

Rehabilitation of Angkor Cultural Landscape: Ancient Hydraulic System

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APSARA National Authority

Siem Reap, January 12, 2016

Overview of Angkor cultural landscape

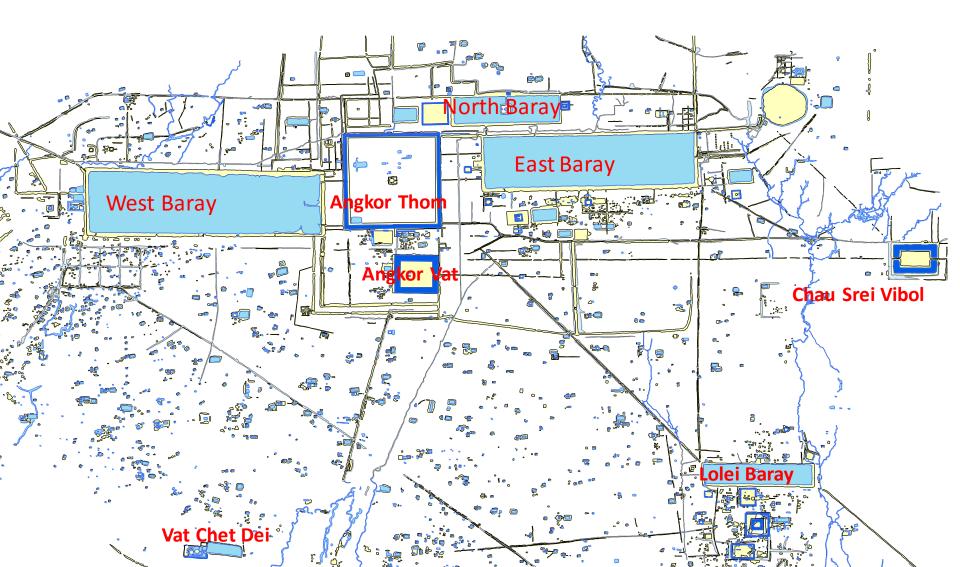


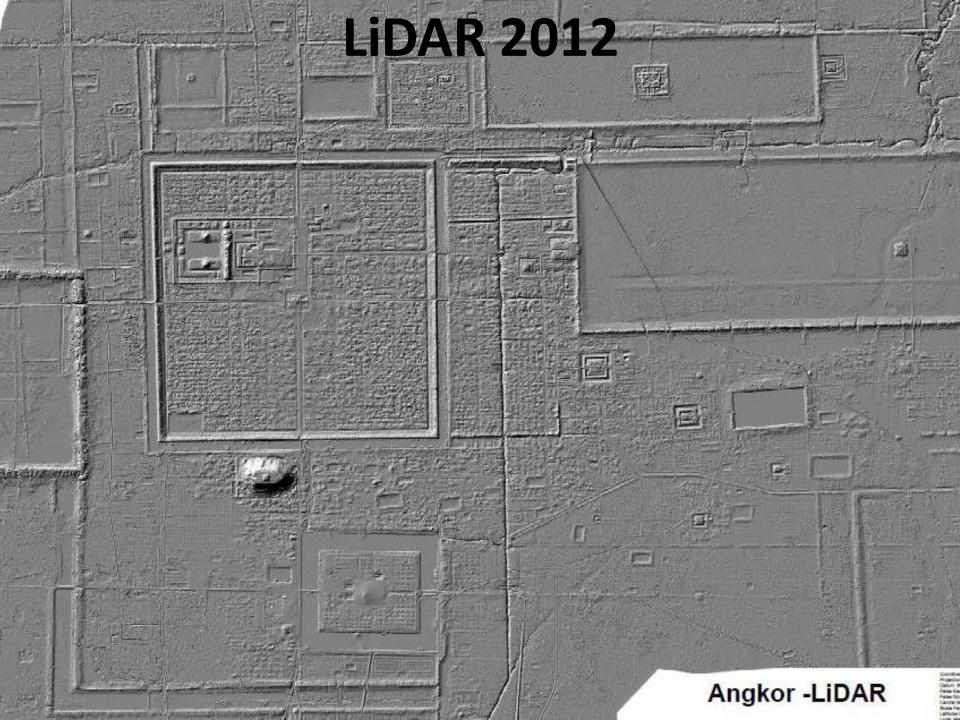


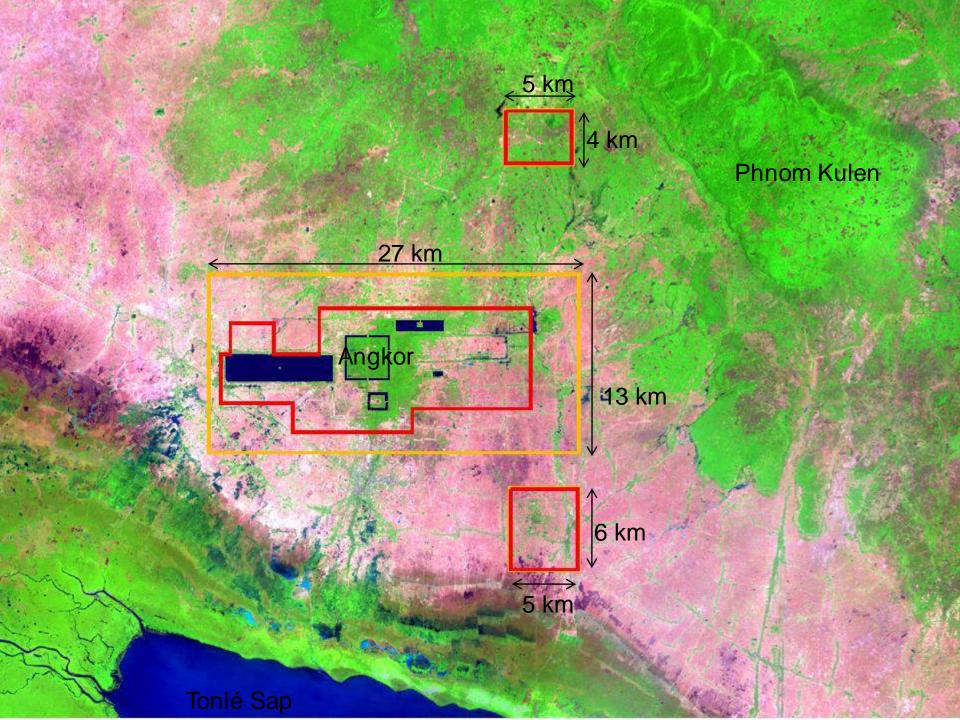
Cultural landscape: Monument, Water & Forest



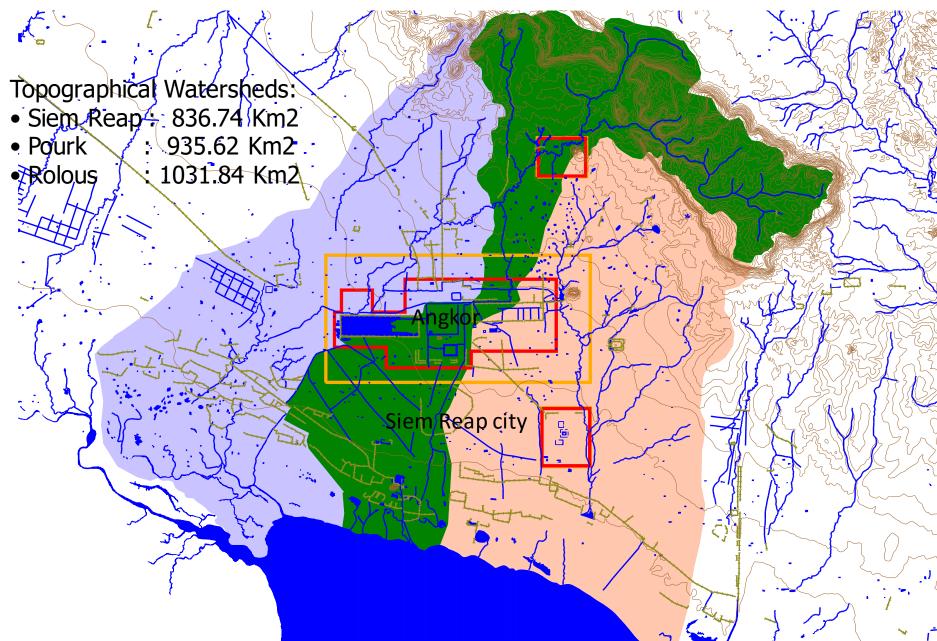
Overview of Angkor cultural landscape







GIS: Watersheds

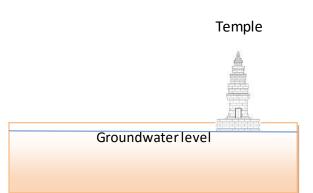


Water and Monuments

Angkor Park need the water, not only for living people inside the protected zones and visitors but also for the Temples!



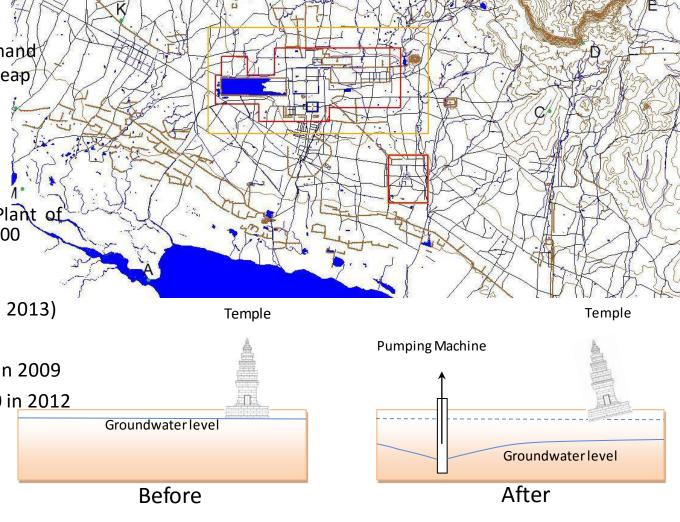




Water play a role very important in the stability of temple especially the groundwater because all the temples in the Angkor Park are built on the sand layer and the resistance of sand is depend on its degree of saturation (water) and the sand layer has direct connection with the groundwater and the Moats.

Siem Reap Water Supply

- Before 1995:
 - Small town
 - Water source from Siem Reap river
- From 1995:
 - Increasing of water demand
 - Limit capacity of Siem Reap river in dry season
 - Change water source to Groundwater
 - 1,440 m³/day
- In 2005: Groundwater
 - New Water Treatment Plant of SRWSA with actual 14,000 m³/day
 - Private wells
- Angkor: 130 000 (estimation in 2013)
- Siem Reap:
 - Population : 203 483 in 2009
 - Tourism : 2 000 000 in 2012
- Projection (JICA 2009)
 - 2015 : 27,900 m³/j
 - 2030 : 83,300 m³/j



Rehabilitation of Angkorian water structures

The moat:

- Angkor Wat moat
- Angkor Thom moat
- Banteay Srei moat
- Preah Khan moat

The Baray (reservoir):

- Srah Srang (royal basin)
- West Baray (11th century)
- North Baray (Jayatataka 12th century)

The North Baray project has four main objectives:

Research on Ancient Hydraulic System that built in 12th century and dry up in 16th century to understand the whole system and refill water to Jayatataka (with dimension 3600 m X 930 m and its original capacity of 5 /10 Mm³).

2/04/18

- Restore historical cultural landscape and develop a new support for circuit of visit to attract more tourism to Angkor Park.
- Bring more water for local people living in the Angkor Park and give them a model of sharing water between local community and temples in the region, and
- Recharge the groundwater to balance an uncontrolled extraction of groundwater in Siem Reap city.



Rehabilitation of Jayatataka (North Baray)

Javatataka

North Baray

- Dimension : 3600m X 930m Storage : 5/10 Mm³

Watershed

- Surface: 105.27 Km²
- Runoff: 36.84 Mm³
- Base flow : 0

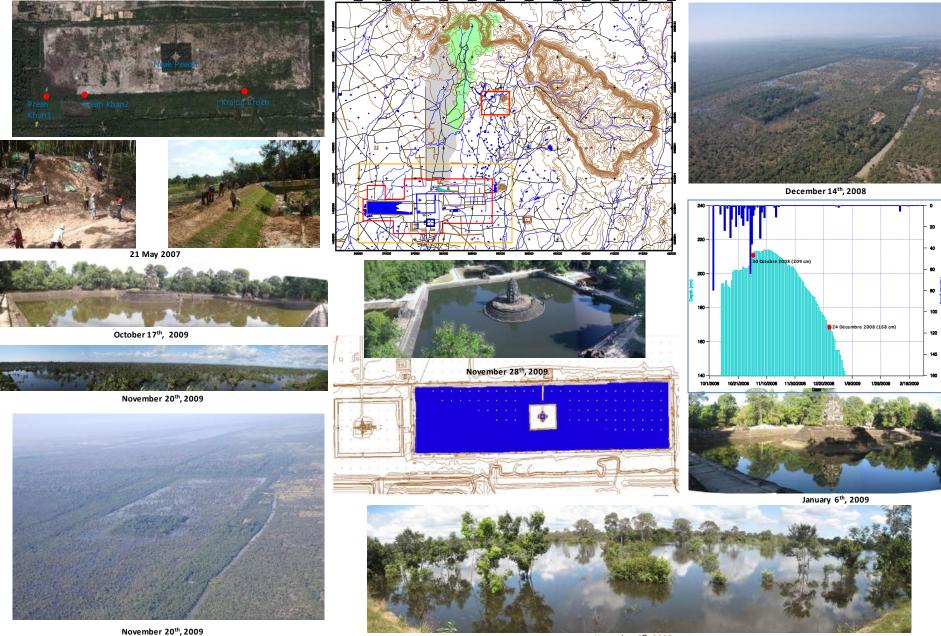
Storage

- 2008 : 700 000 m³
- 2009 : 3 000 000 m³
- 2010 : 3 786 000 m³
- 2011-2015 : 5 000 000 m³
- Recharge ground water
 - Preah Khan moat
 - down stream of Baray

- Flood control
 - Villages
 - Angkor Thom

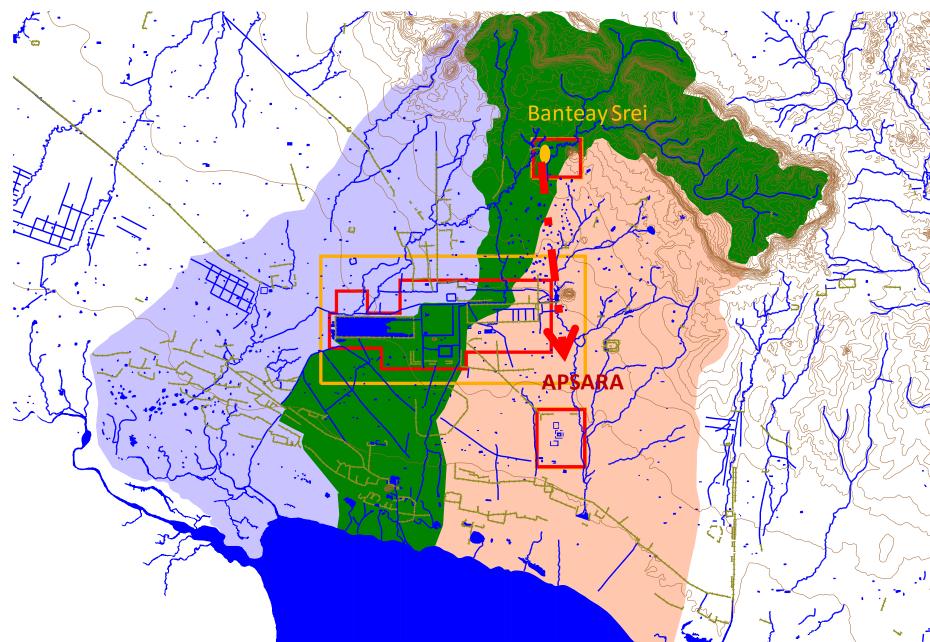


Rehabilitation of Jayatataka (North Baray)



November 9th, 2009

Flood events



Flood in 2009

Image D/2009 Digital

5 89 km

Flood in 2010







Flood in 2011







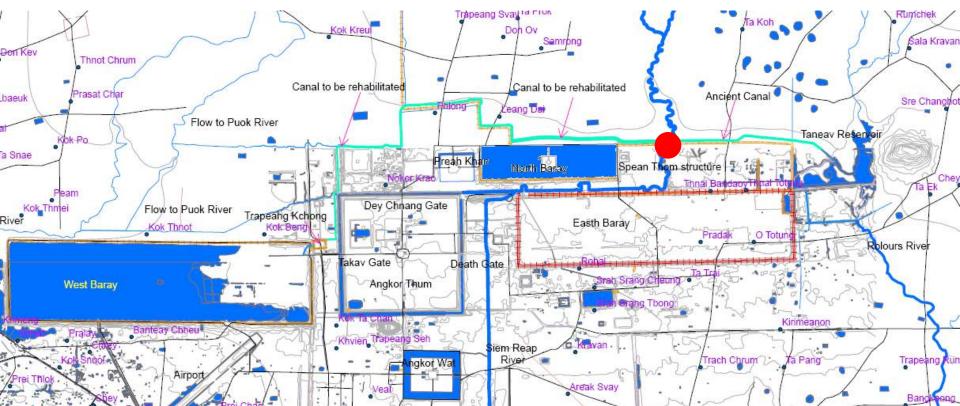


restoration of ancient hydraulic

• 2010,

syste

• 2011. → 20 M\$ for infrastructure



Flood in 2012 Without restoration of ancient hydraulic system:

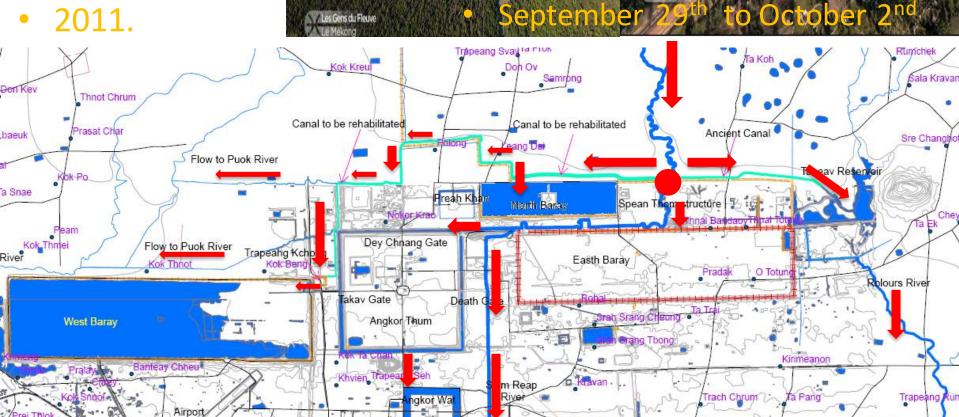
- 2009,
- 2010,
- 2011.

- September 3-6 September 15-18 0
- September 2clare

Areak Svay

Chey

Bangapong



Veal

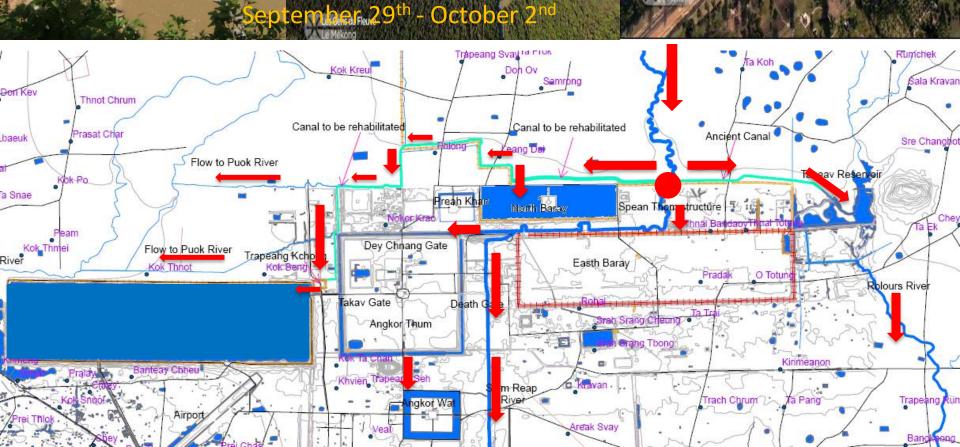


Mebon after flood with more than 56 Millions Cubic meters

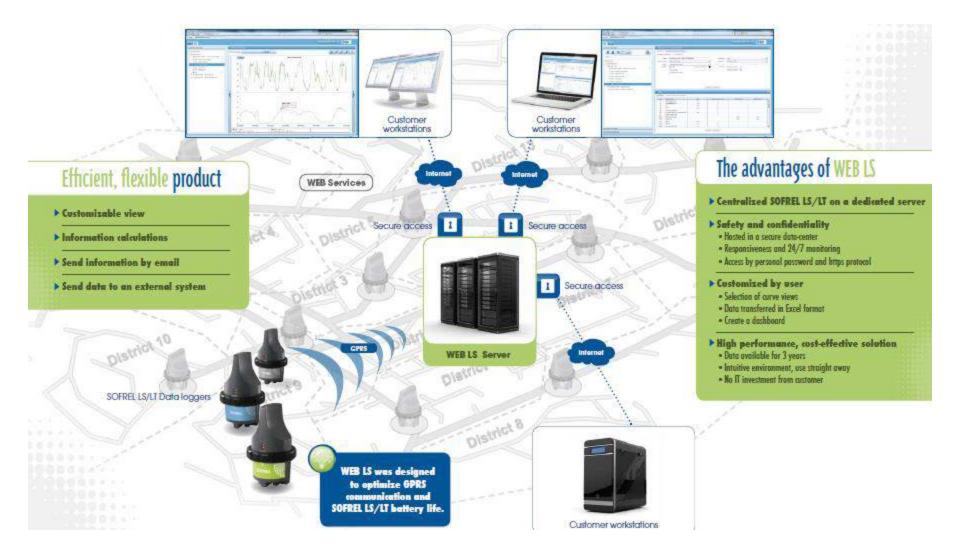
With ancient hydraulic system, we can protect the temples, airport and city center of Stem Reap from flood since 2012:

> d in 2012: tember 3-6th, tember 15-18th, tember 21-24th and

Flood in 2013: August 1-2nd, September 20-28th October 20th Las Gens du Flour Las Gens du Flour



Future vision

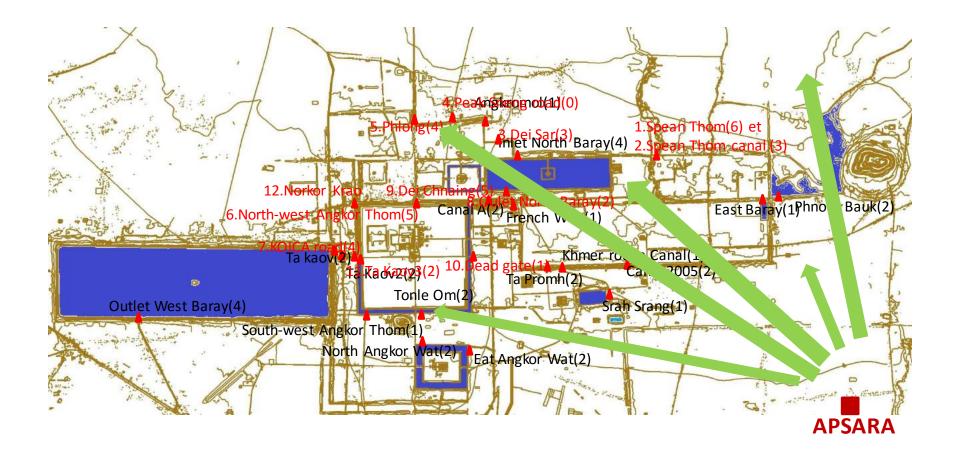


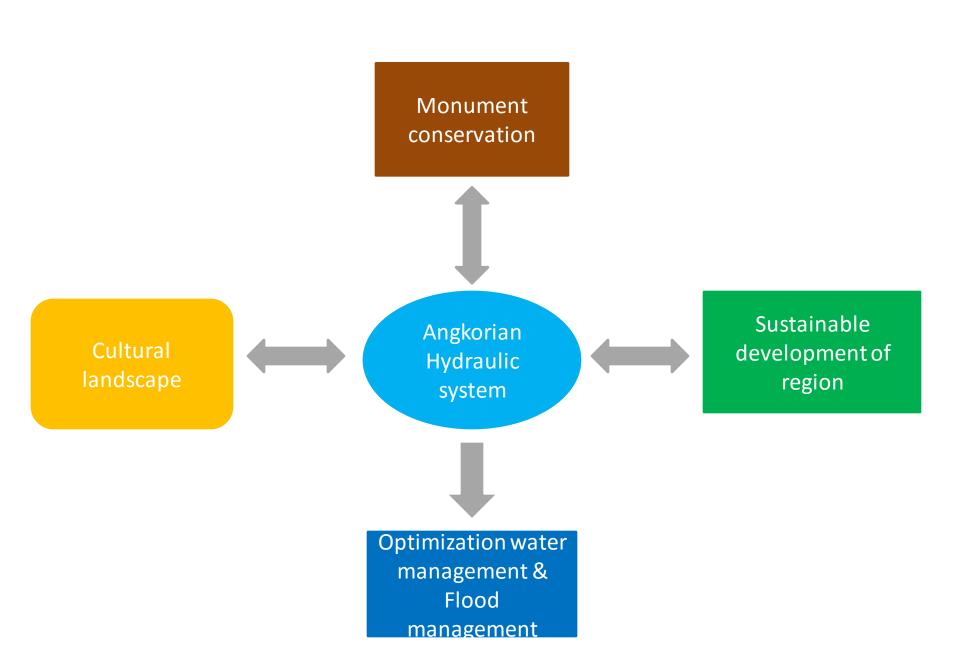
Water level
Weather
METEO-SAT/Radar

24

project (Cambodia-France)

Remote Management





hank for your kind attention