

# Kamphaeng Phet

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- **Wall of Kamphaeng Phet**

The Wall of Kamphaeng phet was a moat with three layers of earth embankment. The inner wall was innovated to laterite and built Battlements, Bai Sema and Fort Gates around middle and outer earth embankment wall.

The construction of the wall is laterite. The core was the soil that was excavated from the moat to fill into the wall; and then used laterite cover through up still Battlement and Bai Sema. Around the wall has 10 Fort Gates and 9 Fortress remain.

- **Thung Setthi Fortress**

The Thung Setthi Fortress is a large ancient monument located just to the South of Nakorn Chum town. The entire structure was made from laterite with gates found on each of the side walls. Fortifications, including battlements and enclosed parapets with openings for defenders, were built into the walls. Watchtowers were also placed at each of the four corners, with small openings at the bottom of the walls allowing entry.

There is a strong resemblance between these small openings and the window openings that can be seen in Ayuthaya architecture. It is likely that the Thung Setthi Fortress was built sometime in the middle of the Ayuthaya period, with a European architectural influence.

- **Wat Phra Kaew**

Wat Phra Kaew was the biggest temple, located in the heart of the town. As it was a royal temple there were no resident monks there. Important buildings were built along an east-west axis parallel to the southern town wall and it was laid out in a rectangular plan. Considering the different forms and size of parts of the laterite boundary wall, the buildings within the temple were presumably constructed and renovated at different times.

- **Wat Phra That**

This temple was laid out in a rectangular plan and located to the east of Wat Phra Kaew. It was one of the royal temples of the town, so there also was no monks residing there. Laterite bricks were used for constructing the four-sided walls and buildings of the temple. A base of a laterite vihara is at the front of the temple. A chedi made of brick in the principal circular, or bell-shaped, Sukhothai style is behind the vihara base.

### ● Wat Phra Non

This is one of the largest temples in the Aranyik area outside the Northern town wall. The temple was fenced in by laterite wall on two sides, east and south. At the front of temple is a group of ancient monuments consisting of square-shaped pond, a wash room and an ancient pavilion, which is supported by a large laterite column. Inside the Vihara, only the base of the big reclining Buddha image remains, as the image itself has been completely damaged. Pillars supporting the vihara roof remain, as there are many from laterite and are big single blocks. They are the biggest single laterite blocks found in Kamphaeng Phet and Sukhothai.

- **Wat Sum Ko**

Wat Sum Ko is located to the South of Nakhon Chum in the Aranyik area. No traces of a wall have been found, but it was enclosed with a moat. The main Chedi had a bell-shaped body on an octagonal base, but the top of the bell did not survive. "Phra Sum Ko", an origin of the most respected votive tablets of Kamphaengphet, was found in this temple.



- **Wat Chedi Klang Thung**

It was located to the South of Nakhon Chum and faced to the East. The temple had no trace of a wall but it was surrounded by a moat as its border. Only the base of the Vihara was made from bricks, which was found in front of the temple. The main Chedi, in a lotus-bud shape, was next to the Vihara.



- **Wat Nong Phikun**

This is a new temple built outside of the Southern town wall in Aranyik area. It was laid out in a rectangular plan walled on four sides with a moat as a line of separation, called U-Tok See Ma. This temple was different from others as the square mandapa, the main stupa in the temple, is situated behind a vihara. A huge Buddha image was enshrined

