
Chapter 3

Current state of the environment

3.8 Quality of life value

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3.8.2 Resettlement and replacement of assets

3.8.2.1 Scope of Study

Compile information on impacted persons and details of land and structure ownership in the area of the contour, to assess the impact of project implementation, as well as land/building compensation or renovation reimbursement.

3.8.2.2 Study Methods

(1) Secondary data

Compile principles, price standards, and rates for land/building compensation from related agencies.

(2) Primary data

Gather data on houses/buildings and structures located within the noise contour map of NEF contour 30 - 40 and NEF contour ≥ 40 by using the questionnaire; comprised of house/building and structure characteristics, general information of the respondent, house/building and structure owner information, and the nature of the house/building or structure, in order to assess the land/building compensation or renovation reimbursement for noise impact due to aircraft. The details of the study are shown in Figure 3.8-22

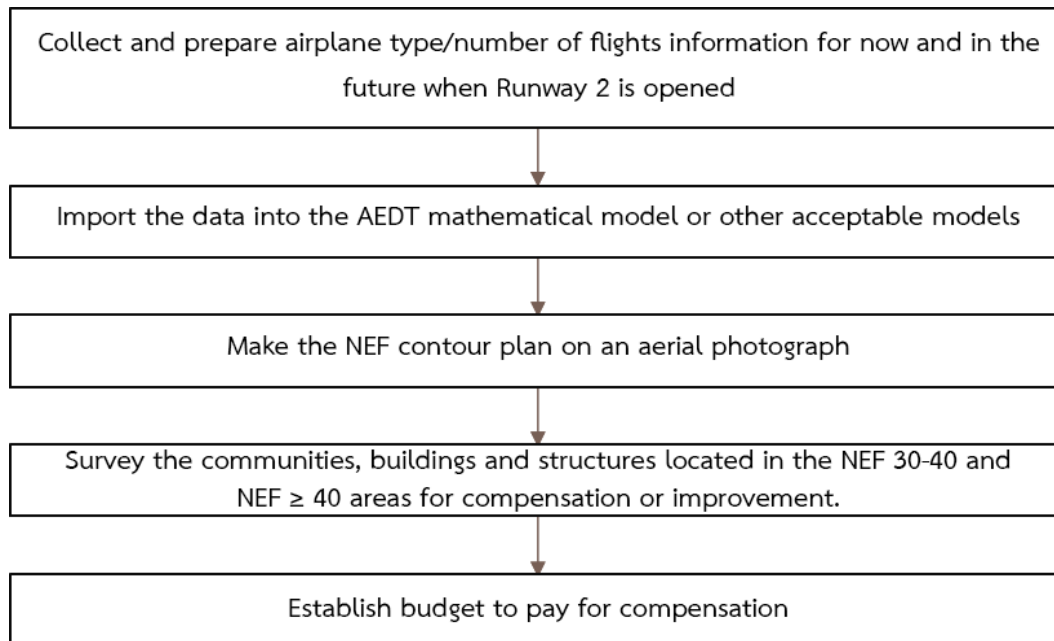


Figure 3.8-22 Procedures for resettlement and replacement of assets for noise impact due to aircraft.

3.8.2.3 Results of the Study

(1) Secondary data

The Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project connects with the current runway. Project construction may affect residents living around U-Tapao International Airport. Our advisors have reviewed legal requirements regarding compensation and care for parties impacted by project activities as follows:

National Environmental Quality Promotion and Conservation Act of 1992

This Act establishes measures for controlling and addressing environmental problems, and a system for organizing environmental management, to conform with environmental quality and care principles, establish pollution control measures by establishing systems for wastewater treatment, air pollution, and waste disposal.

Pollution Control Zone

In the event that any locality has a pollution problem that is likely to become serious enough to cause harm to public health or impact environmental quality, the National Environment Board has the power to designate the locality in the Government Gazette as a Pollution Control Zone for pollution control, reduction and elimination operations.

Air and noise pollution

The Minister, with the advice of the National Pollution Control Committee, has the authority to announce in the Government Gazette the nature of the pollution source whose emissions, radiation, or any other pollutants in the state of smoke, vapor, gas, soot, dust, ashes or any other form have been controlled so as not to exceed the emission of pollution, noise, or vibrations beyond the specified emission control standards.

Civil liability

In the case of any source of leakage or dispersal of pollution which causes others harm to life, body or health, or causes any damage to the property of others or the state; the owner or operator of the pollution source is responsible for compensation or damages, regardless of whether the leakage or the dispersal of pollution is caused by intentional acts or negligence of the owner or operator of the pollution source or not, unless it can be proven that such pollution arose from

- unavoidable circumstances, war,
- following government orders, or the orders of a government official,
- or the actions or omissions of the impacted person themselves or another who is directly or indirectly responsible for the leak or dispersal of such pollutants.

The noise of U-Tapao International Airport operations causes noise impact on the public in the vicinity of the airport. Therefore, compensation for impacted parties is necessary. Compensation measures are determined according to locality as follows:

- **Moderately affected areas (NEF 30 – 40) :** The impact of noise in the area (NEF 30 – 40) is not severe enough to prevent habitation, but improvement of buildings, fabrications, and structures is required in order to reduce interior noise impact, by providing insulation for various parts of the building, fabrication, or structure such as roofs, walls, and windows, etc.
- **Severely affected areas (NEF ≥ 40) :** The noise impact is severe enough to prevent habitation. In this case, it is necessary to purchase replacement land, buildings, fabrications, structures, and other immovable property such as trees or other losses (if any).

In addition to the National Environmental Quality Promotion and Conservation Act of 1992 mentioned above, the consultant reviewed the relevant laws and Cabinet Resolutions as follows:

Civil and commercial code

The stipulation that “whoever illegally, whether intentionally or through negligence, causes harm to another person’s life, body, health, freedom, property, or rights, must provide compensation for that matter.”

"The exercise of rights which only cause harm to other persons is illegal."

"If damage is caused due to violation of any law, whoever may intend to protect any other person for such a violation, that person is held to be wrong."

In claiming damages due to a violation, the impacted party must prove how the damages were received and the extent of the damage. Therefore, persons impacted by noise pollution when Runway 2 is opened at U-Tapao International Airport must submit the amount of the claim for damages from the airport operator. If damages are not received from the claim, the lawsuit must be brought to the court, and there is a duty to prove the damages. The amount of compensation owing to the impacted party consists of:

- Costs of litigation and lost time
- A long time is required for the Court to give judgment on a lawsuit.
- It is not certain that the amount of compensation will be given according to the amount of the damages, and may not be, as it may not be possible to prove the amount of the damages.

Therefore, if the principle is taken that damaged parties seek their damages by means of lawsuits, the court will bring the charge to the government or agency operating U-Tapao International Airport for causing noise pollution damages resulting in unavoidable trouble to the public. Therefore, it is appropriate to use principles of political science to resolve these public problems by proposing that the Cabinet, the highest administrator of the government agencies, resolve to compensate those impacted by noise due to operations of U-Tapao International Airport. The principles, methods, and criteria shall be established in accordance with the law.

Compensation or reimbursement for those affected by noise impact has previously been made for those affected by noise impact due to the operations of Suvarnabhumi Airport. Suvarnabhumi Airport began construction in 2001 and opened operations on 28 September 2006, with Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited as its managing body. When flight services commenced, aircraft noise and vibrations were troublesome to the surrounding public. As a result, protests, complaints, and lawsuits were made, requesting compensation for violations due to Suvarnabhumi Airport operations. As previously described, seeking compensation through the courts is costly, time-consuming, and requires proof the damages incurred. Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited, through the committees on operation policy of Suvarnabhumi Airport and Bangkok Airport (Don Mueang), addressed this problem by suggesting to the Cabinet that Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited be authorized to pay compensation to those affected by noise impact due to Suvarnabhumi Airport operations. The Cabinet made the following Resolution with regard to this as follows:

1) Cabinet Resolution, 21 November 2006:

(1) Approved technical measures to reduce noise pollution from aircraft by specifying methods for taking-off, landing, and re-routing routes which cause the minimum impact on the community.

(2) Compensation payment measures

(2.1) Expedite negotiations by Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited for the purchase of land and buildings from persons impacted by noise pollution at the level of NEF 40 or more, or in the event that the owner does not wish to sell land and buildings, negotiate reimbursement for the renovation of buildings and structures using the company's own funds.

(2.2) Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited is to coordinate with the National Housing Authority to provide a space to support the resettlement of those impacted by noise pollution, in the event that the impacted parties cannot find a new address.

(2.3) Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited is responsible for the area from which land and buildings are sold, so as not to allow settlement or use of the land without permission.

(2.4) The Ministry of Transport, jointly with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, is to issue rules and regulations to control the type of land use, so as not to create new buildings that are sensitive to noise pollution in areas that are at risk of being impacted by noise pollution from Suvarnabhumi Airport.

2) Cabinet Resolution, 29 May 2007

The Cabinet approved the following principles for the evaluation of buildings/residences of those affected by noise impact from Suvarnabhumi Airport:

(1) Areas in the NEF \geq 40 contour: Negotiate to buy land and buildings, but if the land and building owner does not wish to sell, support or make renovations or install materials to reduce the impact of noise.

(2) Areas in the NEF 30 - 40 contour: Support renovation of buildings and structures after measuring levels of irritating noise, and finding that the project has caused irritating noise of greater than 10 decibels.

(3) Compensation for buildings and structures: Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited is to survey the number of buildings and structures before 2001.

(4) Announce the worst case scenario for the noise contour area.

(5) The following principles shall be used to assess the price of immovable property without depreciation, but with increase of market value, as follows:

(5.1) For houses that are not within gated communities, market value should be added in the range of 10 – 20 percent.

(5.2) For houses that are not within gated communities, market value should be added in the range of 20 – 30 percent.

3) Cabinet Resolution Date 10 November 2009

It has been found that the Samutprakan Provincial Court has ruled against the lawsuit for public damages against the Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited due to the impacts of Suvarnabhumi Airport operations. However, if Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited is to act responsibly regarding the community by providing assistance and relief to people in impacted areas on the bases of humanitarianism, good governance, and good management of national activities, they will remedy the operational activities of Suvarnabhumi Airport in accordance with the Cabinet Resolution of 29 May 2007.

4) Cabinet Resolution, 31 August 2010

(1) Resolved the problems of noise impact from operations of Suvarnabhumi Airport due to increased flights during the cold season. There are 2 characteristics for flights at Suvarnabhumi Airport: hot season (landing at the north end and taking off at the south end of the runway), and cold season (landing at the south end and taking off at the north end of the runway). The Cabinet Resolution of 29 May 2007, covered only case of the hot season.

(2) Approved the use of land and building valuation principles by comparison with other methods such as establishing damages due to land expropriation by operations in accordance with the National Land Expropriation Act of 1987, thus far. This is because these are fair and legally valid cases which a clear operational framework.

(3) Approved the use of valuation principles for land and buildings within the NEF \geq 40 contour in cases where land and buildings are sold together, by comparison to the establishment of damages due to land expropriation in accordance with the National Land Expropriation Act of 1987.

5) Cabinet Resolution: 15 October 2013

Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited will compensate those affected by noise impact for buildings constructed prior to 2001, the year in which Suvarnabhumi Airport

was built. There is a public request for compensation for noise impact regarding buildings constructed between 2001 and 2006, the year in which Suvarnabhumi Airport commenced operations. As the legal declaration of the controlled building area around the airport was unclear as to requirements, officials permitted construction of buildings between 2001 and 2006, causing owners of buildings constructed after 2001 the problem of not receiving compensation, it is considered appropriate that Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited provide compensation for the noise impact of Suvarnabhumi Airport. In the case that a complaint about noise impact is made by those affected by noise impact outside of the scope defined by the Cabinet Resolutions of 26 May 2007 and 31 August 2010, the limits of compensation shall be expanded to include buildings constructed up until Suvarnabhumi Airport commenced operations on 28 September 2006.

Suggestions

Regarding operations of U-Tapao International Airport, when Runway 2 is built and operations commence, there will be a noise impact on people surrounding the airport. If the agencies administering the airport are to be socially responsible in assisting local residents and reducing the impact of noise, they must propose that the Cabinet authorize their measures for compensating local residents impacted by the operational noise of U-Tapao International Airport. This is because the Cabinet Resolution authorizing compensation for those impacted by the noise of Suvarnabhumi Airport operations cannot be applied to this project, because Cabinet Resolutions are not laws with a general application, but simply regulations to be applied by government agencies in that specific case.

Therefore, if compensation is to be paid to those impacted by the operational noise of U-Tapao International Airport, a request must be made for Cabinet:

- Authorization of compensation for those affected by the operational noise of U-Tapao International Airport;
- Authorization of the principles, methods, and criteria for evaluation of compensation to impacted persons;
- Authorization of the announcement of the runway noise contour;
- Authorization of the dates of construction for buildings which are to be entitled to compensation.

Once the Cabinet gives authorization to continue operations, the work which follows must be divided into 2 parts:

- Engineers are to conduct building valuations:
 - Buildings and structures within the noise contour are to be reviewed as to number and type of construction.
 - Compensation value is to be determined according to established principles and methods.
 - Produce a map to illustrate building location.
 - Provide details of the compensation evaluation for each building.

- Lawyers are to collect the land and building ownership documents including:
 - Copy of house registration for impacted premises.
 - Licenses for building, renovation, and dismantling of the building (as applicable).
 - Request for house registration number.
 - House registration number account
 - License to change house registration number (if any).
 - Title deed for land of the impacted house.
 - Land lease agreement (in the case of building on leased land).
 - National ID card of person entitled to compensation
 - Sale contract, land registration contract, or court order allowing legal representation of a minor in the case that the person entitled to compensation is a minor.
 - Other documents as necessary, depending on the case.

Compensation payments must be recorded and said record should be checked by the Attorney General's Office for accuracy. Renovation reimbursements shall be paid to the owner of the building, fabrication, or structure, to perform their own renovations of the building, fabrication, or structure.

In the case of trading, the following legal actions must be taken:

Civil and commercial code

With regard to trading, this law states that, “Trading is a contract whereby a person called a seller transfers ownership of property to another person, called the buyer, and the buyer agrees to transfer the price of the property to the seller (Section 453).

“Real estate sales are void unless made in writing and registered by a competent official. This method should be used for trading ships of five tons or more, as well as for rafts and beasts of burden.

If no contract or pledge to buy or sell property as stated within a document are signed by the buyer, or no deposit is placed, or the obligation has not been partly settled, a lawsuit may not be brought for the sake of claiming rights over the property.

The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall apply to contracts for trade in movable property, which shall be agreed as to the value of twenty thousand Baht or more (Section 456).

Public Procurement and Supplies Administration Act 2017

The purchase of land, buildings, fabrications, structures or other real estate by this project must be carried out in accordance with this law.

Definitions

“Procurement” means an action taken to obtain supplies by purchasing, hiring, leasing, exchanging, or by other legal acts as specified in the Ministerial Regulations.

“Supplies” means goods, services, construction, consultation, design work, or building supervision, as well as other operations as specified in the Ministerial Regulations.

“Service” means hired service, contracted service, construction, and transportation in accordance with the Civil and Commercial Code, from ordinary persons or legal entities. It does not include hiring employees of government agencies, transportation on government or government agency business, consultation, design work, or building supervision, or hiring workers in accordance with the Civil and Commercial Code.

- **Participation of the public sector**

To ensure transparency in government procurement, government agencies are to allow the public sector to engage in observation of one step of the procurement process by the government agencies, to be designated.

- **Government Procurement and Supply Management Policy Committee**

A Government Procurement and Supply Management Policy Committee is required, consisting of the Minister of Finance or the Deputy Minister of Finance as appointed by the Minister of Finance as the chair, other appointed representatives, and no fewer than 5 but not more than 7 qualified representatives appointed by the Cabinet. The Comptroller General shall be a representative and Secretary, and appoint two government officials as assistant secretaries.

The Committee shall have authority, for example, to recommend the procurement and government supplies administration policy to the Cabinet, to recommend guidelines for the development and improvement of procurement efficiency and government supplies administration to the Cabinet in order to increase fairness and effectiveness, etc.

- **Procurement**

Procurement of supplies may be done in the following ways:

1. General announcement method: This method is the general or basic method, because it requires that bidders compete with each other in order to get good supplies at a reasonable price. This method is to be conducted by a government agency, inviting general operators who meet specified criteria to submit their offers.

2. Selection method: This method is narrower than method 1, i.e. it is the method by which a government agency invites only operators who are qualified according to specified criteria to submit their offers. At least 3 invitations must be made.

3. Specifying method: This is the method by which a government agency invites one operator qualified according to specified criteria to make a bid or to come to negotiate price. In addition, this method includes procurement of supplies from the operator directly in small quantities, as specified in the Ministerial Regulations, Section 96, second paragraph.

4. For procurement, state agencies shall use the general announcement method first, unless the exemption criteria are met, in which case the other methods of procurement may be used, as prescribed by law.

Ministry of Finance regulations on governmental procurement and supplies administration 2017

In purchasing or hiring other than for construction, the head of the government agency is to appoint a committee or in purchasing or hiring non-constructions, the head of a state agency appoints a committee, or an official or an individual to be responsible for drafting the scope of the work or details of the characteristics of the supplies to be purchased or hired, as well as determining the selection criteria.

In each act of purchasing or hiring, the head of the government agency is to appoint a purchasing or hiring committee to operate in accordance with these regulations, and to define the period of consideration for the committee in each case, namely:

1. Electronic tender review committee
2. Price review committee
3. Committee for purchasing or hiring by selection method
4. Committee for purchasing or hiring by specifying method
5. Supplies inspection committee

When each committee makes a purchase or hire, they are to report their decision to the head of the government agency within the specified period. If for some reason there is a delay in reporting, a request for extension is to be submitted to the head of the agency as necessary.

Each committee consists of 1 chair and at least 2 representatives appointed by a civil official, permanent employee, government employee, university employee, or government agency employee, taking into account the nature of the duties and responsibilities of the appointed person.

● Purchasing or hiring authority

Authority for purchasing or hiring by the general announcement method is held by incumbents within the following limits:

- Head of a government agency, not exceeding THB 200,000,000
- Authority one level higher, upwards of 200,000,000 THB

Authority for a single purchase or hire by the selection method is given to the incumbent within the following limits:

- Head of a government agency, not exceeding THB 100,000,000
- Authority one level higher, upwards of 100,000,000 THB

Authority for a single purchase or hire by the specifying method is given to the incumbent within the following limits:

- Head of a government agency, not exceeding THB 50,000,000
- Authority one level higher, upwards of 50,000,000 THB

In the event that the owner of the land, building, fabrication, or structure does not wish to sell, reimbursement must be paid for renovation of the building, in the same manner as in medium-impact areas.

(2) Primary data

In the forecast of buildings and structures that may be subject to noise impact due to aircraft in 2048, it was found that buildings and structures with expected impact in the area of NEF 30 - 40 and NEF \geq 40 amount to a total of 2,559, divided into buildings and structures in noise contour area NEF 30 - 40, with 2,466 buildings, and NEF \geq 40, with 93 buildings. Details are shown in **Table 3.8-77**.

Table 3.8-77 Number of buildings and structures divided by administrative area

Province	District	Subdistrict	Number of buildings and structures in the noise contour area (buildings)		
			NEF 30 – 40	NEF \geq 40	Total
Rayong	Ban Chang	Sam Nak Thon	2,358	93	2,451
Chonburi	Sattahip	Phlu Ta Luang	68	-	68
	Bang Lamung	Huai Yai	40	-	40
Total			2,466	93	2,559

Note : * Location of buildings and structures from aerial photographs of the Royal Thai Survey Department, 2019.

3.8.3 Health and Public Health

Collection of basic health and public health data, or community health profile, is based on health determinant factors, which consist of physical environment quality data, social environment, economic characteristics (employment/revenue), adequacy and readiness of service systems, overall health of personnel, public health status in the project area, lifestyle and health behavior, local health promotion activities, public utilities and services, local accidents, environmental sanitation management. The aforementioned data collection is detailed in **Chapter 6, Health Impact Assessment, Section 6.6, Health and Public Health**.

3.8.4 Occupational health and safety

Overview of current management and operation of occupational health and safety at U-Tapao International Airport, and data on past occupational health and safety performance, such as occupational health and safety and environmental management in the workplace, implementation of safe work operations, annual health examinations, employee health examinations finding abnormality or injury due to risk factors, injury and accident statistics, work environment, industrial health assessments, etc. are detailed in **Chapter 6, Health Impact Assessment, Section 6.7 Occupational Health and Safety**.

3.8.5 Tourist attractions and sightseeing

3.8.5.1 Scope of Study

Gather information on tourist attractions nearby to the study area, in order to examine the importance of tourist attractions, including natural attractions, historical sites, and conservation sites. This study has been used as basic information for assessing the impact of the project on tourism.

3.8.5.2 Study Methods

Compile secondary information on important tourist attractions from the 4-year local development plan 2018 - 2021) in the project area.

3.8.5.3 Results of the Study

(1) Study area tourist attractions

There are 27 tourist attractions nearby to the study area, detailed in **Table 3.8-78** and **Figure 3.8-23**.

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
Rayong Province					
1	Naphatara Phirom Beach Location: Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Chonburi	Naphatara Phirom Beach or EOD Beach is in the locality of the Royal Thai Fleet of the Royal Thai Naval Air Division. The beach is located in the U-Tapao International Airport area, about 2 kilometers away from the terminals. It is suitable for taking a break to admire the sea view before boarding. It is a natural, long beach, with brown sand and clear, calm water, and pine trees lining the beach side, as well as accommodation within an old airliner, beach side accommodation, and restaurants.	Car – Take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards EOD or Royal Navy Explosive Ordnance Disposal to Naphatara Phirom Beach. Bus – no buses	 https://www.emagtravel.com/	0.69
2	Phala Beach Location: Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang Chonburi Province	Phala Beach is close to U-Tapao International Airport, or about 35 kilometers from Rayong city center. The beach area is adjacent to Phayun Beach. Phala Beach has beige sand, green seawater, and is a beach where locals and people who work in the area only need a private car to be able to come to the beach and relax. This beach looks mysterious, with a quiet atmosphere on weekdays and lively on holidays.	Car – take Highway 3 to Highway 3392, onto the Nong Fab – Phala Beach Road to Phala Beach. Bus – no buses	 https://www.emagtravel.com/	3.82

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions




Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
3	Phayun Beach Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District Rayong Province	Phayun Beach is located not far on from Phala Beach, between Phala and Nam Rin beaches. Phayun Beach is 3,125 meters long, about 32 kilometers from Rayong city center. The beach area is supporting the expansion of community living. It is divided into 2 sections, because Phayun Canal flows through the beach on the west side. The eastern side has developed into a tourist attraction with places to rest.	Car – take Highway 3 to Highway 3392, onto the Nong Fab – Phala Beach Road to Phayun Beach. Bus – no buses	 www.emagtravel.com	3.82
4	Small boat fishing in Ban Phayun Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District Rayong Province	Small boat fishing is a long-standing career in Ban Phayun. The small fishing boats are about 100 meters beyond the Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun. For over 20 years there have been fishing groups of Ban Phayun who fish the marine water of the Gulf of Thailand at Phayun Beach, using local wisdom to catch aquatic life, while giving importance to protecting aquatic species.	Car – take Highway 3 to Highway 3392, onto the Nong Fab – Phala Beach Road, to the small fishing boats at Ban Phayun. Bus – no buses	 http://www.banchang.go.th	3.97
5	Nam Rin Beach Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District Rayong Province	The beach is 845 meters long. There is currently a carved stone dugong at the beach, which attracts tourists. The beach area landscape has been mostly renovated for tourism.	Car – take Highway 3 to Highway 3392, onto the Nong Fab – Phala Beach Road, to Nam Rin Beach. Bus – no buses	 http://www.banchang.go.th	5.81

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
6	Khao Huai Mahat Beach Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District Rayong Province	Khao Huai Mahat has been located in the Huai Mahat - Khao Nang Yong National Forest through the combined efforts of villagers and the public and private sectors to restore and maintain the forest's rich condition and beautiful scenery. Traveling along the Huai Mahat Rural Road, you can admire the view of the mountain range and the mountain trail known as "Noen Pae La" which is another steep and beautiful hill. Because of its steepness, it is also known as "Noen Wat Jai".	-	 www.thiteaw.blogspot.com	10.64
Chonburi Province					
7	Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien) Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	The Anek Kusala Sala, or Viharn Sien, contains a collection of ancient objects of Thai and Chinese art. It is close to Khao Chi Chan and the Silver Lake vineyards, all of which may be visited in one trip. The Viharn Sien has 3 floors. The exterior of the building displays a molded metal image of Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea, with a molded metal image Metteyya Bodhisattva located on the front of the	Car - take Highway 3 to Rural Road 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards the Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien). Bus – no buses	 https://www.emagtravel.com/	11

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
		building. The moulds were cast by Professor Sanga Kulkobkiat.			
8	Nongnooch Garden Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Nongnooch Garden, established by Pisit and Nongnooch Tansajja, was officially opened in 1980, with displays of contemporary Thai art and culture, and an elephant show. It became a popular tourist attraction, and has been adorned with more than 18,000 tropical plant species, covering more than 1,500 rai. It is a world-class botanical center, with the aim of protecting trees to reduce global warming. Currently, Nongnooch Garden Pattaya is considered a leading tourist attraction, with an area of over 1,700 rai for welcoming tourists from all over the world. No less than 5,000 people visit each day, and Nongnooch Garden Pattaya is regarded as 1 of the 10 most beautiful gardens in the world.	Car - Take Highway 3 past Wat Yan Nasangwararam towards Bang Sare Subdistrict. Nongnooch Garden is located approximately 3 kilometers before Bang Sare Subdistrict. There is a large sign to clearly indicate the exit. Bus – no buses	 www.nongnoochtropicalgarden.com	9.28
9	Upside Down House, Pattaya Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	The Upside Down House is an odd place to visit, a two-story house with rooms, furniture, and various decorations modeled after a real house. But both the exterior and interior of the house have been built upside down. Another highlight of this house is its special incline, making it challenging to walk inside the house.	Car - take Highway 3 to Rural Road 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards the Upside Down House. Bus – no buses	 www.travel.kapook.com	9.52

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
		Within the area is also a European palace replica, and a maze, fun to walk through while looking for the way out, and also a place to take a photograph!			
10	Khao Chi Chan Image of Lord Buddha Location: Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Adjacent to Rural Road 1003, it has been an important tourist attraction in Chonburi for over 20 years. The carved line image of Lord Buddha is as tall as 109 meters. The width from knee to knee is 70 meters, with a 21 meter high lotus base, the carved line image of the Lord Buddha including the base has a total height of 130 meters. It is considered the world's largest carved line image of the Lord Buddha.	Car - Take Highway 3 to Rural Highway 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards Khao Chi Chan Image of Lord Buddha. Bus – no buses	 www.travel.kapook.com	8.73
11	Silverlake Vineyards Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Silverlake Vineyards, adjacent to Wat Khao Chi Chan, are vineyards in a large area exceeding 1,000 rai. There are 12 grape varieties. Visitors may view the vineyards and buy fresh grapes and grape products such as preserved grapes, grape juice, etc. in the area at the front of the garden.	Car - Take Highway 3 to Rural Highway 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards Silverlake Vineyards. Bus – no buses	 www.thailandtourismdirectory.go.th	8.17

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions


Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
12	Ramayana Water Park Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	The Ramayana Water Park, Pattaya, is the largest water park in Thailand, covering more than 100 rai, comprising of 21 slides and more than 50 activities and points of interest. It has over 350 well-trained staff, including 100 Lifeguards certified by the American Lifeguard Association (ALA), a leading institution in world-class lifeguard training from the United States.	Car - Take Highway 3 to Rural Highway 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards Ramayana Water Park. Bus – no buses	 www.ramayanawaterpark.co.th/	7.21
13	Siri Charoenwat Forest Park Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	The Siri Charoenwat Forest Park project has a total area of more than 3,900 rai, and was one of 11 projects by the King of Thailand, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej. On 12 September 1990, the related government agencies were assigned this land of Khao Chion, which is adjacent to the area of Wat Yan Nasangwararam Woramahawiharn, approximately 360 rai which was respectfully offered by the faithful, and instructed to develop and protect it as an abundant forest park. It was also intended to preserve land and water resources, in honor of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit on the occasion of her 60th birthday, on 12 August 1992. The name of the project is a combination of the words “Sirikit” and “Charoenwat”, meaning that this forest park	Car - Take Highway 3 to Rural Highway 1003 (Ban Yen Road) towards Siri Charoenwat Forest Park. Bus – no buses	 www.เรารักพระเจ้าอยู่หัว.com	7.61

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
		can be referred to as the “Forest of Love”, because it is the place that the King of Thailand, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej gifted to Her Majesty Queen Sirikit as a symbol of his love.			
14	Siam Chulakansathit Ancestors Garden Location: Phlu Ta Luang Sub-district, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Built in 1995 to pay homage to Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse, in this garden are shrines and statues of Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse, Thai historical figures, images of the Lord Buddha, and past hermit monks. This location was also used for one of the activities in the 20th World Scout Conference in 2003. It is currently open for public relaxation, and for paying respects to the statue of His Highness.	Car – take Highway 3 to Highway 331 towards Siam Chulakansathit Ancestors Garden. Rail – Bangkok Line - Ban Phlu Ta Luang Bus – no buses	 www.thai.tourismthailand.org	2.15
15	Thian Talay Beach Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Thian Talay Beach is one of the beaches on Samaesarn Island. It is the location of the island ferry pier. Thian Talay Beach is about 500 meters long, and the beach is not rocky. The seawater is clear, the sand is fine, and the water is safe for swimming.	Car - take Highway 3 to Route 3126 towards Thian Talay Beach. Bus – no buses	 www.tourismdb.info/	6.92

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions


Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
16	Sea Turtle Conservation Center Sattahip Naval Base Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	The Sea Turtle Conservation Center is located in the area of the Sattahip Naval Base, Chonburi Province. The Center promotes the conservation of sea turtles, and raises young turtles before releasing them to the sea. There are rooms exhibiting sea turtles, from eggs to child-bearing age. The Royal Thai Navy's conservation of Sattahip sea turtles is the responsibility of the Air and Coastal Defense Command. The Royal Thai Navy conducted conservation operations for Sattahip sea turtles since 1950, hatching and raising young turtles for release back into nature in the area of Koh Kham, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. On 17 October 2001, the Royal Thai Navy closed their various conservation subcommittees, and the Department of Civil Affairs set up an agency to direct conservation efforts for this species of turtle. It is operated by the Air and Coastal Defense Command for the purpose of conserving and restoring natural resources and marine environments under the National Maritime Security Policy.	Car - Take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards the Sea Turtle Conservation Center at the Sattahip Naval Base. Bus – no buses	 www.museumthailand.com	7.28

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions




Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
17	Nang Rong Beach Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Nang Rong Beach, which is after Nang Ram Beach, is 700 meters long. At the end of the beach there are mountains that stretch out into the sea. The area on the beach is wide, natural and quiet. There are no shops, canvas beds, or facilities. The seawater is clearer than at Nang Ram Beach.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Nang Rong Beach. Bus – no buses	 www.emagtravel.com	8.6
18	Nam Sai Beach Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	It is a beach in a military area, which the Department of Construction and Development and the Sattahip Naval Base officially opened for relaxing and sightseeing in early 2014. It is a long beach of approximately 600 meters. The beach becomes gradually deeper, and has fine sand and clear water, as befits the name “Nam Sai Beach”. The atmosphere is quiet, and the water is safe to swim.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Nam Sai Beach. Bus – no buses	 www.emagtravel.com	7.65
19	Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Founded by the Royal Thai Navy as Thailand’s first location for collection and display of geological, botanical, and marine animal specimens. The observation point overlooks an expansive and beautiful view of the sea of Sattahip and the famous islands of Samaesarn and Kham.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards the Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum. Bus – no buses	 www.paiduaykan.com	7.10

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions




Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
20	Purcula Farm Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	It is the largest clown fish farm in Thailand, which allows interested people to come and study in a location dedicated to knowledge of marine fish.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards the Purcula Farm. Bus – no buses	 www.paiduaykan.com	7.04
21	Chong Samaesarn Village Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	“Samaesarn” has been a fishing village of Sattahip for many decades. More than 100 ships are densely moored on the shores of the group of islands. There is a small passage for the boats to enter and seek a berth called “Chong Samaesarn”. Various fish species live there, causing more and more fishermen to live there, until it finally became a fishing village. Also, the islands in this area are protected by the Navy. This is why the natural resources of Chong Samaesarn are still plentiful.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Chong Samaesarn Village. Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to Chong Samaesarn Village.	 www.emagtravel.com	6.5
22	Koh Raet Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	-	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Khao Mah Jor Port in order to cross to Koh Samaesarn and Koh Raet.	 www.emagtravel.com	8.28

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions



Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
			Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to the port.		
23	Thian Talay Beach Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Thian Talay Beach, at the limits of Sattahip Bay, is not far from the Sea Turtle Conservation Center, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. It is a sand and rock beach about 900 meters long, not suitable for swimming, because rocks are scattered throughout the beach, which may lead to accidents. However, the beach is suitable for relaxing. Also, you can hire a kayak to paddle and admire the ocean. The highlight of Thian Talay Beach its wide-angled view from which it is possible to watch the sunset.	Car - take Highway 3 to Route 3126 towards Thian Talay Beach. Bus – no buses	 www.tourismdb.info/	8.71
24	Luklom Beach Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Luklom (wind-child) Beach is a peaceful beach on Koh Samaesarn with beautiful views, fine white sand, bright blue water, and a wide range of colored rubber boats in the seas of the small islands out in front. It has a spot for diving to see the coral and marine animals, with staff to instruct beginner divers. If you are not skilled at diving, there is also a glass-	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Khao Mah Jor Port in order to cross to Koh Samaesarn and Luklom Beach.	 www.tourismdb.info/	8.94

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions




Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
		bottom boat for underwater viewing while staying dry.	Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to the port.		
25	Octopus Island Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Octopus Island is located in front of Luklom Beach, on Koh Samaesarn. The island is similar in shape to an octopus. It is possible to dive and view the coral all around the island.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Khao Mah Jor Port in order to cross to Koh Samaesarn and Octopus Island. Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to the port.	 www.tourismdb.info/	9.15
26	Koh Samaesarn Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Koh Samaesarn is a small island under the command of the Sattahip Navy. It is 1 of 9 islands in the Plant Genetic Conservation Project Under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn opening Koh Samaesarn as a place of conservation-based learning and tourism. It is an island suitable for natural study activities both on land and under the ocean. It has beautiful nature and clear water.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Khao Mah Jor Port in order to cross to Koh Samaesarn. Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to the port.	 www.travel.kapook.com	9.76

Table 3.8 78 Study area tourist attractions

Sequence No.	Tourist attractions	Description	Travel	Illustration	Distance from edge of airport (km)
27	Koh Kham Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District Chonburi Province	Koh Kham is shaped similarly to the letter “H”. Its area is around 61 rai. There are 2 large beach areas, on the north side and south side. The beach on the north side has relatively fine sand. It is suitable for swimming and water recreation. On the south side, it is a rough sand beach. There is rock gravel of various shapes and sizes spreading from the shores into the sea. The area around Koh Kham is dotted with rich coral reefs.	Car - take Highway 3 to Highway 3126 towards Khao Mah Jor Port in order to cross to Koh Kham. Bus - take a minibus from Sattahip to the port.	 www.sites.google.com	11.05

Note : (-) indicates that there is no record in the database.

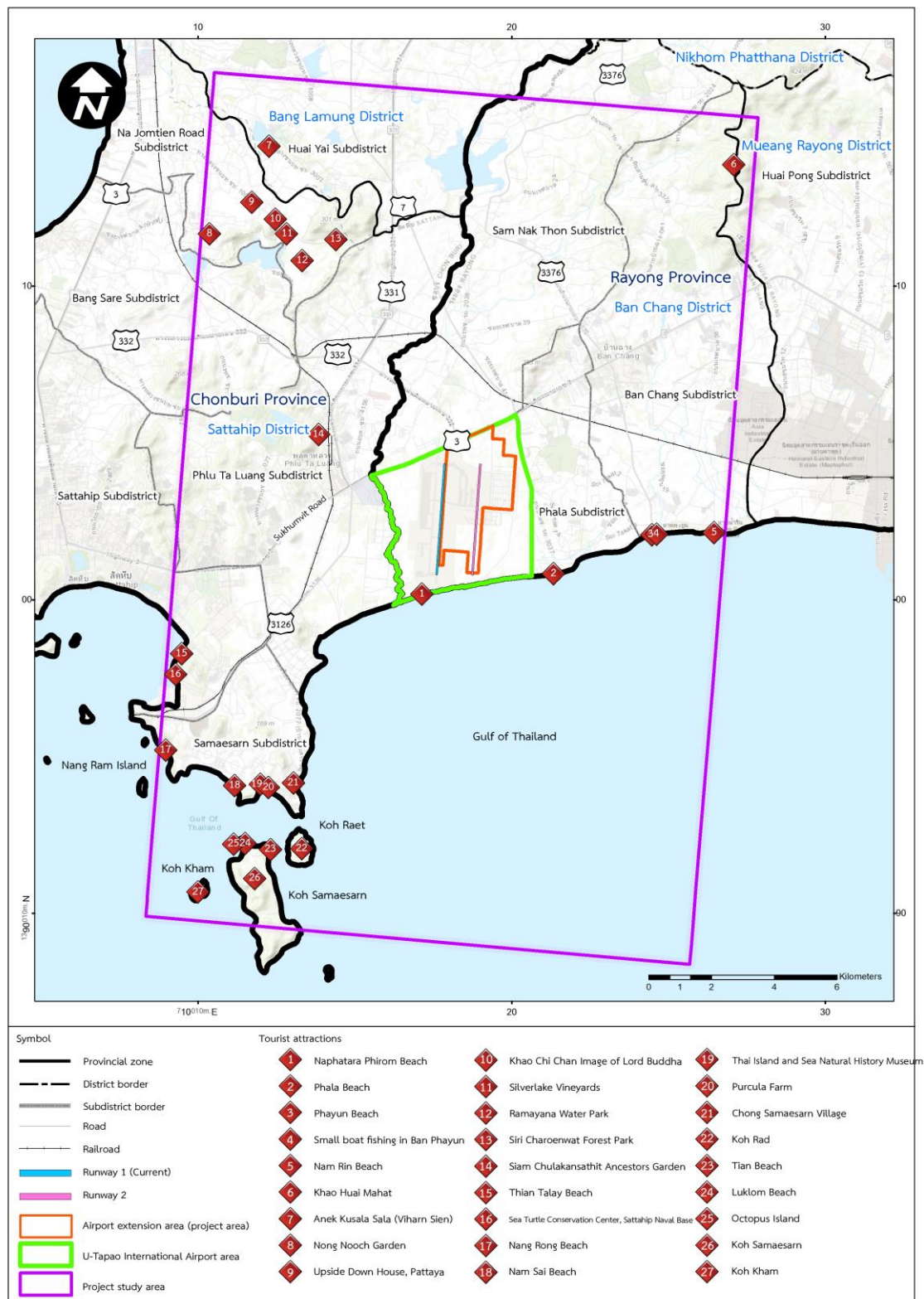


Figure 3.8 23 Study area attractions

According to data collection on transportation services within U-Tapao International Airport, there is a rental car service for visitors and tourists coming to use U-Tapao International Airport, which provides the convenience of renting a car to travel to tourist attractions and various destinations. The service points are located in front of Domestic Arrivals, in Terminal 2.

1. Bus services include:

- Route 398: Trat - U-Tapao International Airport
- Route 399: Rayong - U-Tapao International Airport
- Route 400: Chonburi - U-Tapao International Airport

2. Car hire companies located within U-Tapao International Airport. There are 9 companies, namely:

- National Car Rental, contact 081-931-4713
- Bizcar Rental, contact 089-982-7667
- Avis Car Rental, contact 062-603-2938
- Chic Car Rental, contact: 02-286-6779, 092-274-0440, 092-274-0110
- Hertz Car Rental, contact 02-266-4666, 063-204-0082
- Asap Car Rental, contact 093-457-4433
- Thai Rent A Car, contact: 1647, 098-247-0909
- SUS CARRENT UTAPAO; contact 095-568-0999, 086-353-1228
- Europcar, contact 063-218-2666

3. SUWARNPNUM BURAPHA CO.,LTD., Pattaya Branch is located within U-Tapao International Airport, along the route.

- U-Tapao International Airport - Trat Province
- Pattaya - U-Tapao International Airport

4. Taxis and vans. Within U-Tapao International Airport, taxi and van charters are available from those companies with concessions. Routes are available from U-Tapao International Airport to:

- Rayong: includes Rayong, Ban Chang, Ban Phae (Koh Samet)
- Chonburi: includes Pattaya, Chonburi, Sriracha, Sattahip, Bang Sare
- Trat: includes Koh Chang
- Bangkok: includes Suvarnabhumi Airport, Don Mueang Airport, and others as agreed. Fares depend on the company.

(2) Geography around the study area of the project

Geography around the area of U-Tapao International Airport:

- **The northern side:** On the northern side of the airport area, past Highway 3, Highway 332, and Intercity Highway 7, is Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District. This is an area with light to medium density of population and domiciles, with linear settlement. There is also forest conservation land and national forest reserve in the area of Khao Khrok Tabak.
- **The southern side:** The ocean and beaches of the Gulf of Thailand are contiguous with the airport, belonging to Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, under the command of the Sattahip Navy.
- **The eastern side:** The area to the east of the airport passes Highway 3 and Intercity Highway 7 towards Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, which is a residential area. It has medium to high density population and domiciles, in a cluster settlement pattern. In the town area of Ban Chang there is a linear settlement pattern alongside Highway 3, Sukhumvit Road, and Highway 3376.
- **The western side:** Beyond Khlong Bang Phai, and south of Highway 3 and Highway 3126, is the area of the Sattahip Navy. It is within Sattahip Subdistrict, Sattahip District, and designated as a military area. North of Highway 3 is a green area, designated as rural and farming land. There is settlement alongside Highway 3 and Highway 332, extending from expansion of the town community in the area of Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province.

3.8.6 Archaeological and historical sites

3.8.6.1 Objectives of the study

According to the National Environmental Quality Promotion and Conservation Act of 1992, it is required that prior to the start of any construction project, a study must be done, and a report analyzing the environmental impacts that may arise from the construction of the project and the operation of the project must be prepared. The report must be approved by Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP). The various environmental impacts to be studied include historical and archaeological. Therefore, prior to implementation of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province, it is necessary to study and investigate the location, importance, and current condition of important archaeological and historical sites, including religious sites located in the near vicinity of U-Tapao International Airport, in order to assess the impact of project construction and operations, as well as to propose solutions or to determine impact reduction measures (if any).

3.8.6.2 Study Methods

(1) Inspect and compile a list of sites, locations, and histories of the sites located in the study area of the project from secondary data, including documents and electronic databases, as well as inquiries of relevant agency personnel, for use as data for study and field surveys, such as:

- The information system for the survey project of cultural heritage, established by the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture [online] can be accessed from <http://gis.finearts.go.th/fineart/>
- Fine Arts Department, Underwater Archaeology, Bangkok: Underwater Archaeology Project, Underwater Archaeological Study, Academic Division, Archaeological Unit, Archaeological Document No. 13/2531.
- Brian Richards. Koh Si Chang III Wreck Excavation 1986. A Photographic Report- Department of Maritime Archaeology Western Australian Maritime Museum : No.27,1986.
- [REDACTED], Head of Underwater Archaeology Group, Underwater Archaeology Division, Fine Arts Department.
- [REDACTED], Professional Level Academic Officer for Culture, Provincial Culture Office, Chonburi Province
- [REDACTED], Professional Level Academic Officer for Culture, Provincial Culture Office, Rayong Province
- Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, temple registration information as of January 2019, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], can be searched at:
<http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>
- Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, temple registration information as of January 2019, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], can be searched at:
<http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>
- Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, National Temple History, Volume 7, Bangkok: 2013
- Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, National Temple History, Volume 12, Bangkok: 2018
- [REDACTED], Professional Level Academic Officer for Religion, National Office of Buddhism, Chonburi Province.
- [REDACTED], Professional Level Academic Officer for Religion, National Office of Buddhism, Rayong Province.
- Culture, Historical Development, Identity and Local Wisdom of Chonburi Province, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior, produced on the occasion of the King of Thailand's 72nd birthday, on 5 December 1999.
- Culture, Historical Development, Identity and Local Wisdom of Rayong Province, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Interior, produced on the occasion of the King of Thailand's 72nd birthday, on 5 December 1999.
- Topographical map 1: 50000, produced by the Royal Thai Survey Department.

- Long distance photos / satellite photos [online] can be accessed from <https://www.google.co.th> and <https://www.google.co.th/maps>

(2) Conduct field surveys in the project study area, to check the location and condition of important historical and archaeological sites, as well as various religious sites, by surveying the coordinates of each location, examining its current condition, gathering any available evidence, including interviewing local people such as monastics, local community leaders, and local villagers for additional relevant information, and also recording data and photographs.

(3) Assess the significance of archaeological and religious sites in the project study area from secondary data and field survey data.

(4) Assess the environmental impact of project operations on archaeological sites and religious places located in the project study area, and find ways or specify measures to reduce the impact or correct such impact (if any).

3.8.6.3 Project Study Area

The project study area is the area surrounding U-Tapao International Airport extending not less than 6 kilometers from the airport boundary to the east and west, and north and south not less than 10 kilometers, covering parts of Ban Chang District, Mueang District, Rayong Province, and parts of Bang Lamung District, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province (as shown in **Figure 1.5-1**).

3.8.6.4 Results of the Study

(1) History in the project study area

1) Rayong Province

According to the archaeological evidence including the discovery of artistic Khmer-style rock carvings at Ban Don, Ban Nong Tao, Chong Noen Subdistrict, Mueang Rayong District, and the discovery of camps and stone Khmer-style art remains, it is believed that the city of Rayong may have been built during the Lopburi period, since around the 11th century, at a time when ancient Khmer influences had spread to Chanthaburi in the east of modern-day Thailand. In historical evidence, the name of Rayong first appears when a District Attorney General in 1455, during the reign of King Trai Lokanat, records the city of Rayong as a 3rd tier city. The first time the name appeared in the historical annals was in 1570, during the reign of King Mahadhammaracha of the city of Ayutthaya.

Most importantly, the city of Rayong is related to an important event in the history of Thailand. In 1766, Burma surrounded Ayutthaya with a massive army. Thailand had only a small force, and lacked solidarity. The King of Thonburi brought soldiers and protected the city of Sri Ayutthaya to the limits of his ability, until he saw that they were no longer able to save the city. He gathered about 500 soldiers who fought their way out of the city and headed east, past various towns and cities until stopping to rest at Wat Lum Mahachai Chumpon, in Rayong. After that he took his army to Chanthaburi, took over the city, and eventually wrestled freedom back from the Burmese.

During the Rattanakosin period, Rayong was also an important city, within the domain of Chanthaburi. In 1933, the system of aristocratic rulership of cities was abolished from the

entire Kingdom, and the provinces were set up, depending on the Ministry of Interior. Rayong became Rayong province from that point on.

2) Chonburi Province

According to archaeological evidence, the area of Chonburi has been inhabited since prehistory, from about 3,500 – 4,000 years ago. Evidence includes the Khok Phanom Dee and Nongno Archaeological Sites in Phanat Nikhom District, etc. Traces have been found of old towns dating back to the Dvaravati period (6th to late 11th century), and to the Lopburi Period (15th century), including Mueang Phra Rot, in Phanat Nikhom District, Mueang Phaya Reh, in Bo Thong District, and Mueang Sri Pha Lo, in Mueang Chonburi District.

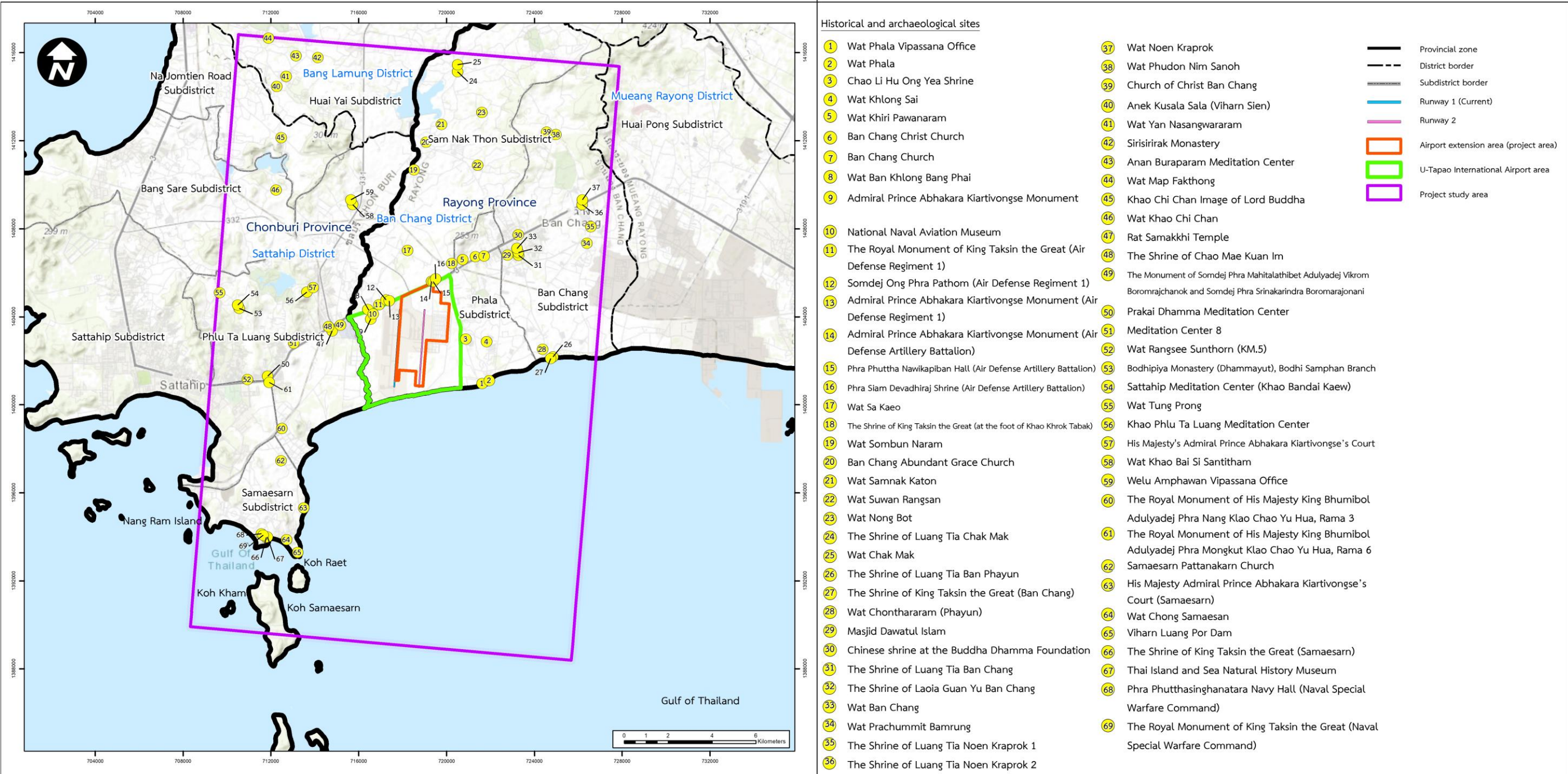
Evidence of Chonburi from the historical annals, during the period when Sri Ayutthaya was the capital, in the reign of His Majesty King Rachathirach The First (Khun Luang Pha Ngua), first appeared when the Attorney General recorded it as a 4th tier city in 1376. When Ayutthaya fell to Burma in 1767, King Taksin the Great took his army past the area of the present Chonburi Province, before going to attack Chanthaburi City, and then returning to Ayutthaya.

Chonburi was home to three major cities, namely Bang Pla Soi, Phanat Nikhom and Bang Lamung, since the fifth reign of the Rattanakosin period, in which the system of government was reformed nationwide with the establishment of a local government bureaucratic administrative system <https://th.wikipedia.org/wiki/มณฑลเทศาภิบาล> under the sole control of the Ministry of Interior. Phanat Nikhom and Bang Lamung were previously under the jurisdiction of Chonburi City, which was an important coastal city. In 1932, the nation underwent this major change of administration, abandoning the system of local aristocratic rule throughout the Kingdom in 1933 and replacing it with provincial administration. Chonburi City became Chonburi Province from that point on.

(2) Survey results of significant historical, archaeological and religious sites in the project study area.

Surveys of historical and archaeological sites in the project study area indicate, based on secondary data (on the map of archaeological sites from the information system of the cultural heritage survey project, prepared by the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture [online], accessible from <http://gis.finearts.go.th/fineart/>), that there is an underwater archaeological site known as Ruea Sichang 3, which is an archaeological site awaiting consideration for registration, in the Gulf of Thailand. Examining the location on the map, this underwater archaeological site appeared to be within the southern limits of the project study area. However, examining the data and reports from the Thai and international academics who investigated the Ruea Sichang 3 underwater archaeological site more than 30 years ago, and seeking further information from the Underwater Archaeology Group, Underwater Archaeology Division, Fine Arts Department, revealed that the Ruea Sichang 3 underwater archaeological site is in the Gulf of Thailand in the area of Tha Thewawong Subdistrict, Ko Sichang District, Chonburi Province. It further revealed that in the Gulf of Thailand nearby to Ko Samaesarn are 3 underwater archaeological sites which are also archaeological sites awaiting consideration for registration. **Site No. 1** is the Samaesarn archaeological site (knife-sharpening stone). The Underwater Archaeology Group gave information

about the investigation of the archaeological site at this location which occurred more than 30 years ago. The Fine Arts Department were notified by some fishermen who, after trawling, found some ancient pottery, and took it to them. An underwater archaeology team from the Fine Arts Department then conducted a diving investigation in that area of the Gulf of Thailand, but were unable to locate the site. The Underwater Archaeology Group, Underwater Archaeology Division, Fine Arts Department have therefore removed the Samaesarn archaeological site (knife-sharpening stone) from the archaeological sites of the Gulf of Thailand. **Site No. 2** is Lakbet Rock, for which a team of archaeologists from the Underwater Archaeology Division conducted a diving investigation and found scattered pieces of ancient broken pottery. A project to investigate this underwater archaeological site is currently underway. Examining the coordinates of the Lakbet Rock underwater archaeological site, it was found to be about 1 kilometre south of the project study area on the western side. **Site No. 3** is the Hardeep Shipwreck. Its coordinates are located south of Ko Samaesarn, which is outside of the project study area. Further information from the Underwater Archaeology Group, Underwater Archaeology Division, Fine Arts Department regarding underwater archaeological sites in the Gulf of Thailand within the project study area, including field surveys from 24 - 30 January and 7 - 13 February 2021, can be summarized by stating that there are no archaeological sites or underwater archaeological sites in the Gulf of Thailand that lie within the project study area other than the following 69 significant historical, archaeological and religious sites (**Figure 3.8-24**):



Of all 69 significant historical, archaeological, and various religious sites, there are no registered archaeological sites or archaeological sites awaiting consideration for registration. They can be classified as follows:

1. Religious sites/sites for performing ceremonial activities, consisting of:

1.1 1 First Tier Royal Temple, Woramahawihan Category, of the 9th Reign, namely Wat Yan Nasangwararam.

1.2 22 community temples, classified as:

- 3 Temples of the 5th reign, namely Wat Somboonnaram, Wat Ban Chang, and Wat Tung Prong.
- 1 Temple of the 6th Reign, Wat Chak Mak.
- 1 Temple of the 7th Reign, Wat Chong Samaesarn.
- 2 Temples of the 8th Reign, namely Wat Phala and Wat Noen Kraprok.
- 16 Temples of the 9th Reign, including Wat Khlong Sai, Wat Khiri Pawana, Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai, Wat Sa Kaeo, Wat Samnak Katon, Wat Suwan Rangsan, Wat Nong Bot, Wat Chonthararam, Wat Ban Chang, Wat Prachummit Bamrung, Wat Phudon Nim Sanoh, Wat Map Fakthong, Wat Khao Chi Chan, Wat Rangsee Sunthorn, and Wat Khao Bai Si Santitham.

1.3 1 Temple in which the sacred Buddha image of the locality was installed during the 9th Reign, namely Viharn Luang Por Dam.

1.4 2 Buddha image halls (from the 9th Reign), namely Phra Phuttha Nawikapiban Hall (Air Defense Regiment 1), and Phra Phuttha Singhanatrachanawi (Naval Special Warfare Command).

1.5 1 Large carved line Buddha image, 9th Reign, namely Khao Chi Chan.

1.6 1 Outdoor Buddha image (9th Reign), namely Somdej Ong Phra Pathom (Air Defense Regiment 1).

1.7 9 Monasteries and Meditation Centers, 9th Reign, namely: Wat Phala Vipassana Center, Sirisirak Monastery, Anan Buraparam Meditation Center, Prakai Dhamma Meditation Center, KM.8 Meditation Center, Bodhipiya Monastery (Dhammayut), Bodhi Samphan Branch, Sattahip Meditation Center (Bandai Kaew), Khao Phlu Ta Luang Meditation Center, and Welu Amphawan Vipassana Center.

1.8 5 Churches, 9th Reign, namely Ban Chang Christ Church, Ban Chang Church, Ban Chang Abundant Grace Church, Church of Christ Ban Chang, and Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church.

1.9 1 Mosque, 9th Reign, Masjid Dawatul Islam.

1.10 9 Chinese shrines classified as follows:

- Eight shrines from the 9th Reign, namely: The Shrine of Luang Tia Chak Mak, The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun, Chinese shrine at the Buddha Dhamma Foundation, The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Chang, The Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu Ban Chang, The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok 1, The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok 2, and The Shrine of Chao Mae Kuan Im.

- 1 shrine from the present reign, Chao Li Hu Ong Yea Shrine.
- 1 shrine/ place of worship for gods that protect the country, Phra Siam Devadhiraj Shrine (Air Defense Artillery Battalion).

1.11 5 shrines/ places of respecting important figures in Thai national history, namely: The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (at the foot of Khao Khrok Tabak), The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Ban Chang), The Shrine of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse, The Shrine of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Samaesarn), and The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Samaesarn).

2. 8 Monuments, places of respecting important figures in Thai national history, namely:

- 2.1 The monument of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse.
- 2.2 The monument of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Regiment 1).
- 2.3 The monument of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Artillery Battalion).
- 2.4 The Royal Monument of Somdej Phra Mahitalathibet Adulyadej Vikrom Boromrajchanok and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani.
- 2.5 The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Air Defense Regiment 1)
- 2.6 The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Naval Special Warfare Command)
- 2.7 The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3
- 2.8 The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 6

3. 3 Museums, namely:

- 3.1 National Naval Aviation Museum
- 3.2 Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)
- 3.3 Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
1	Wat Phala Vipassana Center	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	721626E 1400972N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.95	2.47
2	Wat Phala	Community Temple (8th Reign), has a vintage Buddha image in the temple, built in 1955	721955E 1401103N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	1.18	2.51
3	Chao Li Hu Ong Yea Shrine	Chinese Shrine (Current Reign)	720880E 1402986N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.24	0.84
4	Wat Khlong Sai	Community Temple (9th Reign)	721831E 1402866N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	1.03	1.64
5	Wat Khiri Pawanaram	Community Temple (9th Reign)	720731E 1406594N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.87	1.63
6	Ban Chang Christ Church	Church (9th Reign)	721315E 1406724N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	1.41	2.20
7	Ban Chang Church	Church (9th Reign)	721718E 1406755N	Phala	Ban Chang	Rayong	1.8	2.54
8	Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai	Community Temple (9th Reign) There is an old hall surrounded by water, in decrepit condition	716419E 1404333N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.04	1.46
9	Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse Monument	Memorial Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	716552E 1403892N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	Located in the airport area	1.33

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
10	Aviation museum Royal Thai Naval Air Division	Royal Thai Naval Air Division Naval Aviation History Museum	716654E 1404128N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	Located in the airport area	1.24
11	The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Air Defense Regiment 1)	Memorial Monument to His Majesty the King Taksin the Great	716924E 1404549N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.09	1.01
12	Somdej Ong Phra Pathom Air Defense Regiment 1	Religious Site and Buddhist Place of Worship	717249E 1404772N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.15	0.66
13	Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse Monument (Air Defense Regiment 1)	Royal Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	717393E 1404727N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.07	0.55
14	Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse Monument (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)	Royal Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	719312E 1405612N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.09	0.09
15	Phra Phuttha Nawikapiban Hall (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)	Religious Site and Buddhist Place of Worship	719397E 1405601N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.04	0.04

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
16	Phra Siam Devadhiraj Shrine (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)	Shrine	719499E 1405723N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.11	0.18
17	Wat Sa Kaeo	Community Temple (9th Reign)	718226E 1407010N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	1.72	1.72
18	The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (at the foot of Khao Khrok Tabak)	Places for worship King Taksin the Great	720238E 1406423N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	0.53	1.20
19	Wat Sombun Naram	Community Temple (5th Reign) There is a restored Uposatha Hall, built in 1950.	718522EE 1410684N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	4.93	5.07
20	Ban Chang Abundant Grace Church	Church (9th Reign)	719063E 1411943N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.12	6.38
21	Wat Samnak Katon	Community Temple (9th Reign)	719772E 1412749N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.78	7.14
22	Wat Suwan Rangsan	Community Temple (9th Reign)	721414E 1410893N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	5.00	5.56
23	Wat Nong Bot	Community Temple (9th Reign)	721622E 1413295N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	7.31	7.81

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
24	The Shrine of Luang Tia Chak Mak	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	720503E 1415140N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	9.21	9.63
25	Wat Chak Mak	Community Temple (6th Reign) There is an old Upasatha Hall with some roof damage and a scripture library surrounded by water, in decrepit condition and no longer used.	720501E 1415458N	Sam Nak Thon	Ban Chang	Rayong	9.29	9.70
26	The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	724852E 1402175N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	4.18	4.87
27	The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Ban Chang)	Place to pay respects to King Taksin the Great	724752E 1402105N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	4.10	4.79
28	Wat Chontharam (Phayun)	Community Temple (9th Reign)	724386E 1402518N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	3.64	4.28
29	Masjid Dawatul Islam	Mosques (9th Reign)	722786E 1406802N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	2.79	3.45
30	Chinese shrine at the	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	723275E 1407724N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	3.59	4.34

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
	Buddha Dhamma Foundation							
31	The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Chang	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	723283E 1406793N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	3.24	3.82
32	The Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu Ban Chang	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	723270E 1406920N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	3.26	3.92
33	Wat Ban Chang	Community Temple (5th Reign)	723217E 1407103N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	3.22	3.90
34	Wat Prachummit Bamrung	Community Temple (9th Reign)	726390E 1407338N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.30	6.71
35	The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok No. 1	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	726579E 1408091N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.80	7.34
36	The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok No. 2	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	726179E 1409101N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.84	7.54
37	Wat Noen Kraprok	Community Temple (8th Reign)	726186E 1409322N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	6.90	7.63
38	Wat Phudon Nim Sanoh	Community Temple (9th Reign)	724976E 1412282N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	7.94	8.67
39	Church of Christ Ban Chang	Church (9th Reign)	724569E 1412400N	Ban Chang	Ban Chang	Rayong	7.85	8.56

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
40	Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)	Museum, site for the performance and dissemination of Thai-Chinese culture, and major collection of Thai-Chinese art.	712273E 1414474N	Huai Yai	Bang Lamung	Chonburi	10.91	11.04
41	Wat Yan Nasangwararam	First-class woramahawihan monastery (9th Reign)	712694E 1414929N	Huai Yai	Bang Lamung	Chonburi	10.97	11.08
42	Sirisirirak Monastery	Monastery (9th Reign)	714142E 1415778N	Huai Yai	Bang Lamung	Chonburi	11.44	11.44
43	Anan Buraparam Meditation Center	Khao Phlu Ta Luang (9th Reign)	713142E 1415867N	Huai Yai	Bang Lamung	Chonburi	11.95	11.95
44	Wat Map Fakthong	Community Temple (9th Reign)	711892E 1416667N	Huai Yai	Bang Lamung	Chonburi	13.17	13.17
45	Khao Chi Chan Image of Lord Buddha	Large Buddha image carved into the cliff of Khao Chi Chan, carved by order of the 19th Somdej Phra Sangkharat, as a tribute to His Majesty the King of the 9th Reign on the occasion of his 50th coronation anniversary.	712475E 1412149N	Na Jomtien	Sattahip	Chonburi	8.72	9.08

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
46	Wat Khao Chi Chan	Community Temple (9th Reign)	712240E 1409771N	Bang Sare	Sattahip	Chonburi	6.63	7.42
47	Rat Samakkhi Temple	Community Temple (9th Reign)	714784E 1403356N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	0.92	2.99
48	The Shrine of Chao Mae Kuan Im	Chinese Shrine (9th Reign)	714624E 1403552N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	0.98	3.22
49	The Royal Monument of Somdej Phra Mahitalathibet Adulyadej Vikrom Boromrajchanok and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani	Monument/Memorial Hall Place of worship and recollection In Somdej Phra Mahitalathibet Adulyadej Vikrom Boromrajchanok and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani	715163E 1403624N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	0.47	2.69
50	Prakai Dhamma Meditation Center	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	711854E 1401302N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.16	5.81
51	KM.8 Meditation Center	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	713046E 1402794N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	2.67	4.65
52	Wat Rangsee Sunthorn (KM.5)	Community Temple (9th Reign)	710941E 1401147N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	5.02	6.67
53	Bodhipiya Monastery (Dhammayut), Bodhi Samphan Branch	Monastery (9th Reign)	710562E 1404378N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.97	7.34

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
54	Sattahip Meditation Center (Bandai Kaew)	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	710490E 1404529N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	5.04	7.40
55	Wat Tung Prong	Community Temple (5th Reign)	709667E 1405090N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	5.91	8.20
56	Khao Phlu Ta Luang Meditation Center	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	713640E 1405127N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	2.12	4.22
57	Shrine to His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	Site for paying respects to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	713930E 1405329N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	2.06	4.03
58	Wat Khao Bai Si Santitham	Community Temple (9th Reign)	715720E 1409094N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.69	4.69
59	Welu Amphawan Vipassana Center	Meditation Center (9th Reign)	715641E 1409318N	Phlu Ta Luang	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.96	4.96
60	The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3	Memorial site for paying homage and respects to His Majesty, Rama 3	712501E 1398920N	Sattahip	Sattahip	Chonburi	3.81	5.59
61	The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej	Memorial site for paying homage and respects to His Majesty, Rama 6	711920E 1401023N	Sattahip	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.05	5.68

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
	Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 6							
62	Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church	Church (9th Reign)	712467E 1397463N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	4.43	6.34
63	Shrine to His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Samaesarn)	Site for paying respects to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse	713501E 1395318N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	5.38	7.13
64	Wat Chong Samaesarn	Community Temple (7th Reign)	712716E 1393874N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	6.79	8.66
65	Viharn Luang Por Dam	Significant Buddha Image for Eastern Fisherman (9th Reign)	713227E 1393295N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	7.16	8.95
66	The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Samaesarn)	Place to pay respects to King Taksin the Great	711789E 1393973N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	7.34	9.23
67	Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum	Museum of Natural Science	711839E 1393996N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	7.26	9.16
68	Phra Phutthasinghanatara Navy Hall (Naval Special Warfare Command)	Religious Site and Buddhist Place of Worship	711646E 1394078N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	7.47	9.26

Table 3.8 □ 25 List of historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites in the project study area of the Runway and Taxiway 2 Construction Project, U-Tapao International Airport, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province

Sequence No.	List of names	Significance	Coordinates	Subdistrict	District	Province	Distance (kilometers)	
							From the border of the airport	From the construction area
							Border/fence	Border/fence
69	The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Naval Special Warfare Command)	Monument for recollection of His Majesty King Taksin the Great and paying of respects	711568E 1394142N	Samaesarn	Sattahip	Chonburi	7.47	9.28

69 important historical and archaeological sites, including various religious sites, in the project study area. Details of their history and significance are as follows:

1) Wat Phala Vipassana Center

Location: Ban Phala, Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic Location UTM 48P 721626E 1400972N. Its boundary is 0.95 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.47 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-26**.

History and significance¹: The Meditation Center was established on 11 July 1956 (9th Reign), by Luang Por Phlai Aphinchano Apijon. Currently, Luang Por Phlo Sakhavaro is abbot of the Vipassana Center.

Current major buildings:

- Meditation Hall
- Practitioner Accommodation
- Multipurpose Hall

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8-26 Wat Phala Vipassana Center Meditation Hall

2) Wat Phala

Location: Ban Phala, Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721955E 1401103N. Its boundary is 1.18 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.51 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-27**.

History and significance²: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established in 1932 (8th Reign), and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 24 January 1963 (9th Reign).

¹ Information provided by [REDACTED] (Inyu) Nandiyo, Abbot of Wat Phala

² Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Chapel
- King Taksin the Great Rostrum
- Model Asoka Pillar
- Bell Tower
- Multipurpose Hall
- Scripture Library Hall
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects : The Buddha image in the Buddhaghosacharn Chapel is a “Subduing Mara” Buddha image, made in 1955



The Buddha image in the Chapel



Uposatha Hall



Chapel



Sermon Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 27 Wat Phala

3) Chao Li Hu Ong Yea Shrine

Location: Phala Road, Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic Location UTM 48P 720880E 1402986N. Its boundary is 0.24 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.84 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-28**.

History and significance³: The Chinese shrine was established in June 2018 (current reign), as a branch of The Shrine of Guan Yu, Sattahip.

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 539-540.

Information provided by [REDACTED] (Inyu) Nandiyo, Abbot of Wat Phala

³ Information provided by [REDACTED], Shrine Caretaker.

Current major buildings: Shrine building, small and simply built.



Figure 3.8 □ 28



Chao Li Hu Ong Yea Shrine

4) Wat Khlong Sai

Location: Ban Khlong Sai, Village No. 4 Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721831E 1402866N. Its boundary is 1.03 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.64 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-29**.

History and significance⁴: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was originally located in the U-Tapao Airport area, named Wat U-Tapao Siriwan. Later, the Royal Navy expropriated the land, and provided land for building a new temple at Ban Khlong Sai. The new temple was established on 26 July 1979, with the name Wat Khlong Sai. its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 4 June 1989 (9th Reign).

⁴ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 423-424.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Incumbent Monk at Wat Khlong Sai.

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Saddhanusorn Meditation Retreat
- Bell Tower
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall, Wat Khlong Sai



Sermon Hall, Wat Khlong Sai



Viharn Luang Por Sothorn, Wat Khlong Sai



Saddhanusorn Meditation Retreat, Wat Khlong Sai

Figure 3.8 □ 29 Wat Khlong Sai

5) Wat Khiri Pawanaram

Location: Ban Khrok Tabak, Village No. 1 Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 720731E 1406594N. Its boundary is 0.87 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.63 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-30**.

History and significance: The Wat Rat category community temple (Dhammayut), was established in 1969, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 14 March 1970 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Bell Tower
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Chapel



Abbot's Dwelling

Figure 3.8 □ 30 Wat Khiri Pawanaram

6) Ban Chang Christ Church

Location: 83/61 Sukhumvit Road, Village No. 1 Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721315E 1406724N. Its boundary is 1.41 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.20 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-31.

History and importance⁵: The Church of The Evangelical Fellowship of Thailand, Anglican Church of Thailand, was established in 2005 (9th Reign).

⁵ Ban Chang Christ Church, Harwest, Thailand [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <https://tuthai.org/directory/church/7557/คริสตจักรไคร้สโตเชิขบ้านฉาง>

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Ban Chang Christ Church

Current major buildings: The Church building is located in Rainbowland Childrens' Nursery.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8 □ 31 Ban Chang Christ Church

7) Ban Chang Church

Location: 72/7 Sukhumvit Road, Village No. 3 Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721718E 1406755N. Its boundary is 1.80 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.54 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-32.

History and significance⁶: The Church of The Evangelical Fellowship of Thailand, Associated Churches in Thailand, was the first church in the East. It was originally named The Vine, established in the vicinity of Wat Khiri Pawanaram by a group of missionaries during the period when American soldiers were stationed at U-Tapao International Airport. Later on, Thais also joined, and a new location was found in 1972, when the church moved to its current location at Ban Chang.

Current major buildings: Church Building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁶ Ban Chang Christ Church, Harwest, Thailand [online], accessed on 30 January 2020 from <https://tuthai.org/directory/church/2917/คริสตจักรบ้านฉาง>

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Church Manager, Ban Chang.



Figure 3.8 □ 32 Ban Chang Church

8) Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai

Location: Village No. 4 Ban Khlong Bang Phai Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 716419E 1404333N. Its boundary is 0.04 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.46 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-33.

History and significance⁷: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 10 July 1970, with the original name of Wat Phuttha Nimit. Its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 21 February 1996 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Sermon Hall | - Viharn Luang Por Sothorn |
| - Abbot's Dwelling | - Crematorium |
| - Monastic Dwelling | - The stilted hall above water |

Phra Charachit, Acting Abbot, Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai, revealed that this stilted hall above water was previously the Uposatha Hall of Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai. When the new (current) Uposatha Hall was built, the older one was no longer needed. The lake was used as a site for the annual Loi Krathong Festival, and the old Uposatha Hall in the center of the lake was used by Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai School as a place for learning activities, such as as a center

⁷ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 507-508.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Acting Abbot.

for energy and environmental studies. Currently it is out of use and in decrepit condition).

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Stilted Hall Above Water (Original Uposatha Hall)



Uposatha Hall



Viharn Luang Por Sothorn



Sermon Hall and Monastic Dwelling

Figure 3.8 □ 33 Wat Ban Khlong Bang Phai

9) Royal Monument of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse.

Location: Royal Thai Naval Air Division, Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 716552E 1403892N. It is within the airport boundary, and 1.33 kilometers from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-34**.

History and significance: Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse was a wise and skilled naval officer, to whom the Royal Thai Navy have a great debt of gratitude. He established the Royal Thai Naval Air Division, and is considered the father of Thai naval officers. The Royal Thai Navy therefore built this monument for recollection of his virtues, and for paying of respects.

Current major buildings: Royal Monument of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse.



Figure 3.8 □ 34 Royal Monument of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse

10) National Naval Aviation Museum

Location: In front of the entrance to U-Tapao International Airport, Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province, Geographic Location UTM 48P 716654E 1404128N. It is within the airport area, and 1.24 kilometers from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-35**.

History and significance⁸: The National Naval Aviation Museum is a museum of the aviation history of the Royal Thai Navy, established in an open field in the area of the entrance to U-Tapao International Airport from the Royal Thai Fleet of the Royal Thai Naval Air Division, to be used by general citizens and young people as a place to study naval aircraft and munitions, and to inspire patriotism, as all of the various retired aircraft have been involved in the protection of the nation's sovereignty.

Aircraft currently displayed at the museum:

- A-7E attack aircraft
- Harrier AV-8S attack fighter
- S-3E anti-submarine aircraft
- C-47 Dakota transport aircraft, produced towards the end of World War 2.
- P-3T Orion anti-submarine search and destroy aircraft
- A-7E Corsair II attack and anti-submarine aircraft

⁸ NAVAL AVIATION MUSEUM [online], accessed on 23 January 2020 from <http://www.thainavyland.com/historical/naval-aviation-museum/>

- etc.



Figure 3.8-35 National Naval Aviation Museum

11) The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Air Defense Regiment 1)

Location: Air Defense Regiment 1, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 716924E 1404549N. Its boundary is 0.09 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.01 kilometers from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-36**.

History and significance⁹: A ceremony was held to place the statue of King Taksin the Great on its foundation in front of the new Air Defense Regiment 1 headquarters building on 5 December 2020, with Captain Surayut Sukarom, Commander, Air Defense Regiment 1, Air and Coastal Defense Command leading the proceedings. The purpose was to symbolize the care and defense of Thailand, Buddhism, and the Monarchy, so that they may always be firmly linked with Thailand, and also to provide a place of memorial for officers and their families to recollect and pay respects to the goodness of the King who restored Thailand's sovereignty to its solid foundation which has lasted to the present day.

Current major buildings: The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (its location is within the area of ongoing construction of the headquarters building and landscaping of its surrounds).

⁹ Air Defense Regiment 1 Install a Monument to King Taksin the Great for Families to Recollect and Pay Respects [online], accessed 30 January 2021 from <https://www.komkhaotuathai.com/contents/16505>



Figure 3.8 □ 36 The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great, Air Defense Regiment 1

12) Somdej Ong Phra Pathom (Air Defense Regiment 1)

Location: Air Defense Regiment 1, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 717249E 1404772N. Its boundary is 0.15 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.66 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-37**.

History and significance¹⁰: Somdej Ong Phra Pathom, full name: Phra Somdej Ong Phra Pathom Boromakhru Phra Sikitasaphalayan Somdej Phra Sirimitsammasamputthachao Somdej Ong Phra Pathom. Constructed by order of Air Defense Regiment 1 to be the main Buddha image in their devotional area, so that all Air Defense Regiment 1 officers and their families may worship and perform religious activities within Air Defense Regiment 1. The Buddha image was consecrated on 30 March 2007

Current major buildings: Phra Somdej Ong Phra Pathom Boromakhru Phra Sikitasaphalayan Somdej Phra Sirimitsammasamputthachao Somdej Ong Phra Pathom, a “Subduing Mara” Buddha image, ornamented with a jeweled halo, established upon an open air platform.

¹⁰ Information from the historical information sign in the nearby hall.



Figure 3.8 □ 37 Phra Somdej Ong Phra Pathom Boromakhru Phra Sikitasaphalayan Somdej Phra Sirimitsammasamputthachao Somdej Ong Phra Pathom, Air Defense Regiment 1

13) Royal Monument of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Regiment 1)

Location: Air Defense Regiment 1, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 717393E 1404727N. Its boundary is 0.07 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.55 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-38**.

History and significance: Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse was a wise and skilled naval officer, to whom the Royal Thai Navy have a great debt of gratitude. He established the Royal Thai Naval Air Division, and is considered the father of Thai naval officers. Air Defense Regiment 1 therefore built this monument for recollection of the Royal Thai Navy's debt to him, and for paying of respects.

Current major buildings: The statue of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse is established upon an open air platform.



Figure 3.8-38 Royal Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Regiment 1)

14) Royal Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

Location: Air Defense Artillery Battalion, Artillery Regiment, Royal Thai Marine Corps, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 719312E 1405612N. Its boundary is 0.09 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.09 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-39**.

History and significance: Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse was a wise and skilled naval officer, to whom the Royal Thai Navy have a great debt of gratitude. He established the Royal Thai Naval Air Division, and is considered the father of Thai naval officers. Air Defense Regiment 1 therefore built this monument for recollection of the Royal Thai Navy's debt to him, and for paying of respects.

Current major buildings: The statue of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse is established upon an open air platform.



Figure 3.8-39 1 Royal Monument to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

15) Phra Phuttha Nawikapiban Hall (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

Location: Air Defense Artillery Battalion, Artillery Regiment, Royal Thai Marine Corps, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 719397E 1405601N. Its boundary is 0.04 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.04 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-40**.

History and significance: A pavilion for the Buddha image, and place for worship for civil servants, military officers, and their families, located within the Air Defense Artillery Battalion.

Current major buildings: The Phra Phuttha Nawikapiban Hall is an open pavilion, with 4 gables facing 4 directions. Each gable has the insignia of Somdej Phra Sangkharat Yanasangwon, the 19th Sangkharat of the Rattanakosin period. A “Subduing Mara” Buddha image is installed within the pavilion.



Figure 3.8-40 Phra Phuttha Nawikapiban Hall (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

16) Phra Siam Devadhiraj Shrine (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

Location: Air Defense Artillery Battalion, Artillery Regiment, Royal Thai Marine Corps, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 719499E 1405723N. Its boundary is 0.11 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 0.18 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-41**.

History and significance: A shrine and place of worship for Phra Siam Devadhiraj, the godly protector of Thailand and its civil servants, military officers, and their families, located within the Air Defense Artillery Battalion.

Current major buildings: The shrine containing an image of Phra Siam Devadhiraj is built as a traditional Thai house, surrounded by a brick wall.



Figure 3.8-41 Phra Siam Devadhiraj Shrine (Air Defense Artillery Battalion)

17) Wat Sa Kaeo

Location: Village No. 3, Ban Sa Kaeo, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 718226E 1407010N. Its boundary is 1.72 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.72 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-42.

History and significance¹¹: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 12 December 1968, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 24 October 1978 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Bell Tower
- Monastic Dwelling
- Abbot's Dwelling/ Office of Subdistrict Monastic Dean
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall, Wat Sa Kaeo



Sermon Hall, Wat Sa Kaeo



Abbot's Dwelling and Multipurpose Hall, Wat Sa Kaeo



Crematorium, Wat Sa Kaeo

Figure 3.8-42 Wat Sa Kaeo

¹¹ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, p. 585.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Sa Kaeo.

18) The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (at the foot of Khao Khrok Tabak)

Location: At the foot of Khao Khrok Tabak, Intercity Highway 7 (Ban Chang - Bangkok) Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic Location UTM 48P 720238E 1406423N. Its boundary is 0.53 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.20 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-43**.

History and significance¹²: Mrs. Winai Lusaksawa, village head, Village No. 8, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, stated that it used to be a small wooden shrine built by villagers, containing only a framed picture of King Taksin the Great. However, people respected the place, and often came to make vows. They worked together at maintaining the shrine, until, at the beginning of February 2021, a fire occurred in the shrine. It has now been rebuilt, and a ceremony to erect a statue of King Taksin the Great within the shrine will be held on 12 February 2021.

Current major buildings: The shrine building has a picture and statue of King Taksin the Great inside.



Figure 3.8-43 The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (at the foot of Khao Khrok Tabak)

19) Wat Sombun Naram

Location: Village No. 6, Ban Huai Pla Kang, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 718522E 1410684N. Its boundary is 4.93 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 5.07 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-44**.

¹² “The Work of Arsons” Burning King Taksin the Great in the Dark [online], accessed on 30 January 2021 from <https://www.banmuang.co.th/news/region/222198>

History and significance¹³: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established in 1897 (5th Reign). Its Uposatha Hall was consecrated for the first time in 1934 (end of the 7th Reign), and for the second time in 2020 (Current Reign).

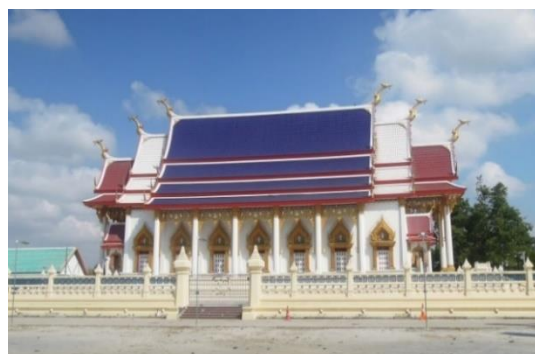
Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Old Sermon Hall
- Bell Tower
- Spirit House
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: Old Uposatha Hall, built in 1950, now restored.



Old Uposatha Hall, built in 1950, now restored



Uposatha Hall, Wat Sombun Naram



Spirit House, Wat Sombun Naram



Sermon Hall, Wat Sombun Naram

Figure 3.8 □ 44 Wat Sombun Naram

¹³ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, p. 581.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], incumbent monk at Wat Sombun Naram.

20) Ban Chang Abundant Grace Church

Location: Village No. 1, Soi Thesaban 17, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 719063E 1411943N. Its boundary is 6.12 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 6.38 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-45.

History and significance¹⁴: The independent church was established in October 2018

Current major buildings: Church Building



Figure 3.8-45 Ban Chang Abundant Grace Church

21) Wat Samnak Katon

Location: Village No. 1, Ban Sam Nak Thon, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 719772E 1412749N. Its boundary is 6.78 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.14 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-46.

History and significance¹⁵: The Wat Rat category community temple (Dhammayut), was established on 10 June 2002, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 29 February 2012 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Bell Tower | - Crematorium |
| - Multipurpose Hall | |

¹⁴Information provided by [REDACTED], Ban Chang Abundant Grace Church.

¹⁵ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, temple registration information as at January 2019, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, National Temple History, Volume 12, Bangkok: 2018, p. 581.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], incumbent monk at Wat Samnak Katon.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Abbot's Dwelling



Samakkhitham Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 46 Wat Samnak Katon

22) Wat Suwan Rangsan

Location: Village No. 5, Ban Yai Ra, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721414E 1410893N. Its boundary is 5.00 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 5.56 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-47.

History and significance¹⁶: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 30 July 1968, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 8 November 1971 (9th Reign).

¹⁶ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 569-597.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Assistant Abbot, Wat Suwan Rangsan.

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Scripture Study School
- Bell Tower
- Multipurpose Hall
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Scripture Study School



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Abbot's Dwelling

Figure 3.8-47 Wat Suwan Rangsang

23) Wat Nong Bot

Location: Village No. 1, Ban Sam Nak Thon, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 721622E 1413295N. Its boundary is 7.31 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.81 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-48**.

History and significance¹⁷: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was originally an old temple which had become disused and decrepit. Villagers were using the temple

¹⁷ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 611-612.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Nong Bot.

grounds to grow crops, and called the area “Nong Bot”. Later, the SAO and the Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict Head together built a new temple. It was established on 4 December 2003 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Royal Memorial for King Taksin the Great
- Office, Wat Nong Bot
- Eating Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Abbot’s Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Royal Memorial for King Taksin the Great



Uposatha Hall



Main Buddha Image, Uposatha Hall, Wat Nong Bot



Eating Hall, Wat Nong Bot

Figure 3.8 □ 48 Wat Nong Bot

24) The Shrine of Luang Tia Chak Mak

Location: Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 720503E 1415140N. Its boundary is 9.21 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.63 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-49**.

History and significance: Community Chinese shrine

Current major buildings:

- The Shrine of Luang Tia Chak Mak
- Smiling Buddha Hall
- Homage to Earth and Sky Hall

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8-49 The Shrine of Luang Tia Chak Mak

25) Wat Chak Mak

Location: Village No. 2, Ban Chak Mak, Sam Nak Thon Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 720501E 1415458N. Its boundary is 9.29 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.70 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-50 Wat Chak Mak (cont.)

History and significance¹⁸: The grounds of the Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), were previously an abandoned hermitage. Phra Khru Phavananuyok (Luang Por Hom) traveled on foot to this place, and built a monastery there in 1922. It was established as a temple in 1924 (6th Reign), with the support of the Sattahip Navy. Its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 9 July 2002 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Pagoda
- Viharn Luang Por Hom
- Viharn Phra Putthanawarit
- 95 Years of Merit Hall
- 80 Years Hall
- Meditation Center
- Old Eating Hall
- Bell Tower
- The funeral
- Monastic Dwelling

Current significant ancient sites or objects:

- The front gable of the old Uposatha Hall has a color painting of a gathering of heavenly beings, located above the door and window frames, in a grille pattern similar to the one above the door and window frames of the old Uposatha Hall at Wat Sombun Naram. It has previously been restored, but its current state is quite decrepit, especially the roof.
- The stilted hall above water (old Scripture Library) is surrounded by a veranda, and has a Thai-style roof embellished with gable apexes, gable-edge fins, and molded decorations on its gables. It is in a very decrepit condition, and is no longer used as a scripture library.



Old Uposatha Hall



Old Uposatha Hall (with partial roof damage)

Figure 3.8 □ 50 Wat Chak Mak

¹⁸ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 451-452.

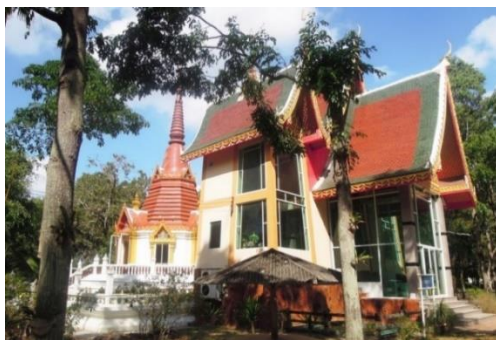
Additional information provided by [REDACTED], incumbent monk at Wat Chak Mak, secretary to the monastic dean of Ban Chang District.



Old wooden stilted monastic dwelling above water, very decrepit condition (No longer in use).



Uposatha Hall



Viharn Phra Putthanawarit and Pagoda



Viharn Luang Por Hom

Figure 3.8-50 Wat Chak Mak (cont.)

26) The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun

Location: Ban Phayun, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 724852E 1402175N. Its boundary is 4.18 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.87 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-51**.

History and significance: Chinese shrine

Current major buildings:

- The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun
- Smiling Buddha Shrine
- Mae Tubtim Shrine
- The Shrine of Chao Mae Kuan Im
- White Jade Amitabha Buddha Image

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun



Dragon-shaped bridge over the canal, entering the Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun

Figure 3.8 □ 51 The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Phayun

27) The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Ban Chang)

Location: Village No. 4, Ban Phayun, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 724752E 1402105N. Its boundary is 4.10 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.79 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-52**.

History and significance¹⁹: A place of paying respects to His Majesty King Taksin the Great, built on the edge of the beach at Ban Phayun, for recollection of his history, kindness and greatness, so that younger generations may remember him, by Ban Chang Subdistrict Municipality, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. The foundation stone was laid on 17 April 2020, and the statue of King Taksin the Great was installed in the shrine on 25 November 2020.

Current major buildings: King Taksin the Great shrine building.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

¹⁹ Information from the historical information sign inside the Shrine of King Taksin the Great.

Ban Chang Community News, Mueang Ban Chang, Rayong Province[online], accessed on 30 January 2021 from <https://www.facebook.com/NewsBanchang/posts/2875232895912723/>



Figure 3.8 □ 52 The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Ban Chang)

28) Wat Chonthararam (Phayun)

Location: Village No. 4, Ban Phayun, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 724386E 1402518.362N. Its boundary is 3.64 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.28 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure Figure 3.8-53.

History and significance²⁰: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was previously a monastery built prior to 1947. It was established as a temple on 10 July 1970, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 10 March 1972 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Multipurpose Hall | - Crematorium |
| - Bell Tower | |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

²⁰ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 442-443.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Chonthararam.



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Multipurpose Hall



Crematorium

Figure 3.8 □ 53 Wat Chonthararam (Phayun)

29) Masjid Dawatul Islam

Location: Village No. 5, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 722786E 1406802N. Its boundary is 2.79 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 3.45 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-54**.

History and significance²¹: The community mosque was registered as a place of worship under the Islamic Act on 1 November 2006.

Current major buildings: The Mosque building.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

²¹ Rayong Provincial Announcement: Establishment of Masjid Dawatul Islam[online], accessed on 30 January 2021

from <http://law.longdo.com/law/88/sub12026>

Additional information provided by [REDACTED] Imam Halal Masjid Davatil Islam.



Figure 3.8 □ 54 Masjid Dawatul Islam, Ban Chang

30) Chinese shrine at the Buddha Dhamma Foundation, Ban Chang

Location: Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 723275E 1407724N. Its boundary is 3.59 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.34 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-55**.

History and significance²²: The Buddha Dhamma Foundation was first established as the Buddha Dhamma Society between 1974 - 1975. Later it became the Buddha Dhamma Foundation. Inside the foundation building are shrines to 8 Buddhas and Chao Mae Kuan Im, in accordance with the faith of Mahayana Buddhism.

Current major buildings: The building for operations of the Buddha Dhamma Foundation has 2 floors. The upper floor has the shrines to 8 Buddhas and Chao Mae Kuan Im, and a Homage to Earth and Sky Shrine.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

²² Information provided by [REDACTED], Vice-Chair of the Buddha Dhamma Foundation, and representative of The Shrine of Luang Tia, Ban Chang, [REDACTED], supervisor of the shrines of the Buddha Dhamma Foundation.



Figure 3.8 □ 55 Shrine at the Buddha Dhamma Foundation, Ban Chang

31) The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Chang

Location: Phala Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 723283E 1406793N. Its boundary is 3.24 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 3.82 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-56**.

History and significance²³: Chinese shrine

Current major buildings:

- The Shrine of Luang Tia
- Homage to Earth and Sky Shrine
- Multipurpose Hall, Luang Tia, Ban Chang

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

²³ Information provided by, [REDACTED], caretaker of The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Chang.



Homage to Earth and Sky Shrine, Shrine of Luang Tia, Ban Chang



The Shrine of Luang Tia Ban Chang

Figure 3.8 □ 56

The Shrine of Luang Tia, Ban Chang

32) The Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu Ban Chang

Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 723270E 1406920N. Its boundary is 3.26 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 3.92 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-57**.

History and significance²⁴: This Chinese shrine has been established for a long time. Currently, construction of a new, larger and more solidly built shrine is underway on vacant land to the southwest of the current shrine.

Current major buildings: Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu building, Ban Chang.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8 □ 57 The Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu Ban Chang (temporary)

²⁴ Information provided by [redacted], caretaker of the Shrine of Laoia Guan Yu.

33) Wat Ban Chang

Location: Village No. 5, Ban Chang, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 723217E 1407103N. Its boundary is 3.22 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 3.90 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-58**.

History and significance²⁵: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), had previously been an old monastery. Later, Ban Chang villagers, led by Mr Ya and Mrs Tong, together built new monastic dwellings and a Sermon Hall, and the monastery was established as a temple in 1874 (5th Reign). Its Uposatha Hall was consecrated for the first time in 1935 (8th Reign), and most recently on 14 August 2008 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Sermon Hall (renovations underway) | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Viharn Phra Khru Wimonthammaphani (Samniang) | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Eating Hall | - Monastic Storeroom |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Viharn Phra Khru Wimonthammaphani
(Samniang)



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall (renovations underway)



Crematorium Hall

²⁵ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 509-510.

History of Wat Ban Chang from the brochure of Wat Ban Chang.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Ban Chang.

Figure 3.8 □ 58 Wat Ban Chang

34) Wat Prachummit Bamrung

Location: Village No. 1, Ban Noen Kraprok, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 726390E 1407338N. Its boundary is 6.30 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 6.71 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-59.

History and significance²⁶: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 12 December 1968, and its Upasatha Hall was consecrated on 28 April 1980 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Multipurpose Hall (with Buddha image and statue of King Naresuan the Great).
- Viharn Luang Por Tan Jai
- Bell Tower
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Viharn Luang Por Tan Jai



Bell Tower and Monastic Dwelling

²⁶ temple registration information as at January ,of Buddhism Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from ,2019 content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf-http://www3.onab.go.th/wp Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 519-520.

Information provided by [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Prachummit Bamrung.

Figure 3.8 □ 59 Wat Prachummit Bamrung

35) The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok 1

Location: Soi Thesaban 58, Ban Noen Kraprok, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 726579E 1408091N. Its boundary is 6.8 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.34 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-60.

History and significance: Chinese shrine

Current major buildings:

- Shrine Building
- Earth and Sky Altar

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Source: <https://bit.ly/3cNxGhn>

Figure 3.8 □ 60 The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok 1

36) The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Kraprok 2

Location: Sukhumvit Road, Ban Noen Kraprok, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 726179E 1409101N. Its boundary is 6.84 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.54 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-61.

History and significance: Chinese shrine

Current major buildings:

- Shrine Building
- Earth and Sky Altar

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8 □ 61 The Shrine of Luang Tia Noen Krapok 2

37) Wat Noen Krapok

Location: Village No. 6, Ban Noen Krapok, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 726186E 1409322N. Its boundary is 6.90 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.63 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-62.

History and significance²⁷: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established in 1938 (8th Reign), and its Upasatha Hall was consecrated on 4 July 1986 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| - Upasatha Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Pagoda | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall/Blessing Hall | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Chanting Hall / Eating Hall | - Crematorium |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

²⁷ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 492-493.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Noen Krapok.



Uposatha Hall



Pagoda



Blessing Hall/ Sermon Hall



Chanting Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 62 Wat Noen Krapok

38) Wat Phudon Nim Sanoh

Location: Village No. 7, Ban Khao Phudon, Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 724976E 1412282N. Its boundary is 7.94 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 8.67 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-63**.

History and significance²⁸: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 27 February 1973, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 1 February 1990 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- “Somdej Ong Pathom” Buddha image.
- Sermon Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Bell Tower
- Pekong Shrine, Khao Phudon
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

²⁸ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Rayong Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/ryg012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 12**, Bangkok: 2018, pp. 544-545.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], incumbent monk, Wat Phudon Nim Sanoh.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



“Somdej Ong Pathom” Buddha image



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Pekong Shrine, Khao Phudon

Figure 3.8 □ 63 Wat Phudon Nim Sanoh

39) Church of Christ Ban Chang

Location: Ban Chang Subdistrict, Ban Chang District, Rayong Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 724569E 1412400N. Its boundary is 7.85 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 8.56 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-64**.

History and significance²⁹: The independent church was established in March 2009

Current major buildings: Church Building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8 □ 64 Church of Christ Ban Chang

²⁹ Information provided by [redacted], representative and caretaker of the Church of Christ Ban Chang.

40) Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)

Location: Village No. 11, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712273E 1414474N. Its boundary is 10.91 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 11.04 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-65**.

Background and significance³⁰: In 1987, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama 9) presented 7 rai of land opposite Wat Yan Nasangwararam for the Wat Yan Nasangwararam Royal Land Development Project to Professor Sanga Kulkobkiat (an expert in astrology who directed the placement of buildings in Wat Yan Nasangwararam) to use as he saw fit. Somdej Phra Sangkharat Yanasangwon ordered that, “this side will be for the temple buildings, that side is to be a chapel to the immortals”. Professor Sanga therefore proceeded with the design of Viharn Sien, a place for learning and dissemination of Thai and Chinese art and culture. On 6 June 1988, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama 9) provided the labor for construction, and offered to name the building, “Anek Kusala Sala”, and opened the Anek Kusala Sala in 1993.

Current major buildings:

- Central Hall, or Sien Hall, Location of Golden Image of Lue Tong Ping
- Museum of Chinese Art and Antiques
- Sculptures of Significant Figures in Chinese Religion

³⁰ Wat Yan Nasangwararam, **Wat Yan Nasangwararam Passes on the Buddha Dhamma**, Bangkok: 2015, pp. 120-122.

Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien), Bangkok: 1993.

อเนกกุศลศาลา (วิหารเซียน) [online], accessed on 2 February 2021 from

<https://www.museumthailand.com/th/museum/Info-Chinese-Cultural-and-Religion-Museum>



Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)



White Jade Buddha Image Chapel



Chinese Sculptures at the Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)

Figure 3.8-65 Anek Kusala Sala (Viharn Sien)

41) Wat Yan Nasangwararam

Location: Village No. 11, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712694E 1414929N. Its boundary is 10.97 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 11.08 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-66**.

History and significance³¹: This Woramahawihan Category First Tier Royal Temple (Dhammayut) was first established as Wat Yan Nasangwararam on 2 March 1978, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 25 March 1982. His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (Rama 9) promoted Yan Nasangwararam Monastery to a Woramahawihan Category First Tier Royal Temple on 4 March 1988, with the name of “Wat Yan Nasangwararam Woramahawihan, Under Royal Patronage”.

³¹ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 2**, Bangkok: 2014, pp. 529-

Wat Yan Nasangwararam Passes on the Buddha Dhamma, Bangkok: 2015

Current major buildings:

- The Uposatha Hall was built as a tribute to King Taksin the Great and modeled after the Rangsi Chapel in Wat Bowornniwetwiharn, with the religious insignia of King Taksin the Great mounted outside the central doors.
- Somdej Phra Putthayannaret, the primary Buddha image in the Uposatha Hall, was made as a tribute to King Naresuan the Great, modeled after Phra Putthachinnasi, at Wat Bowornniwetwiharn.
- The SW. KW. (Srisangwan-Kalyaniwattana) Hall, is the monastic eating hall, and merit-making hall.
- The MWK. ST. (Mahawachiralongkon-Sirinthon) Hall is for retreat participants' morning and evening chanting, and used to accommodate Novice monks in Summer.
- Bell Tower
- Drum Tower
- Scripture Library
- The Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani Hall is for teaching young Buddhists and groups of Dhamma practitioners.
- Mahabodhi Temple Replica
- Metteyya Bodhisattva Chapel
- Mahachakripipat Relic Pagoda
- Buddha's Footprint Pagoda
- Somdej Phra Sangkharat Residence
- Retreat Participants' Accommodation
- Monastic Dwellings
- etc.



Mahachakripipat Relic Pagoda, Wat Yan Nasangwararam



Mahabodhi Temple Replica, Wat Yan Nasangwararam



Uposatha Hall, Wat Yan Nasangwararam



Scripture Library, Wat Yan Nasangwararam



Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani Hall, Wat Yan Nasangwararam

Figure 3.8 □ 66 Wat Yan Nasangwararam

42) Sirisirirak Monastery

Location: Village No. 7, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 714142E 1415778N. Its boundary is 11.44 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 1.44 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-67**.

History and significance³²: The monastery is on the land of Mr Bunsong Sirirak, which is also the location of the Tai Liang Meditation Center (and cremation foundation).

Current major buildings:

- Sermon Hall/Merit-Making Hall
- Multipurpose Hall
- Monastic Dwelling
- Female Practitioner Accommodation
- Tai Liang Meditation Center building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Sermon Hall/Merit-Making Hall



Multipurpose Hall

Figure 3.8-67 Sirisirirak Monastery

43) Anan Buraparam Meditation Center

Location: Village No. 11, Ban Map Fakthong, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713142E 1415867N. Its boundary is 11.95 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 11.95 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-68**.

History and significance³³: The monastery was established in September 2015

Current major buildings:

- Mirror Chapel Phra Nipphan
- Monastery Management Office building
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling

³² Information provided by [REDACTED], incumbent monk, Sirisirirak Monastery.

³³ Information provided by: [REDACTED], chair of committee, Anan Buraparam Meditation Center.

- Female Practitioner Accommodation

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Mirror Chapel Phra Nipphan



Inside the Mirror Chapel Phra Nipphan



Abbot's Dwelling



Monastic Dwelling



Female Practitioner Accommodation

Figure 3.8 □ 68 Anan Buraparam Meditation Center

44) Wat Map Fakthong

Location: Village No. 11, Huai Yai Subdistrict, Bang Lamung District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711892E 1416667N. Its boundary is 13.17 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 13.17 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-69**.

History and significance³⁴: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 3 August 1966, and its Upasatha Hall was consecrated on 6 January 2010 (9th Reign).

³⁴ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall
- Sermon Hall
- Bell Tower
- Old Sermon Hall, currently used as the Thammasangvej Hall, for dedication of merits to the deceased.
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling
- Crematorium

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Old Sermon Hall, currently used for dedication of merits to the deceased.



Crematorium

Figure 3.8 □ 69 Wat Map Fakthong

45) Khao Chi Chan Image of Lord Buddha

Location: Na Jomtien Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712475E 1412149N. Its boundary is 8.72 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.08 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-70**.

History and significance³⁵: The Khao Chi Chan image of Lord Buddha is a Buddha image carved into the cliff of Khao Chi Chan. It was carved by order of the 19th Somdej Phra Sangkharat,

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, p. 137.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Assistant Abbot, Wat Map Fakthong.

³⁵ Wat Yan Nasangwararam, **Wat Yan Nasangwararam Passes on the Buddha Dhamma**, Bangkok: 2015, p. 106.

[REDACTED], **Khao Chi Chan Buddha Image - Beginnings** [online], accessed on 29 January 2021 from <https://www.geothai.net/kaocheechan-0/>

as a tribute to the King of Thailand, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama 9), on the occasion of his 50th coronation anniversary. The King said with regard to this Buddha image, “Phra Putthamahavajira Utthamopat Sasada”, meaning, “The Lord Buddha is the most luminous, excellent, well-developed teacher, like a radiant light”. Construction began on 1 June 1995, by International Blaster Co., Ltd..

On 31 July 1996, a ceremony was held to dedicate the carved line Buddha image carved upon the cliff face of Khao Chi Chan to His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama 9). The King was invited to open the eyes of the image, and to install Buddha Relics into its chest, for present and future blessings.

Current major buildings: The Buddha image, “Phra Putthamahavajira Utthamopat Sasada” on the cliff face of Khao Chi Chan, is a carved-line Buddha image, decorated with golden mosaic from Italy. The Buddha is sitting in the “Subduing Mara” pose, modeled after the Putthanawaratchabopit, in combined Sukhothai and Lanna styles. It is 109 meters tall, the width from knee to knee is 70 meters, with a 21 meter high lotus base. The carved line image of the Lord Buddha including the base has a total height of 130 meters.



Source: <https://www.thairath.co.th/news/local/east/1360039>

Figure 3.8 □ 70 Phra Putthamahavajira Utthamopat Sasada, Khao Chi Chan

██████████, Khao Chi Chan Buddha Image - Carving the Cliff [online], accessed on 29 January 2021

from <https://www.geothai.net/kaocheechan-1/>

██████████, Khao Chi Chan Buddha Image - Something Important [online], accessed on 29 January 2021

from <https://www.geothai.net/kaocheechan-2/>

██████████, Khao Chi Chan Buddha Image - The End-of-Year Miracle [online], accessed on 29 January 2021

from <https://www.geothai.net/kaocheechan-3/>

46) Wat Khao Chi Chan

Location: Village No. 11, Ban Khong Wanphen, Bang Sare Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712240E 1409771N. Its boundary is 6.63 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.42 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-71.

History and significance³⁶: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was originally built as a monastery in 1969. It was established as a temple on 30 June 1976, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 18 January 1988 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Uposatha Hall (When His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua was Crown Prince, he performed the Uposatha Hall opening ceremony on 17 August 1987).
- Sermon Hall
- Merit-Making Hall
- Bell Tower
- Abbot's Dwelling
- Monastic Dwelling

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

³⁶ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, p. 16.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Khao Chi Chan.



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Abbot's Dwelling



Monastic Dwelling

Figure 3.8 □ 71 Wat Khao Chi Chan

47) Rat Samakkhi Temple

Location: Village No. 1, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 714784E 1403356N. Its boundary is 0.92 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.99 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure **Figure 3.8-72**.

History and significance³⁷: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 23 June 1966, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated in 1971 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Old Sermon Hall |
| - Prince of Chumphon Hall | Currently used as the |
| - Bell Tower | Thammasangvej Hall |
| - Multipurpose Hall | - Old Crematorium |
| - Abbot's Dwelling | - New Crematorium, under construction |

³⁷ temple registration information as at January ,e of BuddhismBuddhist Monastery Department, National Office Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from ,2019 content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf-http://www3.onab.go.th/wp Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, p. 146.

Additional information provided by: [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Rat Samakkhi.

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Sermon Hall



Uposatha Hall



Prince of Chumphon Hall



Crematorium (Under construction)

Figure 3.8 □ 72 Rat Samakkhi Temple

48) The Shrine of Chao Mae Kuan Im

Location: KM.10, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 714624E 1403552N. Its boundary is 0.98 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 3.22 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure Figure 3.8-73.

History and significance³⁸: Chinese shrine, with a meditation center for use during the Vegetarian Festival.

Current major buildings:

- Mae Kuan Im Shrine building
- Vegetarian Hall building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

³⁸Information provided by [redacted] caretaker of the Chao Mae Kuan Im Shrine.



Figure 3.8 □ 73 Chao Mae Kuan Im Shrine

49) Royal Monument to Somdej Phra Mahitalathibet Adulyadej Vikrom Boromrajchanok and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani

Location: Queen Sirikit Naval Hospital, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 715163E 1403624N. Its boundary is 0.47 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 2.69 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-74.

History and significance³⁹: Admiral Wichit Chamnankan, Commander of the Royal Thai Navy, led the installation ceremony of the monument on 22 August 1997. King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama 9) invited His Majesty King Maha Vajiralongkorn Phra Vajiraklaochaoyuhua (current Reign), while he was still Crown Prince, to open the monument on that day.

Current major buildings:

The royal monument to the two royals, twice actual size, has Somdej Phra Boromrajchanok standing, and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani sitting. The figures are installed upon the foundation of the royal monument (Mr. Savat Thattana was the artist).



Figure 3.8 □ 74 Royal Monument to Somdej Phra Mahitalathibet Adulyadej Vikrom Boromrajchanok and Somdej Phra Srinakarindra Boromarajonani

50) Prakai Dhamma Meditation Center

Location: Village No. 6, Phutianan Road, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711854E 1401302N. Its boundary is 4.16 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 5.81 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-75.

History and importance⁴⁰: The meditation center was established in 2011 (9th Reign), and is the base for the Sattahip District Buddhist Society, as the owner of the meditation center, **Sar Admiral Nuanraksa Phongs**, is the current president of the Sattahip District Buddhist Society.

Current major buildings:

- Old Accommodation and Meditation building
- New Accommodation and Meditation building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁴⁰Information provided by **[REDACTED]**, owner of the meditation center.



Figure 3.8 □ 75 Prakai Dhamma Meditation Center

51) KM.8 Meditation Center

Location: Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713046E 1402794N. Its boundary is 2.67 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.65 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-76**.

History and significance⁴¹: The hermitage and meditation center was established in 1972 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| - Sermon Hall | - Meditation Hall |
| - Somdej Phuttha Burapha Thitphichitphai Chapel (Viharn Luang Por Khao) | - Buddha Footprint Replica Hall |
| | - Monastic Dwelling |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁴¹ Information provided by [REDACTED], head of KM.8 Meditation Center.



Somdej Phuttha Burapha Thitphichitphai
Chapel Viharn Luang Por Khao



Meditation Hall



Buddha Footprint Replica Hall



Sermon Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 76 KM.8 Meditation Center

52) Wat Rangsee Sunthorn (KM.5)

Location: Village No. 7, Ban Rangsee Sunthorn, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 710941E 1401147N. Its boundary is 5.02 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 6.67 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-77**.

History and significance⁴²: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 15 February 1968, and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated in 1979 (9th Reign).

⁴² Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, pp. 141-142.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], incumbent monk at Wat Rangsee Sunthorn.

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Standing Buddha Statue |
| - Reclining Gotama Buddha Chapel (Viharn Phra Non) | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Thammanusorn Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Smiling Buddha Statue | - Crematorium |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Standing Buddha Statue



Reclining Gotama Buddha Chapel (Viharn Phra Non)



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 77 Wat Rangsee Sunthorn

53) Bodhipiya Monastery (Dhammayut), Bodhi Samphan Branch

Location: Village No. 8, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 710562E 1404378N. Its boundary is 4.97 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.34 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-78**.

History and significance⁴³: The Dhammayut Hermitage was established in 2010 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- Buddha image
- Multipurpose Hall
- Guest Accommodation building
- Monastic Dwelling
- Hermitage Head Dwelling

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Buddha image



Multipurpose Hall



Guest Accommodation building



Monastic Dwelling

Figure 3.8-78 Bodhipiya Monastery (Dhammayut), Bodhi Samphan Branch

⁴³ Information provided by Phra Jarun Kicakaro, head of Bodhipiya Monastery (Dhammayut), Bodhi Samphan Branch.

54) Sattahip Meditation Center (Bandai Kaew)

Location: Soi Khao Mon, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 710490E 1404529N. Its boundary is 5.04 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.40 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-79.

History and importance: Meditation center

Current major buildings:

- Meditation Building
- Practitioner Accommodation building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8-79 Sattahip Meditation Center (Bandai Kaew)

55) Wat Tung Prong

Location: Village No. 8, Ban Nong Ya, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 709667E 1405090N. Its boundary is 5.91 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 8.20 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-80.

History and significance⁴⁴: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established in 1897 (5th Reign). Previously, it was a beach-side monastery in the area of Ban Tung Prong. In 1973, the Royal Navy expropriated the monastery land, and located new land. They helped demolish the monastery buildings, move the materials to the new property, and constructed new monastery buildings. The new and current location at Ban Nong Ya is about 20 kilometers from the original location. Its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 31 October 2005 (9th Reign).

⁴⁴ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on 4 February, 2019 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, p. 78.

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Assistant Abbot of Wat Tung Prong

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Somdej Phra Puttha Srisakamuni Puttha Khodom | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Boromasasada Sammasambuddhachao Hall | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Crematorium |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall, Wat Tung Prong



Sermon Hall, Wat Tung Prong



Abbot's Dwelling, Wat Tung Prong



Monastic Dwelling, Wat Tung Prong

Figure 3.8 □ 80 Wat Tung Prong

56) Khao Phlu Ta Luang Meditation Center

Location: Cherg Khao Phlu Ta Luang, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713640E 1405127N. Its boundary is 2.12 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.22 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-81.

History and importance⁴⁵: The meditation center was established in 1986 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

⁴⁵ Information provided by [REDACTED], head of Khao Phlu Ta Luang Meditation Center.

- Chalermphrakiat Rama 9 Chapel (Viharn Yai) - Monastic Accommodation
- Small Chapel - Female Practitioner Accommodation
- Eating Hall

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Chalermphrakiat Rama 9 Chapel



Inside Chalermphrakiat Rama 9 Chapel



Small Chapel



Inside the Small Chapel

Figure 3.8 □ 81 Khao Phlu Ta Luang Meditation Center

57) The Shrine of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse

Location: Chong Khao Phlu Ta Luang, Village No. 1, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713930E 1405329N. Its boundary is 2.06 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.03 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-82**.

History and significance⁴⁶: The shrine contains a statue of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Sadej Tia), constructed by **Mr. Semsat Jirasathai**, in Banphachonsiam Gardens in 1995, as a place for paying respects, due to his faith in Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse.

Current major buildings:

⁴⁶ Banphachonsiam Gardens [online], accessed on 4 February 2021 from <https://mgronline.com/local/detail/9630000061228>

- The Shrine houses the statue of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse.
- Banphachonsiam Gardens, containing many statues of Thai ancestors.



Figure 3.8-82 The Shrine of His Majesty Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse

58) Wat Khao Bai Si Santitham

Location: Village No. 5, Ban Khao Bai Si, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 715720E 1409094N. Its boundary is 4.69 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.69 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-83.

History and significance⁴⁷: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya), was established on 4 May 2014 (9th Reign), and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated on 13 July 2020 (Current Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Eating Hall |
| - Buddha Image Chapel | - Bell Tower |
| - Buddha Image on Mountain Peak | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Sermon Hall | - Crematorium |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁴⁷ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Abbot of Wat Khao Bai Si Santitham.



Buddha Image Chapel



Uposatha Hall



Sermon Hall



Monastic Dwelling

Figure 3.8 □ 83 Wat Khao Bai Si Santitham

59) Welu Amphawan Vipassana Center

Location: Village No. 5, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 715641E 1409318N. Its boundary is 4.96 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 4.96 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-84**.

History and significance⁴⁸: The meditation center was established about 10 years ago.

Current major buildings:

- Meditation Hall
- Monastic Accommodation
- Lay Practitioner Accommodation building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁴⁸Information provided by Admiral [REDACTED], land owner, Welu Amphawan Vipassana Center.



Meditation Hall



Inside the Meditation Hall

Figure 3.8 □ 84 Welu Amphawan Vipassana Center

60) The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3

Location: Phra Mahachettaratchao Barracks (Samaesarn Barracks), Royal Thai Marine Corps, Phlu Ta Luang Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712501E 1398920N. Its boundary is 3.81 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 5.59 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure **Figure 3.8-85**.

History and significance⁴⁹: His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3, ruled from 1824 - 1851. He protected Thailand, and made the nation strong. He also managed political affairs for the duration of his rule. He donated his own riches, the “red money bag”, for the benefit of the country. 43 years after his passing, the red money bag that he had donated was used to restore the liberty of some parts of the country, preserving its sovereignty until the present day. The government therefore erected this royal monument as a tribute to his greatness and good qualities, for the benefit of citizens who may go to pay their respects.

Current major buildings: The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3

⁴⁹ 31 March, His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua Day [online], accessed on February 3, 2021

from <https://www.rayong-oa.com/news-infomation-2/>

The Royal Monument [online], accessed on 3 February 2021 from <http://www.kingrama3.or.th/พระบรมราชานุสาวรีย์>.html



Source: <https://sattahip.ac.th/ค่ายลูกเสือ-เนตรนารีสา/>

Figure 3.8-85 The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Nang Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 3

61) The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 6

Location: KM.6, Sukhumvit Road, Sattahip Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711920E 1401023N. Its boundary is 4.05 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 5.68 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in Figure 3.8-86.

History and significance⁵⁰: The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua (Rama 6) was built in 2001 by Admiral Thosutut Kayim, Sattahip Naval Base Commander, together with civil servants, civilians, and those with faith, as a royal tribute and recollection of the King's goodness in providing the land of Sattahip District for the community to live in, and for the Royal Thai Navy to use to locate a naval unit. Currently, the Naval Base and relevant agencies of the Royal Thai Navy organise a ceremony of tribute every 25 November.

Current major buildings: The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 6

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident

⁵⁰ The Royal Thai Navy Offer Garlands to Rama 6 on the Anniversary of His Passing [online], accessed on 30 January 2021
from <https://www.thairath.co.th/content/541912>



Figure 3.8-86 The Royal Monument of His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej Phra Mongkut Klao Chao Yu Hua, Rama 6

62) Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church

Location: Village No. 2, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM UTM 48P 712467E 1397463N. Its boundary is 4.43 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 6.34 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-87**.

History and significance⁵¹: The Church, registered to The Church of Christ in Thailand, zone 7, was established in 2009

Current major buildings: Church Building

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Figure 3.8-87 Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church

⁵¹ Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church - Harwest, Thailand [online], accessed on 30 January 2021 from <https://tuthai.org/directory/varietyDENOM/church/5516/คริสตจักรพัฒนาการแสมสาร>

Additional information provided by [REDACTED], Samaesarn Pattanakarn Church.

63) Shrine of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse (Samaesarn)

Location: Established on a hill in the area of Samaesarn Hat Nam Nao, Sattahip Naval Base, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713501E 1395318N. Its boundary is 5.38 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 7.13 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-88**.

History and significance⁵²: Place of paying respects to Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse for military officers, civil servants, and their families. The Department of Construction and Development of the Naval Base renovated and opened this location for government employees and the general public to pay respects on 10 September 2011.

Current major buildings: The shrine building is an open pavilion, with the statue of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse installed inside.

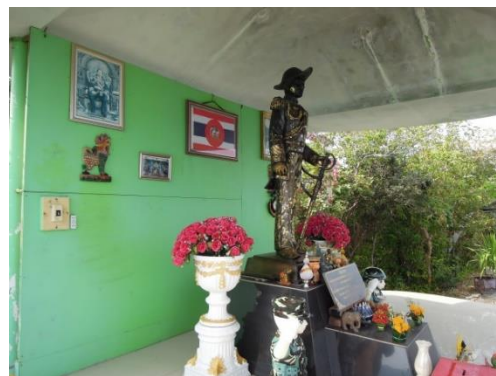
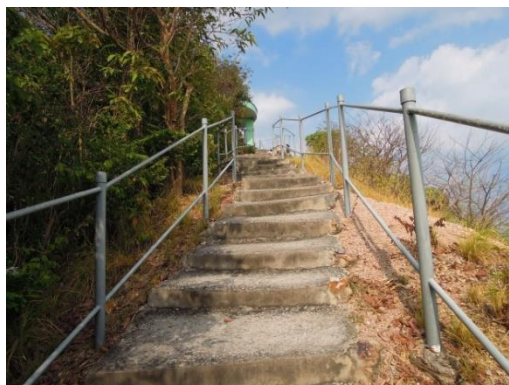


Figure 3.8-88 Shrine of Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse

64) Wat Chong Samaesarn

Location: Village No. 2, Ban Chong Samaesarn, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 712716E 1393874N. Its boundary is 6.79 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 8.66 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-89**.

History and significance⁵³: The Wat Rat category community temple (Mahanikhaya) is believed to have been an old temple built in the 5th Reign. It was since

⁵² Information from the Admiral Prince Abhakara Kiartivongse historical information sign, on the path up the hill.

⁵³ Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **temple registration information as at January 2019**, Chonburi Provincial Temple Registration Report [online], accessed on January 30, 2021 from <http://www.3.onab.go.th/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/cbi012562.pdf>
Buddhist Monastery Department, National Office of Buddhism, **National Temple History, Volume 7**, Bangkok: 2013, p. 57.

established as a temple in 1930 (7th Reign), and its Uposatha Hall was consecrated in 1951 (9th Reign).

Current major buildings:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| - Uposatha Hall | - Bell Tower |
| - Sermon Hall (Under construction) | - Abbot's Dwelling |
| - Luang Por Dat Chapel | - Monastic Dwelling |
| - Brahma Chapel | - Crematorium |
| - Eating Hall | |

Current significant ancient sites or objects: None evident



Uposatha Hall



Brahma Chapel



Luang Por Dat Chapel



Sermon Hall (Under construction)

Figure 3.8 □ 89 Wat Chong Samaesarn

65) Viharn Luang Por Dam

Location: Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 713227E 1393295N. Its boundary is 7.16 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 8.95 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-90**.

History and significance⁵⁴: Luang Por Dam is a Buddha image in the “Subduing Mara” posture, installed in a chapel at Wat Chong Samaesarn. It is a sacred Buddha image for Eastern Fishermen. According to spoken history, in 1958, Luang Por Damrong Kunasabho traveled to the area of the old pagoda on the hill at Wat Chong Samaesarn, and camped there. He said to the lay supporters that gathered to greet him that he had spent the rains retreat at Wat Khao Kuen, in the district then known as Bang Nang Buad, in Suphan Buri Province. The reason that he had walked to this place was because he had had a vision in which angels told him to construct a Buddha image at the location of the old pagoda on a hill by the coast in the east. The place that he was camping had the same scenery that he had seen in his vision. He encouraged the laypeople to donate materials for constructing the Buddha image, and they assisted him well. Construction of the Buddha image took about 2 years, then they painted it black and established it out in the open. Once it was completed, he named it “Phra Sambuddhamahamuni Srikunnasubhanimit”, the last part of the name meaning, “a Buddha image arisen from a good dream”. However, the villagers, fisherfolk, and those who encounter the Buddha image call it “Luang Por Dam”.

Later, fishermen raised money to build a chapel to house Luang Por Dam. Later still, when the chapel became decrepit; Mr Sanae Phitakkorn, council member for Chonburi Province; Phra Khru Wisansutakorn, Abbot of Wat Samaesarn; and community members, together built a new chapel. The official opening ceremony was held on 26 February 1989. Each day, people travel to worship the Buddha, with faith that Luang Por Dam will protect them, keep them safe, and direct wealth and desirable things to them. From the accumulation of gold leaf offerings, the black-painted Luang Por Dam has been transformed into a radiant, fully golden Luang Por Dam.

Current major buildings:

- The Chapel with 4 gables facing 4 directions has its interior decorated with details on the walls, and its exterior embellished with molds of the Buddha’s life story. Currently under restoration.
- Phra Sambuddhamahamuni Srikunnasubhanimit (Luang Por Dam) is installed inside the chapel.
- Pagoda

⁵⁴ [REDACTED], Luang Por Dam, Wat Chong Samaesarn, a sacred image of Eastern Fishermen [online], accessed on January 24, 2021 from http://www.arjanram.com/content_detail.php?id=591
 Wat Chong Samaesarn [online] accessed on 24 January, 2021 from <https://thailandtourismdirectory.go.th/th/info/attraction/detail/itemid/21349>



Viharn Luang Por Dam

Phra Sambuddhamahamuni
Srikunnasubhanimit (Luang Por Dam)

Figure 3.8 □ 90 Viharn Luang Por Dam

66) The Shrine of King Taksin the Great (Samaesarn)

Location: Khao Mah Jor, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711789E 1393973N. Its boundary is 7.34 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.23 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-91**.

History and significance⁵⁵: The Navy Special Warfare Unit of the Royal Thai Fleet had this monument of King Taksin the Great constructed and installed on Khao Mah Jor at their new location, east of Hat Yao, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Princess Soamsawali, Princess Mother of the King's First Grandchild (her title at the time), kindly led the fundraising for the royal monument of King Taksin the Great, and presided at its casting ceremony at Wat Sattahip, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province, on 17 November 2002. She also unveiled the sign of The Shrine of King Taksin the Great on Thursday 29 April 2004

Current major buildings: The royal monument to King Taksin the Great sits upon a golden throne, inside a deckhouse shaped hall, decorated in front with a large, magnificent dragon.

⁵⁵ The Royal Thai Navy invites you to attend the opening ceremony of The Shrine of King Taksin the Great [online], accessed on 30 January, 2021, from <https://www.ryt9.com/s/prg/136792>



Figure 3.8-91 The Shrine of King Taksin the Great, Khao Mah Jor

67) Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum

Location: Khao Mah Jor, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711839E 1393996N. Its boundary is 7.26 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.16 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-92**.

History and significance⁵⁶: Built by the Royal Thai Navy in 1997, beginning as a Natural Studies Center, it was the first place in Thailand to collect and display geological, botanical, and marine animal specimens, as part of the Plant Genetic Conservation Project Under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (her title at the time). Later, it became the Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum, opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (her title at the time) on 30 October 2007.

Current major buildings: The 5 buildings of the museum are lined up on the hill, with a scenic lookout from Building 5, an important stop on a visit to the museum. Its lofty position provides a beautiful view of the ocean at Sattahip, and its famous islands, Koh Samaesarn and Koh Kham, amidst the blue seawater.

⁵⁶ Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum [online], accessed on 5 February 2021 from <http://www.tis-museum.org/>



Figure 3.8-92 Inside the area of the Thai Island and Sea Natural History Museum

68) Phra Phutthasinghanatara Navy Hall (Naval Special Warfare Command)

Location: Naval Special Warfare Command, Royal Thai Fleet, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711646E 1394078N. Its boundary is 7.47 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.26 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-93**.

History and significance⁵⁷: The Naval Special Warfare Command (Seal Unit) had this Buddha image built for the unit as a focal point for their faith, and also so that civil servants and the general community might come to worship and make offerings. On 22 August 2013, Princess Soamsawali, Princess Mother of the King's First Grandchild, came to the Naval Special Warfare Command to lead the casting ceremony, and named the Buddha image "Phra Phutthasinghanatara", which translates as, "the Buddha of Courage and Dignity, with the Power of the Great Lion of the Royal Navy", or as it is commonly known, "King Taksin the Great's Royal Elephant", upon which he rode to restore Thailand's sovereignty. As for construction of the hall, the first pillar was raised on 20 December 2014, and the opening of the hall and consecration of the Buddha image was held on 26 August 2015.

⁵⁷ Ceremony for Opening the Hall and Consecrating the Buddha, Phra Phutthasinghanatara, Naval Special Warfare Command [online], accessed on 30 January, 2021 from <http://www.sattahip.go.th/index.php?lay=show&ac=article&id=539662925&Ntype=24>
The Seal Unit Opens the Phra Phutthasinghanatara Navy Hall at the Naval Special Warfare Command [online], accessed 30 January 2021
from <https://mgronline.com/local/detail/9580000097031>

Current major buildings: The hall is a steel-reinforced Thai style building. The Phra Phutthasinghanatara is installed inside. Outside the hall are Buddha images of 12 constellations arranged around the building.



Source: <https://bit.ly/3d8Awxz>, accessed on 30 January 2021.

Figure 3.8 □ 93 Phra Phutthasinghanatara Navy Hall, Naval Special Warfare Command, Royal Thai Fleet

69) The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Naval Special Warfare Command)

Location: Naval Special Warfare Command, Royal Thai Fleet, Samaesarn Subdistrict, Sattahip District, Chonburi Province. Geographic location UTM 48P 711568E 1394142N. Its boundary is 7.47 kilometers from the airport boundary, and 9.28 kilometres from the construction area, as shown in **Figure 3.8-94**.

History and significance⁵⁸: The Naval Special Warfare Command, Royal Thai Fleet installed a Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great within their unit so that the Thai Nation, Buddhism, and the Monarchy may remain firmly bound together, and so that officers and their families might pay respects and recollect the qualities of the King who restored and re-established Thailand so that it would remain to this day.

Current major buildings: The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great

⁵⁸ Ceremony for Opening the Hall and Consecrating the Buddha, Phra Phutthasinghanatara, Naval Special Warfare Command [online], accessed on 30 January, 2021 from <http://www.sattahip.go.th/index.php?lay=show&ac=article&id=539662925&Ntype=24>



Source: <https://twitter.com/thanaaer1/status/1250948398938591232>, accessed on 30 January 2021.

Figure 3.8-94 The Royal Monument of King Taksin the Great (Naval Special Warfare Command)

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