

### 3. CULTURAL TOURISM

#### 3.1 PHUKET

##### 1) THALANG NATIONAL MUSEUM(PHK/N/O-311-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Sri Soonthorn Sub-district, Thalang District, Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 4027
3. CONDITION: Excellent
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Museum, original-Museum
6. PERIOD: 1987
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The construction of this new National Museum was funded by people's contributions. It is a one storey concrete building of concrete building of contemporary style, influenced by modern vernacular characteristics and won an award for good design from the Siamese Architects Association.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Education
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This will be a good place for learning about the history of Phuket and of Thailand. Especially for people who are vacationing in the south and haven't time to go to other parts of the country, a visit to this museum will provide a sound overview.

##### 2) WAT PHRA THONG (PHK/N/O-321-2)

POTENTIAL FOR TOUPIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Thepkrasattri Sub-district, Thalang District Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: By Thepkrasattri Road/Hwy 402 (20 km. from Phuket town)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Low
5. FUNCTION: Present- Temple, original- Temple
6. PERIOD: Ayutthaya to present - altered in Rattanakosin period
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The famous, partially buried Golden Buddha is enshrined at Wat Phra Thong. According to local legend the Golden Buddha's head was discovered in a rice field by a young boy. The local people of Thalang district tried to dig out the solid Golden Buddha, but failed, so they built a temple around it. Years later the Burmese tried to extract the Buddha image but they, too, failed. Following this attempt, the villagers decided to cover the image with thick plaster so as to protect it. Today, the bust is covered with pieces of gold leaf. Also, during the war between the Thais and the Burmese in 1785, canons were used. Those canons are now at this site.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Religion
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: the Wat attracts many visitors because this Buddha image is the only one of its kind in Thailand.

##### 3) THALANG PILLAR SHRINE AT TARUE (PHK/N/O-321-3)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Thalang District Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: about 200 m. from Highway 402
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present- Religion, original- Religion
6. PERIOD: 1809-present
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: According to a traditional custom, a pillar is erected to establish a city or town. The pillar housed in this shrine is the oldest town pillar on Phuket Island. Previously, Thalang could be reached by boat on the river which is presently too shallow for most types of navigation.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: History/Religion
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The existence of this pillar as an indication of Thalang Town and of its age attests to the shrine's significance in terms of local history. In addition, it is believed that the shrine brings luck and prosperity to those who visit it.

##### 4) BAN PHRAYA WICHITSONGKRAM ARCHAEOLOGICL SITE (PHK/N/O-321-4)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Sri Soonthorn Sub-district, Thalang District, Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 402
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present- Abandoned, original- Residence
6. PERIOD: 1876

7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The ruins of the mansion built by Governor Phraya Wichitsongkram stand on this site. During the outbreak of the Chinese Miners' Rebellion, the governor needed to move his household to another, more peaceful local and had this house built here in 1876. The mansion was occupied but then abandoned by his successor when the government requested the taxes owed on the property. Unwilling or unable to pay them, the house was re-possessed by the government and has stood empty ever since. People destroyed portions of the mansion in their search for tantalum in the 1970's. It has deteriorated to the point that evidence of most structures is practically unrecognizable. In its heyday, walls and guardstations fortified a complex of servants' quarters, a kitchen, ponds and living quarters.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: History
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The construction of the mansion as a result of a period of instability in Phuket illustrates a significant chapter in the local political and commercial history.



#### 5) WAT CHALONG (PHK/S/O-312)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Katu district, Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Chao Fa Road (8 km. from Phuket Town)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present- Temple, original- Temple
6. PERIOD: In the reign of King Rama V, A.D. 1876
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Wat Chalong enshrines statues of Luang Pho Chaem and Luang Pho Chuang, Phuket's two most respected monks. During a brief uprising by drafted Chinese mine laborers during the reign of King Rama V, Luang Pho Chaem rallied people to quell the rebellion. He was subsequently elevated to the rank of Phra Dru Wisutthiwongsachan.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Religion
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Many tourists come to this Wat to worship Luang Pho Chaem and Luang Pho Chuang.



#### 6) OLD BUILDINGS AT SAPANHIN (PHK/S/O-313)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Muang district, Phuket
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 402
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Shophouses, original-Shophouses
6. PERIOD: Early 19th C.-Rattanakosin-king Rama V-VI
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Sapanhin is a small community to the south of Phuket Town and is presently under the town's administration. The buildings in the Sapanhin and Phuket areas were influenced by Chinese and Western architectural design, which was once popular in Southern Thailand. Two storey buildings with brick load bearing constructions are most common. Decorated mouldings, capitals and arches are in the classical manner. Yet details and floor plans follow traditional Chinese-designs.

Unfortunately, many buildings in Sapanhin have been replaced by new, modern shophouses which has resulted in the area losing its historical integrity.

Fortunately, a number of buildings remain intact.

8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/Commerce
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Some of the buildings in the area represent the finest architectural examples dating to this period in Phuket. Their designs and craftsmanship are especially notable, reflecting the prosperity resulting from the trade which flourished in the region.

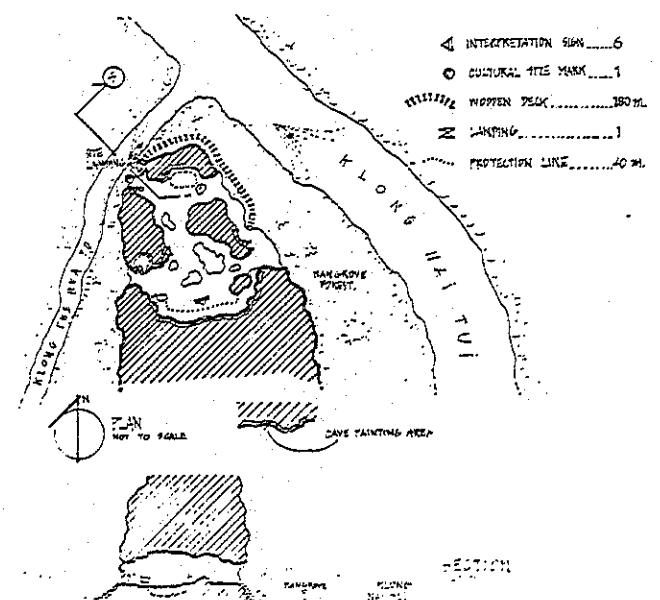


### 3.2 KRABI

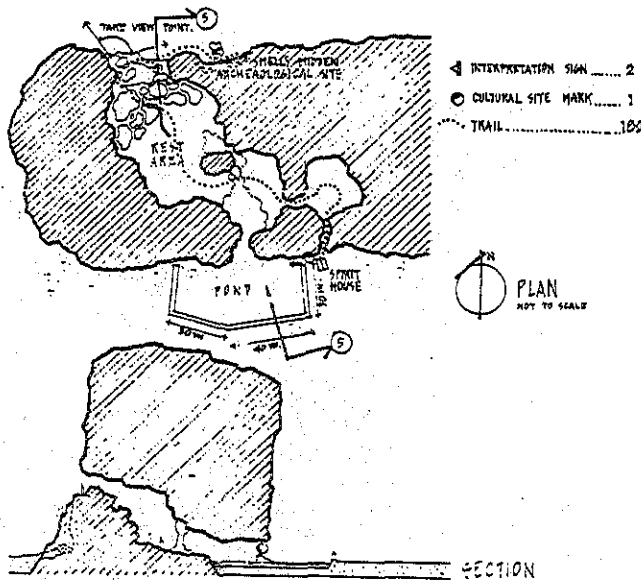
#### 1) THAM PEE HUA TO (KRB321-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Ao Luk Tai Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Pee Hua To Estuary (1.5 km from the pier)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned Site, original-Rock Painting Shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Pee Hua To is a large prehistoric limestone rock painting site containing more than 150 paintings covering the walls and ceiling. Later drawings are superimposed over earlier ones indicating that the shelter was considered an important sacred site and was visited during a period of many hundreds of years. The paintings depict a wide range of subjects. Human representations, in various styles, figure prominently in the collection. One figure has a triangular head with antenna-like protrusions on his head, while another has extended arms and wears a headdress with a round ring on top. A third drawing shows a decorated male figure, having exaggerated genitalia and holding a fish in his left hand. Other paintings include land and sea animals, such as a large bird, fish, a dolphin and many abstract subjects.



8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Pee Hua To cave is the most significant prehistoric rock painting site on the Andaman Coast because it contains the best preserved and largest collection of paintings at a single site. The paintings represent the beliefs, dress and way of life of prehistoric man. This site is contemporaneous with other Andaman Coast prehistoric sites and contributes significantly toward a greater understanding of the past. The cave is easily accessible and has many entry points for accommodating large groups of tourists.



## 2) THAM SRA YUAN THONG (KRB 321-2)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Ao Luk Nua Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phetkasaem Road
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Tourist Attraction, original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Sra Yuan Thong is located in a large limestone cave. Access is through the back of the cave as there is a fresh water pool at the front. One stone tool, potsherds with and without decoration and animal bones were surface collected. A large marine shell deposit is also present. It features one of the most-wonderful stalactite-stalagmite formations in the area.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Recreation/archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The site assemblage contributes to the reconstruction of Andaman Coast prehistory. The most beautiful of its natural cave is considered a prime asset for the development.



## 3) LAEM CHAO LE SHELTER (KRB 321-3)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Laem Sak Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea (2 km. from Laem Sak Pier)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned Site, original-Rock Painting Shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The rock paintings were drawn on the walls and ceiling of a rock shelter overhanging the sea. Most of the approximately 20 drawings were executed in red ochre. There is a self-portrait of an artist painting on a wall. Exaggerated genitalia indicate that the figure is male. In addition, there is an array of other representations including what appear to be a boat carrying people, a few abstract geometric designs, crabs, an elephant, human figures and other animals.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The site is of considerable importance because the rock paintings provide the only representation of "an artist painting on a wall" in all of Thailand. The exaggerated genitalia on the figure is characteristic of other paintings of the period in this area. The figure is blatantly male, suggesting that the artists themselves were also male.



## 4) THAM CHAO LE SHELTER (KRB 321-4)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Laem Sak Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea from Laem Sak Pier
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, original-Rock painting shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 4-5 paintings in red tones can be found on the wall of the shelter at eye level if observer is standing inside the shelter although the paintings can also be seen clearly from the water. 3 of the figures are men drawn in silhouette. 2 of them are sitting facing each other, one higher than the other. Beside them is a drawing of a standing figure with his left arm raised.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The stylistics of the paintings at this site are unique among rock paintings in the area suggesting that it is later than the other sites (i.e.: Pee Hua To cave painting)



## 5) LAEM FAI MAI (KRB 321-5)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

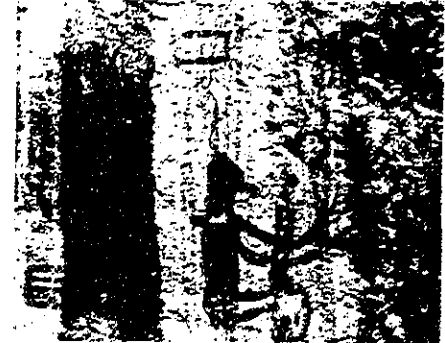
1. LOCATION: Laem Sak Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea (3.5 KM from Laem Sak Pier)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High

5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, original-Rock painting shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Laem Fai Mai is a rock painting site located in a rock shelter. There are about 30 drawings, all executed in red ochre. The central figure, drawn in silhouette, depicts two human figures standing side by side. The figure on the left has bulbous protrusions on one leg and an arm. Altogether, four legs and two arms are shown with three fingers or toes on each limb. This limb and appendage style is also present on the central figure at Laem Thai Raet rock painting site. A unique drawing at the site, in geometric style, appears to be a finger painting. Other drawings at the site are of human figures, one bird, fish, a possible jelly fish, shell and subjects in geometric style such as the moon. Some of the drawings are rendered in outline, while others are in outline and are decorated.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The site is important because it is contemporaneous with other sites in the area, yet contains unique subject matter and stylistics.

#### 6) LAEM THAI RAET SHELTER (KRB 321-6)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Ka Rot Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea (8 km from Laem Sak Pier)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-present-Abandoned Site , original-Rock painting shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric/circa 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The drawings at Laem Thai Raet rock painting site are located on the cliff face and are executed in red ochre. The central painting is of a sitting anthropomorphic figure resembling a dog in profile, with three fingers and three toes. Another image resembles a rhinoceros. Five other geometric drawings surround the central painting.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This is the only site where this unique anthropomorphic figure and these styles of geometric designs occur. This site dates to a later period than others in the area.



#### 7) PRAYANAGA CAVE (VIKING CAVE) (KRB 321-7)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Phi Phi Island, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea (35km from Phuket)
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-tourist attraction, original-Rock painting shelter
6. PERIOD: 1700-1800 A.D. (Ayutthaya Period)
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Phi Phi Le, the smaller southern island. Located in a cave on Phi Phi Le are a collection of paintings depicting a variety of foreign and local sea vessels, some of which were presumably drawn by foreign traders while seeking protection from monsoon storms. One of the vessels shows a Chinese ship called a Po Chai, while another drawing appears to be Arabian in origin. There is Arabic writing on the walls which gives further support to the presence of foreigners visiting the area during the last few hundred years.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Art/history/Maritime Trade
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: These are the only cave paintings of foreign vessels in Thailand which are open to the public. They provide a unique visual record of former ship designs. These two islands, with their beaches, rocky cliffs, lagoon and unique cave paintings offer a rare combination of natural and cultural tourist attractions.



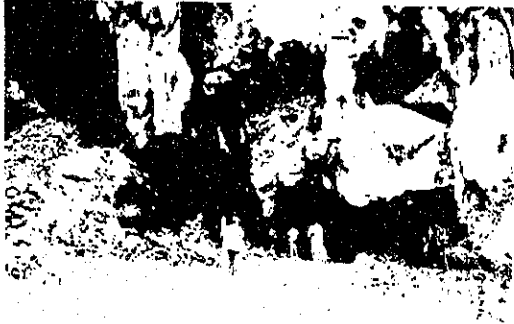
#### 8) THAM KHAO PHRA (KRB 322-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Ao Luk Tai Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phekasem Road/Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Monk's shelter, original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: PREHISTORIC: C.1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The site, located within a large limestone cave contained cord-marked ceramic potsherds, animal bones and marine shells. It features a large, intriguing tunnel where one can walk around under the mountain.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/religion/recreation
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Aside from its natural beauty, this cave is significant because of the ceramics found here providing comparative data for other sites dating to the same period.

**9) THAM KHAO RANG (KRB 322-2)**

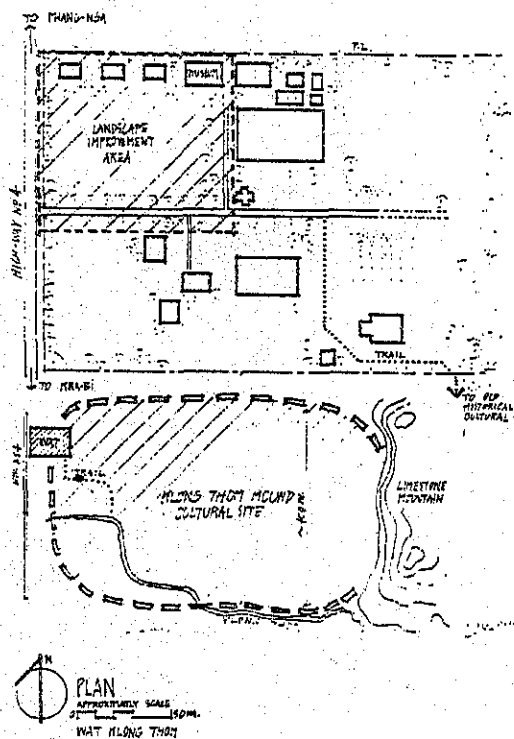
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)



1. LOCATION: Ao Luk Tai Sub-district, Ao Luk District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phekasem Road
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c.1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Khao Rang rock shelter is unusually long, extending approximately 250 meters. Cord-marked and plain ceramic potsherds, animal bones and marine shells were found at the site.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The existence of the site contributes to the overall knowledge of Andaman Coast prehistory. In addition, one can enjoy its natural beauty containing wonderful stalactite and stalagmite formations along its long passageway.

**10) KLONGTOM (KRB 322-3)**

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)



1. LOCATION: Klontomtai Sub-district, Klontom District, Krabi
  2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 4
  3. CONDITION: Fair
  4. INTEGRITY: Medium
  5. FUNCTION: Present-Cultivation and habitation, Original-Community and port.
  6. PERIOD: c.8th-13th century B.C.
  7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Klontom was a community located on a huge earthen mound close to a waterway that leads to the sea. The people who settled here probably came from the surrounding local vicinity. Many remains of sunken ships were found in the sea near the archaeology site. Fragments of glassware, glass and stone beads as well as earthen moulds suggest that this was once the center of glassware production. Besides glassware and beads, ancient stone stamps carved with letters and other symbols were found. The inscriptions on the stamps show contact with India 1500 years ago while other stamps clearly depict Romans. An interesting relic found at Klontom was a bronze drum decorated with bronze frogs. The town seems to have reached its zenith 1300-1500 years ago but continued to be involved in trade and manufacturing at least until the 11th century.
  8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/history/commerce
  9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The artifacts found at this site suggest that it was an active trading community contemporaneous with Muang Ok-awe, believed to be an important city in the Funan Kingdom. The ship wrecks show that medium-sized ships could reach this community and others along the coastline. In terms of providing a gateway into southern Thailand for foreign countries, Klontom played a major role.
- Bronze drums, an artifact usually found on the southeast coastline, were of North Vietnamese origin and were brought to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines by sea. Finding one at Klontom is evidence of contact between this community and ancient settlements on the eastern seaboard of the peninsula.

**11) SAI THAI CAVE (KRB 322-4)**

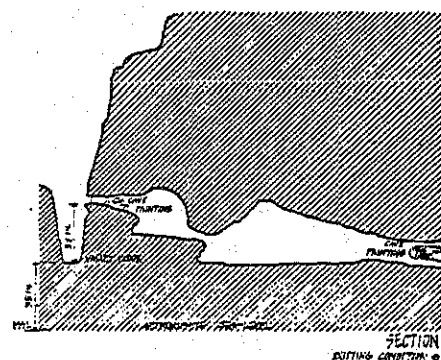
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)



1. LOCATION: Khlong Ji Raj Sub-district, Muang District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Krabi-Ao Nang Flood
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistory-c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Sai Thai habitation site is situated in a cave along the road. Many cord-mark decorated and plainware potsherds were surface collected. Shell deposits are also present. Local farmers have removed a significant amount of soil.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The soil profile indicates the presence of a habitation layer, and the ceramics provide good comparative data for other sites in Phang Nga province. For those interested in nature and prehistory, this site would be a good stop between Krabi shell fossil beds and Krabi Town.

**12) THAM WANG LONG CAVE (KRB 322-5)**

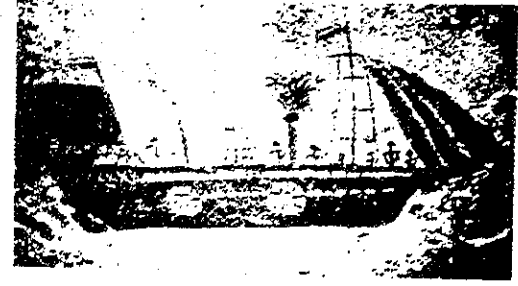
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)



1. LOCATION: Phi Phi Island, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: by sea (35 km from Phuket)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Swallow nesting area, Original-Rock Painting site
6. PERIOD: c. 1700-1800 A.D.



7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Wang Long Cave is located on Phi Phi Don Island. The gallery-like cave faces a 50 meter-long sand beach, is about 2 km long and is reached by climbing up a 32 meter-high cliff. At least 40 paintings of ships are displayed on the walls of this 17th century cave. Some of the paintings are larger than human-size, representing Chinese, Arab, Western and local vessels. Access to the site for tourists is presently impossible, only the swallow nest hunters visit the cave.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Art/history/Maritime Trade
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Tham Wang Long Cave features the largest collection of ship paintings in Thailand and as yet, in all of Southeast Asia. The paintings reveal important information about the history of sea-transportation and contributes greatly to maritime study; the artists are considered to have had a vast knowledge about ships. If the proper facilities were available, such as stairs, electricity and walkways, Tham Wan Long would be one of the most impressive sites in the study area.



### 13) THAM PETCH (KRB 323-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*

READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Tan Prik Sub-district, Muang District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Krabi-Tap Prik Road (about 17 km. off Highway 4)
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Monk's shelter, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Petch is a limestone rock shelter habitation site. Stone tools, plain and cord-marked ceramics and a shell deposit were collected and observed. Local farmers have removed a significant amount of soil.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/religion/recreation
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The artifact collection further supports the presence of prehistoric people in the area and contributes to the regional artifact assemblage.



### 14) BAN TAP PRIK (KRB 323-2)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*

READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Tan Prik Sub-district, Muang District, Krabi
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Krabi-Tap Prik Road
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation/burial site.
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 2700-1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Ban Tap Prik rock shelter is located behind Tap Prik School. The site was excavated in 1983 and 1985. Three distinct habitation layers have been identified. The earliest dates to the paleolithic period (35,000 - 25,000 years ago) at a depth of 3 meters. Pebble tools, flake stone tools, and animal bones were recovered. Many unifacially and bifacially worked stone tools characteristic of the Hoabinian culture, hammerstones and cord-marked ceramics were excavated from the middle layer which dates to 7,000-5,500 years ago. The most recent layer, about 5,000-3,500 years old, contained 4 burials, 2 of which were secondary internments. Ceramic vessels are associated with the burials.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Ban Tap Prik is the oldest site thus far discovered in Thailand, dating to at least 35,000 years ago. The varied artifact assemblages associated with the three distinct cultural layers contribute to a far greater understanding of prehistoric technology, activities and beliefs for all of Thailand.



## 3.3 PHANG NGA

### 1) TAKUAPA OLD TOWN (PNG/B-311)

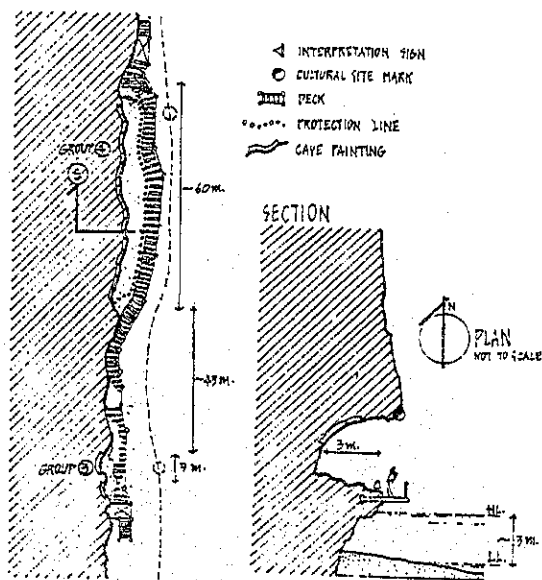
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*

HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*

READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Takuapa District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Old Town, Original-Town
6. PERIOD: 9th century-present
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The Old Town is believed to have been an important port in Southern Thailand from the 9th to the 17th century. Artifacts and sculptures help to date this period of prosperity. Remnants of the town wall mark former boundaries and probably dates to the 17th century. After the 17th century, the town became a center for the tin mining industry. Shophouses in Chinese and later in Western styles of the 18th century were constructed in the town reflecting its prosperity. Many of the shophouses remain intact on one street, which gives the observer a sense of life in the old days.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture/history/commerce
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Apart from the historical value of this little town, its quietness lends itself to an atmosphere of a previous age. One can almost picture it on a bustling market day; a scene that restoration would help to recreate. Kuan-im Shrine, the largest of its kind in Thailand will draw many people both from Thailand and from abroad. That factor coupled with the town's location on the route between Ranong and Phuket will make it a popular stop for lunch and for shopping.

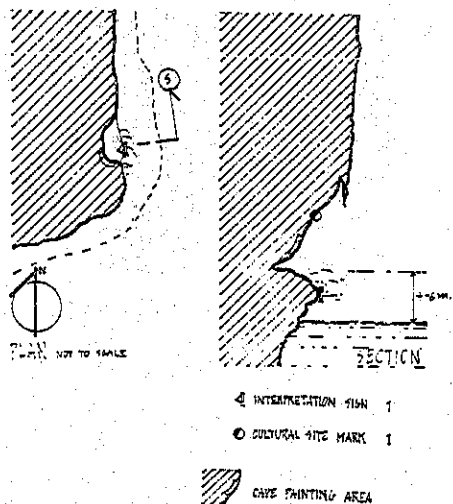




## 2) KHAO KHIAN ISLAND (PNG/E-321-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

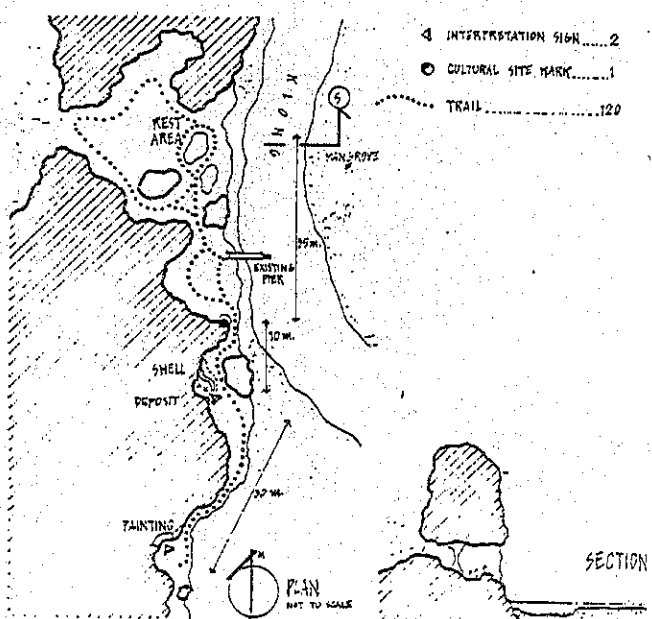
1. LOCATION: Phang Nga Bay National Park, Ko Panyee Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Ko Panyee Estuary (about 5 km. from Phang Nga Pier) Phang Nga
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned, Original-Rock Painting Shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c.1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This rock painting site is in a shelter which is on the eastern part of Khao Khian Island. This cave is above sea level. There are seven clusters of paintings together numbering about 80 found on the wall and ceiling of the shelter. The distance from the first cluster to the last is 1500 meters. The paintings, executed primarily in red tones with some in yellow and orange, depict fish (some resembling x-rays), lizards, men, birds, monkeys, and other symbols.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The numerous and elaborate rock paintings at this shelter contribute to make this site one of the most important sites in southern Thailand and Andaman coastal area. The paintings represent the beliefs art, and way of life of prehistoric man.



## 3) KHAO RAYA ISLAND (PNG/B-321-2)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Ko Panyee Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Ko Panyee Estuary (about 5 km. from Phang Nga Pier) Phang Nga
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Rock Painting site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c.1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Ko Khao Raya is located on the western side of Raya Mountain, just east of the Khao Khian rock painting site. Some of the approximately 20 paintings are of fishing nets while most of the others are of geometric and abstract subjects.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: In comparison with other rock painting sites, Ko Khao Raya contains an unusually large percentage of geometric paintings. The drawing of nets indicates that the people depended to some extent on maritime subsistence resources.



## 4) THAM NAGA (PNG/B-321-3)

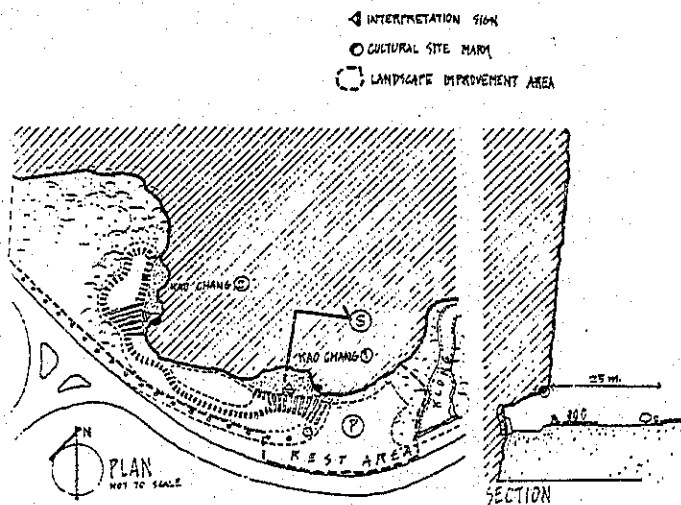
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Ko Panyee Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Lat Krasom Estuary
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Rock Painting Shelter
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric-c.1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Naga rock painting site is located in a large limestone cave on Song Phi Nang Mountain Island. The approximately 20 paintings depict such subjects as fish jumping and a boat. Most of the paintings are drawn in linear outline and some contain interior detail.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Artrecreation
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The paintings contribute toward a better understanding of prehistoric man. The cave itself is also beautiful in terms of natural beauty.

## 5) KHAO CHANG (PNG/B-321-4)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

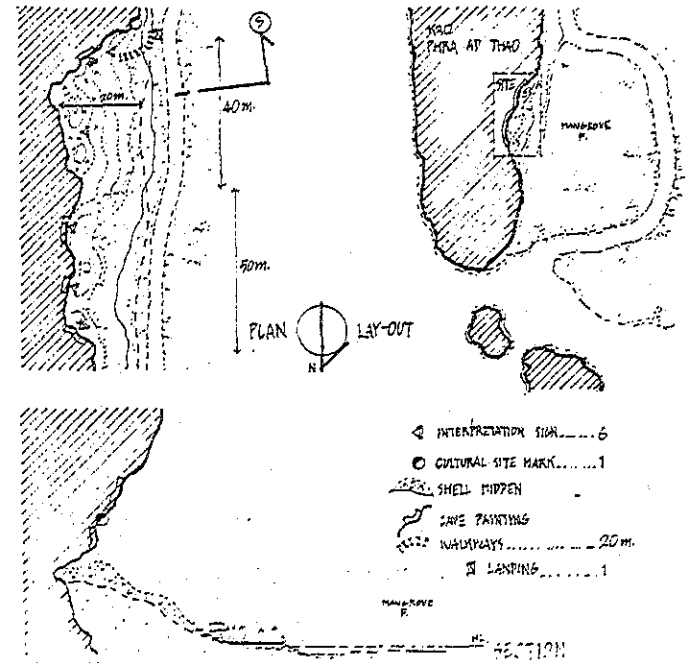
1. LOCATION: Next to Highway 4, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Rest area, Original-Habitation/fossil site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: This site consists of three rock shelters in a limestone mountain. Survey of the smaller shelter recovered a potsherd and animal bones. Bones of a large animal embedded in rock, a shell deposit and cord-marked potsherds were found at another, larger shelter. At a third shelter (also large), a large shell deposit, stone and bone tools, and human and animal bones were found.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This site is contemporaneous with other sites in the area. Excavation of the as yet undisturbed area has the potential of revealing information of the past lifeway of prehistoric man. It is the only site in the region where remains of a large animal are embedded in the rock.



**6) PHRA AT THAO ISLAND (PNG/B321-5)**

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Khlong Khian Sub-district, Takua Thung District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Tom Estuary
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Rock Painting site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Phra At Thao rock painting site is located at a limestone rock shelter and contains approximately 20 drawings executed in red ochre. Many of the paintings are unusually large while those of human figures are on a smaller scale. Of note is a drawing of a human figure harvesting what appears to be a lobster. Some of the paintings are drawn in silhouette while others are in outline with interior detail. Also associated with this site is an enormous shell mound about 5 meters high.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/Art
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The large scale of some of the paintings and a number of unique subjects are an important contribution to the overall regional rock painting sites. Paintings here are different from any other site especially the big lobster-like painting which may have been a much revered god of the rock painters. The large shell deposit poses the question as to whether this mound and many others like it at other sites were left by man or by nature.



**7) WAT SUWANKUHA (PNG/B-321-6)**

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)

1. LOCATION: Kasom Sub-district, Takua Thung District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Temple, Original-Habitation site/Temple
6. PERIOD: Unknown - Renovated in 1801 - Rattanakosin period
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Although there are many caves in its general proximity, this temple is composed of two principle features : the temple and the main cave which gave the temple its name - Golden Temple Cave.  
 Caves : Potsherds and bones discovered in the caves indicate prehistoric habitation but unfortunately, the contexts in most of the caves have been almost entirely disturbed. However, the limestone cave with minimal stalactite and stalagmite formation attract those interested in exploring the long passageway connecting an intricate complex of caverns. The entrance cave which can be considered the "main" cave, houses sacred objects associated with Buddhist worship : a small pagoda, Buddha images and a prang of early Rattanakosin period. It is unknown when monks began to use this cave but it must have been before A.D. 1801 when the governor of Takua Tung Town came to renovate it.  
 The Kings of Siam have been paying visits to this site since the time of King Rama VI.  
 Temple : In front of the main cave, a new temple complex hs been built in relatively modern style of local craftsmanship.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Religion/Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The cave houses the largest reclining Buddha image in Phang Nga province. Other factors of significance concern the technique of using Chinese ceramic bowls to decorate the ceiling of the cave and the fact that it has been the object of many royal visits.



**8) KHAO PHANG (PNG/B-322-1)**

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

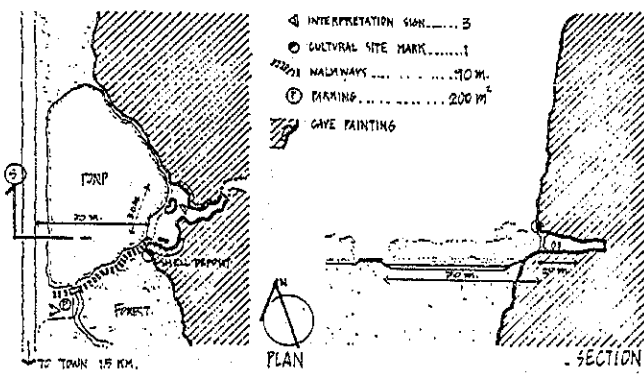
1. LOCATION: Ko Panyee Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Panyee Estuary (4 km from Phang Nga Pier)
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Situated approximately 20 meters from a mangrove bank, a mound indicating prehistoric habitation was identified. Cord-marked potsherds and shells are scattered around a perfect site for prehistoric habitation. The surrounding jungle protects what could well have been a permanent home for these people as they worked and played.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Khao Phang is the nearest habitation site to the Phang Nga Bay rock painting sites. Excavation of the site will yield additional artifacts and information, which will be incorporated into an on site, public education display. A reconstructed facsimile showing how prehistoric man lived and the material culture he produced and used everyday will provide a lasting visual and comprehensible insight into the prehistory of the Andaman Coast.



**9) THAM SAM (PNG/B-322-2)**

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

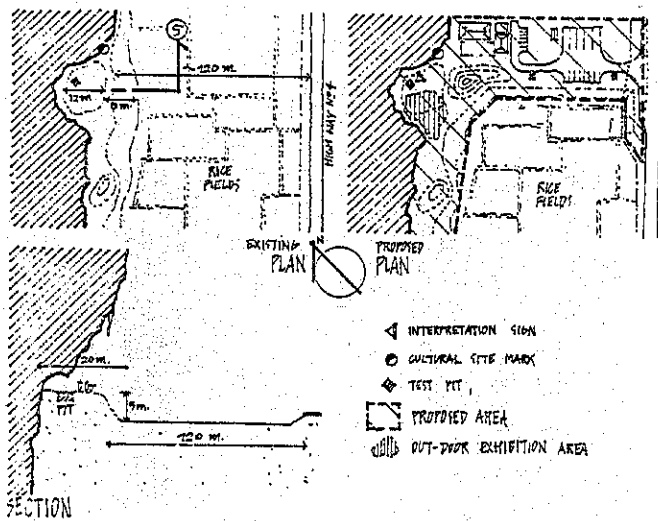




1. LOCATION: Tham Nam Phut Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Side road NE of Phang Nga Town
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Rock Painting site
6. PERIOD: c. 19th century
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: The paintings at Tham Sam cave were painted within the last 200 years and reflect Chinese influences in Thai art. Painted in red, white, and black pigments, the paintings depict excerpts from Thai novels and mythology, scenes of nature and contact with foreigners. The drawings include a scene in which a European and a Thai are engaged in conversation, birds in flight and a giant.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Art/archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The paintings at Tham Sam are unique both in subject matter and in the fact that historic paintings are usually found in temples; not in caves. Although the paintings do not exhibit outstanding artistic merit, the cave in combination with the pond located in front of it could make the site conducive to recreation.

#### 10) KHAO THAO (PNG/B-322-3)

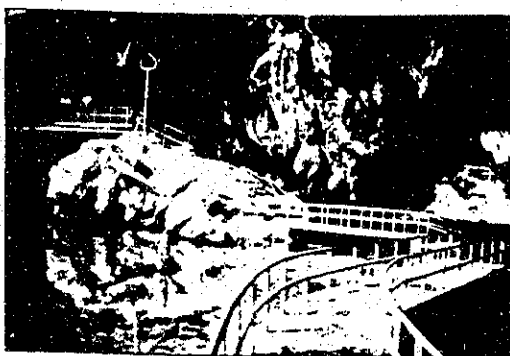
POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)



1. LOCATION: Toei Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phang Nga Thapput New Road
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: 7 habitation sites were found at this limestone mountain. Artifacts found at all sites included stone tools, ceramics decorated with cord-marks, red or black slip, whet stones, animal and fish bones and sea shells. Excavation at Khao Thao No. 5 revealed a habitation layer in which many artifacts were found. The recoveries included two polished stone tools, animal bone, shells and potsherds. In the level under the habitation layer, a shell deposit was found which contained an insignificant amount of cultural remains to suggest that the area was unoccupied during this period. Uncovered under the shell deposit was a complete human skeleton. Stone tools in Hoabinian culture style were found in association with the burial.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: This is perhaps the most important site in the area. There were many more artifacts found here than at other sites lending concrete evidence to the presence of a prehistoric maritime culture. Also, there were many shells found in the habitation layer suggesting a dependence on marine resources. The stratigraphy of the excavation suggests that over a period of 1,000 years, people used the site for burial, went away, and then returned to inhabit the site. Further excavation may reveal an even earlier presence of prehistoric man. Artifacts are contemporaneous with other sites in the area. A complete human skeleton was found, and expectedly more skeletons will be fouled in the future with the association with more artefact. A site museum is proposed to display the evidence and attract most visitors.

#### 11) THAM RHU SI (PNG/B-322-4)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (Y)



1. LOCATION: Thai Chang Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phet Kasaem Road
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Low
5. FUNCTION: Present-Park-Tourist Attraction, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Tham Rhu Si is a very large cave, however most of it has been developed for tourists as a recreation park. Survey of a small area which has been left intact, recovered a good example of a flake stone tool made of chert, a cord-mark decorated potsherd, animal bones and shells.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/recreation
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The characteristics of this cave would have rendered it ideal for habitation and the artifacts found attest to the presence of prehistoric man, but it has been developed and almost entirely disturbed. Although it has lost its cultural significance, it has become popular with people in the area who come to use it as a recreation park.

#### 12) KHAO NGUM (PNG/B-323-1)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSTCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Thai Chang Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: about 250 m. off Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Fair

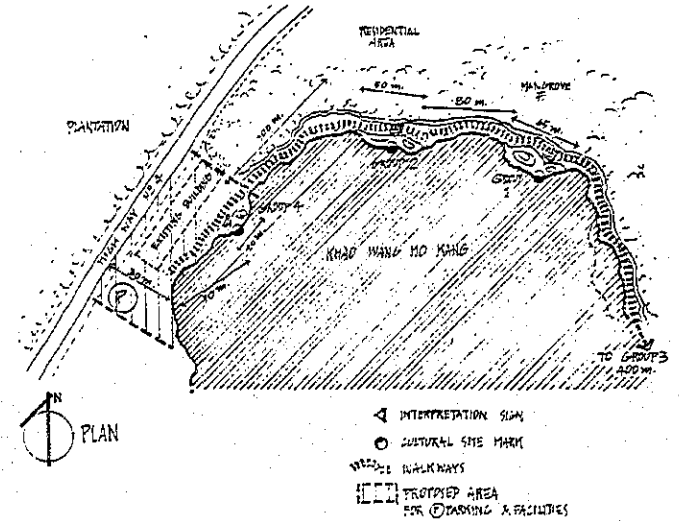
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: A habitation site is located at this limestone rock shelter at the western part of the mountain. A variety of stone tools, earthenware potsherds with cord-mark, slip and burnish decorations, and human and animal bones were surface collected. The rim of a bronze bowl dating to a later period was also recovered. A large cave near the rock shelter, which appears to be suitable for habitation, does not contain surface remains.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology/recreation
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: The artifact assemblage indicates that the site was inhabited, perhaps continuously over a long period of time. Subsistence was primarily derived from maritime resources as evidenced by a large marine shell deposit. The artifacts provide important comparative data to other sites. A fresh water pond inside the spacious cave is now popular as a recreational spot.



### 13) WANG MO KHUANG (PNG/B-323-2)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

1. LOCATION: Thai Chang Sub-district, Muang District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: Phetkasaem Road/Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Good
4. INTEGRITY: High
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned sites, Original-Habitation sites
6. PERIOD: Prehistoric- c. 1000-3000 B.C.
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: These four habitation sites (3 large and 1 small), are located at limestone rock shelters. Survey and surface collection recovered many stone tools, potsherds with plain, cord-marked and slipped decorations, and ceramic rim and body shards of a round pot. The most significant recoveries were an entire shell bracelet and the fragment of a cord-marked decorated tripod leg. Fragments of human and animal bone, crab exoskeletons and marine shell deposits are also present at the sites. Fossilized bone fragments are embedded in the cave wall at one of the sites.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Archaeology
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Although these sites are contemporaneous with other s in the area, the unique tripod and shell bracelet recoveries enhance its importance. Future excavation of the undisturbed areas will undoubtedly reveal information about the past lifeways of prehistoric man.



### 14) KHO KHAO ISLAND (PNG/B-323-3)

POTENTIAL FOR TOURIST ATTRACTION \*\*  
 HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE \*\*\*  
 READINES FOR PHYSCAL DEVELOPMENT (N)

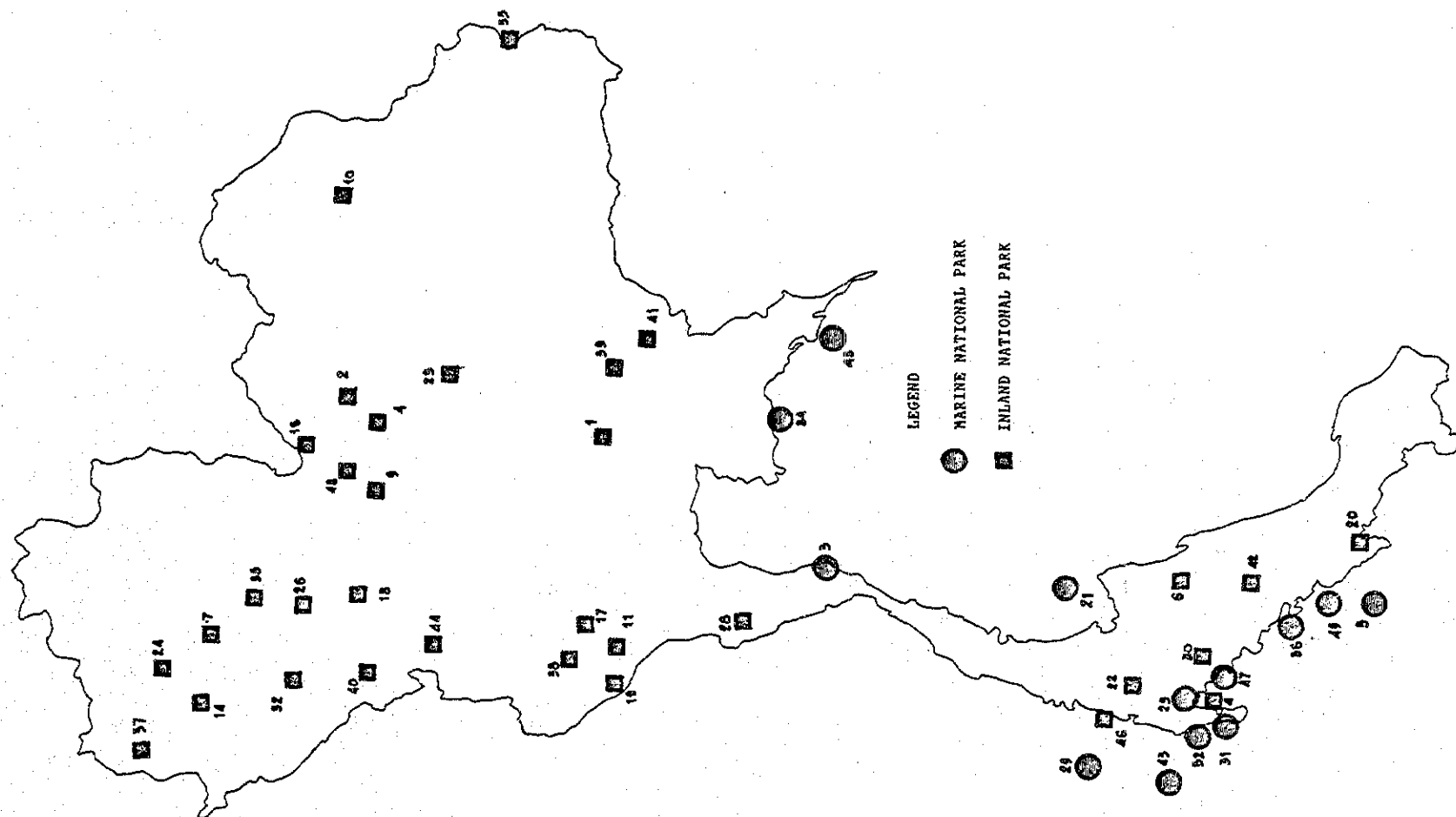
1. LOCATION: Ko Kho Khao Sub-district, Kura Buri District, Phang Nga
2. ACCESS ROUTE: 8 km off Highway 4
3. CONDITION: Fair
4. INTEGRITY: Medium
5. FUNCTION: Present-Abandoned site, Original-Habitation site
6. PERIOD: c. 8th century
7. HISTORICAL/PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: It is believed that during the 8th and 9th centuries, Kha Khao functioned as a distribution port for goods flowing between the Middle East and China. Trade goods such as Persian glass 'eye beads', ornaments and coins issued in China, the Middle East and Persia have been found at the now abandoned site.
8. AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: History/archaeology/Maritime Trade
9. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: From the artifacts found, it can be said that Kho Khau Island served as a very important port from the 8th and 9th centuries. Its history contributes to the development of a chronology for the region.

TABLE 2-23 LIST OF NATIONAL PARKS IN THAILAND, INCLUDING TOTAL AREA AND YEAR OF GAZETEMENT BY ROYAL DECREE

No.	Name	Province	Area (ha)	Year
1.	Khao Yai	Nakhon Nayok, Saraburi	216,863	1962
2.	Phu Kradung	Prachinburi	34,816	1962
3.	Khao Sam Roi Yod	Loei	9,808	1966
4.	Nam Nao	Prachuab Khiri Khan	96,800	1972
5.	Tarutao	Patthaburi	149,000	1974
6.	Khao Luang	Satun	(26,000)	1975
7.	Doi Khuntuan	Nakhon Si Thammarat	57,000	1975
8.	Nam Tok Phiriu (Khao Srabap)	Lamphun, Lampang	25,529	1975
9.	Thungyai Luang	Chanthaburi	13,450	1975
10.	Phu Phan	Phitsanulok, Patthaburi	126,240	1975
11.	Erawan	Sakhon Nakhon, Kalasin	66,470	1975
12.	Khao Chamao - Khao Wong	Kanchanaburi	55,000	1975
13.	Khao Kitchakut	Rangong, Chanthaburi	8,368	1975
14.	Doi Inthanon	Chanthaburi	5,870	1977
15.	Lensang	Chiang Mai	48,240	1978
16.	Phu Rua	Tak	10,400	1978
17.	Chalerm Rattanakosin (Tham Tarn Roi)	Loei	12,084	1979
18.	Ramkhamhaeng	Kanchanaburi	5,900	1980
19.	Sai Yok	Sukhothai	34,100	1980
20.	Thale Ban	Kanchanaburi	50,000	1980
		Satun	10,160	1980
21.	Mu Ko Ang Thong	Surat Thani	10,200	1980
			(1,800)	
22.	Khao Sok	Surat Thani	64,552	1980
23.	Tad Tone	Chaiyaphun	21,718	1980
24.	Doi Suthep-Pui	Chiang Mai	26,106	1980
25.	Aow Phingga	Phangnga	40,000	1981
26.	Si Satchanalai	Sukhothai	21,320	1981
27.	Khao Sam Lan	Saraburi	4,457	1981
28.	Kaeng Krachan	Prachuab Khiri Khan	291,500	1981
29.	Mu Ko Surin	Phangnga	13,500	1981
			(3,300)	
30.	Khao Phanom Benja	Krabi	5,012	1981
31.	Hat Nai Yang	Phuket	9,073	1981
			(2,200)	
32.	Mae Ping	Chiang Mai, Lamphun, Tak	100,300	1981
33.	Kaeng I Gaena	Ubon Ratchathani	8,000	1981
34.	Khao Laem Ya - Mu Ko Samet	Rayong	13,100	1981
			(800)	
35.	Wiang Kosai	Phrao, Lampang	41,000	1981
36.	Hat Chao Mai	Trang	23,088	1981
37.	Nam Tok Surin	Mae Hong Son	39,660	1981
38.	Srinakarind	Nanchanaburi	153,200	1981
39.	Thap Lan	Nakhon Ratchasima, Prachinburi	224,000	1981
40.	Ton Krabak Yai	Tak	14,900	1981
41.	Pang Sida	Prachinburi	84,400	1982
42.	Khao Pu-Khao Ya	Phattalung, Trang	69,400	1982
43.	Mu Ko Similan	Phangnga	12,800	1982
			(1,400)	
44.	Khlong Lan	Kamphaeng Phet	30,000	1982
45.	Mu Ko Chiang	Trang	65,000	1982
			(19,200)	
46.	Lam Son	Ranong, Phangnga	31,500	1983
			(4,800)	
47.	Hat Nopparatara - Mu Ko Pi Pi Krabi	Krabi	38,996	1983
			6,400	
48.	Phu Hin Rong Gia	Phitsanulok, Loei	30,700	1984
49.	Mu Ko Phetra	Satun	49,438	1984
			(26,000)	
50.	Phu Kaeo - Phu Phuen Kham	Udon Thani, Khon Kaen	32,200	1985
51.	Mae Yom	Phrae, Lampang	45,475	1986
52.	Phu Jong Nai Yoi	Ubon Ratchathani	25,443	1986

Note : For marine parks, the land area is given in parentheses under the total area.

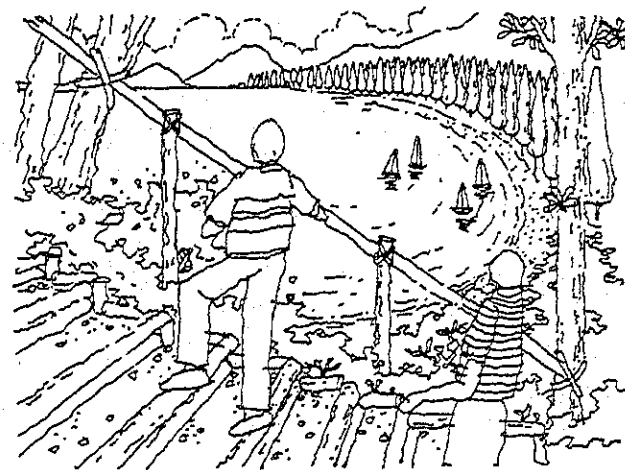
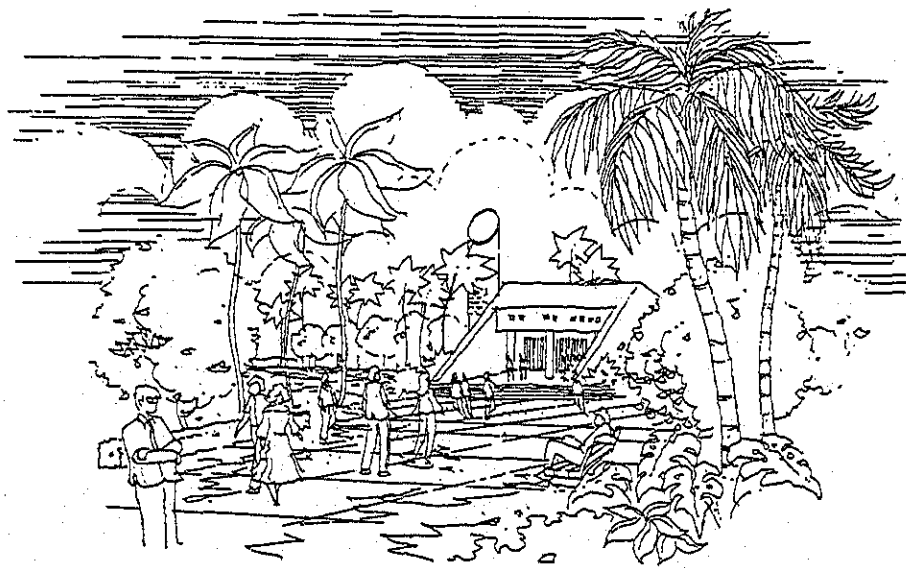
FIG. 2-10 NATIONAL PARKS IN THAILAND



## 4. NATIONAL PARK

### 4.1 NATIONAL PARKS IN THAILAND





HIKING TRAIL



HIKING TRAIL

TABLE 2-24 DESCRIPTIONS OF FACILITIES/PROGRAMS AND COSTS (HAT NAI YANG)

FACILITIES/PROGRAMS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS	COST (million Bahts) BY PHASE					REMARKS;
		I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	
1. Recreation and Services 1) Visitor use facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 units of camping ground (50 persons),</li> <li>○ Campfire area,</li> <li>○ Picnic area,</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system,</li> <li>○ Waste disposal system,</li> <li>○ Parking (300 m<sup>2</sup> for bus, 900 m<sup>2</sup> for car and 100 m<sup>2</sup> for motorcycle),</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Nature trails and walking trails and</li> <li>○ Improvement of orientation station.</li> </ul>	4.51	-	-	-	4.51	
2) Interpretative services	Publication, information center, sign and information boards, public relation and museum.	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	
2. Resources Management 1) Research and monitoring	Coral reef conservation program and marine resources management program.	1.95	-	-	-	1.95	
2) Reforestation	Reforestation of <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	3.00	2.50	-	-	5.00	
3. General Park Management	Radio SSB system and VHF/FM system for internal communication, maintenance shop, coast guard station and Lam Saai Ku ranger station.	4.20	-	-	-	4.20	
TOTAL		16.16	2.50	-	-	18.66	



FIG. 2-11 HAT NAI YANG NATIONAL PARK EXISTING & ANALYSIS

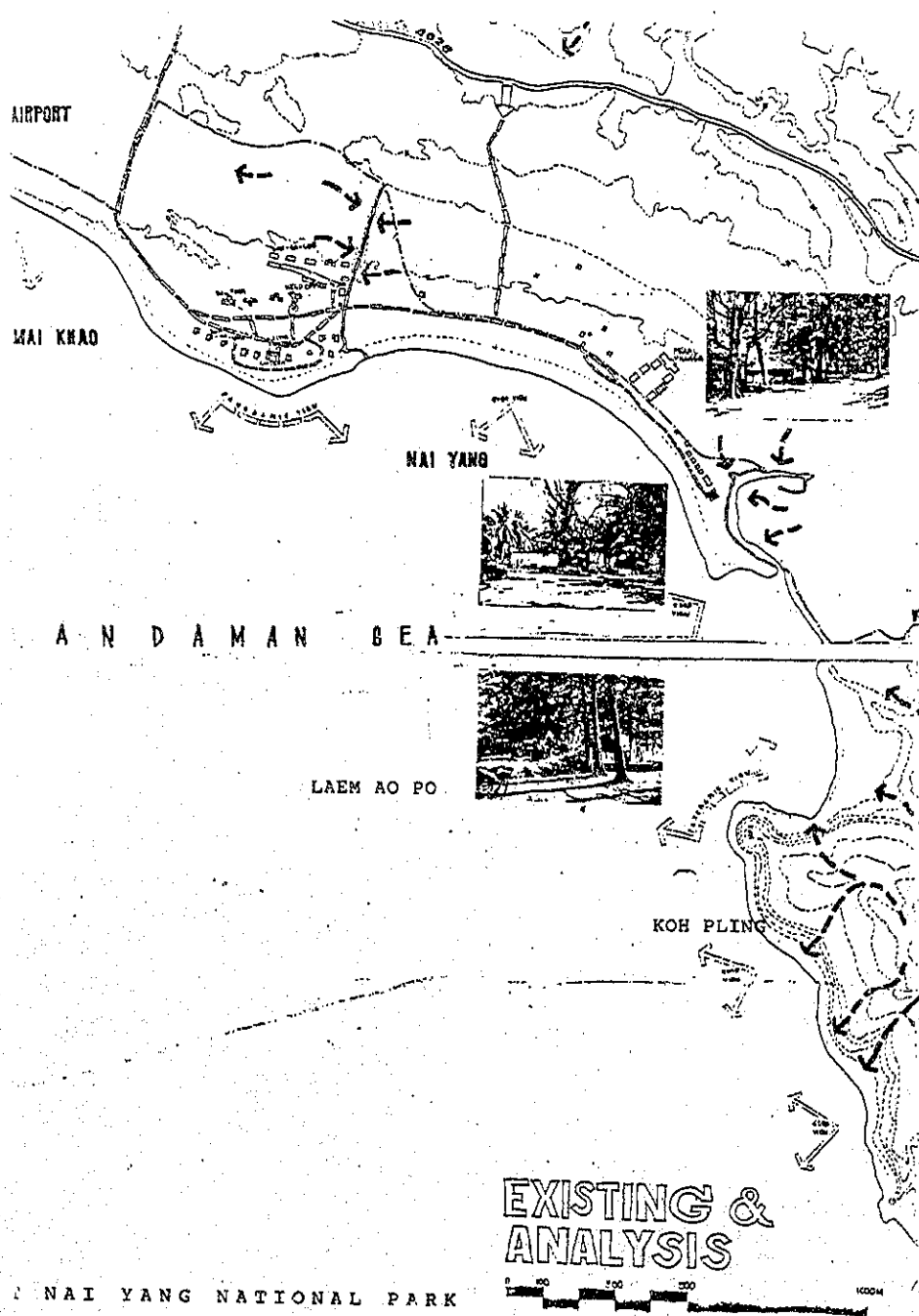
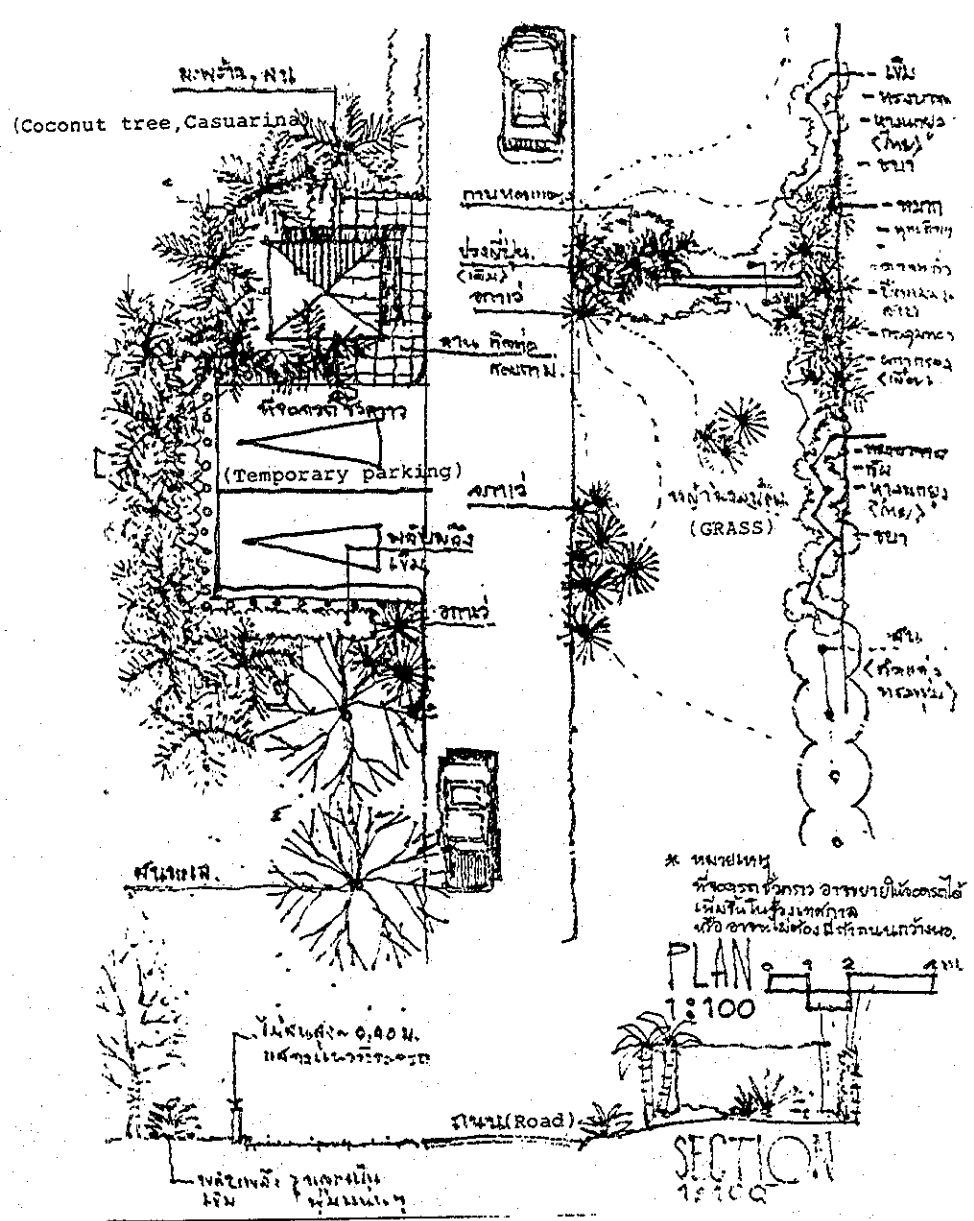


FIG. 2-12 HAT NAI YANG NATIONAL PARK DETAIL PLAN OF ROAD



### 4.3 NATIONAL PARK TRAINING CENTER

TABLE 2-25 MARINE NATIONAL PARK TRAINING CENTER (HAT NAI YANG)

FACILITIES/PROGRAMS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS	COST(million Bahts) BY PHASE					REMARKS;
		I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	
1. Office (Area 320 m <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 5 Training staff rooms,</li> <li>○ Library,</li> <li>○ 1 Audio-visual room,</li> <li>○ 1 Store room,</li> <li>○ 1 Reception room and</li> <li>○ 1 Communication room</li> </ul>	1.44	-	-	-	1.44	
2. Auditorium (1,050 m <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 100 persons 1 room</li> <li>○ 50 persons 1 room</li> </ul>	4.725	-	-	-	4.725	
3. Dormitory (800 m <sup>2</sup> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 100 persons 1 room</li> </ul>	3.60	-	-	-	3.60	
4. Bungalow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 Units (4-8 p) for staff</li> <li>○ 2 Units (4-8 p) for executive staff</li> <li>○ 2 Units (4-8 p) for instructor</li> </ul>	2.70	-	-	-	2.70	
5. Cafeteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 Unit (100 p)</li> </ul>						
6. Garage, Repair Shop and Boathouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Garage 1 Unit</li> <li>○ Repair Shop 1 Unit</li> <li>○ Boathouse 1 Unit</li> </ul>	1.60	-	-	-	1.60	
7. Sports Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Swimming pool 1 Unit</li> <li>○ Tennis court 2 Units</li> <li>○ Basketball court 2 Units</li> <li>○ Volleyball court 2 Units</li> </ul>	3.00	-	-	-	3.00	
8. Waste Control System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Incl. treatment plant, waste can etc.</li> </ul>	0.60	-	-	-	0.60	
9. Nursery and Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Nursery and maintenance shop complex</li> <li>○ Official housing:Rowhouse for 20 persons</li> </ul>	1.50	-	-	-	1.50	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20.165</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20.165</b>	

TABLE 2-26 DESCRIPTIONS OF FACILITIES/PROGRAMS AND COSTS (HAT NOPHARAT THARA-MU KO PHI PHI)

FACILITIES/PROGRAMS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS	COST(million Bahts) BY PHASE					REMARKS;
		I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	
1.Recreation and Services 1)Visitor use facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 10 units of lodge(4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 1 camping ground (50 persons),</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ 5 Toilets, Parking (2,000 m<sup>2</sup>) and</li> <li>○ Permanent pier and Picnic area</li> </ul>	14.065	-	-	-	14.065	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 10 units of lodge(4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 1 camping ground (50 persons),</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Permanent pier,</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system and</li> <li>○ 6 fibre-glass tanks (2,500 liters)</li> </ul>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 camping grounds(50 persons/unit) at Ao Ma Ya and Ao Lok Lana.</li> <li>○ 2 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Permanent pier at Ao Lok Lana,</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system,</li> <li>○ 4 concrete tanks (50 m<sup>2</sup>) at Ao Maya</li> <li>○ Wire-rope-bridge at Viking Cave, Phi Phi La</li> <li>○ Waste control system</li> </ul>						
2)Interpretative services	Subunit visitor center (50-100 persons) at Ao Lok Lana, Phi Phi Don Island and Signs and information boards, publications and public relations.	3.15	-	-	-	3.15	
2.Resources Management 1)Research	Effect of tourist on resources	0.45	-	-	-	0.45	
2)Conservation	Coral reef conservation program	2.0	-	-	-	2.0	
3.General Park Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Guard checkpoint w/ official housing (5-10 persons) at Ban Chong Palee,</li> <li>○ 4 units of lodges (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ Maintenance shop and garage and</li> <li>○ Sea rescue station &amp; a motor boat (10-15p),</li> </ul>	31.705	-	-	-	31.705	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ranger station,</li> <li>○ 10 units of lodges (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 5 units of VIP lodges (4-8 persons/unit),</li> </ul>						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ranger station,</li> <li>○ Ranger station,</li> <li>○ 5 units of lodges (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 5 units of VIP lodges (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>Ranger station at Shell Fossil Site,</li> <li>Radio SSB system and VHF/PM system and weapons vehicles and boats.</li> </ul>						
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>37.305</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37.305</b>	

**TABLE 2-27 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES/PROGRAMS AND COSTS (KHAO LAMP-HAT THAI MUANG)**

FACILITIES/PROGRAMS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS	COST (million Bahts) BY PHASE					REMARKS:
		I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	
1. Recreation and Services 1) Visitor use facilities	Hat Thai Muang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 units of lodge (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 1 camping ground (200 persons),</li> <li>○ Visitor center (50-100 persons),</li> <li>○ Indoor/outdoor sports club</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Campfire area and nature trail,</li> <li>○ Resurface road to ranger station (5km) and</li> <li>○ Waste control system</li> </ul> Tone Bang Waterfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 units of lodge (4-8 persons/unit)</li> </ul> Tone Pai Waterfall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 3 units of lodge (4-8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ Water supply system,</li> <li>○ 5 Toilets and 3 bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Campfire area, Parking (50-60 cars),</li> <li>○ Resurface road to waterfall (7km) and</li> <li>○ Resurface road to ranger station (3km),</li> </ul> Khao Lampi: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Visitor center (50-100 persons),</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system</li> <li>○ 7 Toilets and 3 bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Parking (50-60 cars), Nature trail</li> <li>○ Waste control system</li> <li>○ Road to ranger station (800 m)</li> <li>○ Parking (30 cars) at Khao Lampi ranger station</li> </ul>	2.9	51.76	-	-	54.66	
2) Interpretative services	Signs and information boards, slide program, audio-visual and other public relations.	-	1.06	-	-	1.06	
2. Resources Management 1) Research	4 Ranger stations at Khao Lampi, Tone Pai waterfall, Tone Bang Po waterfall and Hat Thai Muang, weapons, vehicles, boats and turtle nursery ponds at Hat Thai Muang.	0.45	-	-	-	0.45	
2) Reforestation	In the recovery zone (3.6 km <sup>2</sup> )	-	3.375	-	-	3.375	
3. General Park Management	Radio SSB system, VHF/FM system etc.,	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.9</b>	<b>66.295</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>69.195</b>	

**TABLE 2-28 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES/PROGRAMS AND COSTS (SIMILAN ISLAND)**

FACILITIES/PROGRAMS	BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS	COST (million Bahts) BY PHASE					REMARKS:
		I	II	III	IV	TOTAL	
1. Recreation and Services 1) Visitor use facilities	Minang Island: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 camping ground (50 persons),</li> <li>○ 2 units of rawhouse (20 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system,</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms,</li> <li>○ Subunit visitor center,</li> <li>○ Nature trail (500 m), Picnic area,</li> <li>○ Sea rescue station,</li> <li>○ Waste control system and</li> <li>○ Landscape improvement</li> </ul> Similan Island: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1 camping ground (50 persons),</li> <li>○ 3 units of rawhouse (20 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ Electrical and water supply system,</li> <li>○ Water supply system and</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms</li> </ul> Taplamu Thai Muang: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 units of lodge (8 persons/unit),</li> <li>○ 10 units of water tanks (2,000 liter)</li> <li>○ 1 ten-compartmented toilets and bathrooms</li> <li>○ Parking (15 cars)</li> </ul>	9.2	-	-	-	9.2	
2) Interpretative services	Signs and information boards, slide program, audio-visual and other public relations.	1.2	-	-	-	1.2	
2. Resources Management 1) Research	Ranger station at Similan Island, guard check point at Taplamu, weapons, vehicles, boats and turtle nursery ponds at Minang Island.	9.7	-	-	-	9.7	
2) Conservation	Coral reef conservation program	2.5	-	-	-	2.5	
3. General Park Management	Radio SSB system, FM system, 4 units of official housing at Taplamu, maintenance shop at Minang Island and National Park Headquarter at Taplamu	1.0	2.3	-	-	3.3	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25.9</b>	

4.4 KHAO LAMPI-HAT THAI MUANG NATIONAL PARK

FIG. 2-13 KHAO LAMPI-HAT THAI MUANG NATIONAL PARK EXISTING PLAN

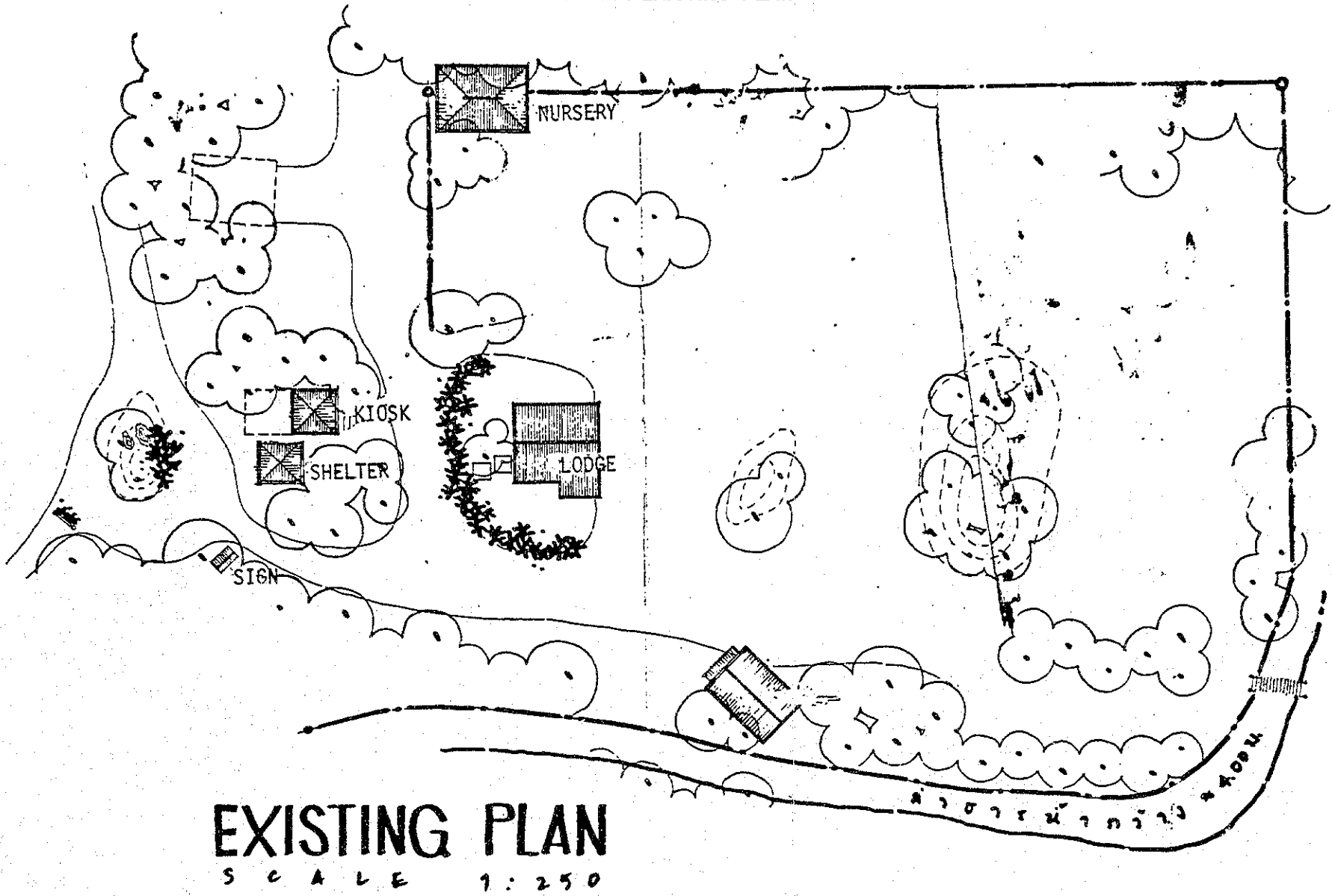


FIG. 2-14 KHAO LAMPI-HAT THAI MUANG NATIONAL PARK SITE PLAN

