2. Department of Environment Forest and water
  3. Department of Tourism
  4. Department of Urbanization
  5. Department of Security
- Police Protection Heritage
- Tourism Police
- Local Authority and community
- International Organization
IV. Archaeological Research

1. Pedestrian Survey
2. Mapping
3. Excavation
4. Archaeological Prevention
5. Interview
Mapping at Koh Ker site
Preventtion activities
Uniform of Guardian
Uniform of Heritage Police Corps
Map of Archaeological Site of Koh Ker
LiDAR Map of Koh Ker Site
V. Risk Map
Risk Map of Prasat Thom
Risk Map of Prasat Chen
Risk Map of Prasat Ling (I)
Risk Map of Prasat Op Neang
Risk Map of Prasat Sralao
VI. Conclusion

- According to archaeological survey on Koh Ker site, many monuments are in dangerous condition. And decoration art objects within temples were stolen and damaged.
- The ancient irrigation system damaged.

Proposal

- Cultural heritage education program to the local communities.
- Capacity building on the information technology, conservation and restoration works from national and international experts.
- Making data base of inventory archaeological sites, monuments, and artifacts.
- Making monument and site risk map.
- Seeking for collaboration of national and internal for emergency conservation.
- Rehabilitation the main ancient reservoir for cultural value and agriculture of communities.
Thank for your attention