



Sukhothai

3 วัน 2 คืน

ราคาเริ่มต้น
5,700 บาท/ท่าน



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062-8595241

Day 1 Bangkok – Sukhothai – Sukhothai Historical Park- Mahathat Temple- Srichum Temple

(-/-/-)

06.00 Depart from Bangkok to Sukhothai would take around 5 hours 30 minutes.

Noon Lunch at the restaurant.

Afternoon Arrive at [Sukhothai](#). Take you to [Sukhothai Historical Park](#). Sukhothai City Plan is rectangular with approximately 2 kilometers and a width of 1.6 kilometers. The north



to the south is 2,000 meters long. On the west side, 1,600 meters long, is a three-tiered retaining wall by digging up the soil to fill the wall, and the excavated ground is still a ditch for use and a water wall, another 2 floors. The wall has 4 city gates on the north side called "San Luang Gate", on the south side is called "Namo Gate", on the east side is called The "broken wall gate", and on the west side is called the "Aor Gate". There are about 70 ancient monuments built in Buddhism and Brahmanism.

Inside, there are still traces of the palace and 26 other temples. The largest temple is Wat Mahathat. The park was restored by the Fine Arts Department with help from UNESCO. There are thousands of visitors a year. You can explore on foot or by bicycle. Sukhothai Historical Park has been declared by UNESCO to be a world heritage site together with the historical parks at Kamphaeng Phet and Si Satchanalai under the name "Historic Town of Sukhothai and Associated Historic Towns". Then take you to [Mahathat Temple](#). It is a large temple in the middle of the city, built in the reign of King Sri Inthrahit. There are 200 pagodas. It is an important temple of Sukhothai.

There is a pagoda of Mahathat in the shape of a bush with authentic Sukhothai art, set as the main chedi surrounded by 8 pagodas. On the same base are laterite pagodas located in the four directions and brick chedi in Srivijaya and Lankan style at the corners. On the east side, on the main chedi, there is a large vihara made of laterite. There is a pedestal that





is used to enshrine the largest bronze Buddha image in Thailand: Phra Sri Sakyamuni. Currently, it moved to Wat Suthat, Bangkok. In the north and under Chedi Mahathat, there is a standing Buddha image inside the amulet called "Phra Attharot". In the south, there is a stone bar called "Khom Black Din". Continue to [Srichum Temple](#). It is located 800 meters west of Wat Phra Phai Luang. It is a temple that enshrines Phra Atchana or Atjana, which is a Buddha image in the subduing Mara posture. The nature of the vihara that

enshrines the Buddha image is a square shape that looks like a mondop, but the roof has completely collapsed, and only four walls remain. Each wall is masonry firmly. The southern wall had openings for people to enter and walk up a narrow staircase. The sidewalls of the Ajana can reach the upper wall. Inside the wall niche, along the wall, there are old paintings, but they are almost completely faded. This painting is almost 700 years old. In addition, on the ceiling of the stairs is a large slate carved with various patterns total of 50 pictures. When walking along the stairs leading up to the roof of the Viharn, one can see a beautiful view of the old city of Sukhothai. It can be considered that the monarchs of the Phra Ruang dynasty were capable of consoling the brave soldiers and in many other ways because the sidewalls of Phra Atchana had small openings. If someone sneaks into the tunnel and pops into this hole and speaks out loud, people inside the temple must be assumed that Phra Achana could speak and that his speech would be terrifying because this temple had no windows. It was originally probably a dome-shaped roof.



Evening **Dinner at the restaurant.**

18.30 Check in at **Scent of Sukhothai Resort.**

Day 2 Thung Saliam Temple– Pipat Mongkol Temple– Si Satchanalai Historical Park – Sukhothai Walking Street
(-/-/-)

Morning Breakfast at the hotel’s dining room. Then take you to [Thung Saliam Temple](#).

It is located in Saliam Subdistrict. It is a temple that enshrines the “Luang Por Sila” Buddha



image in the posture of subduing Naga, carved from sandstone. The Buddha image is seated on a seven-headed serpent's hair spread over a canopy. Lopburi art influenced by Khmer is enshrined as the presiding Buddha image in the Mondop Ruean Yot. Wat Thung Saliam has artistic

beauty. On October 29,

1977, an unknown number of criminals stole the stone Buddha image from the main chapel of Wat Thung Saliam, so it disappeared without a trace. Later, it was found that the robbery was lost to England for 19 years, so it was brought



back and enshrined at Wat Thung Saliam. The people of Thung Saliam believe in the dignity of Luang Por Sila. They believed that Luang Por Sila was able to protect them from all dangers. When they have to travel long distances, villagers come to pray for the protection of Luang Por. After that, take you to [Pipat Mongkol Temple](#). It is located in Thung Saliam

District, Sukhothai Province, under the Maha Nikaya Sangha, about 3 kilometers from Thung



Saliam District Office. It is one of the important temples in the province. This temple used to be an abandoned temple in the middle of a rice field. It is assumed that it was a temple before about 700 years. There is no historical evidence. The chapel and the ancient pagoda were found 1.50 meters below ground. Wat Phiphat Mongkhon is well known in Thailand and abroad. It

is considered one of the most famous religious places in Thailand. It is also a source of

Buddhist study and natural attractions. Luang Por Phrakhu Worakhun Prayut, Phra Achan Pipatmongkol, the abbot and the clergyman of Thung Saliam District, founded the temple and developed many permanent objects that are unique in ancient Thai Lanna style art, such as Ruan Kaew Church, Lanna Viharn, Phra Pariyat Dharma Study Ground, Pali Dharma Department, Development and Dharma Practice, and Golden Buddha Statue. The famous Sukhothai period art along with temples and Sukhothai province, totaling 26 years on an area of 119 rai of temple construction.



Noon Lunch at the restaurant.

Afternoon Take you to [Si Satchanalai Historical Park](#). It is located at Tambon Si Satchanalai. The area known as "Kaeng Luang" 11 kilometers from the city of Si Satchanalai, or about 550 kilometers from Bangkok. It covers the area of Tambon Si Satchanalai, Tambon Sarachit, Tambon Nong O, and Tambon Tha Chai. The ancient city of Si Satchanalai is located in Phra Prang Village, Si Satchanalai Subdistrict, with a total area of



approximately 45.14 square kilometers. The old name was "Mueang Chaliang", then changed its name to "Si Satchanalai" during the reign of the Phra Ruang Dynasty, and built a new city as the administrative center instead of Chaliang. There are 215 archaeological sites and artifacts in the historical park, of which 204 have been found. [Wat Phra Si Rattana Mahathat](#) or Wat Phra Borommthat Mueang Chaliang, and it is also called Wat Phra Prang, located outside the walls of the old city of Si



Satchanalai. It is a large group of ancient monuments and is a royal monastery on the Ratchaworawihan floor. There are important archaeological sites within the temple, such as the principal prang made of laterite and plastered. The style of architecture is in the Ayutthaya period. There is a staircase leading up to the pagoda to the hall facade in front of the relic house. The walls inside the pagoda found traces of the mural painting that had faded a lot. There is a vihara in front of the prang. Inside enshrines a Buddha image in the attitude of subduing Mara. On the right side, there is a stucco Buddha image in a stylized posture that looks beautiful. The wall of the temple is a large stone and round plinth arranged close together in a rectangular shape, width 60 meters, length 90

meters. Phra That Mutao is behind the principal prang outside the glass wall. Phra That Mutao is a Mon-style chedi. Jango gold to decorate the top of the pagoda was unearthed in 1992. Mondop Phra Attharot is behind Phra That Mutao. It was probably the Mondop Buddha in four postures, and it was repaired and modified later. Inside the booth, there is a standing Buddha image. The mandop

used to cover the roof with clay tiles. The Viharn of Phra Song Phi Nong is on the left of the Attharot Mondop. There are 2 stucco Buddha images in the attitude of subduing Mara on the altar. From archaeological excavations, it was found that the base of Viharn Song Phi Nong was built over the original building made of bricks. On the right side of the temple, was found the base of the Buddha's footprint. The church is located in front of the temple.

Currently, the temple has renovated the entire house by building replaced the original church. Phra Ruang Phra Lue's cubicle, also known as Phra Ruang Phra Lue shrine, is characterized



by a wide square base with a 4-floors brick roof overlapping Mondop style. Inside enshrines a statue of Phra Ruang Phra Lue (a replica). [Wat Khao Phanom Ploeng](#) is located on Mount Phanom Ploeng within the city walls. The important archaeological sites are the circular main chedi, and laterite mondop with a square

base raised pedestals and pointed roofs. There is a stairway leading up to the Mondop, the villagers call it Chao Mae Laung Samlee Shrine. The way up to the temple can go up 2 routes: from the front of Wat Kaeng Luang, and on the side of the temple, which the way up are laterite stairs. On the way up, there is a pavilion for accommodation. [Wat Chang Lom](#) is

within the city wall of Si Satchanalai on the plains of the southern foothills of Khao Phanom Ploeng. An important archaeological site is the main chedi in the shape of Lanka. It is located within a square glass wall, situated on a square pedestal. At the base of the chedi, 39 stucco elephants are standing with their backs against the walls of the pagoda, and the elephants in the four corners of the chedi are decorated with elephants in robes. There are stucco patterns adorning the neck, thighs, and ankles. In front of the main chedi, there is a staircase leading up to the Patuksin courtyard. Above the base of the Patuksin, there is an arch of Buddha image seated in the posture of subduing Mara. Kanchat adorned with images of 17 low-relief stucco monks. Wat Chang Lom in Si Satchanalai has a distinctive feature of elephants that stand apart from the wall. It is taller than a real elephant. The archaeological site within the temple that still has evidence is a vihara in front of the main chedi. In addition, there are 2 small viharas and 2



chedi Rais. [Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo](#) is located in front of Wat Chang Lom. It is more beautiful than other temples in Sukhothai because many different chedis are true Sukhothai art, and Srivijaya mixed Sukhothai art. An important archaeological site is the main chedi in the shape of a lotus bud behind the viharn. There are 33 pagodas as well as small buildings of various

styles. Outside the walls, there is a church and a well. The chedi at Chedi Chet Thaeo Temple has styles influenced by arts from places such as Lanka and Bagan. Behind the main chedi, there is a chedi which has a distinctive feature that is a square base with a spherical top. Inside the pagoda, there is a hall enshrining a standing stucco Buddha image. Paintings are depicting the former Lord Buddha and angels. Charonam arch at the back of the relic house is a Naga Prok Buddha image. The cause is called Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo because many rows of chedi were found within the temple and Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presumed that Wat Chedi Chet Thaeo is enshrined the ashes of the Sukhothai royal family.



Evening Take you to [Sukhothai Walking Street](#). It will be held on Saturday of every week, starting at 17.00 on the riverside road from the playground to the governor of Sukhothai. Inside the market, there are shops selling arts and crafts, OTOP products, food products, demonstrations of crafts that indicate the uniqueness of Sukhothai. Moreover, there are music, dance performances and market atmosphere typical of a World Heritage City.

Have dinner of your choice



19.00 Back to the hotel

Day 3 Seagrass Field (Thung Talay Luang) – Mae Pranee souvenir shop, Sukhothai - JK station – Bangkok

(-/-/-)

Morning Breakfast at the hotel's dining room. Pack your bags to check out from the hotel. After that, take you to [Seagrass Field \(Thung Talay Luang\)](#). This heart-shaped island



is in Thung Thale Luang, Ban Kluay Subdistrict, Mueang District, Sukhothai Province. It is another natural attraction of the province, and Phra Phuttha Rattanasiri Sukhothai is enshrined. Although this place was created not by nature, it has become another important and memorable place of Thung Thale Luang. This place was born from the idea of

the Kaem Ling Project to solve the problem of flooding, drought as a place to store water for use in the dry season. It was designed to be a heart-shaped land. If you look at it from a high



angle above, you can see an island in the middle of the Thung Talay Luang that is made of a large heart shape. It is called the heart-shaped sacred land because it is the center of love of the people of Sukhothai. Thung Thale Luang and the heart-shaped sacred land became another important

place of Sukhothai. On the island, trees were planted for shade.

It is also an area for organizing events on important days such as Visakha Bucha Day, Makha Bucha Day. The province also has plans to move government centers and build important buildings such as stadiums and parks in this area. Then take you to buy souvenirs at [Mae Pranee souvenir shop, Sukhothai](#).



Noon Lunch at the restaurant.

Afternoon Take you to chill and take photos before returning to Bangkok at [JK station](#). It lifts the whole train bogie to be transformed into a coffee shop. There is also a chilled-out garden that is perfect for taking photos. Moreover, there are food, beverages, and desserts services.



15.00 Depart from Sukhothai to Bangkok would take around 5 hours 30 minutes.

20.30 Arrive at Bangkok safely.

Service Charge

	Rate
starting price/person	5,700.- Baht

This rate includes:

- Room Service Charge
- VIP air-conditioned van provided for the trip
- Free drinking water 1 bottle/day.
- Admission charge for places in the program.
- Tour guide for the trip.
- Accident insurance fee which covers 500,000 baht in medical bill per person or 1,000,000 baht in the case of death per person according to the insurance policy.
- **DOES NOT INCLUDE HEALTH INSURANCE**
- Food as mentioned in the program.
- Hotel bill as mentioned in the program (2-3 persons per 1 room)

This rate does not include:

- Minibar inside the hotel room (if have) and personal expenses beside those mentioned on the list.



NATNARA Travel

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- Food for those who are vegans, vegetarians or Muslims.
- Exceeded admission charge from Thai rate for foreigners.
- Van booking fee
- 7% VAT and 3% Withholding Tax.
- Tip for the driver and tour guide 300 baht per person.