对于崩密列遗址，在国家层面，有一些普遍适用的柬埔寨国家遗产的法律法规，例如关于建立APSARA国家权力机构（1995年）的皇家法令，关于保护文化遗产的法律（1996年）。 除此之外，未来还应有更加具体的法律法规来保护崩密列，就像是吴哥考古公园，受到暹粒/吴哥地区皇家法令以及70 SSR政府决定（2004）的保护。

As mention earlier in 1.3, carrying out the specific protection and management master plan is required in early stage and can be beneficial for the World Heritage nomination process of Beng Mealea. It might be useful to link or apply those protection and management plans related to Angkor Archaeological Park and other pertaining areas such as the Angkor Management Plan (AMP); the Community Development Participation Project (CDPP) - a bilateral cooperation with the Government of New Zealand; the Heritage Management Framework composed of a Tourism Management Plan and a Risk map on monuments and natural resources - a multilateral cooperation the Government of Australia and UNESCO),90 with Beng Mealea’s master plan for creating relevant relationship between Angkor Park and Beng Mealea in nomination process as an extension.

如前面1.3所述，在早期阶段即有必要实施具体的保护和管理总体规划，这也将有利于崩密列世界遗产申报过程。由于崩密列在申请过程中主要计划包括成为吴哥考古公园的一部分，将这些规划与吴哥公园及相关区域联系起来可能更为有效，例如吴哥管理计划（AMP）、社区发展参与项目（CDPP） - 与新西兰政府的双边合作; 由旅游管理计划和遗址及自然资源风险地图组成的遗产管理框架 - 澳大利亚政府和联合国教科文组织的多边合作。

A list of actions recommended for the improved protection, display and maintenance of Beng Mealea heritage site.

4．为改进崩密列遗址的保护、展示及维护建议采取的行动：

As Beng Mealea aims to be inscribed as an extension of the World Heritage Park of Angkor, it should adopt the current 5Cs Strategic Objectives - Credibility, Conservation, Capacity building, Communication and Communities (see Paragraph 26 of the Operational Guidelines)91 in order to facilitate the implementation of the World Heritage Convention as its framework for protection and management in the future. Several actions are recommended for the improved protection, display and maintenance of Beng Melea in order to safeguard OUV and meet the World Heritage requirements which are listed as following:

由于崩密列遗址的目标是被列为吴哥世界遗产公园的延伸，它应该采用当前的5C战略目标 – 可信度、保护、能力建设、宣传和社区（见操作指南第26段），以便于未来实施世界遗产公约，为其保护和管理提供便利。 为保护其OUV，满足世界遗产的要求，建议采取若干措施对崩密列遗址的保护，展示和维护进行改善。

* Conduct the conservation and management master plan for Beng Mealea - with the purpose of guiding the conservation and management approach and preparing Beng Mealea for the nomination process in the future, there should be a specific formulation of the conservation and management master plan as a principle tool of the site to identify, protect, conserve, present and transmit its cultural heritage of OUV to future generations and also conforms to the mission of the World Heritage Convention. A multidisciplinary and sustainable approach should been adopted the strategies and actions for the conservation, restoration and management master plan of Beng Mealea including appropriate use, legal and institutional framework, conservation and documentation, maintenance and monitoring, visitation and interpretation, research and excavations, facilities, services and infrastructures, public awareness, education and community

92

participation and also investments, marketing and funding.

•执行崩密列遗址保护和管理总体规划 -

以指导保护和管理为目的，为日后的提名申请准备工作做准备，应当制定保护管理总体规划，作为识别、保护、介绍并向后代的传递文化遗产的主要工具，也符合世界遗产公约的使命。崩密列遗址的保护、修复和管理总体规划的战略和行动应采取多学科、可持续的方式，包括适当地使用、法律和体制框架、保护和文件记录、维护和监测、参观和讲解、研究和发掘、设施 、服务和基础设施，公众意识、教育和社区参与以及投资，宣传和资金。

**提升对遗产知识的了解** - 为了更深入更广泛地了解遗址及其申请前的情况，应进行更新、更全面的调查和研究，编制物品清单、进行技术研究等。这些研究的主要重点领域是纪念碑区的主要寺庙群及其周边景观。这种技术研究和调查包括探寻遗址原始形态以及历史发展阶段的考古调查，寺庙建筑群的结构稳定性研究，水文系统研究，用于林木保护、树龄探究的树木/森林研究等。此外，应进行利益相关者分析，以便了解需共同参与的申请者，包括与遗址有直接关系的相关方，以及遗址在社会、经济、政治方面的影响。这些进一步的研究和调查将对实施遗产保护和管理计划产生有利影响。

Increasing the knowledge of the property - more comprehensive investigations, up-dated researches, inventories or technical studies of Beng Mealea should be conducted in order to gain deeper and broader knowledge of the property within its property and its seting before the nomination. The main temple complex and its surrounding landscape in the monumental zone are the major focusing areas of those studies. Such technical studies and investigations are the archaeological surveys searching for the original form and historical development phases of the place, the studies on structural stability of the temple complex, the hydrological system studies, the arboriculture/ forest studies to study the life span and conservation of trees and etc. Moreover the stakeholder analysis should be performed in order to understand who needs to involve in the nomination, including who lives or has direct relationships with the property and also what are the social, economic, and political realities of property.94 With the results from these further researches and investigation will be beneficial for both before and during the time when carrying out the conservation and management plans for Beng mealea.

* Setting up the Beng Mealea’s site management team and legal framework - to facilitate efficiently implement the conservation and management plan and support the World Heritage nomination process, there are necessary to establish the site management team of Beng Mealea to take a primary responsibility in operation and decision making for sustainable protecting and managing (planning-operating-maintenance-monitoring) the heritage site and also working together with other supportive parties. Since its location is separated far-off from Angkor Park and local people who live around the site still use it for their daily-life purposes, APSARA should take an opportunity to differ management scenarios toward a more decentralized approach in management system which reimaging the APSARA from a single all-powerful institution to a more hybrid institution with joint management which share responsibility more widely. In addition, there should be a working group to establish the framework for laws, regulations or other measures (both legislative or customary methods or controlled or incentive measures) to protect its OUV and ensures the effectiveness of the master plan’s implementation.
* 设立崩密列现场管理团队和法律组织 - 为了有效实施保护和管理计划，并对世界遗产申请提供支持，应当成立崩密列现场管理团队，主要负责遗址的可持续保护和管理（规划 - 运营 - 维护 - 监测），并与其他支持方进行合作。由于遗址位置距吴哥公园较远，而且附近的居民仍然在此进行正常的日常生活，所以APSARA可以借此机会将其管理体系转变为更为分散的方式，将APSARA从一个单一的全能型机构重新设计成为一个混合型机构，共同管理、责任共担。此外，还应有一个工作组来负责建立相关法律法规或其他措施体系（法律性的、习惯性的、控制或激励措施），以保护其OUV，并确保总体规划实施的有效性。
* Appropriate conservation and restoration - the main temple complex and physical attributes in the landscape should be decided by experts and specialists using reliable scientific methods to what extent should a suitable and acceptable degree of intervention be applied for conserving and restoring Beng Mealea. The selected conservation and restoration actions or techniques are supposed to protect its OUV, particularly preserving the authenticity, integrity and also the sense of exploring or adventure of the site.
* 适当的保护和修复 - 景观中的主要寺庙建筑群及物理特征，应由相关专家使用可靠的科学方式测定，以确定在怎样的程度上采取适当的和可接受的干预措施来保护和修复崩密列。所选择的保护和修复措施及技术应能保护其OUV，特别是保护遗址的可靠性、完整性以及探索或冒险的氛围。
* 加强利益相关方的合作 - APSARA当局，其他国家机关，国际/地方组织和支持方，以及其他有关团体应该在遗址保护和管理过程中进行更密切的合作。 此外，应当鼓励当地居民的参与，遗产地和居民（作为遗产地的真正保管人）共同承担责任，也遵循了联合国教科文组织世界遗产可持续发展目标中强调的5C战略之一，社区参与： “加强社区参与在实施世界遗产公约中的作用”。
* Strengthening the collaboration from stakeholders - there should be more intensive collaboration in conservation and management process among stakeholders Beng Mealea heritage site including the involvement of APSARA Authorities, other national authorities, international/local organization and supportive partners, and other interested groups. Moreover, encouraging involvement or participation of local people will create the shared responsibilities (with respect and daily care) between the heritage site and the locals (as the true custodians of the heritage place)95 which will follow the required strategies of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention toward sustainability that emphasizes on the 5Cs - Communities - “enhancing the role of communities in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention ”.96
* Introducing the Capacity-Building or training strategy to Beng Mealea site - since human resources and people-centered approach are crucial for the sustainable development, the Capacity-Building or training strategy as a third strategy of 5Cs Strategic Objectives for World Heritage Convention aiming to strengthen knowledge, abilities, skills and behavior of people with direct responsibilities for heritage conservation and management is also importance for the process as well. Not only the practitioners or institutions related to the field should participate in the actions of this strategies, but also the communities and networks (including local communities living on or near properties as well as the larger networks the nurture them). For Beng Mealea site, it should be appointed as a new on-site training unit, a research worksite, or an “outdoor-class room” in conservation and management heritage site for the target groups of this strategy such as international / domestic practitioners or students in relating fields such as Archaeology, Heritage sciences and engineering, Art and Architecture, Arboriculture and Forest studies, Cultural heritage tourism and etc. Also the locals should have opportunities to participate in various skill trainings for conservation and management of Beng Mealea, for instance, the local tour guides (including youths, adults and elders), the skill craftsmen for conservation, or local entrepreneurs for cultural heritage tourism.
* 将能力建设或培训战略引入到崩密列遗址 - 由于人力资源和以人为本的方法对于可持续发展至关重要，能力建设或培训战略是世界遗产公约5Cs战略目标的第三个战略，旨在加强对遗产保护和管理负有直接责任的人的知识、能力、技能和行为。不仅涉及该领域的从业人员或机构应参与这一战略行动，相关社区和网络（包括生活在遗址内及附近的当地社区以及培育他们的更大的网络）也应共同参与。对于崩密列遗址，应作为一个新的现场培训场地、研究场所，遗产保护和管理的“室​​外教室”，以供这一战略目标群体使用，例如考古学、文物与工程、艺术与建筑、果树与森林研究、文化遗产旅游等相关领域的国际/国内从业人员或者学生。同时，当地居民也应有机会参加各种各样的崩密列保护及管理技能培训，例如当地导游（包括青年人、成年人和老人）、修复技术人员，或当地文化遗产旅游企业家。
* Establishing visitation management and interpretation plan for Beng Mealea - the visitation management should balance the needs to fulfill visitation’s experiences of visitors along with providing appropriated development for facilities, service infrastructure and the need to protect the significance and OUV of the place considering the limits of negative impacts from visitors, the caring capacity and the effectiveness in restoration and maintenance of the heritage site. For the interpretation plan, it should consider to reinterpret and introduce the new presentation to the main temple complex (in cooperated with the restoration) which still safeguard the spirit of exploration and adventure (but also safe and secure for visitor) of the site. Furthermore, a new interpretation and presentation programs should be carried out in the surrounding landscape and setting (both inside the monumental site zone and outside areas) in order to open up the new understanding of the property as a whole. There are some suggested actions for interpretation and presentation actions for Beng Mealea as following;

**为崩密列遗址建立游览及介绍规划** – 考虑到游客可能带来的负面影响，参观管理应平衡来访游客对基础服务设施的需求和对遗址的保护需求。对于讲解计划，应考虑（结合修复过程）对主要寺庙建筑群重新解释和介绍，仍应保护探索和冒险的精神（也应考虑游客安全）。此外，对于周边景观及环境（包括遗址区域和外围区域）制定新的讲解和展示方案，以便人们对整个遗址有新的理解。建议行动方案如下：

The restorations of ancient road grid networks and (lotus) pond arrangements with introducing on-site signage, walkways and observation areas.

* The revitalization of hydrological system of the site to understand the relationship between the main temple complex, the ponds arrangement, the east baray, the moats and also the natural waterways that link the site and outside areas, particularly, the sacred Phnom Kulen mountain.
* 古道路网和荷花池修复工程，引进现场标牌，人行道和观测区域。
* 现场的水文系统修复，以了解主要的寺庙建筑群、水池分布、东侧人工池、壕沟以及天然水道之间的关系，其中天然水道连接了遗址和外部地区，尤其是连接了圣荔枝山。
* The construction of interpretation and visitor-welcoming center in the Heritage Transition Zone which will introduce some necessary information related to Beng Mealea and providing facilities for the visitors before/after visiting the site. The design of the new structure should enrich the heritage values, be compatible with the site context and requires minimum maintenance. For case studies of appropriate design in Cambodia such as the welcome and Visitor Centers of Banteay Srei temple and the visitor center at Preah Khan temple.
* 在遗产过渡区域建设讲解及游客中心，介绍一些与崩列密相关的必要信息，并在游览前后为游客提供服务等。新结构的设计应当与场地环境兼容、需要较少维护、使遗产价值更丰富。 参考柬埔寨相关设计的案例，例如女王宫（Banteay Srei）寺的欢迎及游客中心以及圣剑寺（Preah Khan）的游客中心。
* The landscape interpretation in the Buffer Zones and the Protected Cultural Landscape Zone should be introduced in order to support the reimaging the relationship between the temple town of Beng Mealea and the surrounding ancient landscape, for examples; protected views of Phnom Kulen mountain and the rice paddies, natural water ways around the site; Facilitate the on-site interpretation units of the ancient stone quarries at the foot of Phnom Kulen mountain and along the waterways that believed to be the pathways to transport the stones in the past; Introducing the heritage walking trails around the site connecting several heritages places in order to tell stories of Beng Mealea and its associations more thoroughly and comprehensively.
* 对缓冲区和文化景观保护区的解读，应当用于支持重新塑造崩密列寺与周边景观的关系，例如，荔枝山（Phnom Kulen）保护区和稻田以及周围天然水道；对荔枝山脚及水道沿线的古采石场进行介绍，过去人们可能是通过这些水道来运输石块；对周边连接其他几个遗址的步道进行介绍，以便更全面地描述崩密列及相关区域的情况。

Conclusion

As mention earlier, this report is only preliminary study of Beng Mealea heritage site for revising tentative list and preparing final official listing as an extension for the World Heritage site of Angkor. With the limitation of resources in conducting this report, several issues and a lot of information related to Beng Mealea and the World Heritage Nomination process have to be investigated by more careful involvement from many stakeholders in the study for actual nomination. However, this report might contribute some primary notations and recommendations to the authorities or to whom that are responsible for nomination Beng Mealea as the extension of Angkor Park in World Heritage List which will broaden the comprehension of Angkor Civilization in the near future.

如前所述，本报告只对崩密列遗址进行初步研究，以修订预备名单，并为最终列入吴哥世界遗址的延伸做准备。 由于本报告的资源有限，有关崩密列和世界遗产提名的若干问题及大量信息，需要研究中的许多利益相关方的更多参与来进行实际的申请。不过，这份报告可能会向当局或者申请负责机构提供一些主要关注点及建议，这将在不久的将来扩展人们对吴哥文明的理解。

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ANNEX 1 - Figures

Figure 1- Beng Mealea at the junction point on the Royal Roads of Khmer Empire

Figure 2- Beng Mealea is situated in the jungle with mostly un-restored and in a fairly ruined state

Figure 3- Beng Mealea as a primary center and other major Khmer Heritage Sites in “Classical” Angkorian Period

Figure 4 - Beng Mealea with other temples on the Eastern Royal Roads radiating from the Angkor area to Preah Khan of Kompong Svay. The numbers of temples are based on Carte Interactive des Sites Archeologiques Khmers (Cisark)

Figure 5 -The Khmer monuments distributed along on Eastern Royal Roads connecting the Central Angkor,

Beng Melea and Preah Khan of Kompong Svay. The numbers of temples are based on Carte Interactive des Sites Archeologiques Khmers (Cisark)

Figure 6 - the early 19th century drawing of Beng Mealea Temple Complex by the French explorer and artist,

Louis Delaport

图1-在高棉帝国皇室大道交界处的崩密列

图2-崩密列位于丛林中，大部分未被恢复，处于相当破败的状态

图3- “古典”吴哥时期的主要中心崩密列寺和其他主要高棉文化遗址

图4 - 东部皇家路口的崩密列寺与其他寺庙，从吴哥地区向磅斯外（Kompong Svay）的圣剑寺（Preah Khan）扩展。 寺庙的数量根据Cisark（Carte Interactive des Sites Archeologiques Khmers）确定

图5 - 高棉古迹沿着皇室大道分布，大道连接中部吴哥、崩密列寺和圣剑寺。 寺庙的数量根据Cisark确定

图6 - 19世纪初由法国探险家和艺术家Louis Delaport绘制的崩密列寺庙建筑群

Figure 7 - a network of wooden elevated walkway, partly and originally constructed for the filming of Jean- Jacques Annaud's Two Brothers (2004) and extended more linkage by APSARA later

Figure 8 - A 5 US$ ticket for Beng Mealea admission (not included in Angkor Pass ticket)

Figure 9 - The moat, the seven-heads Naga balustrades and the ancient bridge at the southern entrance

Figure 10 - The southern causeway leads to the main temple complex in the center

Figure 11 - With hundreds visiting daily to Beng Melea in the peak season (November to March)

Figure 12 - An overview of the LiDar acquisition areas in the northwest Cambodia in 2012 including Beng Mealea

Figure 13 - An image of Beng Mealea from Google and the overlay of the LiDar digital terrain model at 1-m

revealing “Orthogonal city blocks” by the road grid and pond arrangements which each block furnished with a  
number of elevated occupation mounds and excavated ponds surrounded by moats and linked with a large  
baray and a natural waterway running from Phnom Kulen

An image of Beng Mealea from LiDar -derived hillshade model of terrain beneath the vegetation with elevation derived from the LiDar digital terrain model.

图7 - 木制高架栈道，其中一部分最初是为让·雅克·阿诺拍摄《虎兄虎弟》（2004）而建的，后来由APSARA予以扩建

图8 – 5美元的崩密列门票（不包含在吴哥窟门票内）

图9 -壕沟，七头纳迦栏杆和南门旧桥

图10 – 通向寺庙中部建筑群的南侧堤道

图11 - 旺季（11月至3月）每天有数百人前往崩密列

图12 - 2012年柬埔寨西北部LiDar探测概况，含崩密列区域

来自Google的崩密列图像， LiDar数字地形模型分辨率为1米，通过路网和池塘布置展现出“正交城市街区”，每个街区都配有一些被壕沟包围的高地及池塘，并与一个大型的人工湖及来自荔枝山（Phnom Kulen）的天然水道相连

来自LiDar的崩密列图像，LiDar数字地形模型，高程植被下山体阴影地形模型，由LiDar数字地形模型得到

Figure 14 - The LiDar technology decoding revealed the height of trees and the level of objects (or surfaces) at ground level

Figure 15 - Shaded relief map of terrain beneath the vegetation at major temple sites in the Angkor region, with elevation derived from the lidar digital terrain model at 1-m resolution. Top Left: Bakong (late 9th century). Top Center: Phnom Bakheng (late 9th century). Top Right: Pre Rup (mid-10th century). Middle Left: Chau Srei Vibol (11th to 12th centuries). Middle Center: Beng Mealea (early 12th century). Middle Right: Angkor Wat (mid-12th century). Bottom Left: Preah Khan (late 12th century). Bottom Center: Ta Prohm (late 12th century). Bottom Right: Bayon (late 12th to13th centuries). Red denotes modern linear features such as roadways and canals

图14 - LiDar解码技术展现树木的高度和地面上物体（或地面）的高度

图15 - 吴哥地区主要寺庙地点植被下地形的晕渲图，来自分辨率为1米的liDar数字地形模型。

左上：巴孔寺（Bakong）（9世纪末）。 中上：巴肯寺（Phnom Bakheng）（9世纪末）。 右上：比粒寺(Pre Rup)（10世纪中期）。 中左：因瑟玮博遗址（Chai Srei Vibol）（11至12世纪）。 中间中部：崩密列（12世纪初）。 中右：吴哥窟（12世纪中叶）。 左下：圣剑寺（Preah Khan）（12世纪末）。 下中：塔普伦寺（Ta Prohm）（12世纪末）。 右下：巴戎寺（Bayon）（12至13世纪末）。 红色表示现代线型点，如道路和水渠

图16 – 崩密列整体平面图。

图17 – 崩密列主要建筑群平面图

图18 - 吴哥窟和崩密列布局比较

图19 –大型砂岩块之间接缝的薄度和精度与吴哥窟类似

图20 - 吴哥窟和崩密列高标准建筑与后期（巴戎式）其他寺庙（圣剑寺）石块堆砌对比

Figure 16 - The overall site plan of Beng Mealea.

Figure 17 - The plan of main temple complex of Beng Mealea

Figure 18 - The layouts comparison of the Angkor Wat and Beng Mealea

Figure 19 - The thinness and precision of the joints between the large sandstones blocks alike Angkor Wat

Figure 20 - The high building standard of Angkor Wat and Beng Mealea in stone blocks’ lying comparing to other temples like (Preah Khan) in later period (Bayon Style).

ANNEX 1 - Figures (Continue)

Figure 21 - The elaborated sandstones’ corbelling vaulting of the gallery

Figure 22 - The two similar elevated walkways approaching the buildings of Baphuon temple (Baphoun style) and of Beng Mealea (Angkor Wat style)

Figure 23 - The intricate Naga balustrades which each one was carved out from a one-pieced, continuous in-length sand stone

Figure 24 - Some of the intricate lintels and fallen pediments found at Beng Mealea with the images and stories related to Hinduism.

Figure 25 - An Apsara, cupping one breast, at the southeast corner pavilion of the outer enclosure

Figure 26 - The rescue statuaries from Beng Mealea such as lion statues and many statues (or parts) of Shiva and Vishnu at Angkor Conservatories

图21 –长廊精致的砂岩拱顶

图22 – 通往巴普昂寺（Baphuon）（巴普昂风格）及崩密列（吴哥窟风格）的两条相似的抬高的步道

图23 – 纷繁的那伽栏，每条都由一整块适当长度的沙石雕刻而成

图24 - 在崩密列发现的一些复杂的门楣和倒塌的山花，上有印度教相关图像和故事。

图25 - 外围东南角厅处的一个天女（Apsara），托着一只乳房

图26 – 崩密列的修复雕像，如狮子雕像和许多（或部分）吴哥湿婆、毗湿奴的雕像

图27 -在崩密列遗址体验“印第安纳·琼斯”般探索和冒险

图28 – 崩密列遗址与当地人和谐互利

图29 - 崩密列申请区域的主要地图

图30 – 天女（Apsara）的面部在2006-2007年间被盗走，左图照片为2006年之前拍摄，右图为2007年拍摄

Figure 27 - Senses of exploring and adventure like “Indiana Jones’ experiences” of Beng Mealea heritage site

Figure 28 - The symbiosis in harmony between Beng Mealea site and locals

Figure 29 - The primary map of proposed zoning for Beng Mealea

Figure 30 - The Apsara’s face looting between 2006-2007 which the photo was taken prior in 2006 (left) and another was taken later in 2007 (right).

Figure 31 - Climbing the heritage structures might be dangerous and also can harm to the property by breaking the parts of it or scratching.

Figure 32 - Summary of the different steps in the nomination process and the main responsibilities of the State Party and the UNESCO World Heritage Committee

Figure 33 - Illustration of the three foundations of Outstanding Universal Value within the World Heritage Convention

图31 – 在遗址内攀登可能有危险，也可能破坏或划伤一些部分，对遗产产生损害

图32 – 申请过程中不同步骤摘要以及缔约国和教科文组织世界遗产委员会的主要职责

图33 - 世界遗产公约内突出普遍价值三个基础的说明