



**CAMBODIA**  
**TRAVEL TRAILS**

Professional - Affordable - Good Value

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**Tour Name:** Siem Reap to Battambang 1Day Tour

**Tour Code:** A1Y

**Tour Duration:** 1 day

**Tour Operates:** all year round / on demand

**Number of Pax:** available upon request

**Tour Price:** available upon request

### Pick-up and drop-off location

Can be anywhere upon request

Hotel in Siem Reap

Upon arrival in Siem Reap airport

Upon arrival in Siem Reap bus station

Upon arrival in boat pier in Chong Kneah floating village

Any AirBnB and residences in Siem Reap.

### Pick-up and drop-off direction

Kindly provide your pick-up and drop-off styles for direction!

## PRASAT BANAN, BAMBOO TRAIN, PHNOM SAMPOV, WAT EK PHNOM, KAMPING PUOY LAKE AND SEK SAK RESORT

**Private transfer from Siem Reap to Battambang** - in the morning, after breakfast at your hotel, you will be met and welcomed, and then picked up and transferred onward by private luxury A/C vehicle to Battambang.

**Battambang** was established as an important trading city with around 2,500 residents in the 18th century. The population was centred along a single road parallel to the Sangkae River (Stung Sangkae). In 1795 Siam (modern-day Thailand) annexed much of north western Cambodia including the current provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Oddar Meanchey, Pailin, and Siem Reap into the province of Inner Cambodia. The Siamese ruled Battambang as a provincial capital through the Thai-speaking Khmer Aphaiwong family, a branch of the Khmer royal family, which governed for six generations until 1907 when the province was ceded to the French to be reunited with Cambodia as part of the French Indochina colony.

Following colonization by the French, an urban layout was developed which resulted in an enlarged French colonial town. This first attempt at modernization resulted in well-defined streets laid in a grid pattern, building of urban structures and three main streets parallel to the Sangkae River, and the linking of both banks by the construction of two bridges in 1917. Military and prison facilities were also erected. Nineteen years later, a second urban development plan was implemented with a newly constructed railway linking Battambang to Phnom Penh. The urban structures were extended to the west of the town creating urban hubs oriented around the railway station. The large residential villas and public buildings built during this period of French development significantly changed the landscape of the previously remote city. A subsequent third urban development plan for Battambang involved the north, east and south of the city. This vast undertaking, which required long-term planning to integrate all of the previous work, resulted in a modern provincial capital that was by far the most developed region of Cambodia outside of Phnom Penh.

Much later, more infrastructure and public facilities were built under the modernization program of the Cambodian government led by Prince Sihanouk. Several provincial departments, a court house and other public buildings were added on both sides of the river. Textile and garment factories were built by French and Chinese investors, the Battambang Airport was constructed, and the railway line was extended to the Thai border at Poipet. To serve the cultural needs of the population, numerous schools and a university were built as well as a sports centre, museum and an exhibition hall.



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**Prasat Banan** - continue visit to **Prasat Phnom Banan** temple, Adapts the architecture of the mid-11th century and the end of the 12th century; the temple was first built by King Dharanindravarman II (1050–1066) and was completed in its final form by the King Jayavarman VII (1181–1220). The temple is located on the top of a mountain approximately 400-meter-high located at Koh Tey 2 commune, Banan District. It can be reached by traveling 15 kilometers from the provincial town by the provincial road No 155, which runs parallel to the Sangker River. In the valley, there is Ku Teuk and two main natural wells, namely: Bit Meas and Chhung or Chhung Achey.

**Nory (Bamboo Train)** - continue to take bamboo train.

**Phnom Sampov** - continue to Phnom Sampov, the main article: Killing caves of Phnom Sampeau.

Is a natural resort located along the National Road No 57 (the former National Road No10) at Sam Puoy commune (the high land more than 100 meters high) and 12 kilometers from the provincial town of Battambang. On the top of Sam Puoy mountain, there is a temple and three natural wells, namely Pkar Slar, Lo Khuon and Ak Sopheak. Next to Sam Puoy mountain, there are some mountains, and natural sites like Phnom Trung Moan, Phnom Trung Tea and Phnom Neang Rum Say Sork. These mountains relate to the Cambodia folk legend of Reach Kol Neang Rum Say Sork.

**Wat Ek Phnom** - continue to visit Wat Ek Phnom. Adapts the architecture of the 11th century and was built in 1027 during the reign of King Suryavarman I (1002–1050). It is located at Piem Ek commune 14 kilometers from the provincial town.

**Kamping Puoy Lake** - continue to Kamping Puoy Lake, Located between two mountains, named Phnom Kul or Phnom Ta Nget and Phnom Kamping Puoy, at Ta Nget village, Ta Kriem Commune is 35 kilometers from the provincial town. Kamping Puoy lake is 1,900 meters wide, 19 kilometers long and can load 110,000,000 cubic metres. It is famous for its giant lotus flowers whose fiber is spun and weaved to make a new organic fabric. These activities employ more than 20 underprivileged women around the Lake.

Lunch at local restaurant (at your own costs)

**Sek Sak Resort** - continue to Sek Sak Resort. A natural resort which has been popular since before the civil war, Sek Sak stretches along the river bank with plants, trees and bamboo stretching 500 meters in length. Tourists can also visit other attractive sites like Po Pus Pich Chen Da Dong Tong and Sa Ang speak, the pre-history site five kilometers to six kilometers away. Sek Sak located Treng commune, Rotanak Mondul District 50 kilometers from the provincial town of Battambang along the National Road No 57, the former National Road No 10.

**TOUR ENDS**



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### **PRICE**

- private solo tour: USD255
- private tour for 2 persons: USD153 per person
- private tour for 3 persons: USD135 per person
- private tour for 4 persons: USD120 per person
- private tour for 5 persons: USD110 per person
- private tour for 6 persons: USD100 per person
- private tour for 7 persons: USD92 per person
- private tour for 8 persons: USD88 per person
- private tour for 9 persons: USD85 per person
- the more people, the better price.

### **INCLUDED**

- Full tours and transfers by private luxury A/C vehicle
- English speaking guide
- All entrance fees for mentioned visit.

### **EXCLUDED**

- Meals not mentioned
- Accommodation
- Visa fees \$30 (visa on arrival, please bring 1 of your recent passport-size photo to visit your Cambodia visa). Southeast Asian passport holders do not require a Cambodian visa
- Drinks, laundry, telephone calls, tips and expenditure of a personal nature
- Personal travel insurance
- Any services not mentioned in itinerary.

### **Contact in Siem Reap**

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