

# From **SPRAWL** to **COMPACT** **PRIMARY CITY**

The application of Transit-Oriented Development and resurrection of water transport to enable livable and socially diverse environments in Bangkok



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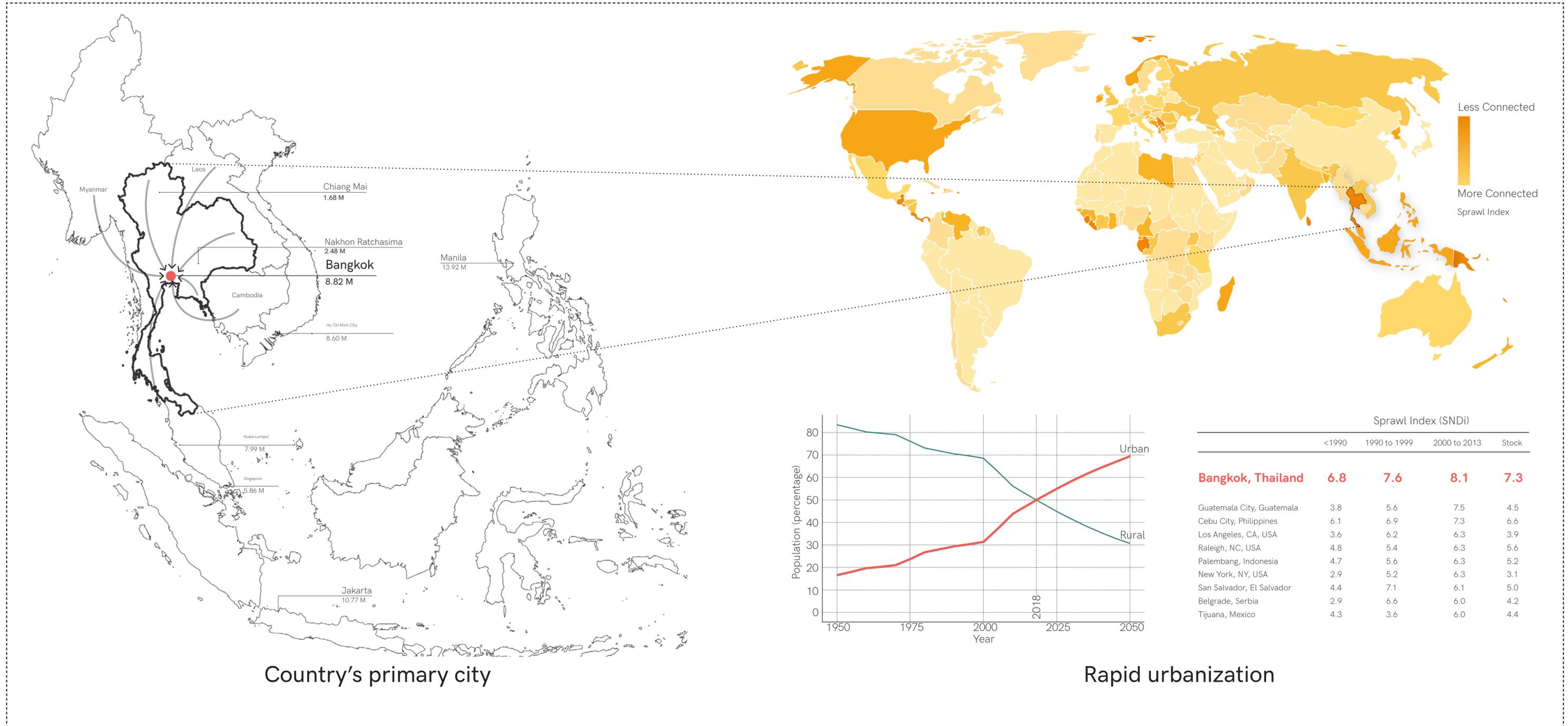
First mentor  
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Second mentor  
Dr.ir. Gregory Bracken

P5 Presentation  
01/07/21

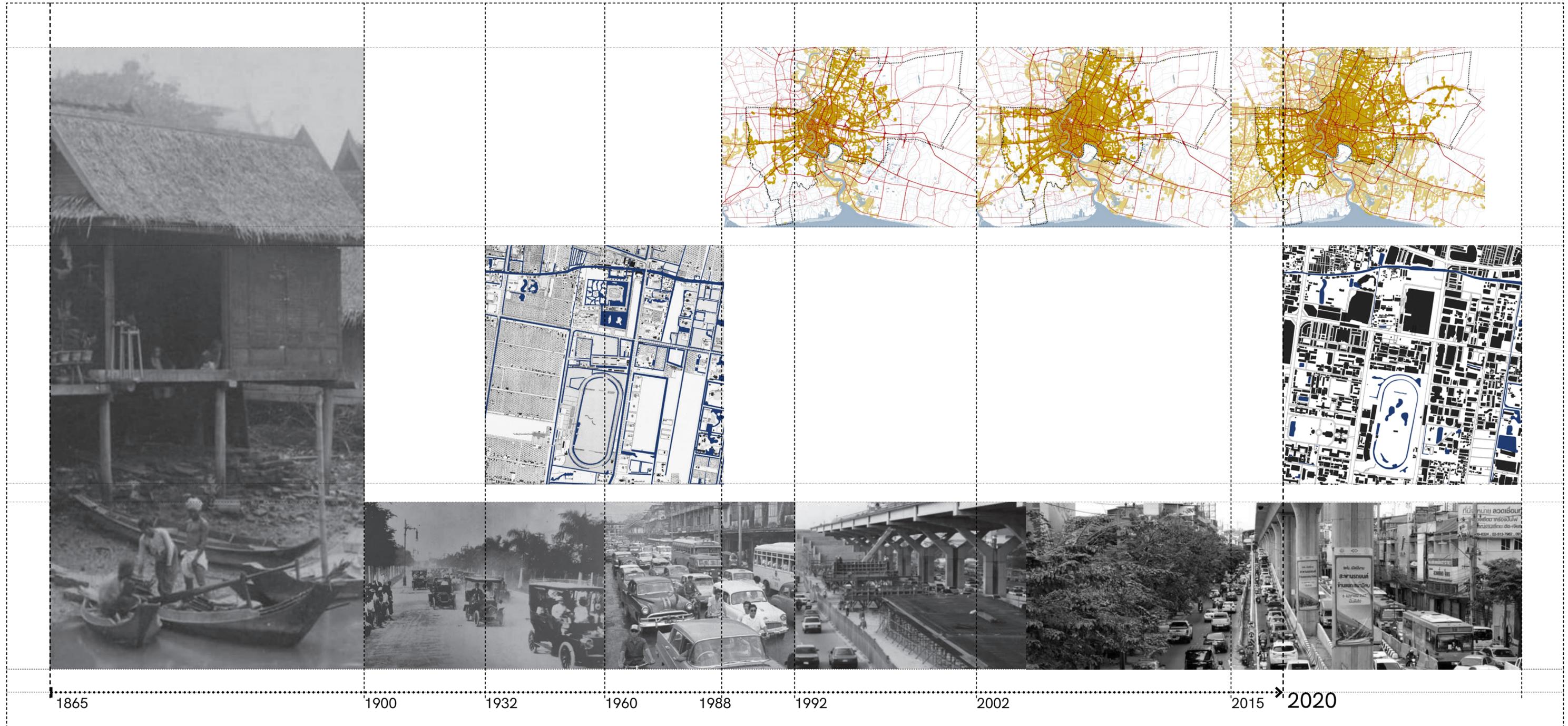


# Problem Field



# Problem Analysis

From water-based to land-based development



Problem focus

Methodology

Finding potentialities

Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

Conclusion & reflection

# Problem Analysis

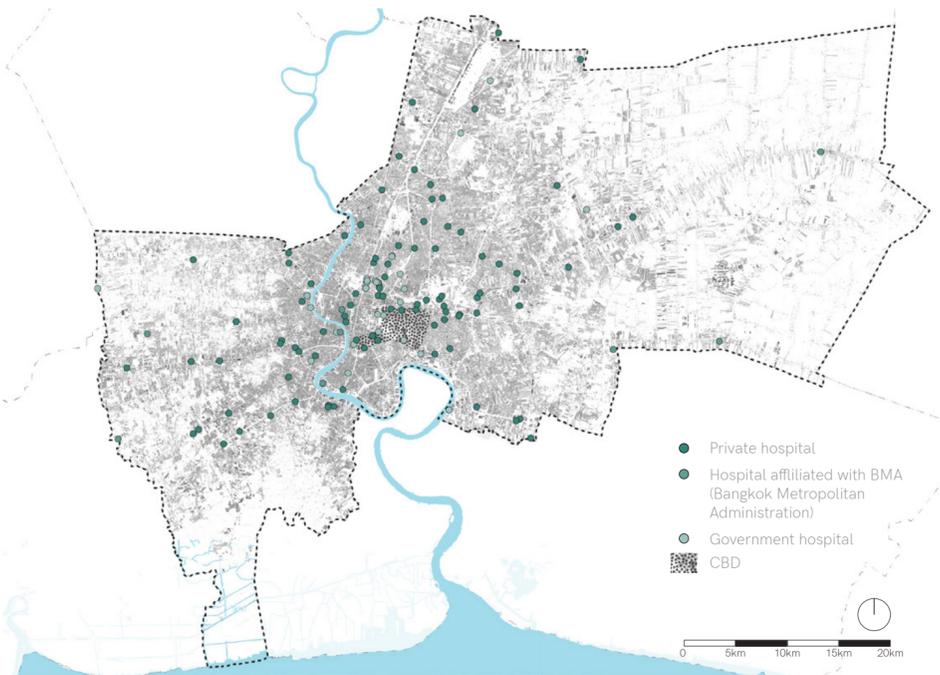
## Land-based development

Metropolitan scale



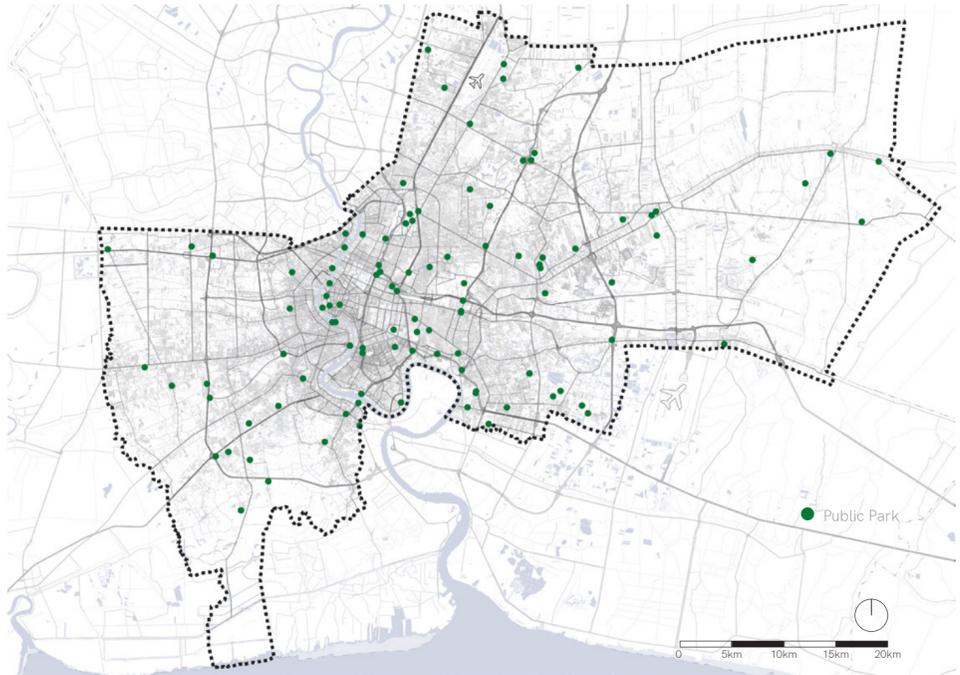
Source: AP Thai (n.d.)

Suburban gated communities



Source: Author, derived information from BMA GIS Center (2020)

Concentration of services



Source: Author, derived form The Urbanis (2020)

Green public space (m <sup>2</sup> )	<b>BKK</b> <b>5.23</b>	<	<b>WHO</b> <b>9.0</b>	<	<b>PAR</b> <b>13.2</b>	<	<b>SIN</b> <b>56.0</b>	Per capita
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Scarcity of public space

# Problem Analysis

## Land-based development

Metropolitan scale



**Bangkok traffic jams among world's worst**

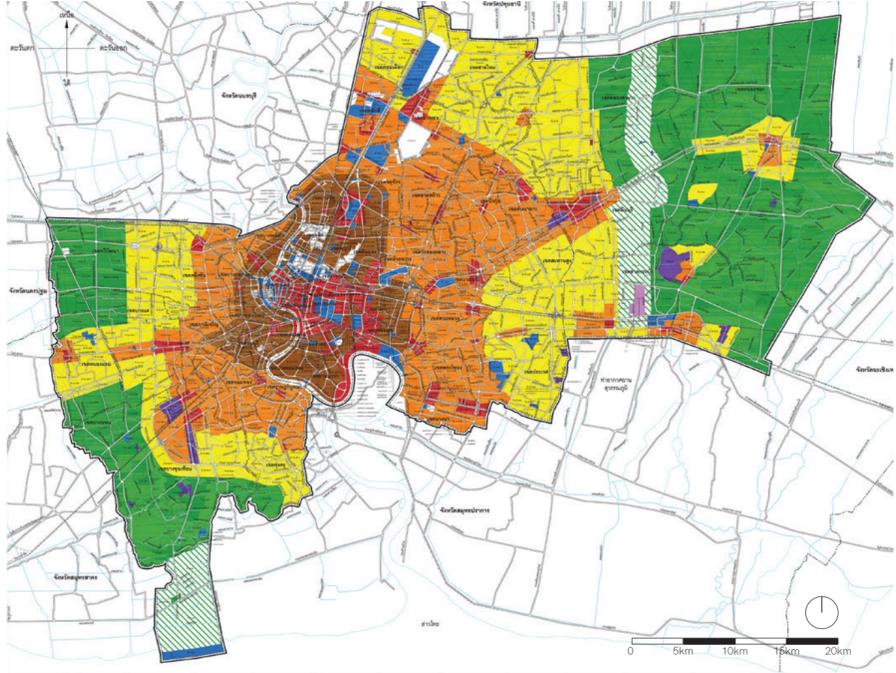
Source: Bangkok Post Public Company Limited, (2017)

Car-oriented city



Source: The Bangkok Insight (2020)

Development of rail public transport



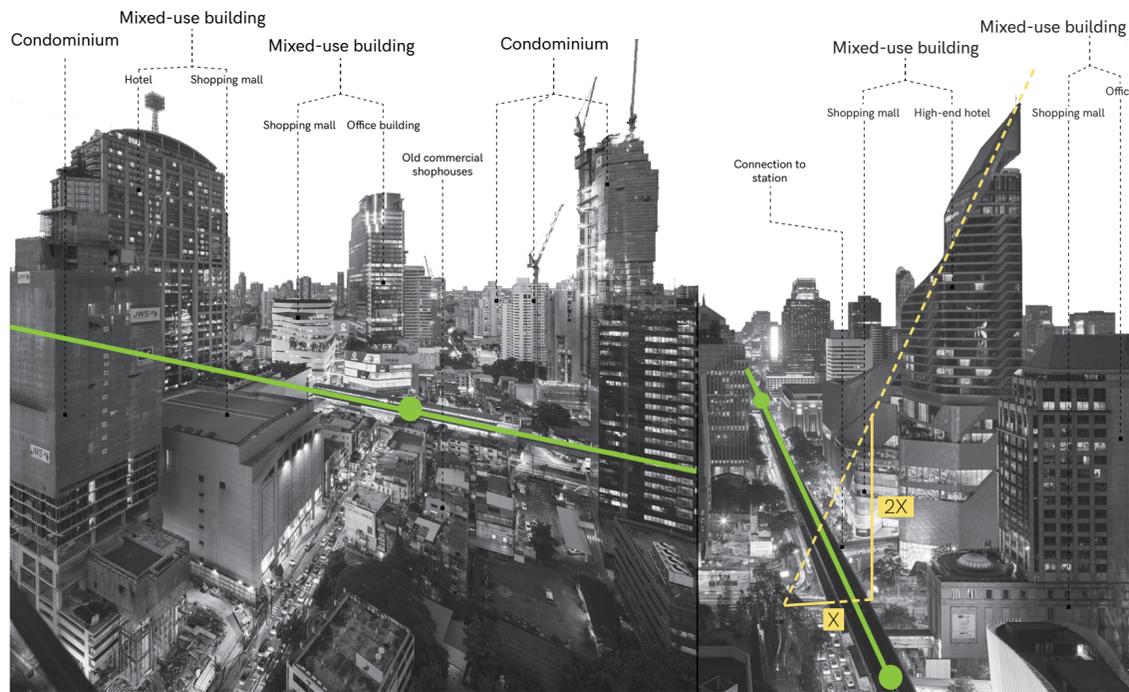
Source: Plan4Bangkok, (2020)

Readjustment of the city comprehensive land-use plan

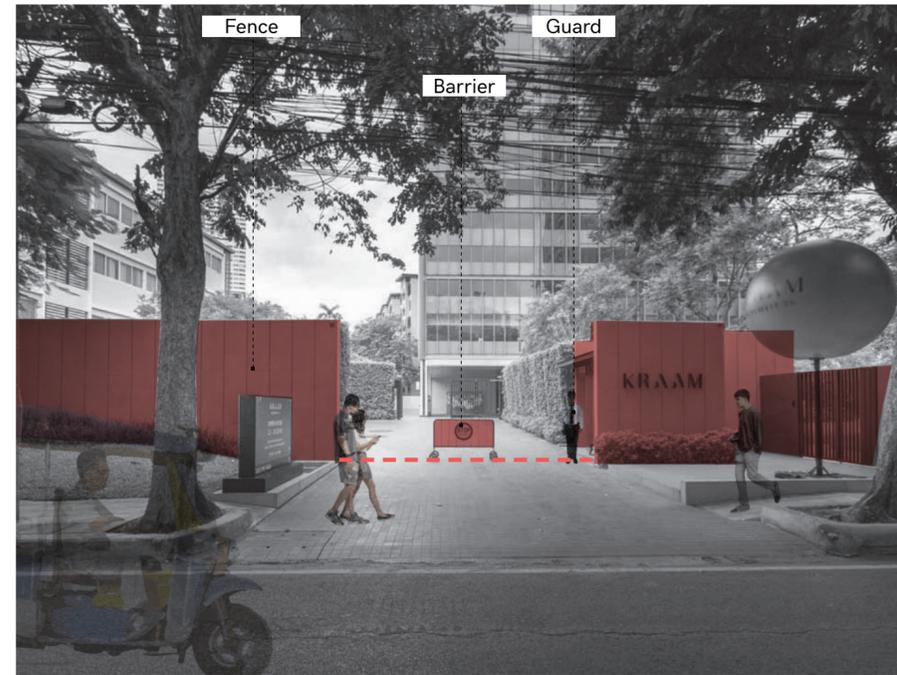
# Problem Analysis

## Land-based development

Micro scale



Source: Author, adapted from Architonic (n.d.), and Boiffils (n.d.)



Source: Author, adapted from Propholic (2019)



Source: Author, adapted from Limjittrakorn (2019)

Market-led development

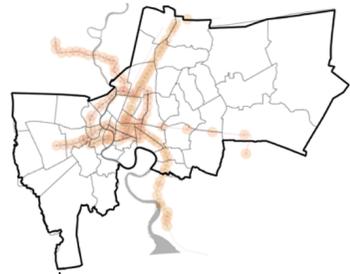
Urban high-rise gated communities

Transit-induced gentrification

# Problem Analysis

## Water-based development

Metropolitan, district, and micro scale



Source: The Standard (2017)

Geographical context of floodplain



Source: ThaiHealth (2018)

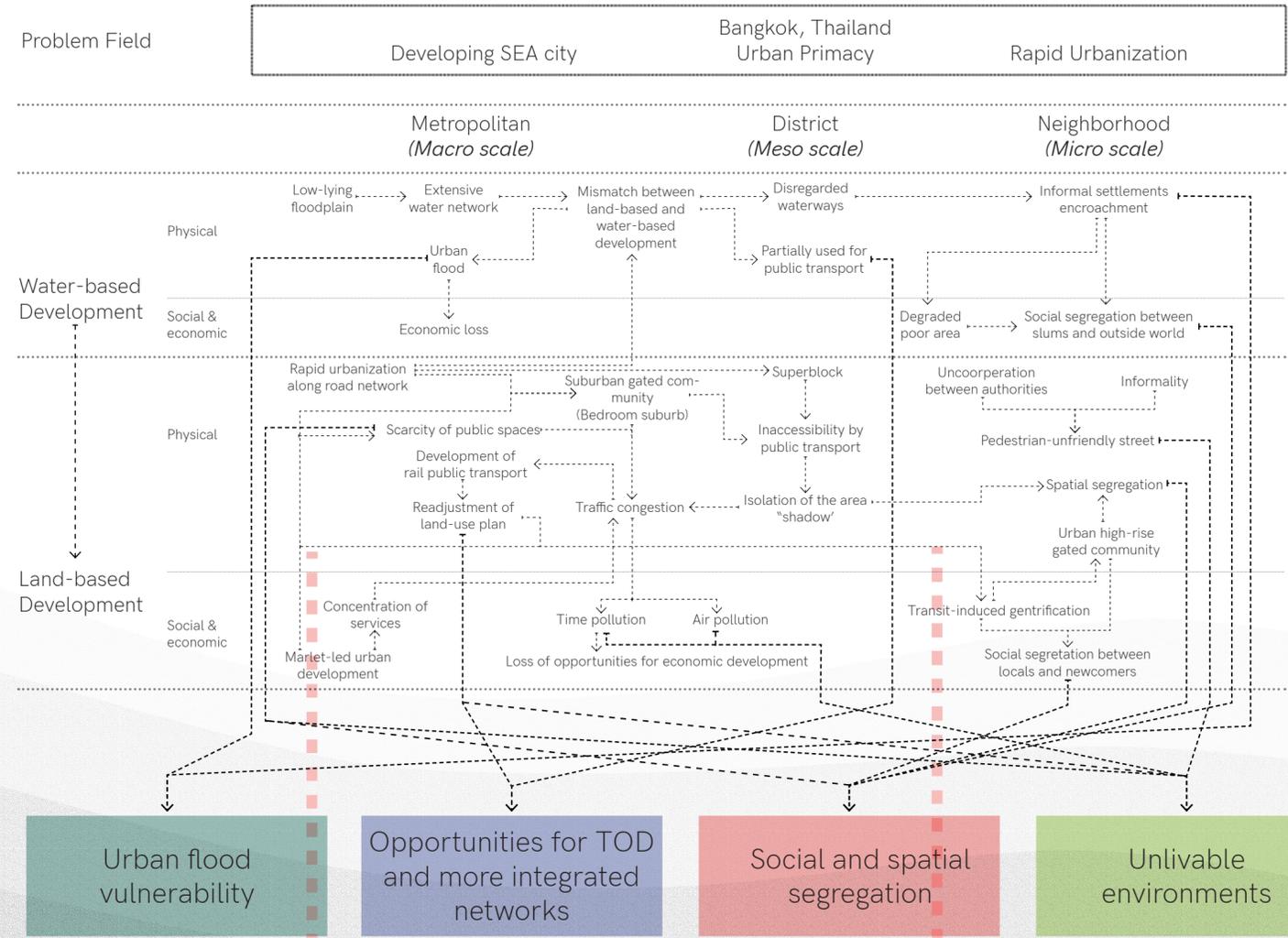
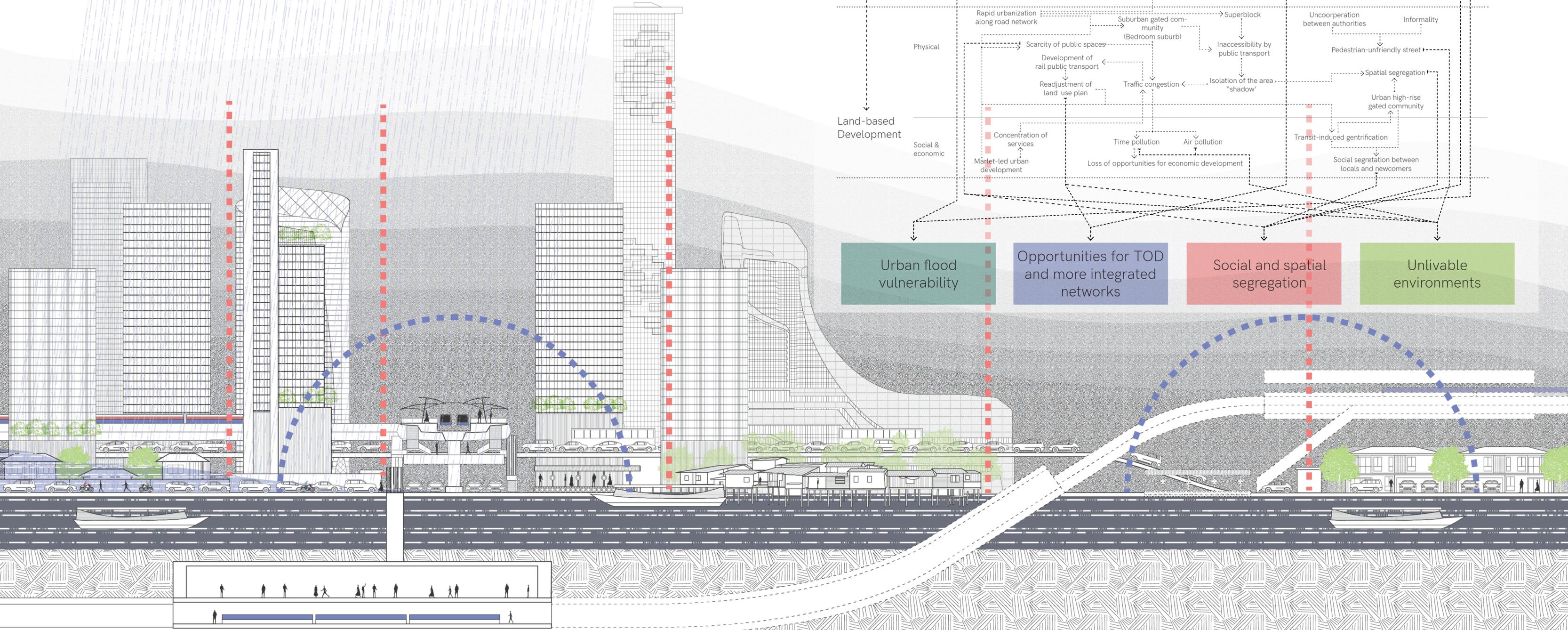
Partially used for public transport

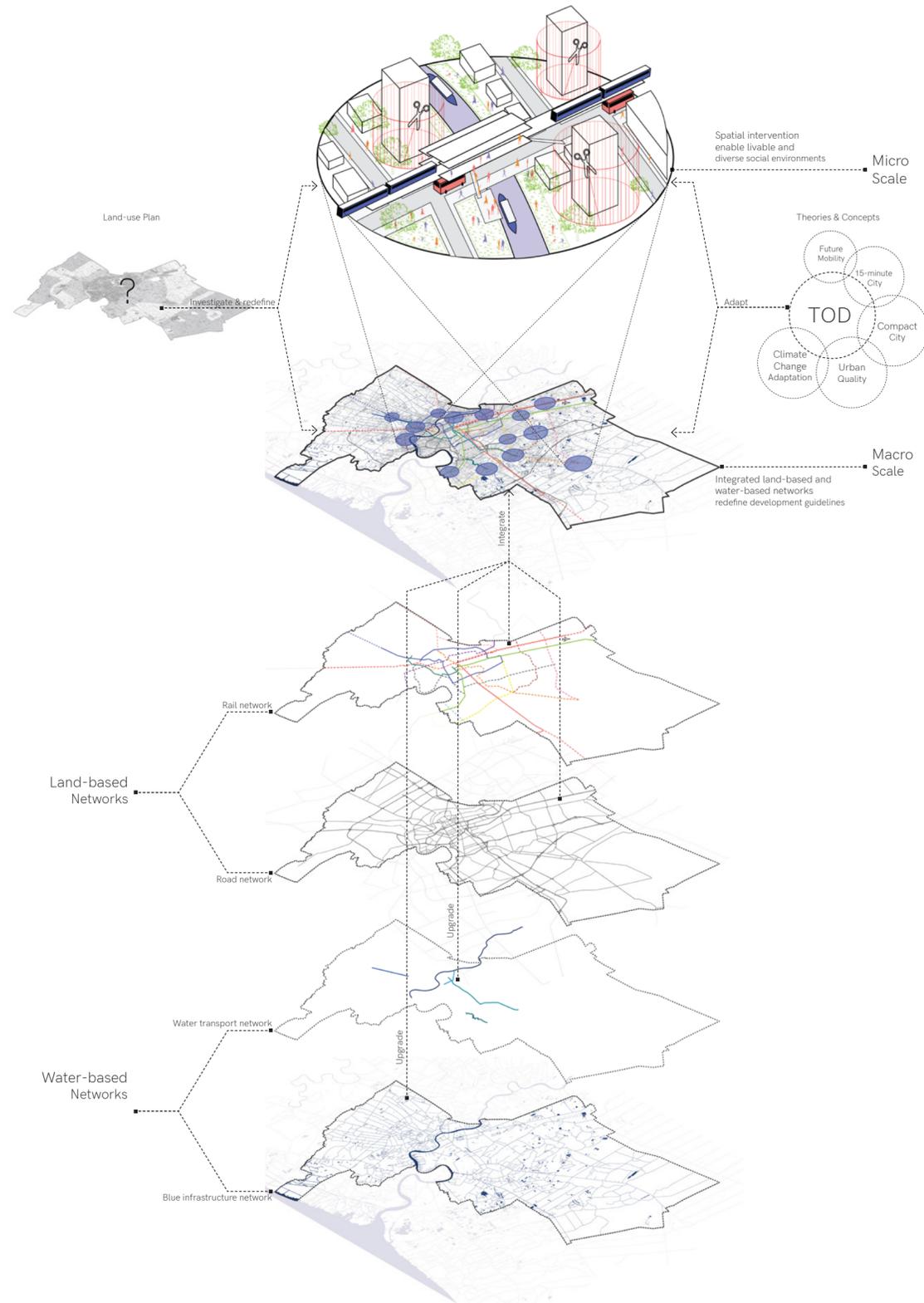


Source: Urban Creature (2019)

Enchroachment by informal settlements

# Problem Statement





**SQ1** Which aspects of Transit-Oriented Development are specifically applicable to Bangkok?

**SQ2** Which station area could serve as a pilot project?

**SQ3** Which waterways have potential to be developed for daily commute transport?

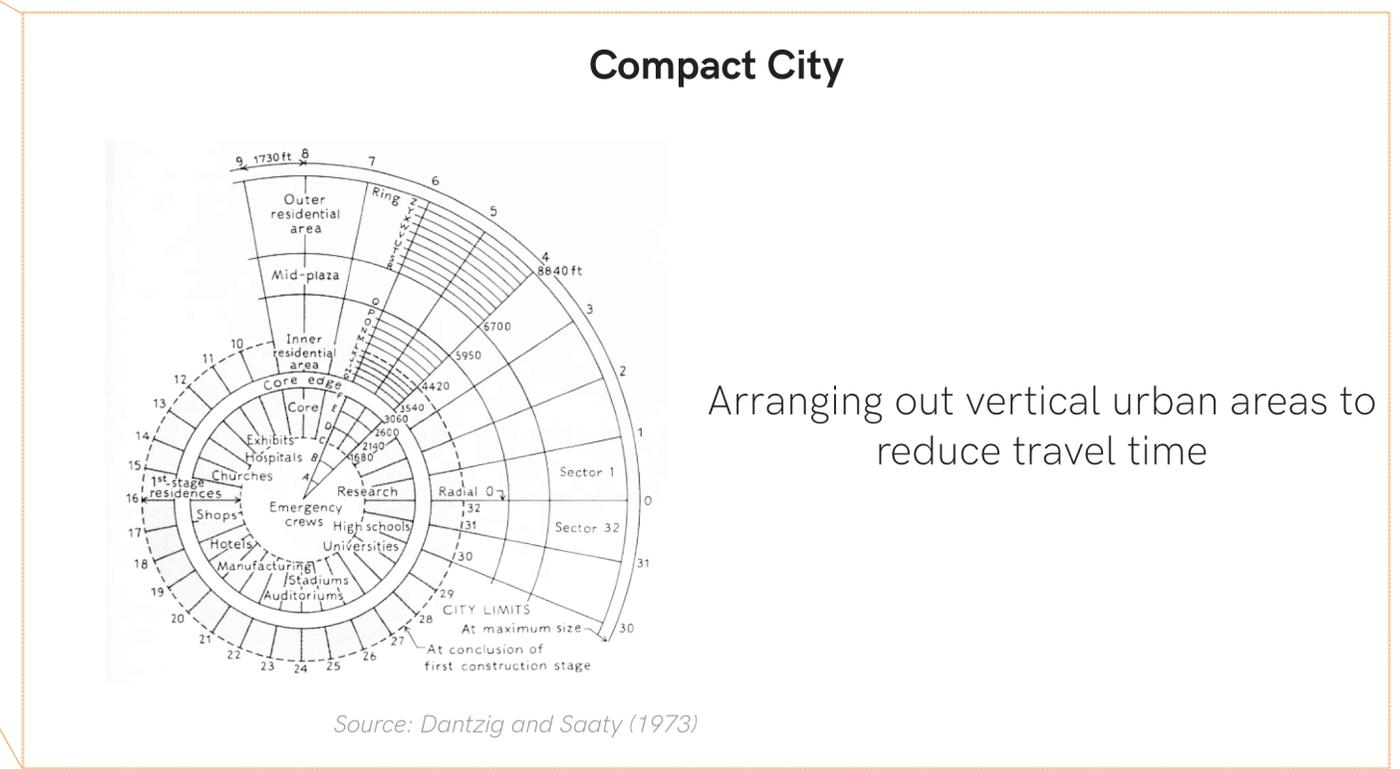
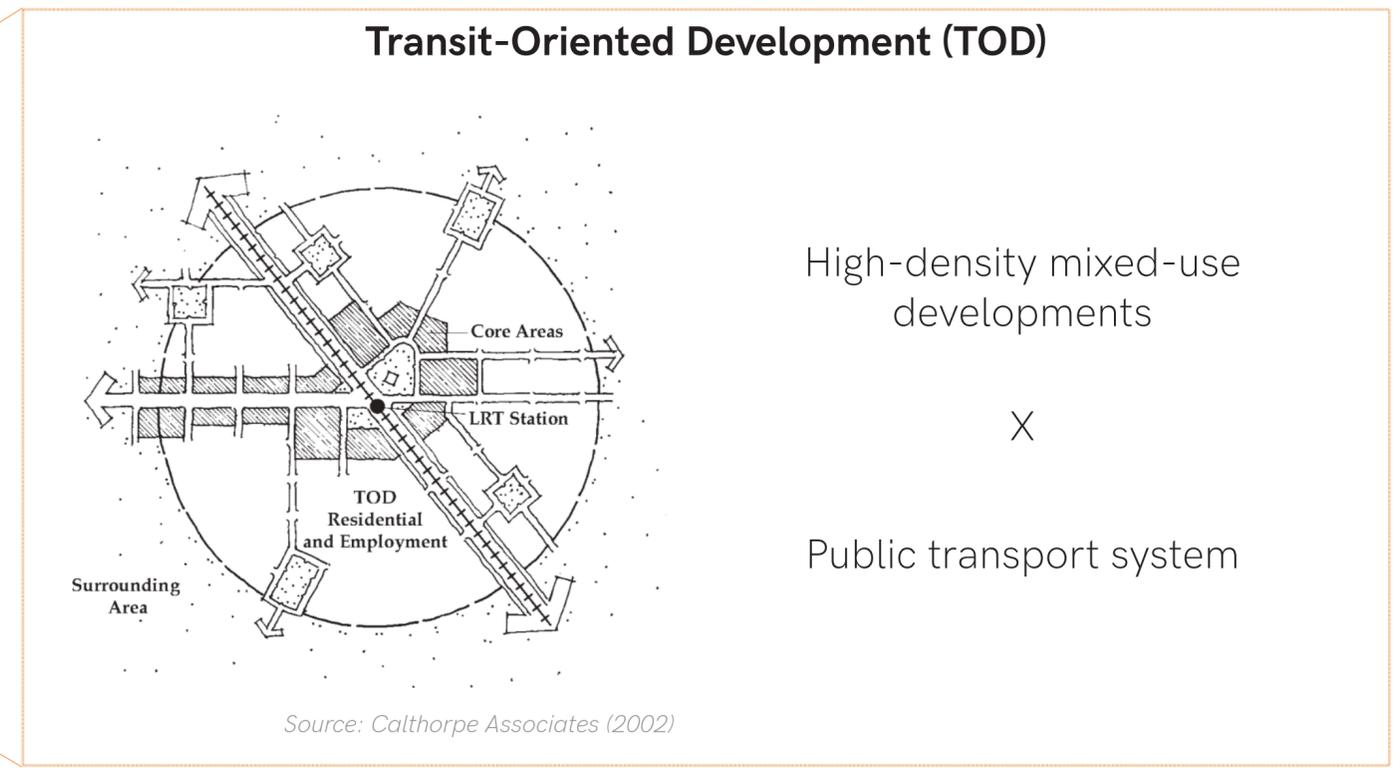
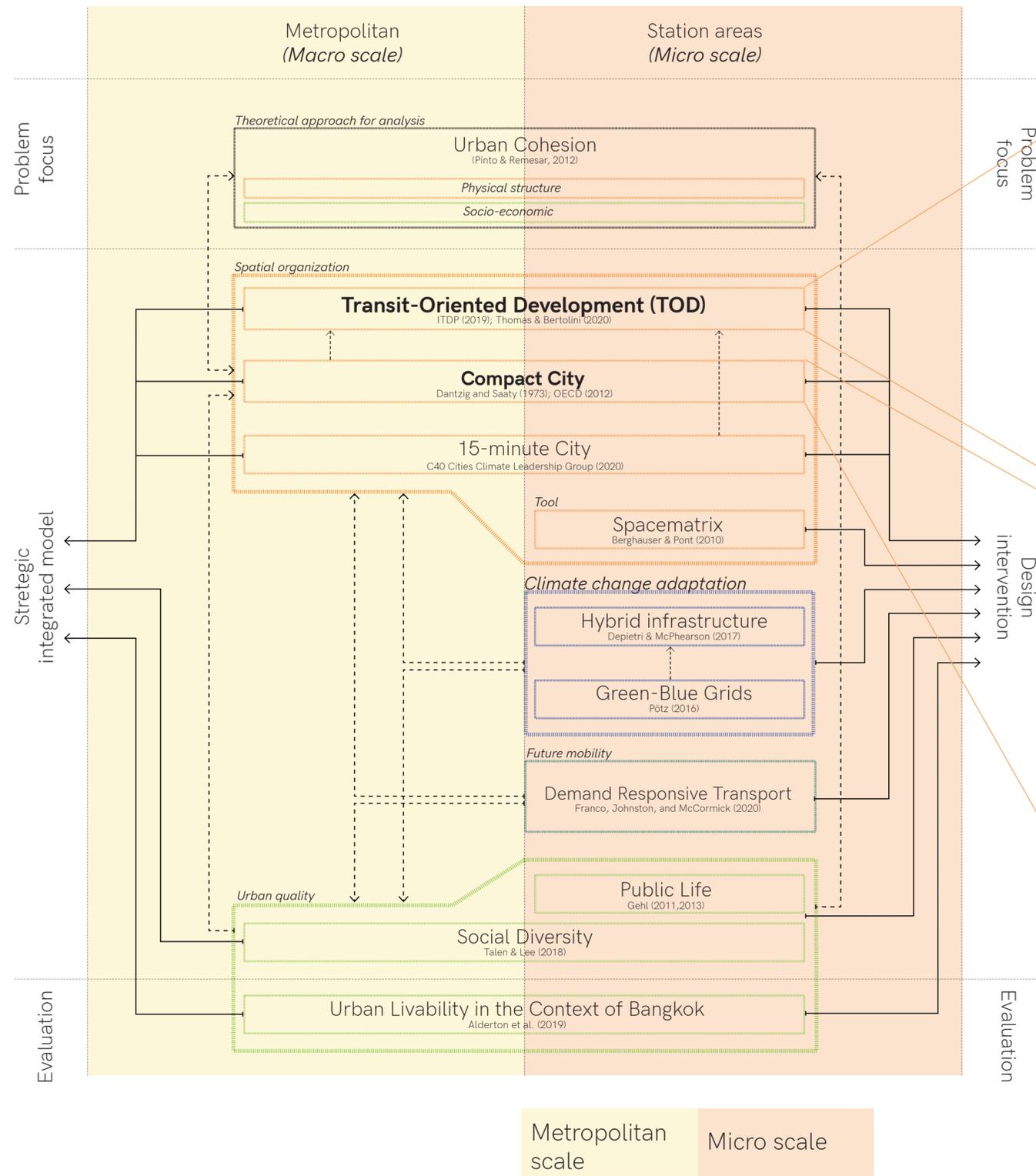
**SQ4** How to revitalize the neglected water systems to mitigate flood vulnerability and integrate them with the mobility?

**How can Transit-Oriented Development transform the area surrounding emerging intermodal nodes in Bangkok and integrate with the water-based transport, in order to achieve the more compact city, where livable and socially diverse environments, are provided?**

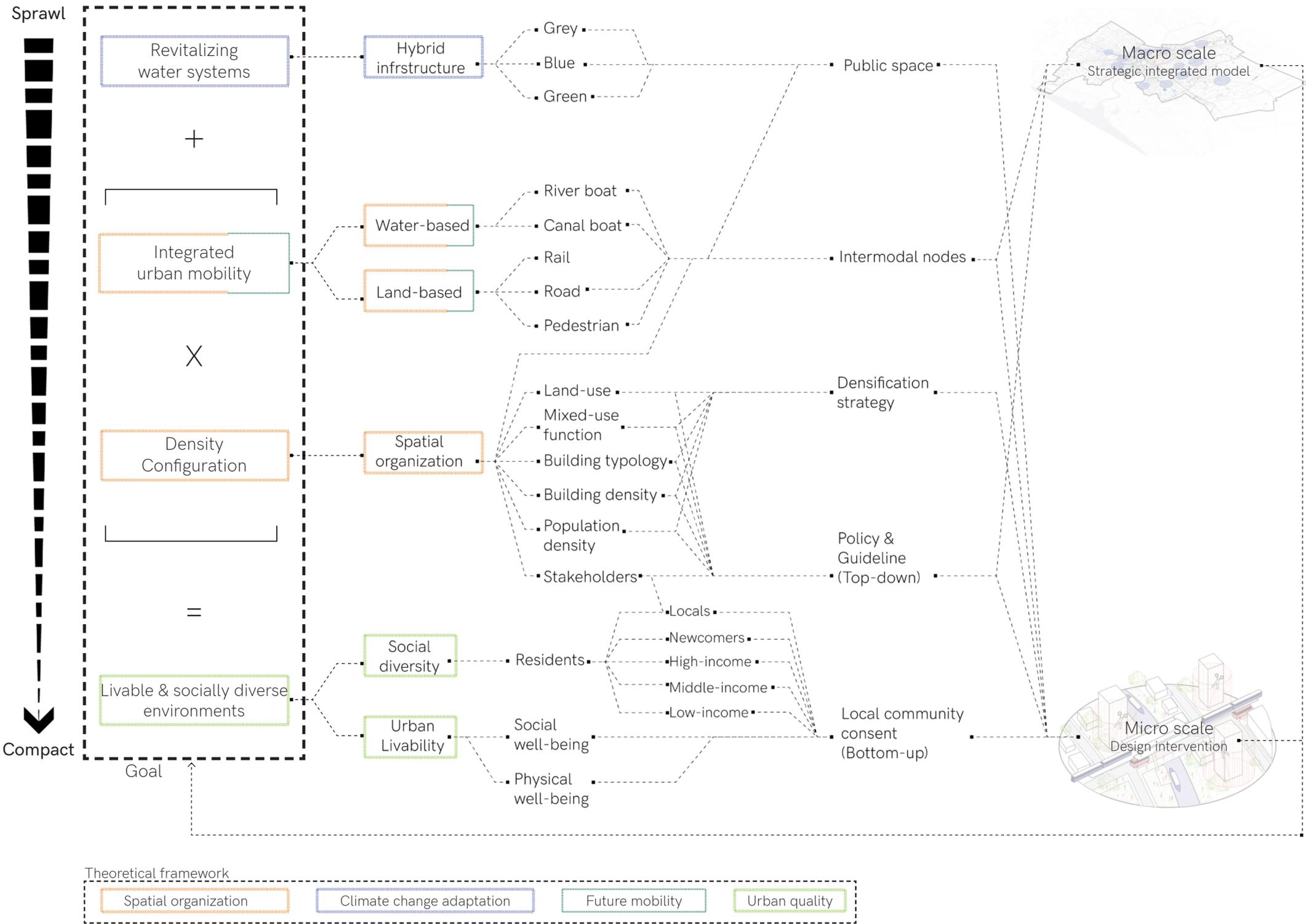
**SQ5** What does the concept of compact city mean in the context of Bangkok?

**SQ6** How can urban fabrics stimulate livable and socially diverse environments in Bangkok? What are the main principles?

# Theoretical Framework



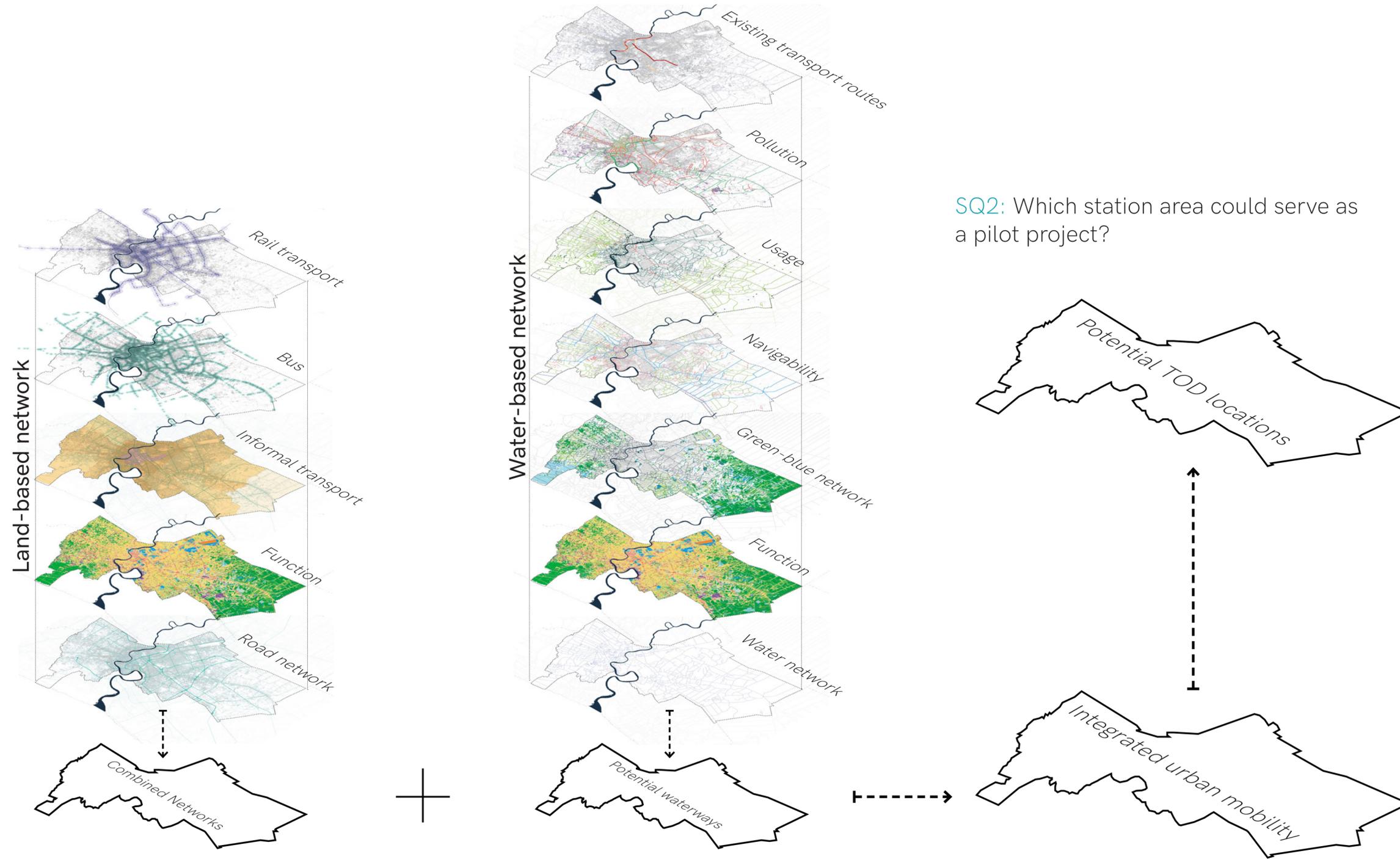
# Conceptual Framework



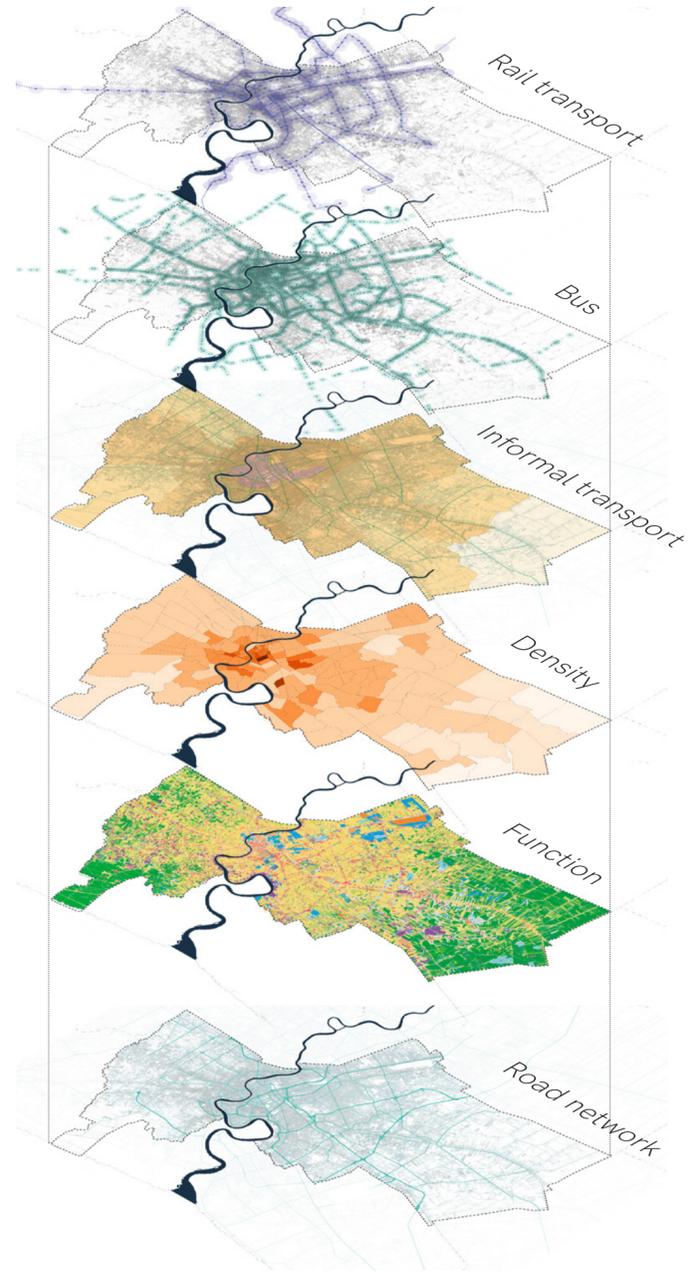


Finding potentialities  
Macro-scale analysis

# Roadmap

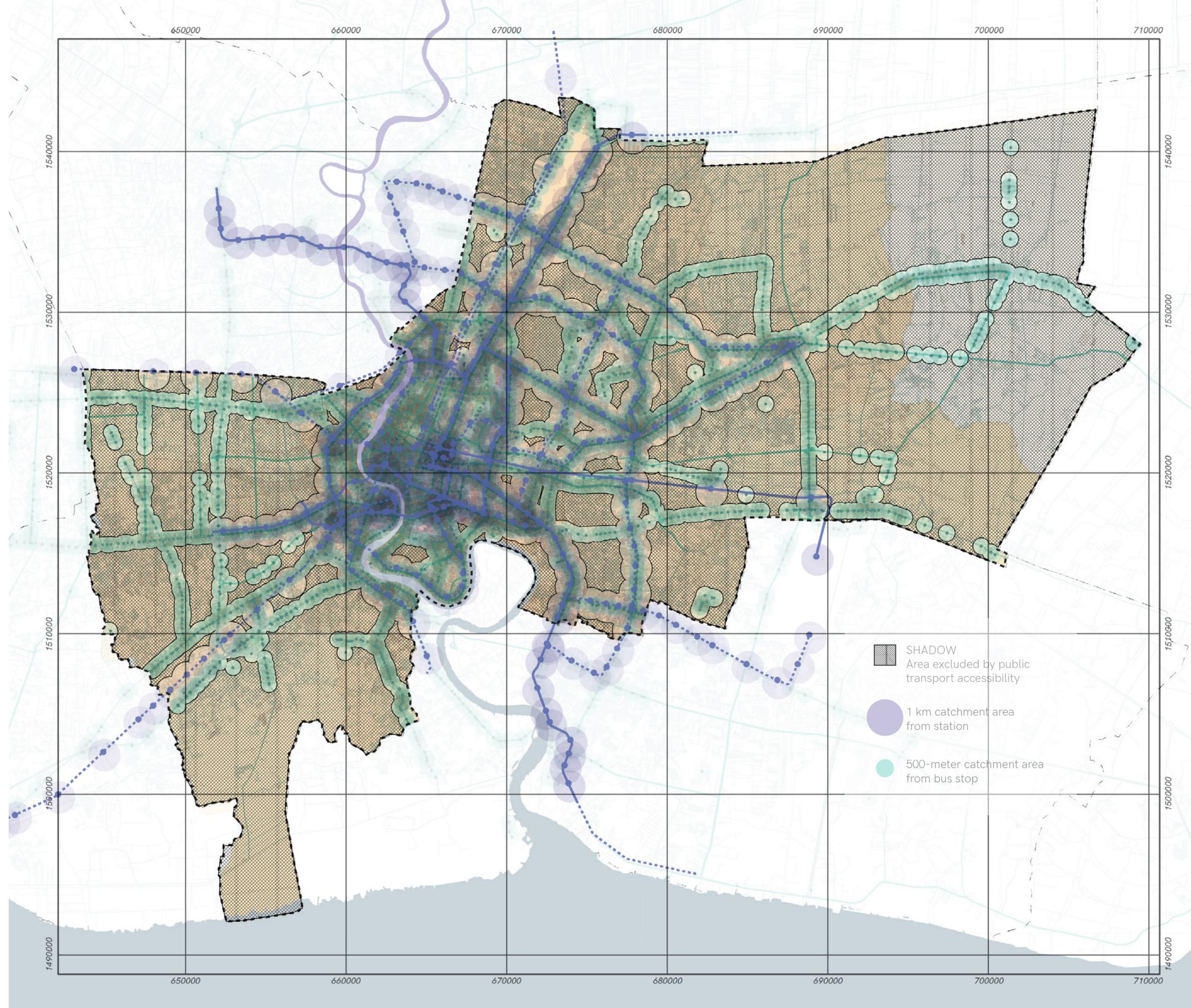


# Land-based networks



Problem focus

Methodology



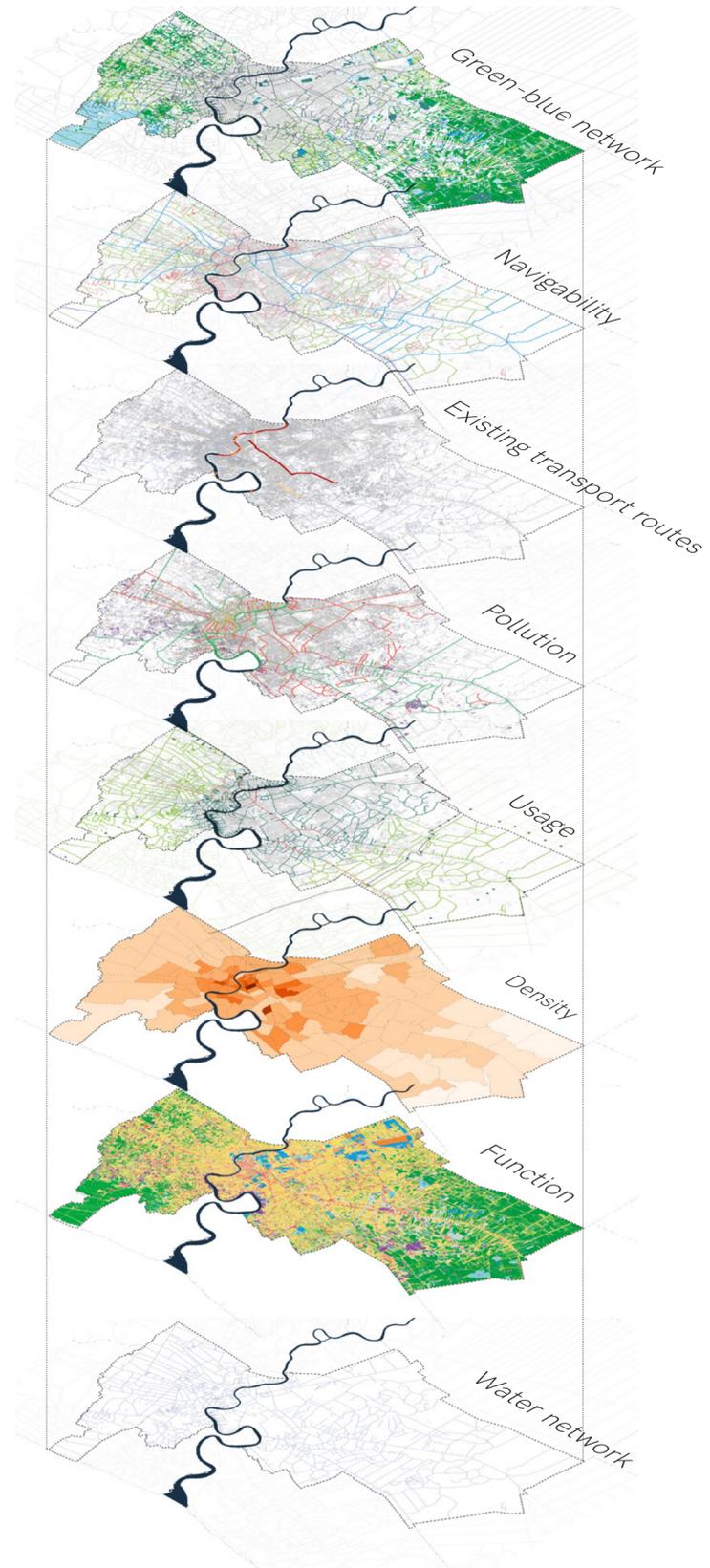
Finding potentialities

Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

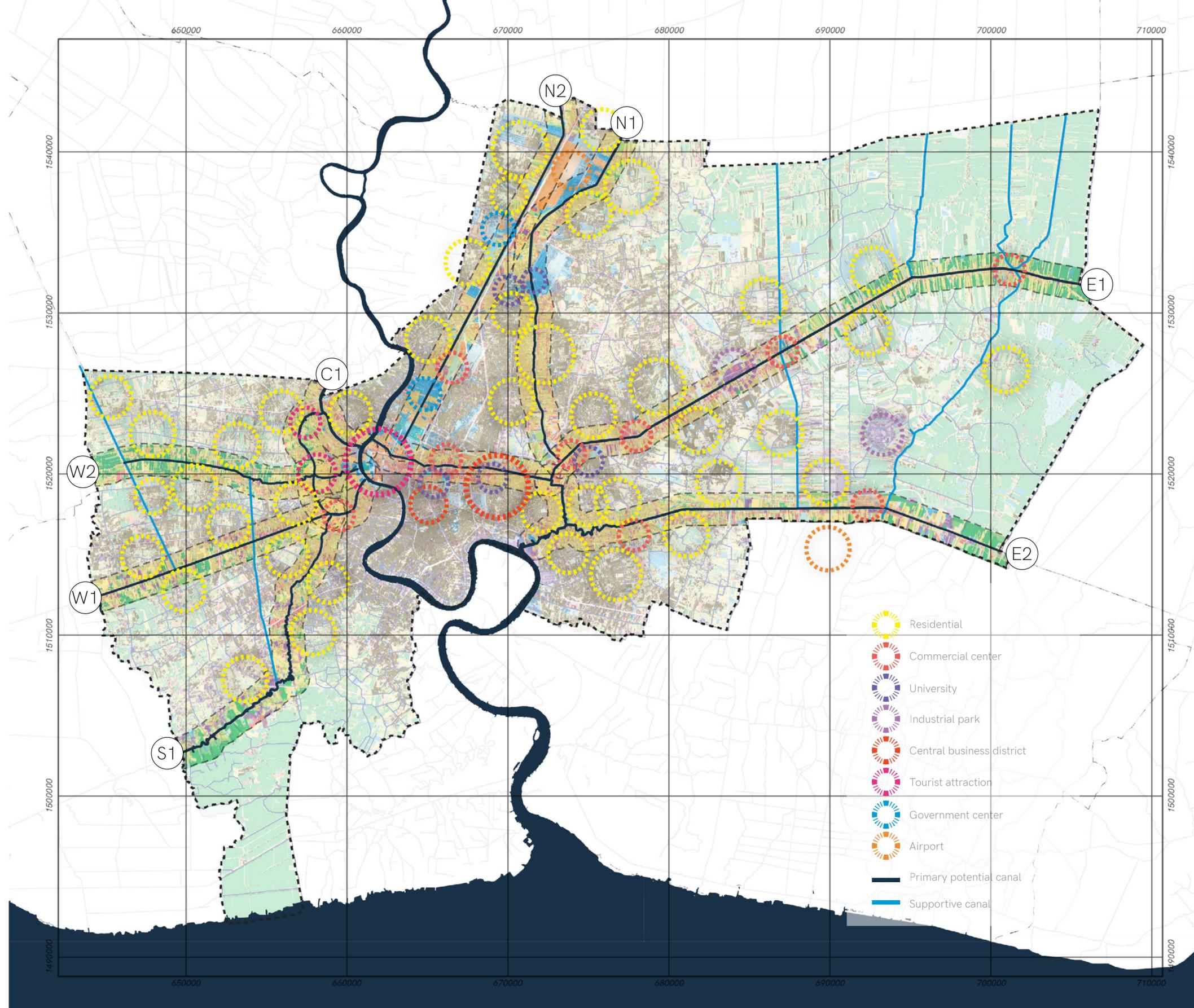
Conclusion & reflection

# Potential waterways



Problem focus

Methodology



Finding potentialities

Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

Conclusion & reflection

# Potentialities

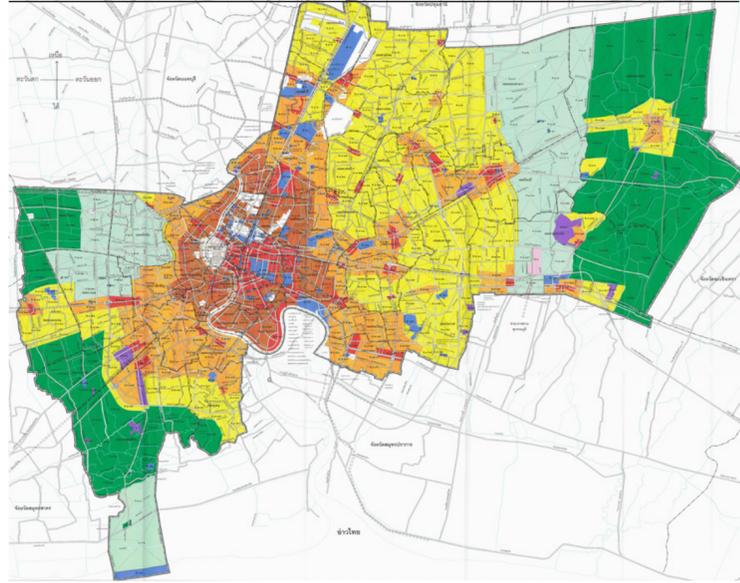
Pilot project and potential TOD locations



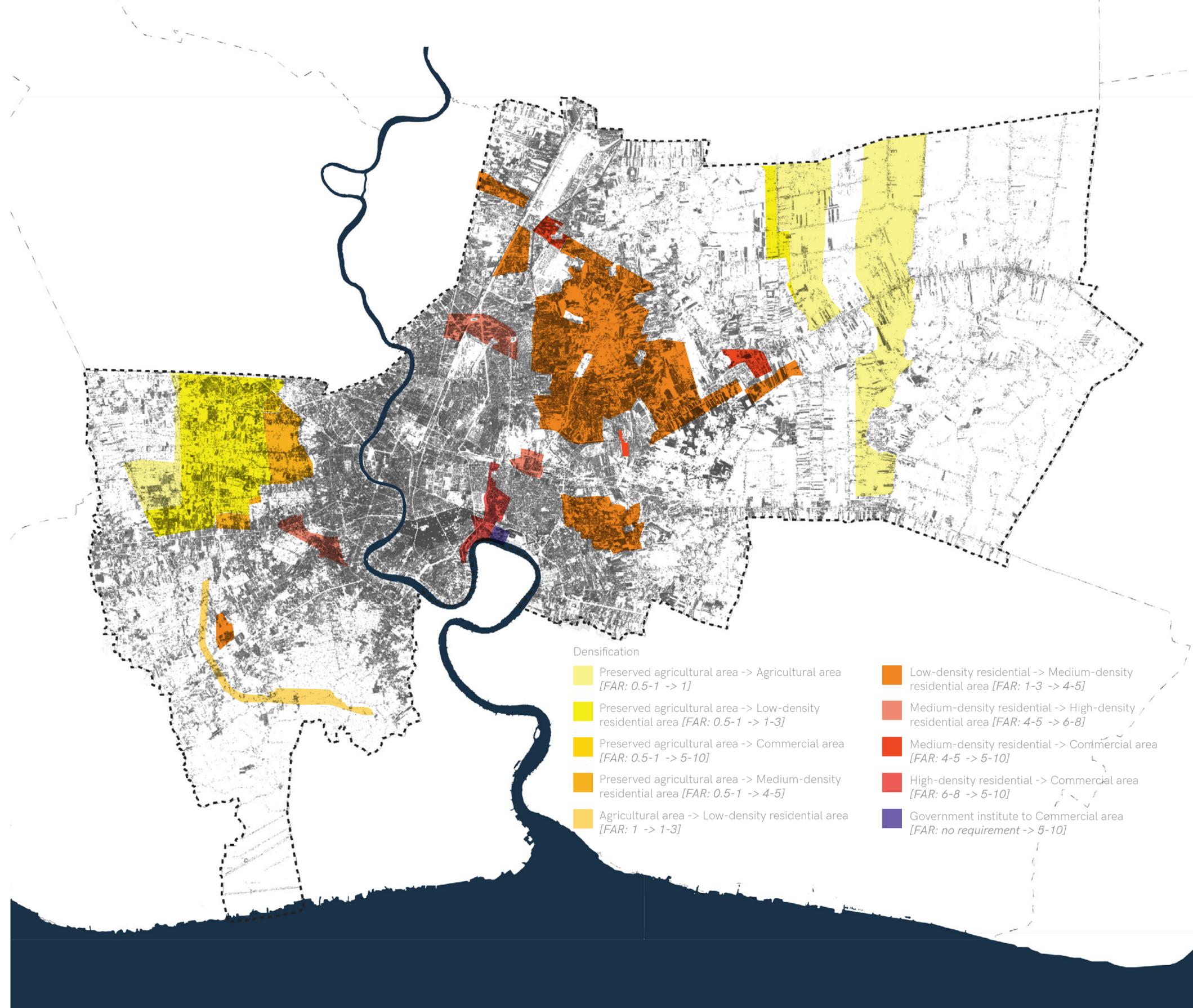
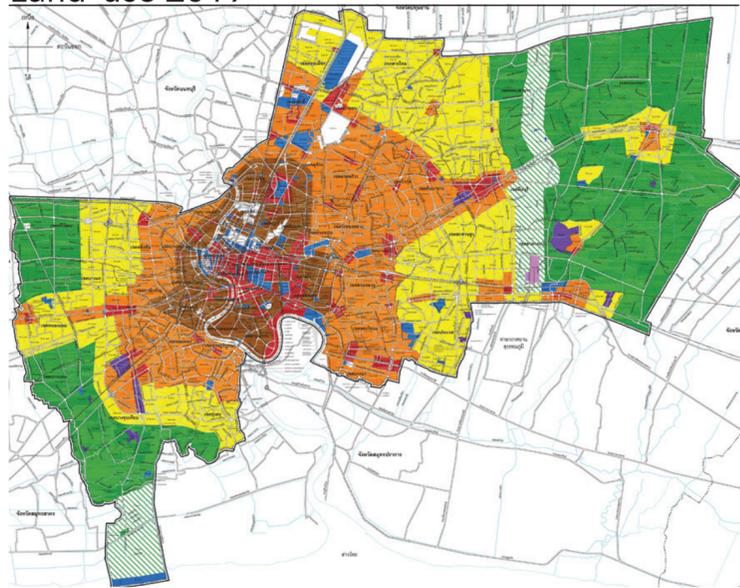
# Potentialities

## Land-use plan

Land-use 2013



Land-use 2019

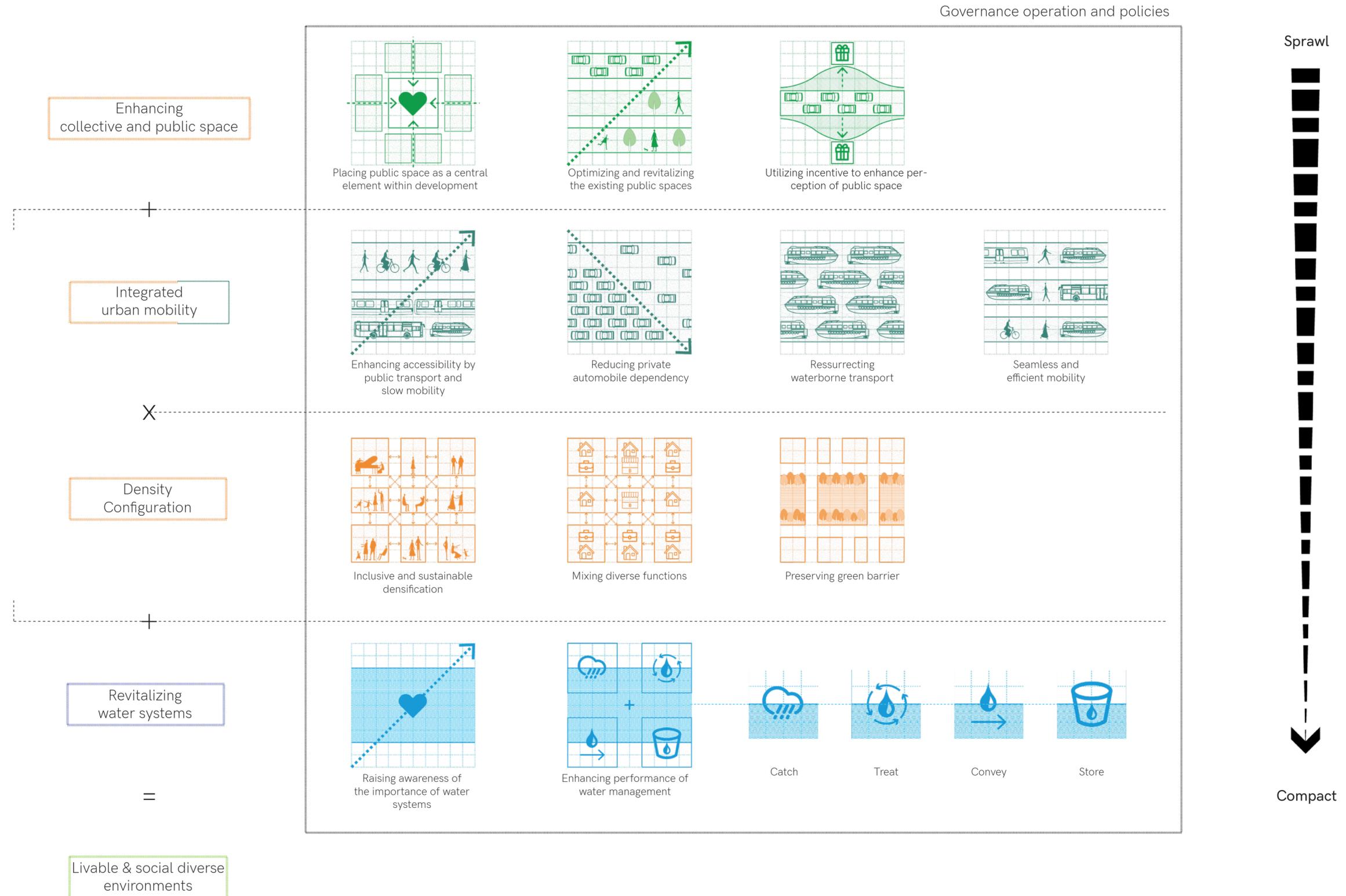


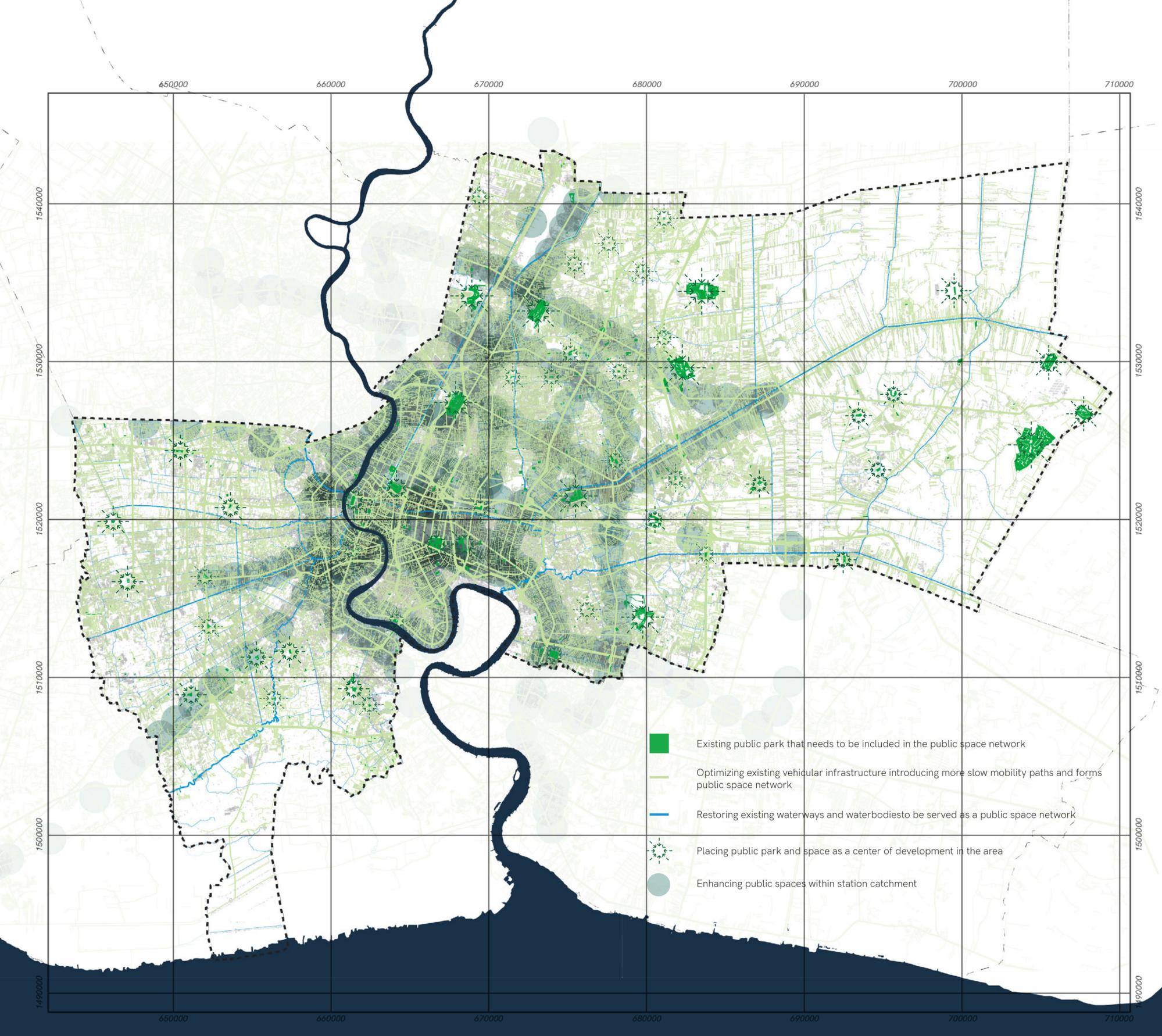


Macro-scale integrated model

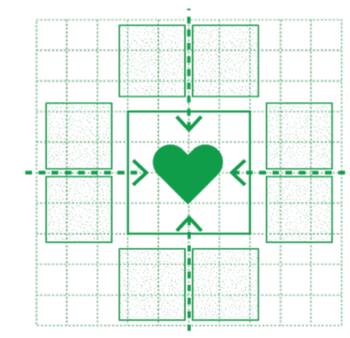
# From Sprawl to Compact Primary City, Bangkok 2050

## Strategy

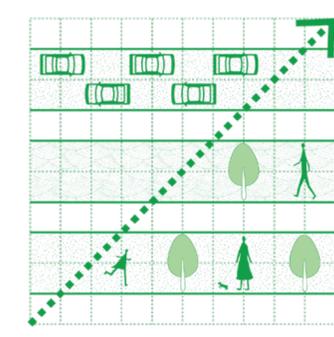




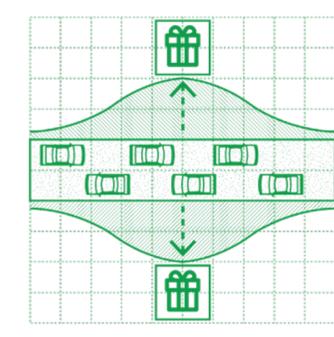
# Enhancing collective and public space



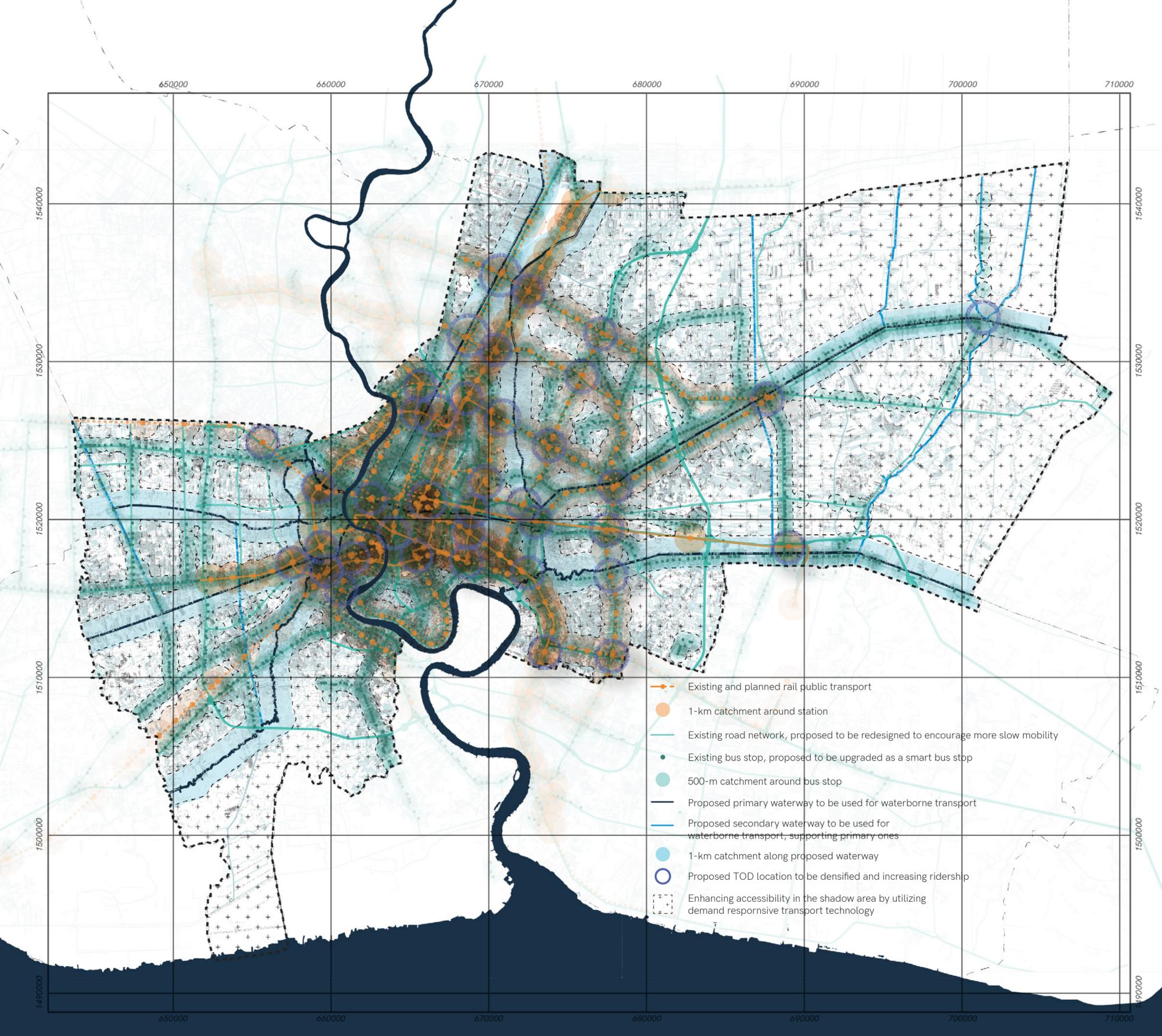
1 Placing public space as a central element within development  
*Transit stations, canal sides*



2 Optimizing and restoring existing public spaces  
*Reclaiming vehicular infrastructures to allow for more active mobility*



3 Utilizing incentive to enhance perception of public space  
*Privately-owned public space*

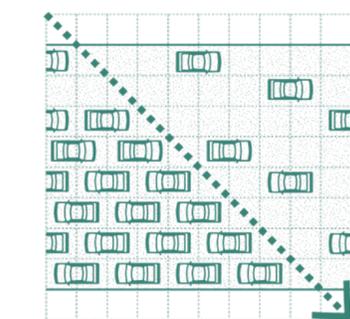


# Integrated urban mobility



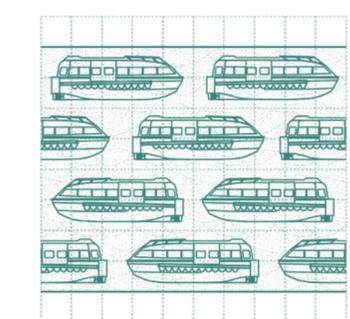
**1** Enhancing accessibility by public transport and slow mobility

*More extensive and affordable  
Demand Responsive Transport in the hinterland*



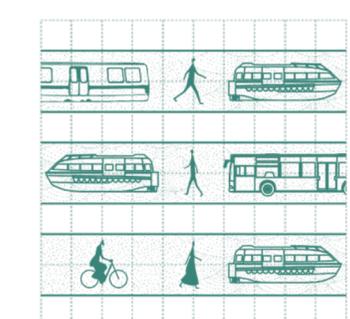
**2** Reducing private automobile dependency

*Electronic Road Pricing (ERP)  
Green taxes*



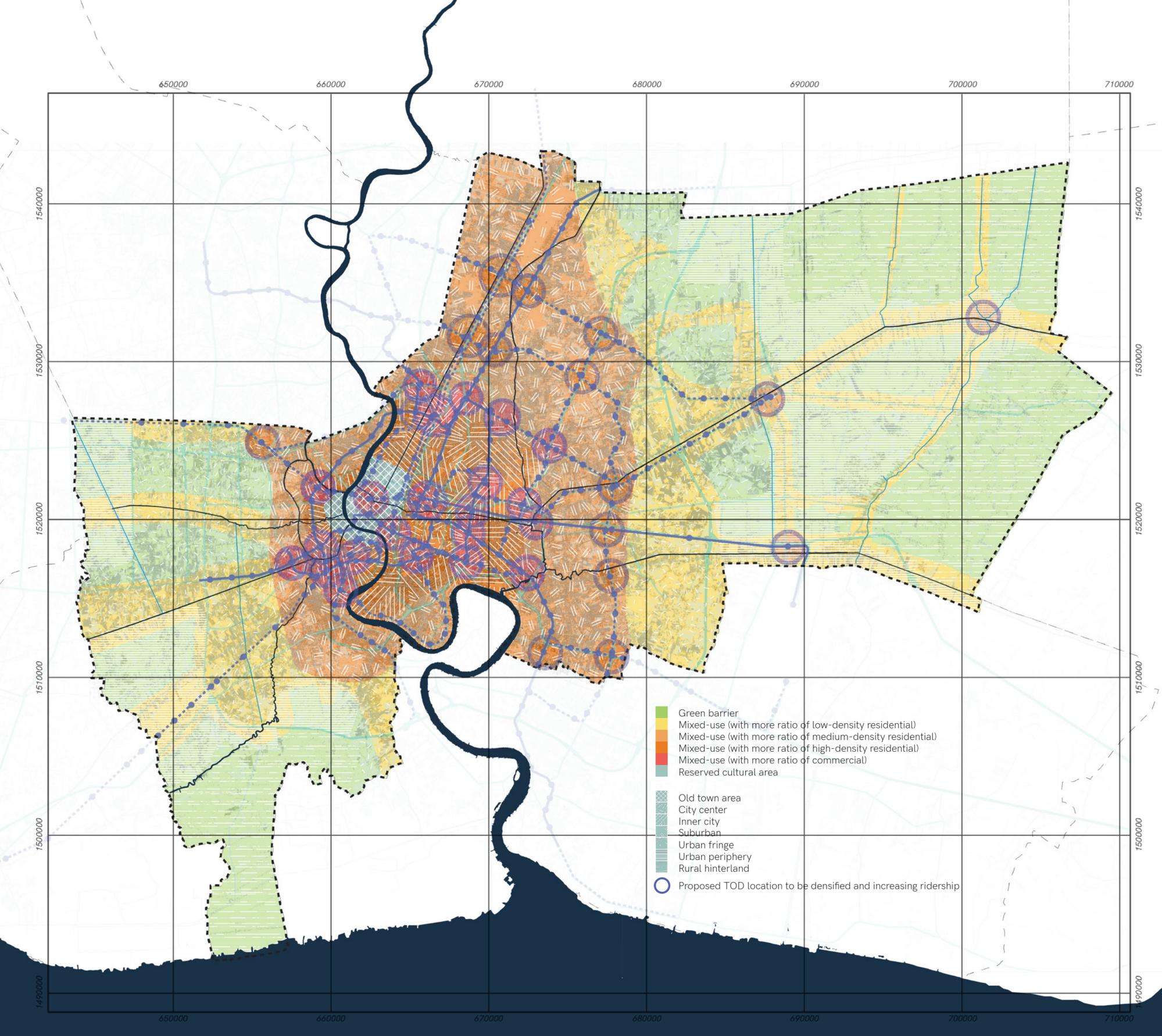
**3** Resurrecting waterborne transport

*Smart mobility and autonomous boat*

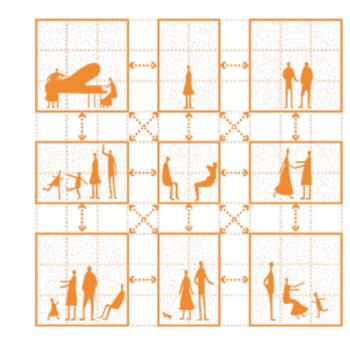


**4** Seamless and efficient mobility

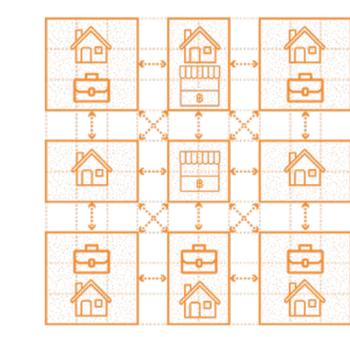
*Facilities at the station  
Real-time schedule, integrated fare collection*



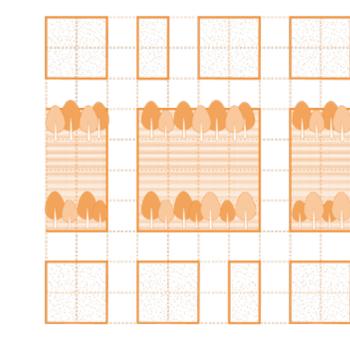
## Density configuration



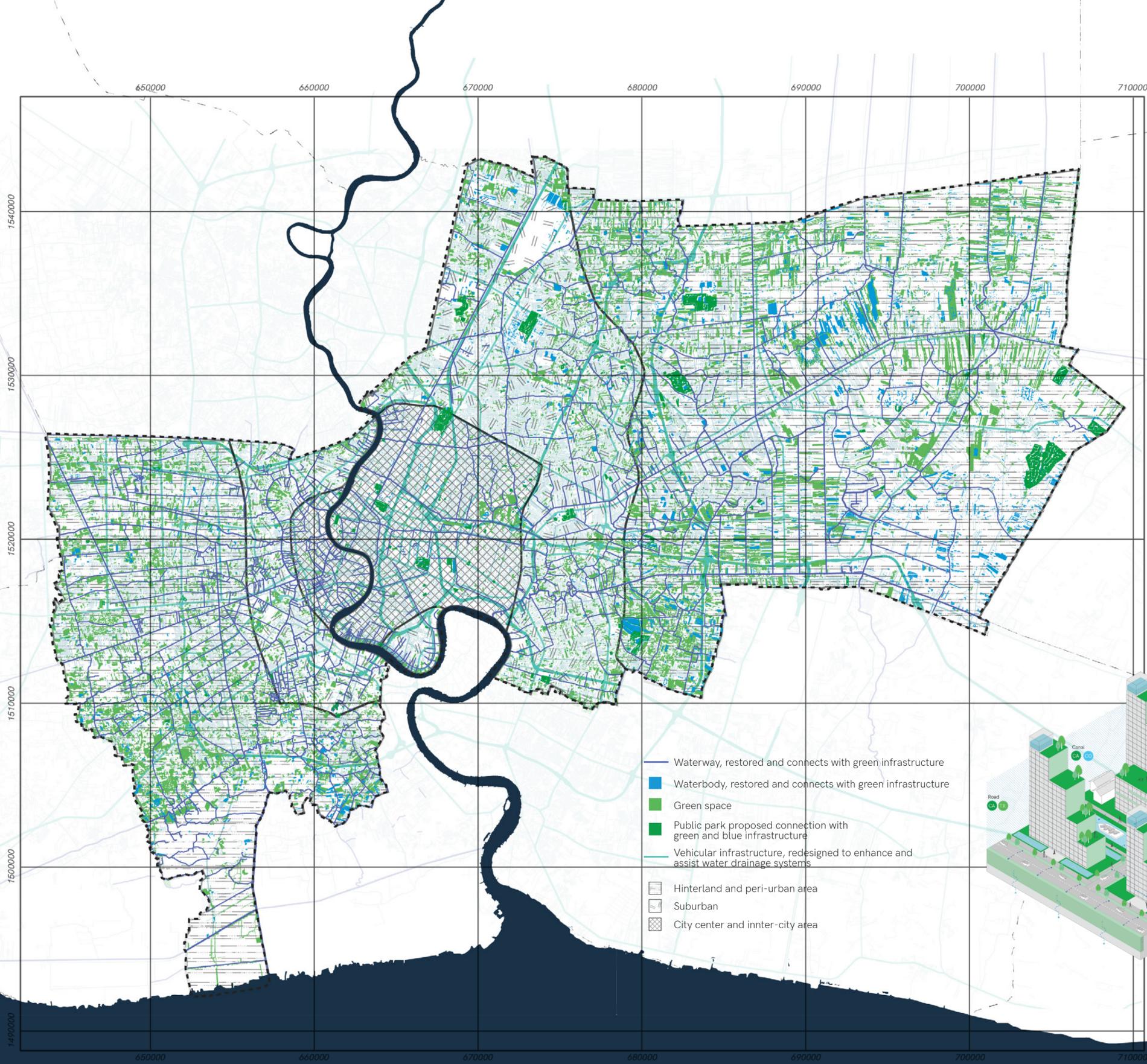
**1** Inclusive and sustainable densification  
*Preserving local community and business  
 Providing more affordable housing*



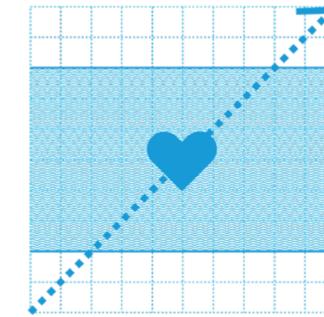
**2** Mixing diverse functions  
*Multifunctional area around stations*



**3** Preserving green barrier  
*Physical territories against urban sprawl*

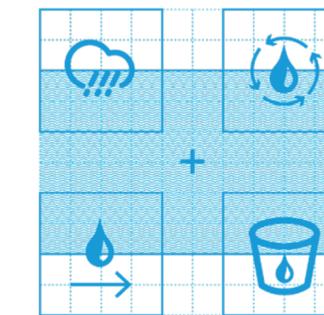


# Revitalizing water systems



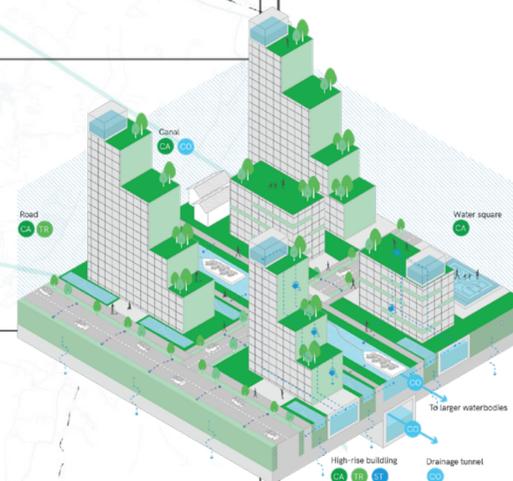
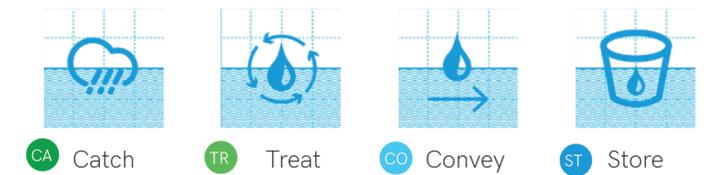
1 Raising awareness of the importance of water systems

*Altering people's perception towards canals from dumpster to attractive public realm*

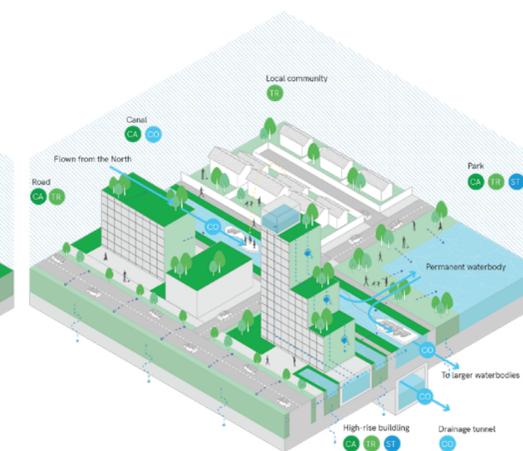


2 Enhancing performance of water management

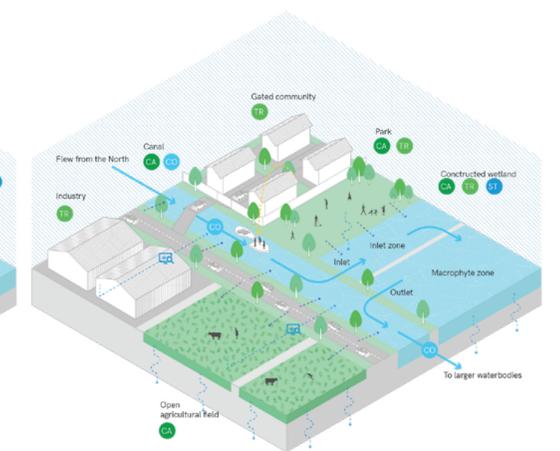
*Optimization of green-blue-grey infrastructure*



City center and inner-city area

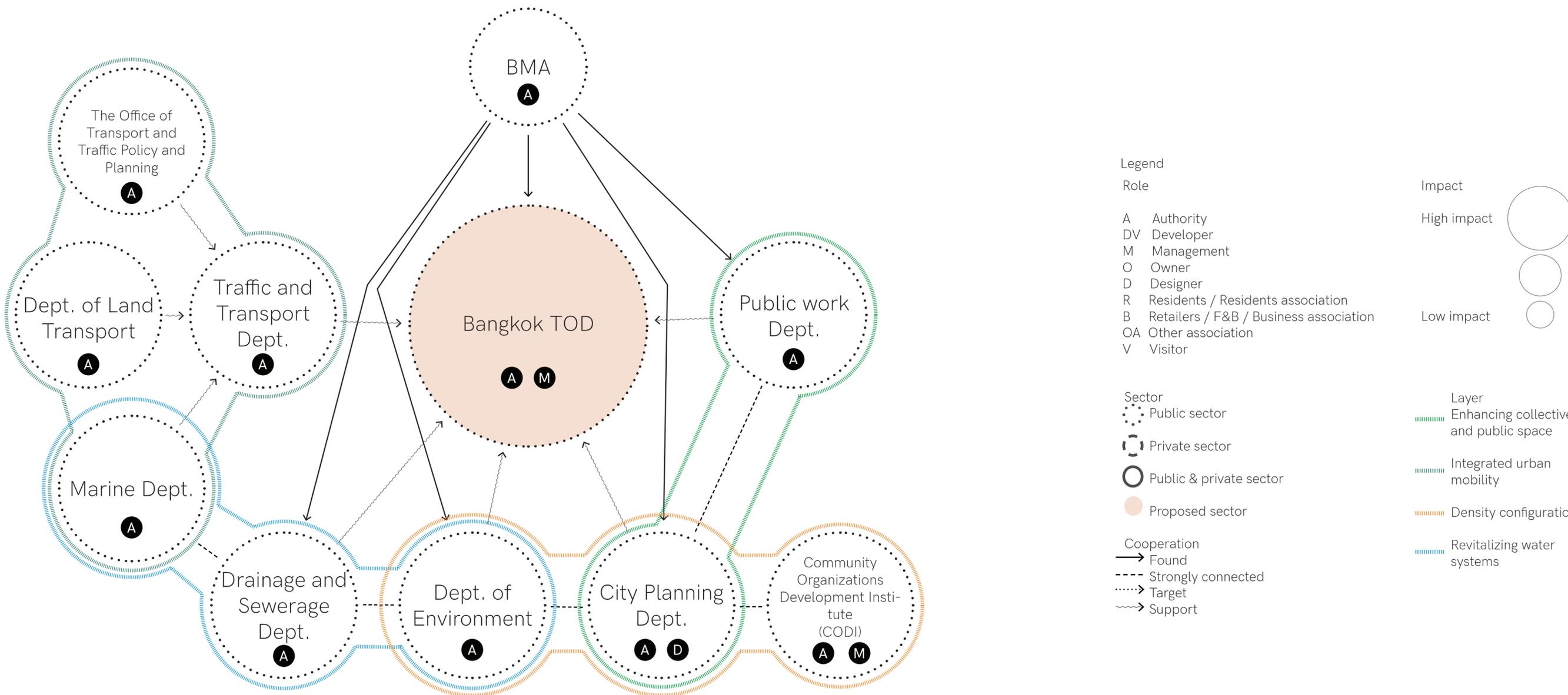


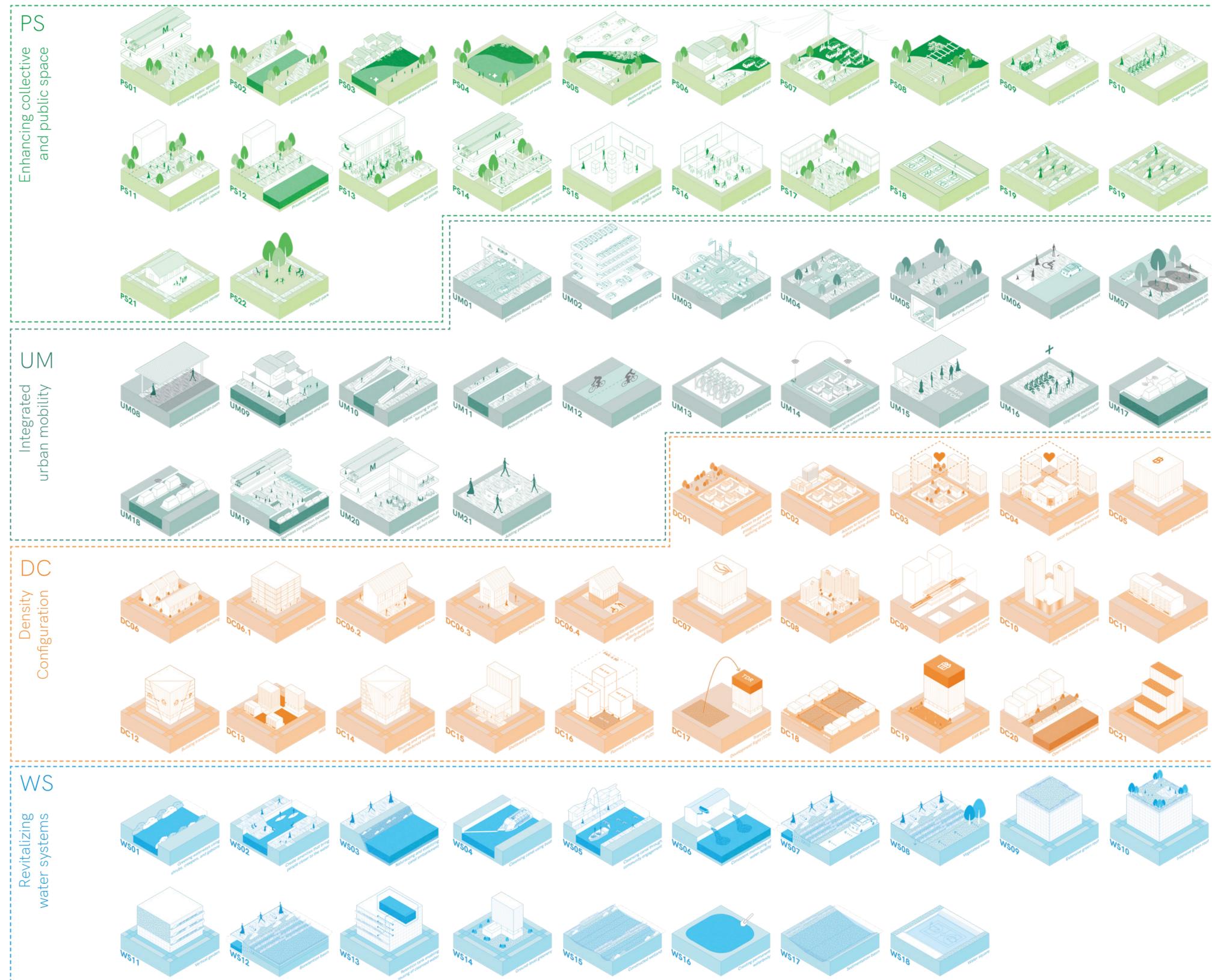
Suburban



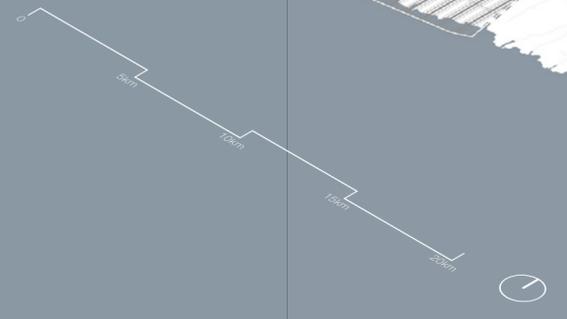
Hinterland and peri-urban area

# Operation





**Micro-scale design intervention  
Pilot project: Ramkhamhaeng**

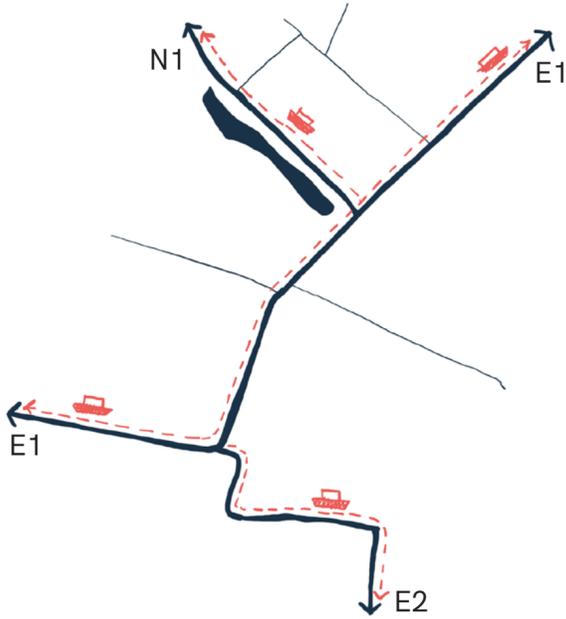


# Vision



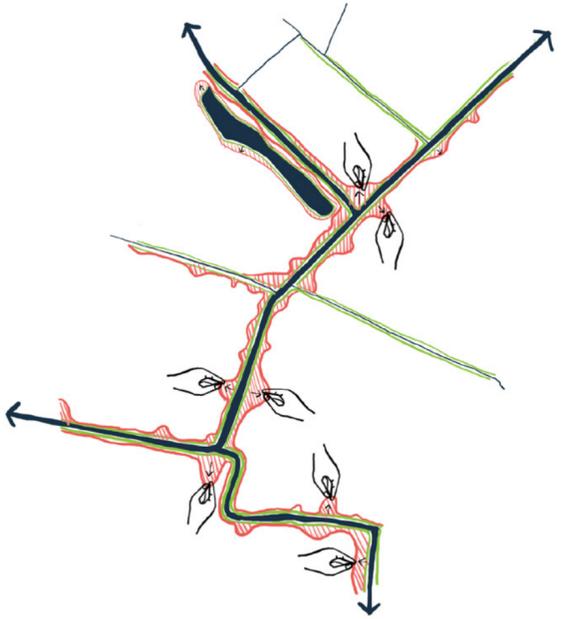
Ramkhamhaeng,  
the new urban center of Bangkok

# Canal as an urban activator



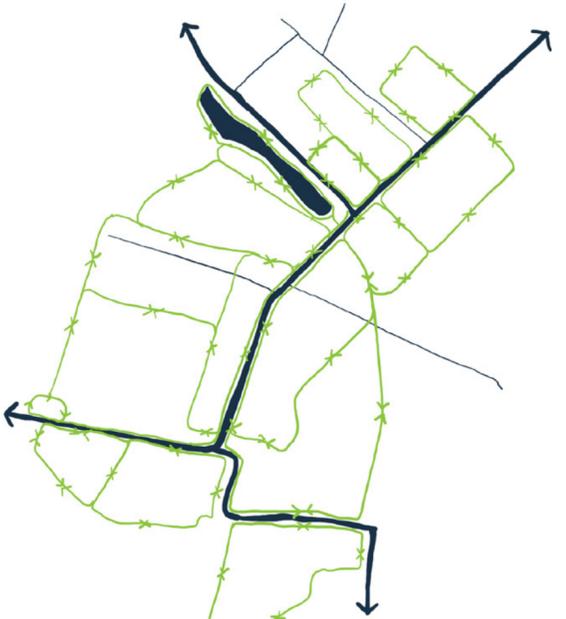
1

Re-establishing its importance as a route



2

Expanding the perceived waterfront



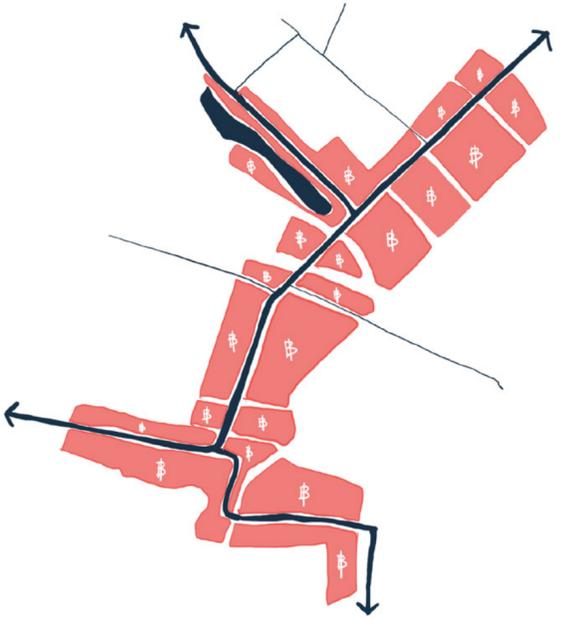
3

Forming loops that enable healthy lifestyles



4

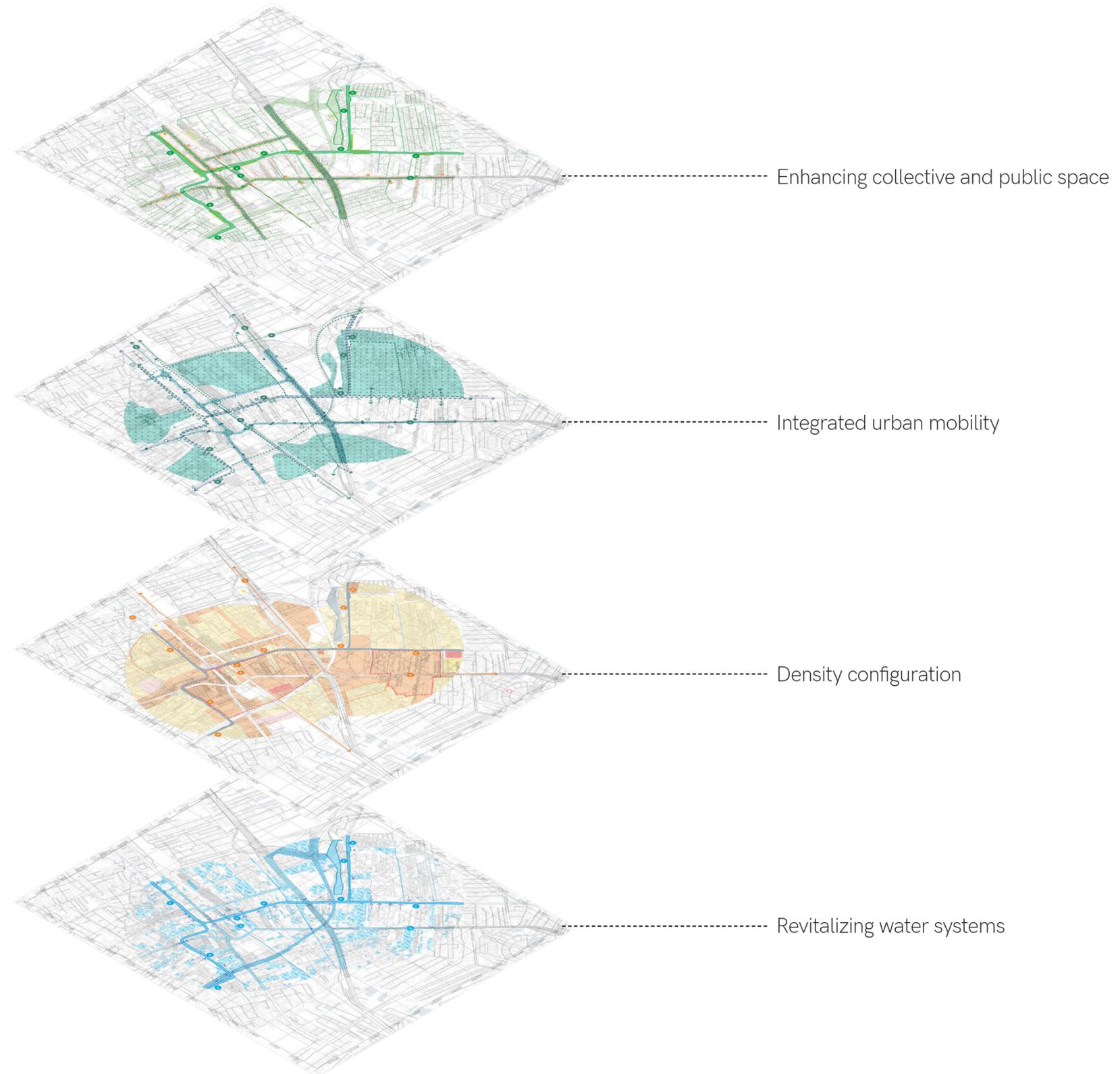
Bringing people closer to canals



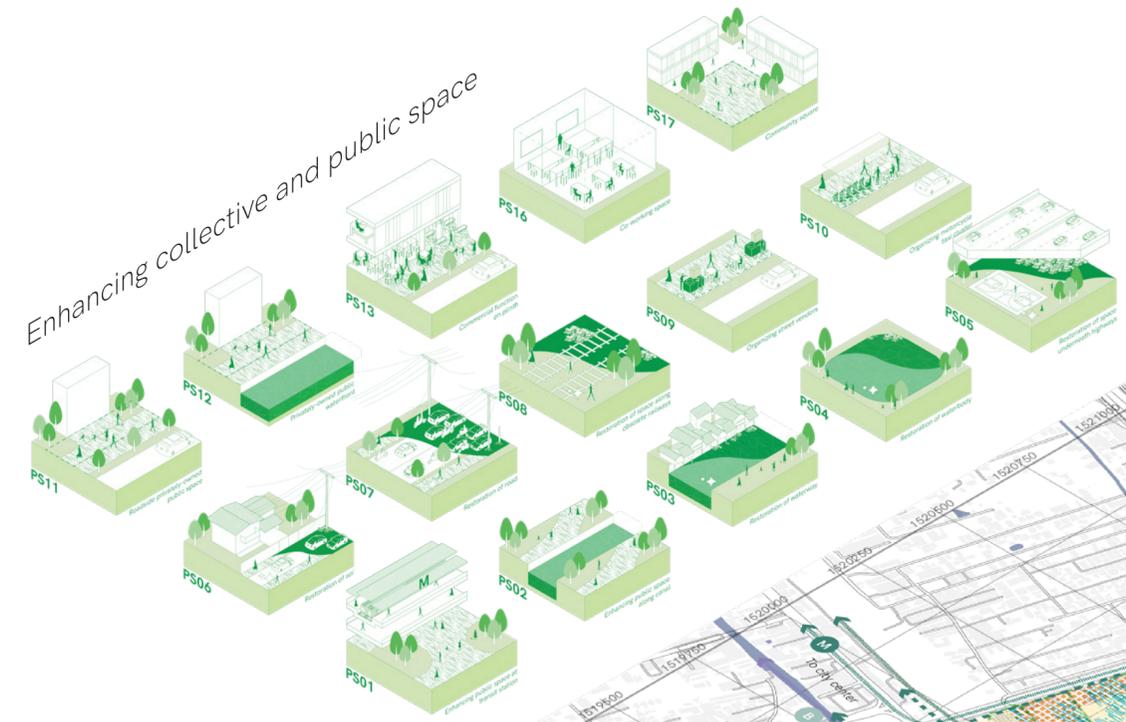
5

Stimulating local economy

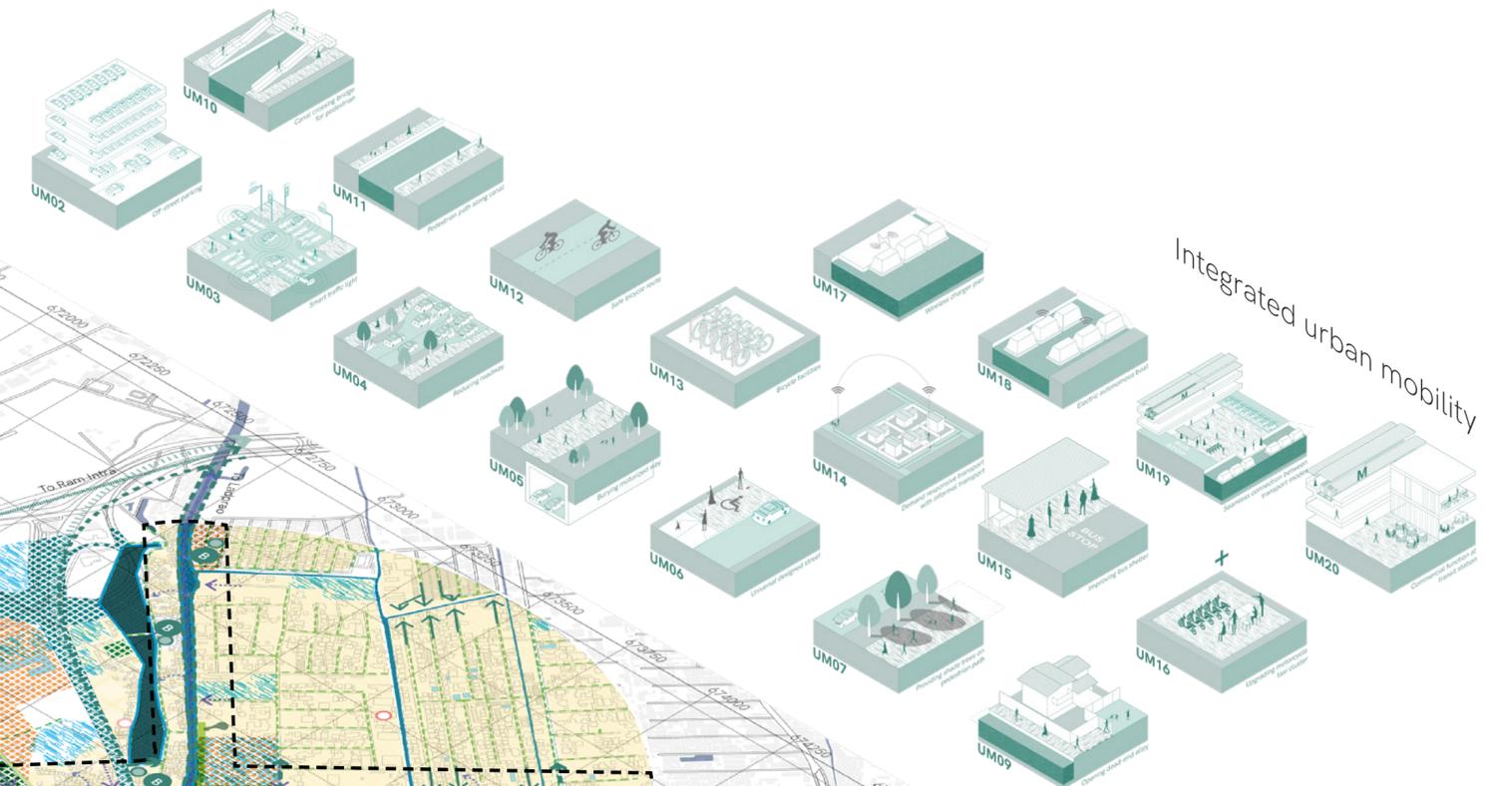
# Design approach: Layer-based



Enhancing collective and public space



Integrated urban mobility

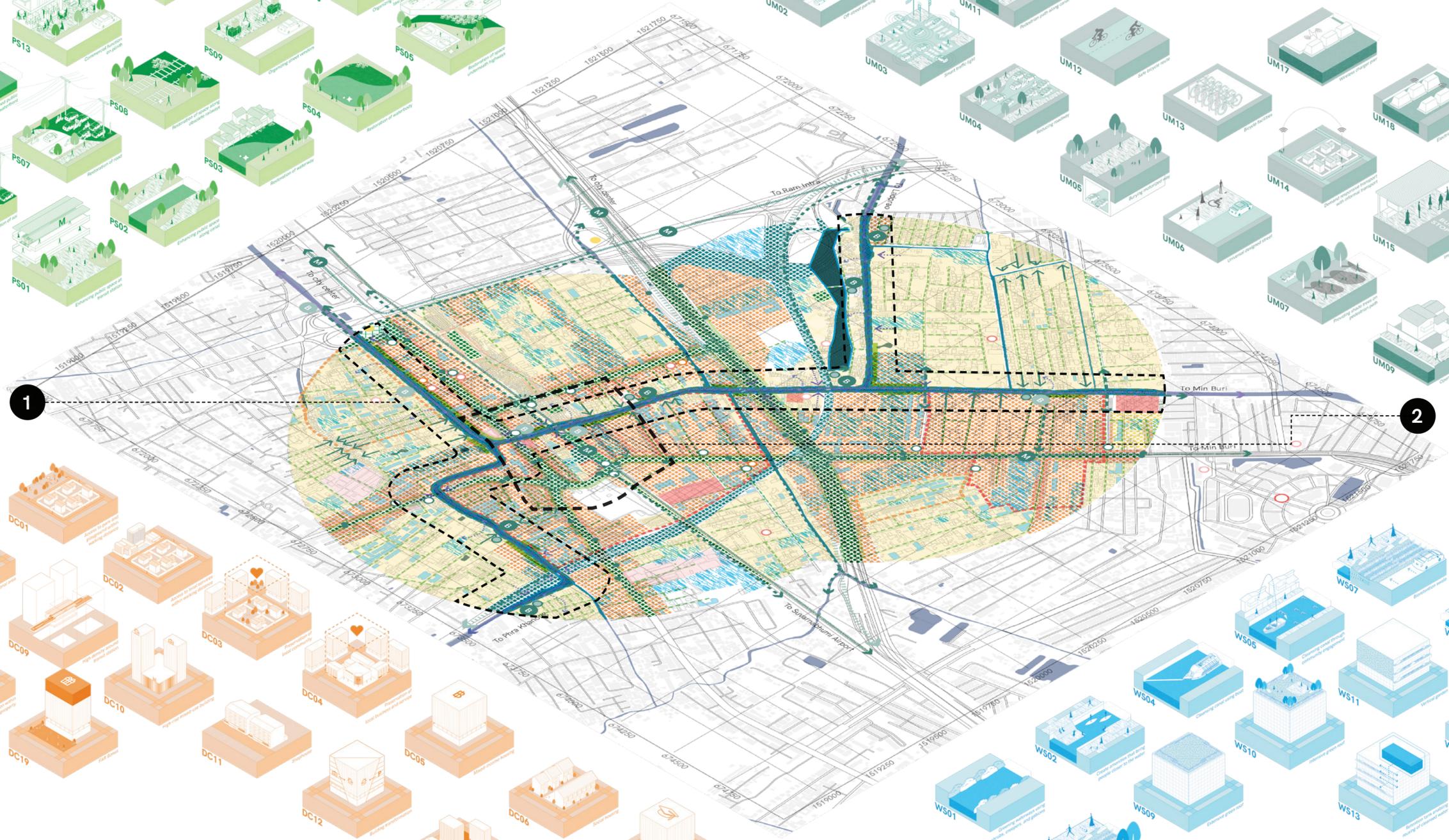


Connector canal embankment

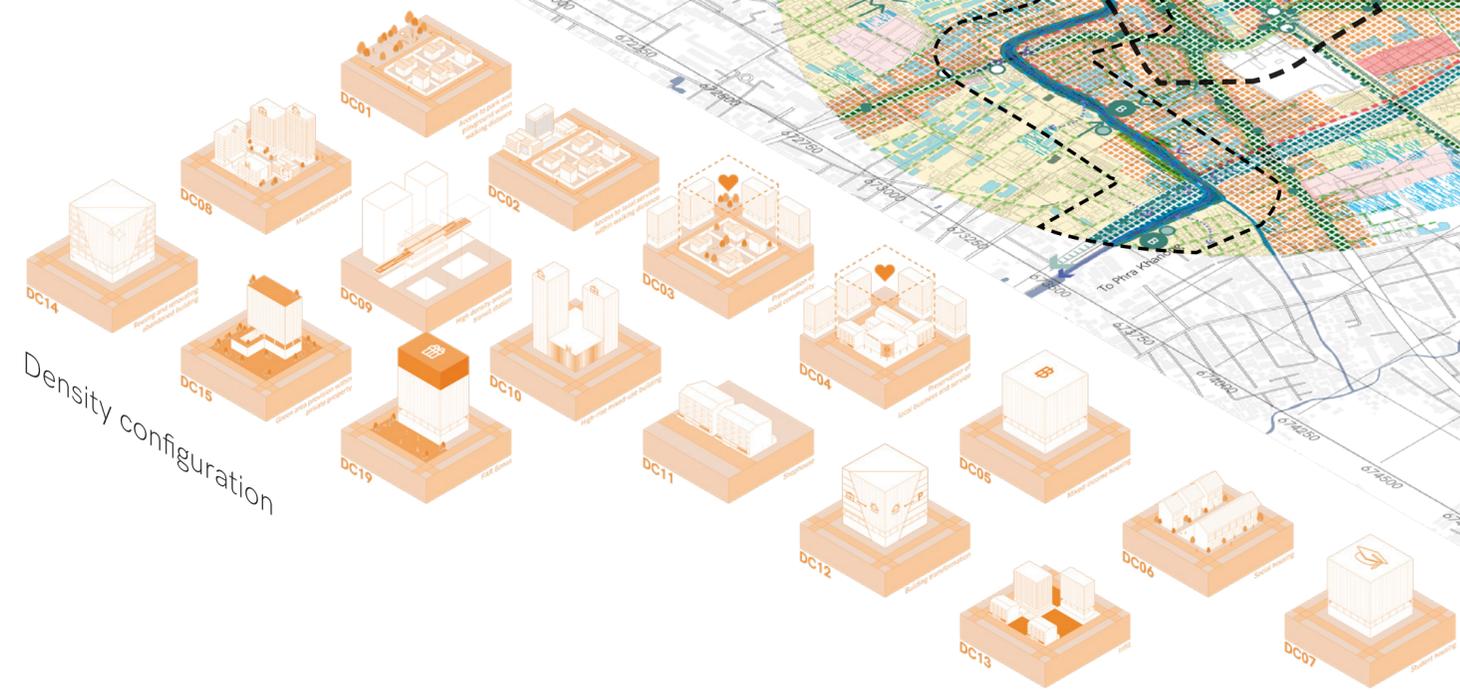
1

Node Ramkhamhaeng station

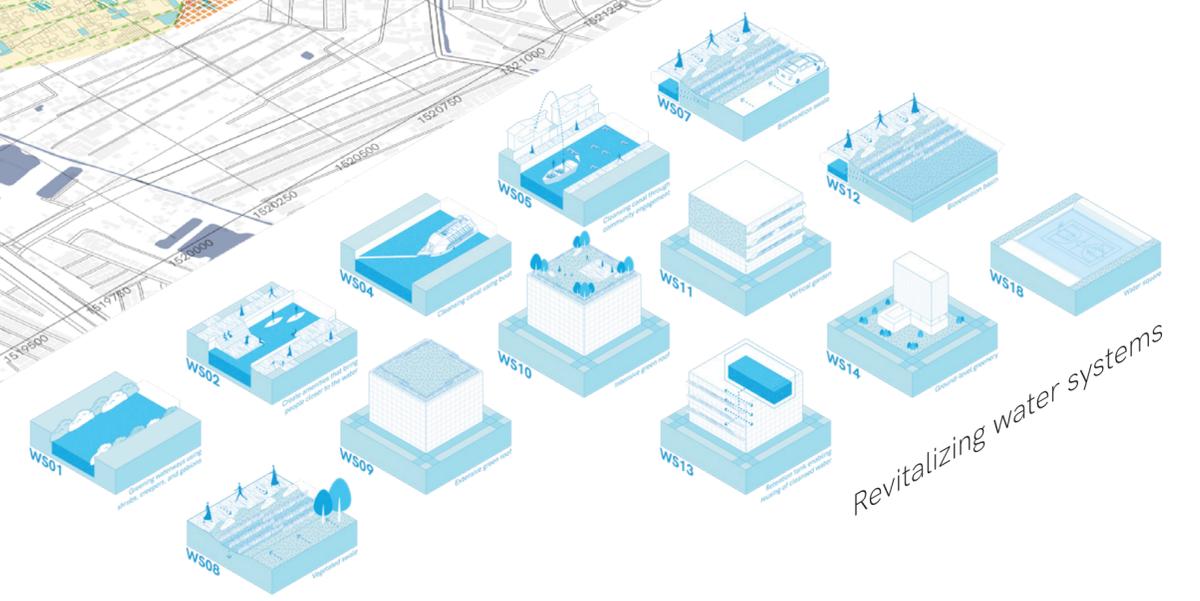
2



Density configuration

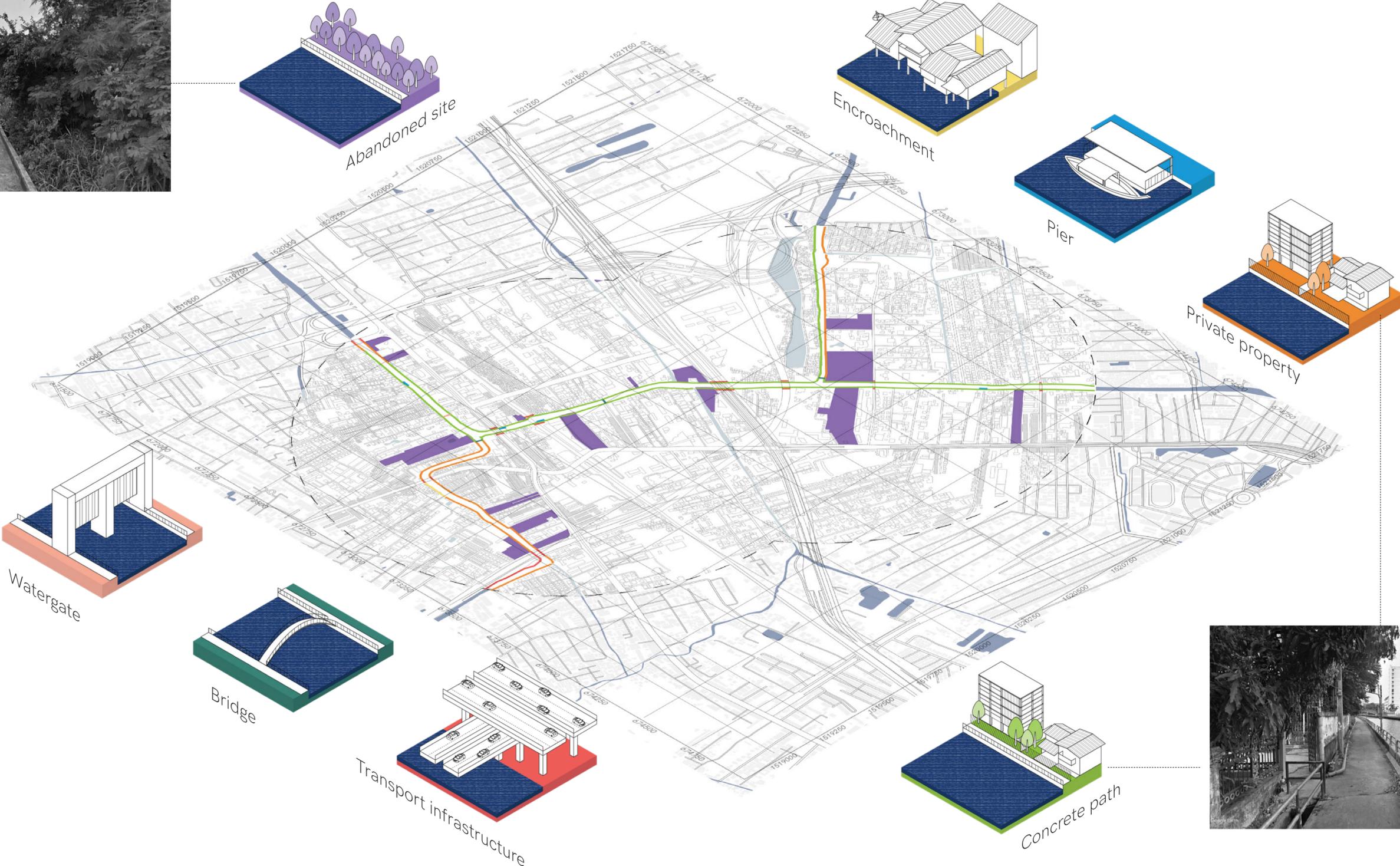


Revitalizing water systems



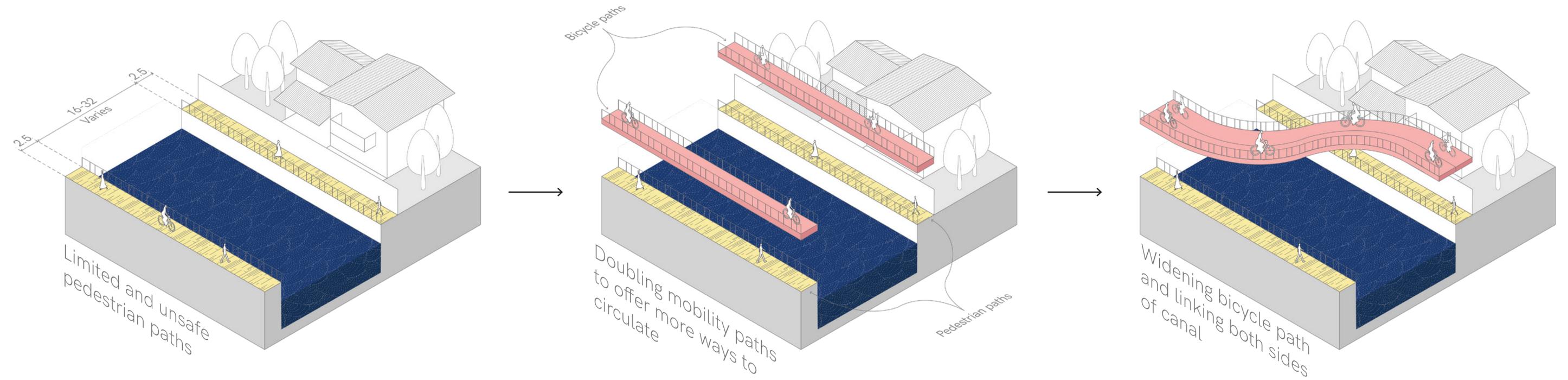
# Connector: Canal embankment

## Existing situation



# Connector: Canal embankment

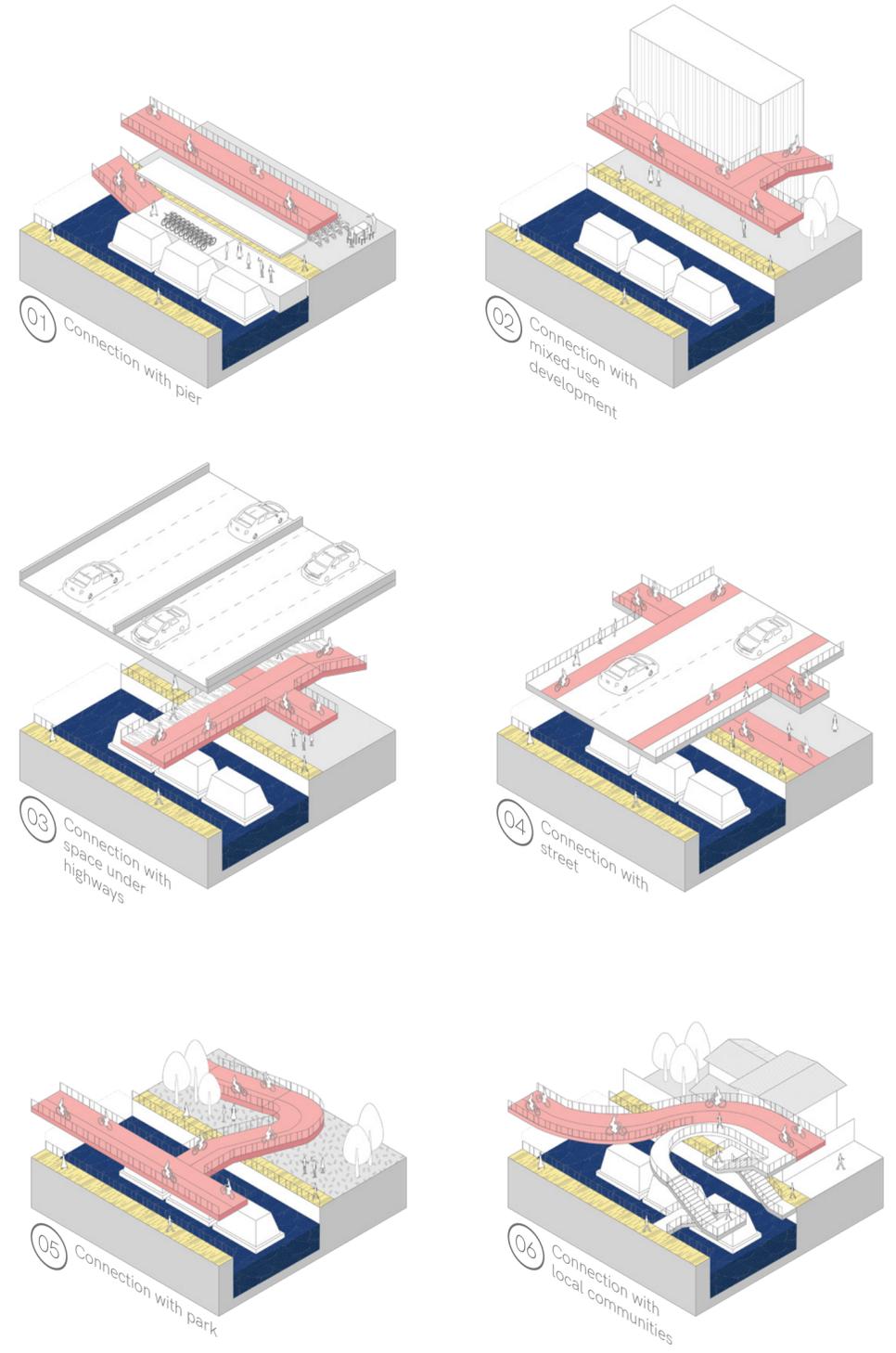
Main idea



# Connector: Canal embankment

## Connection with surroundings

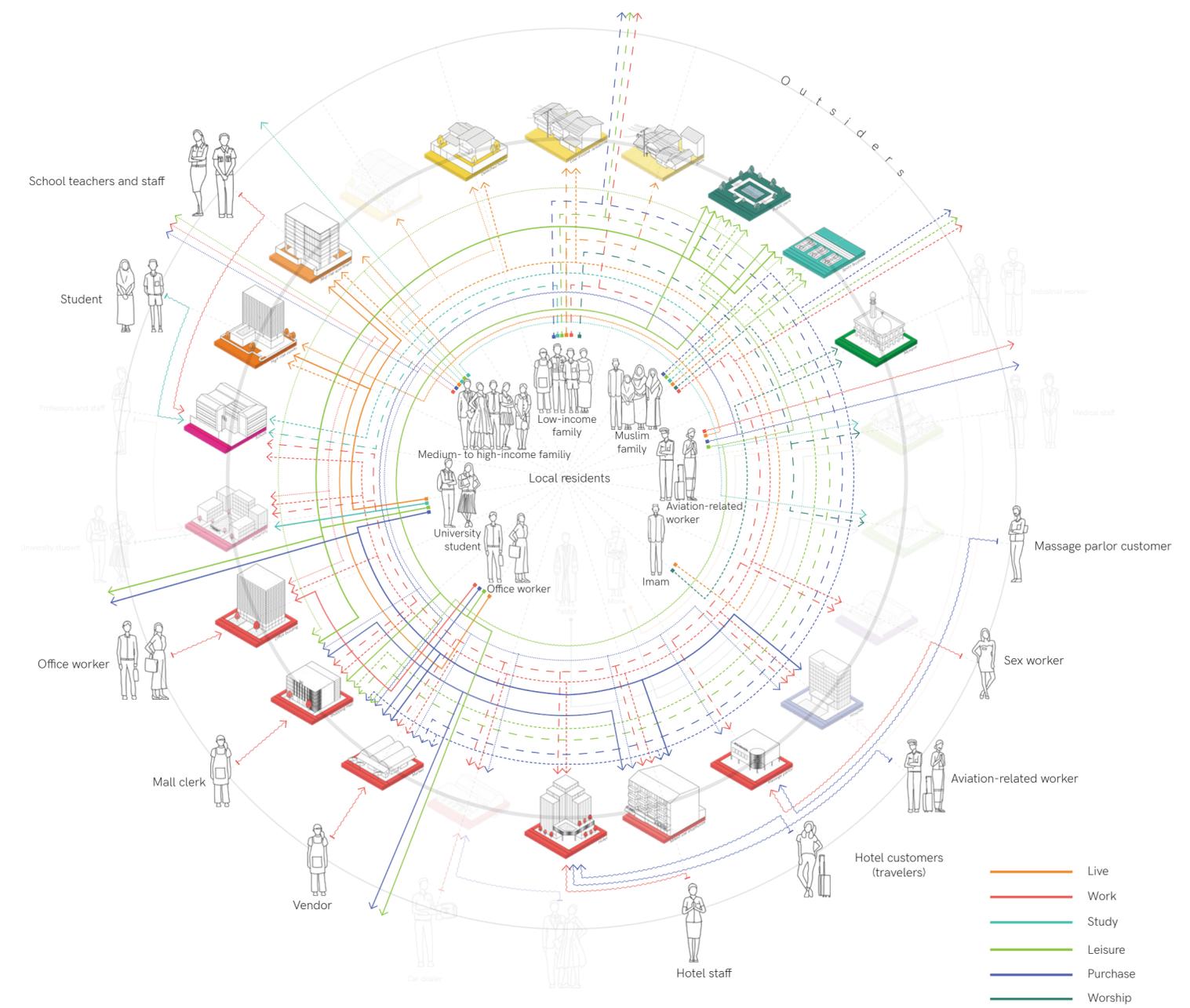
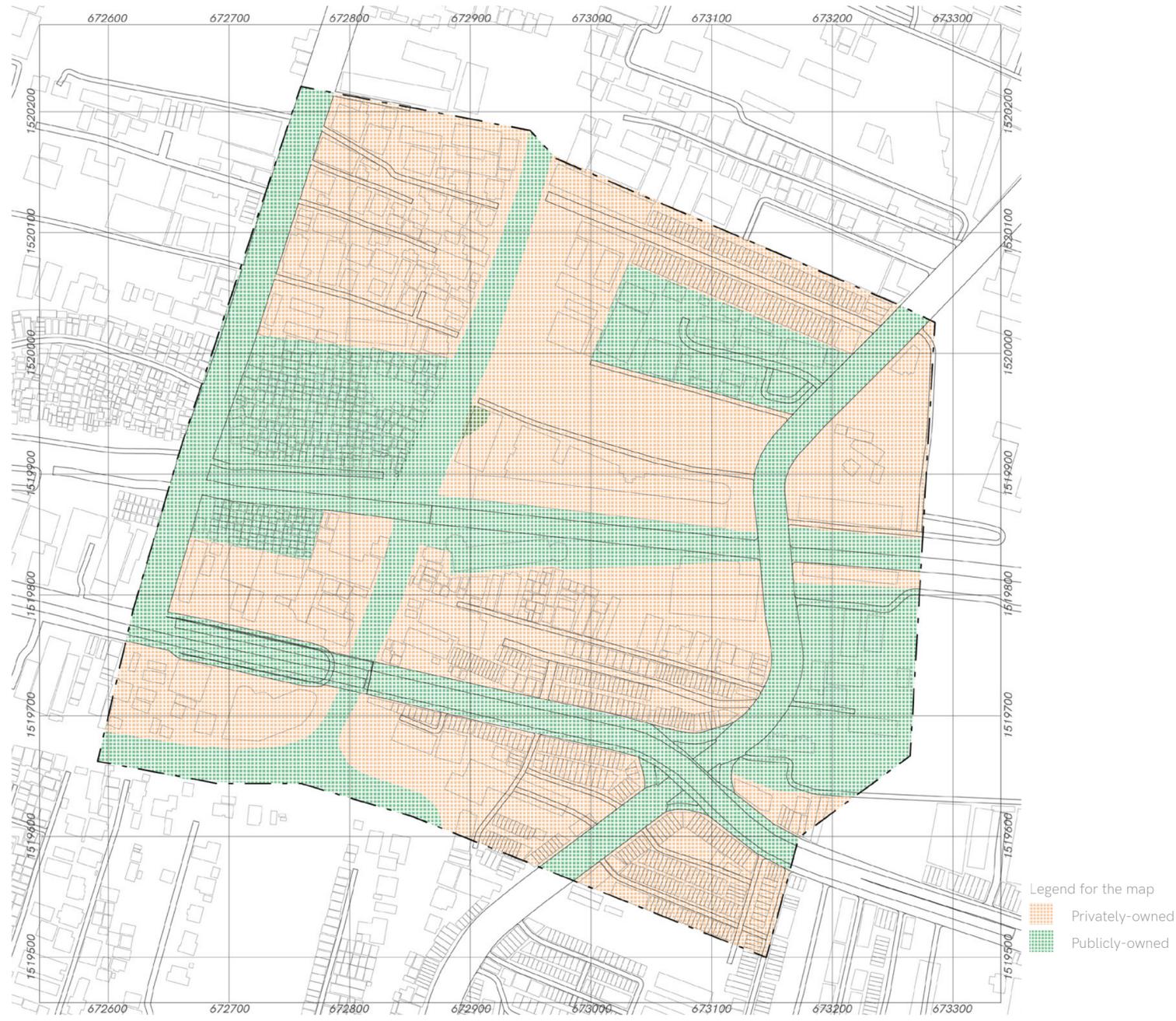
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station



# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Plot ownership

## Socio-economic study



# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Elements to be preserved and developed



Local community



Shophouses



Massage parlor



Mosque



Chinese family association



Local community



Decayed shophouses



Unsafe overpass



# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

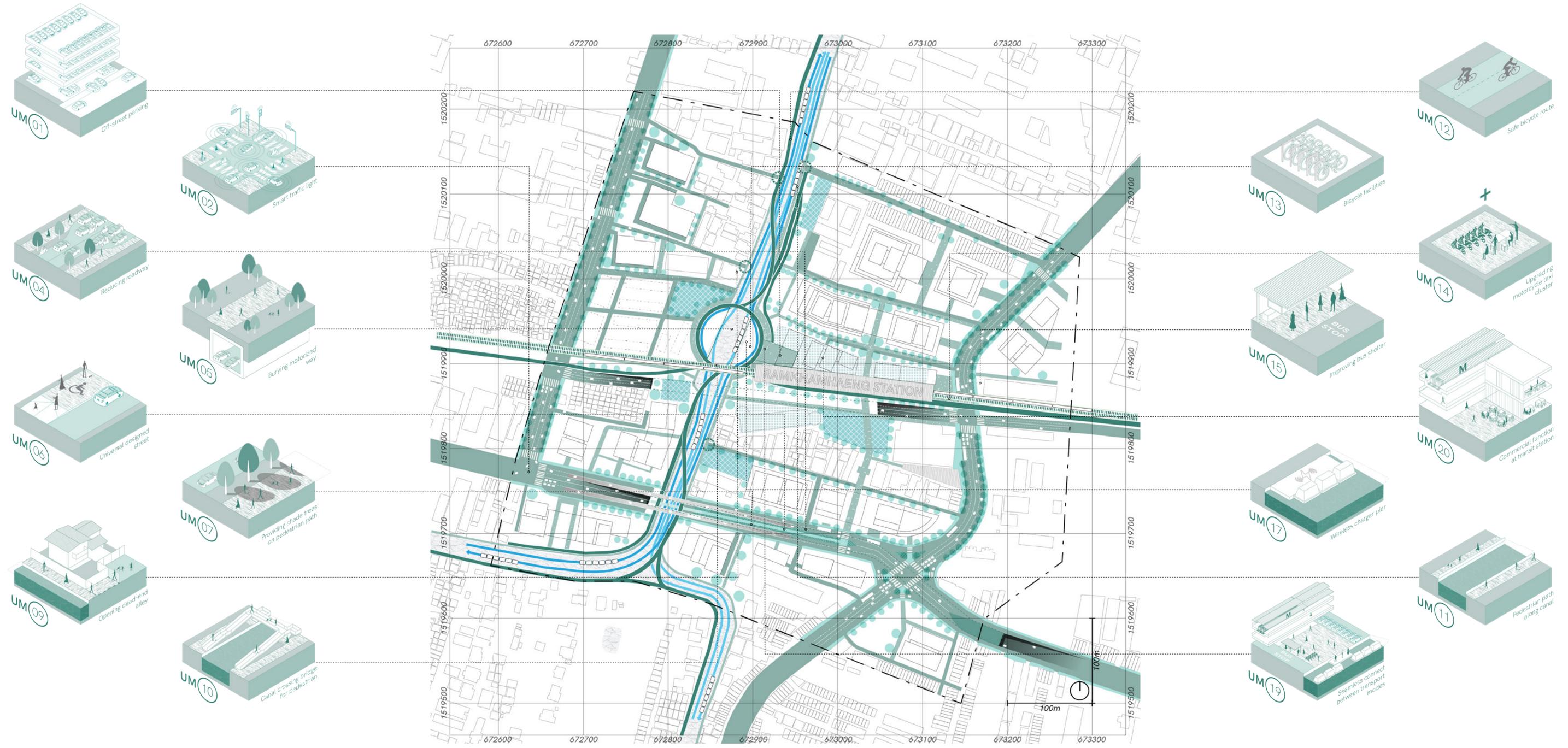
## Enhancing collective and public space



- Legend for the map
- Pedestrian connection
  - Multipurpose square
  - Playground
  - ⊙ Existing fresh market
  - Outdoor commercial area (al-fresco dining)
  - Sport field
  - Community center
  - Preserved religious site

# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Integrated urban mobility



- Legend for the map
- Pedestrian connection
  - Bicycle path
  - N1-E2 boat line
  - Tunnel
  - Opening dead-end
  - E1 boat line
  - Car access
  - Underground car parking at station

# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Density configuration

Configuration 1

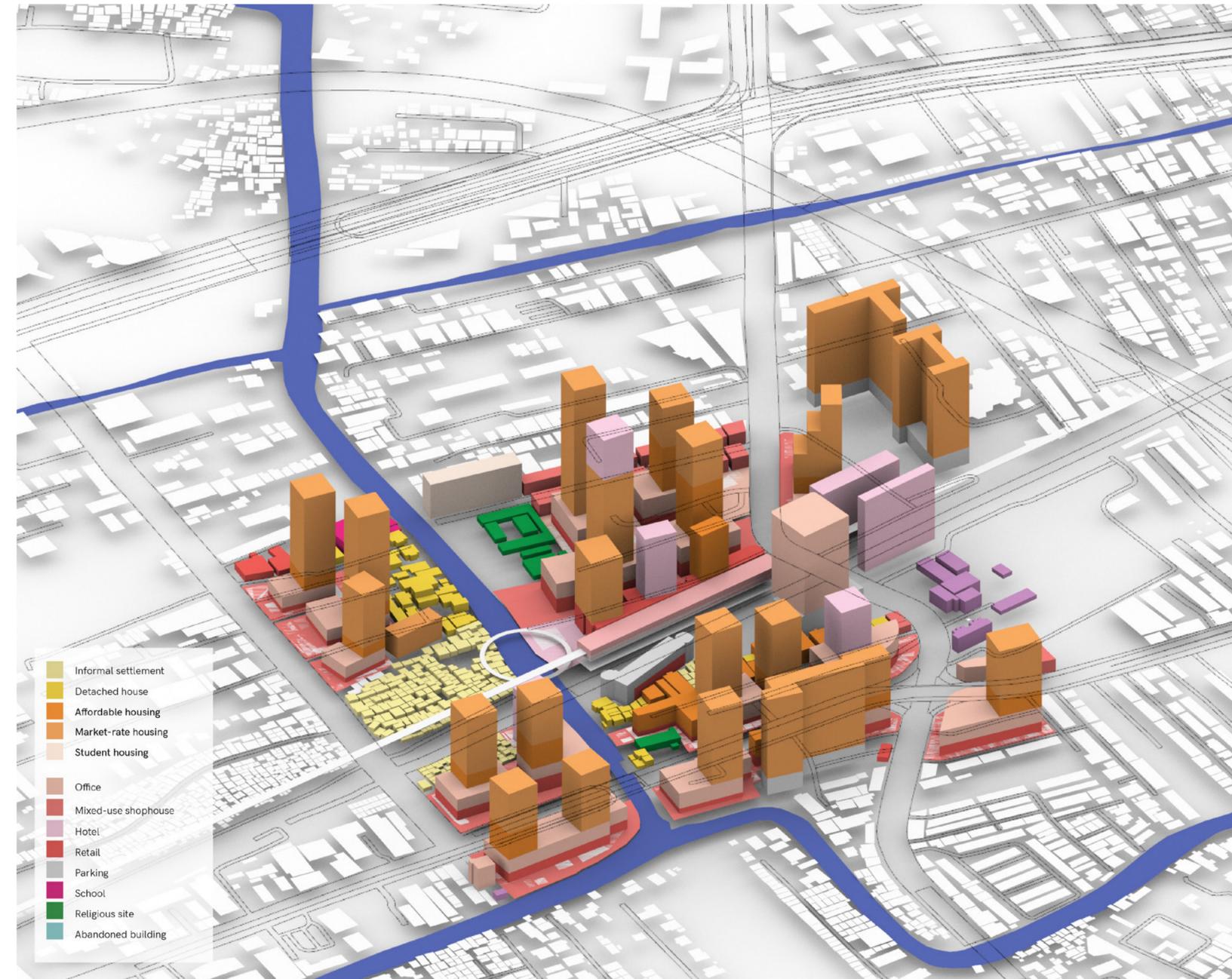


FAR	GSI	OSR
7.00	0.23	0.11

# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Density configuration

Configuration 2



FAR	GSI	OSR
7.00	0.42	0.08

# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Density configuration

Configuration 3



# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Density configuration

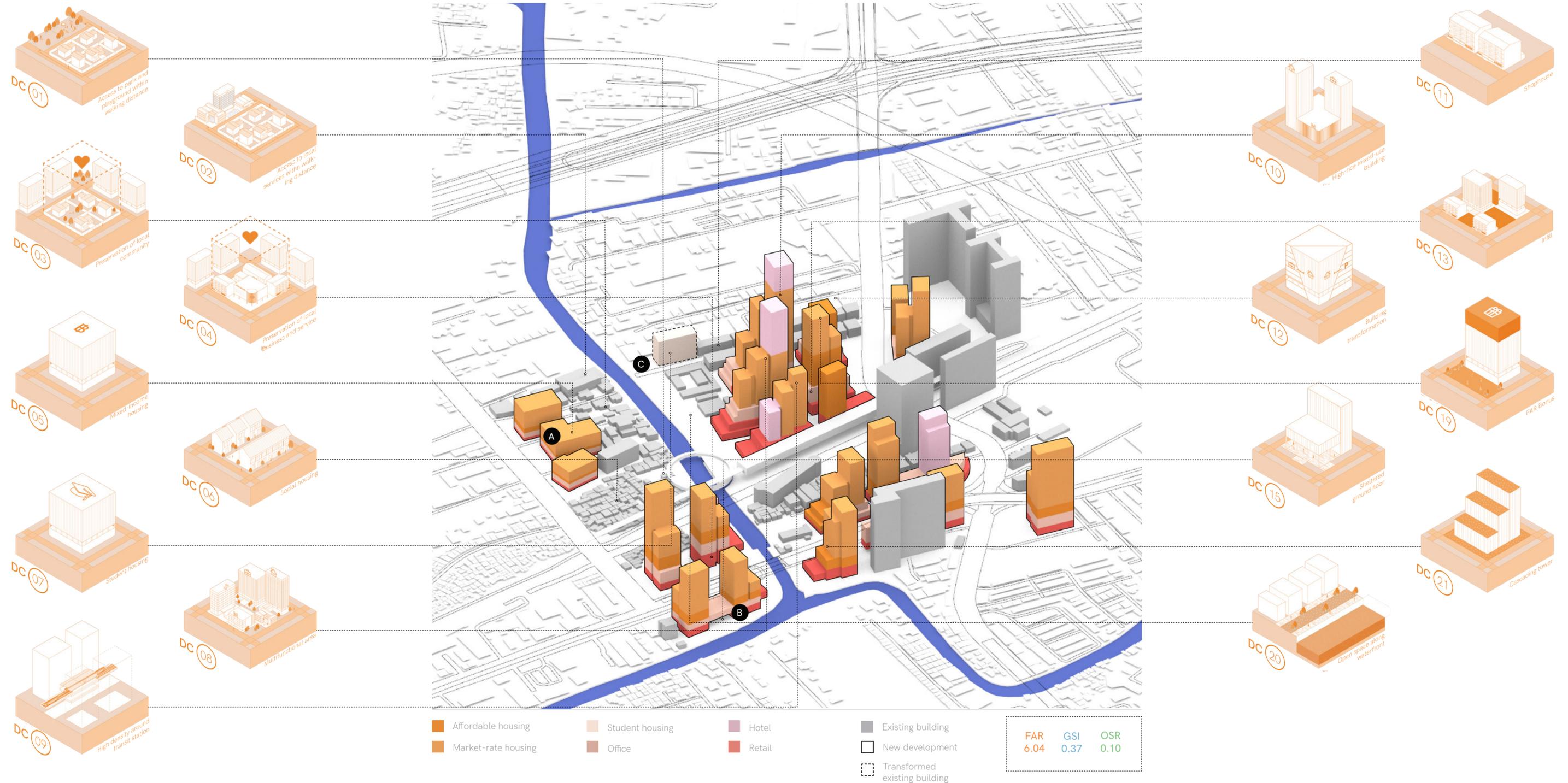
Configuration 4



FAR	GSI	OSR
5.50	0.42	0.11

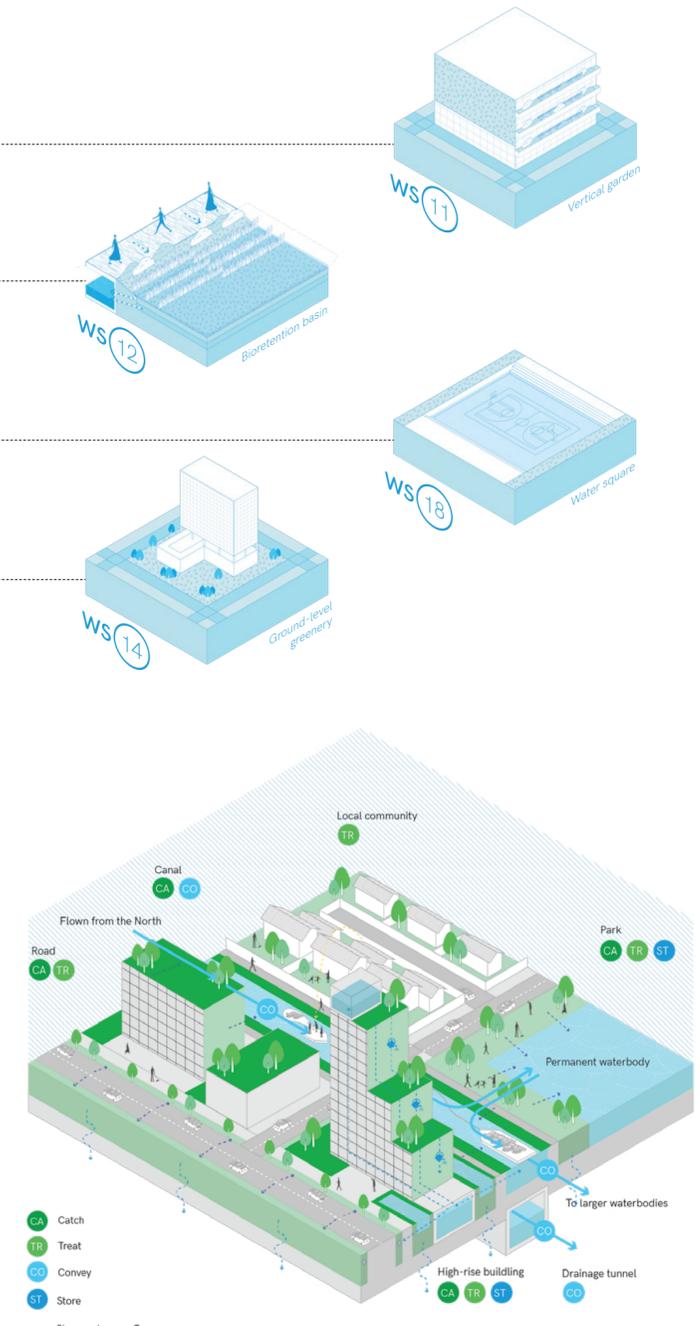
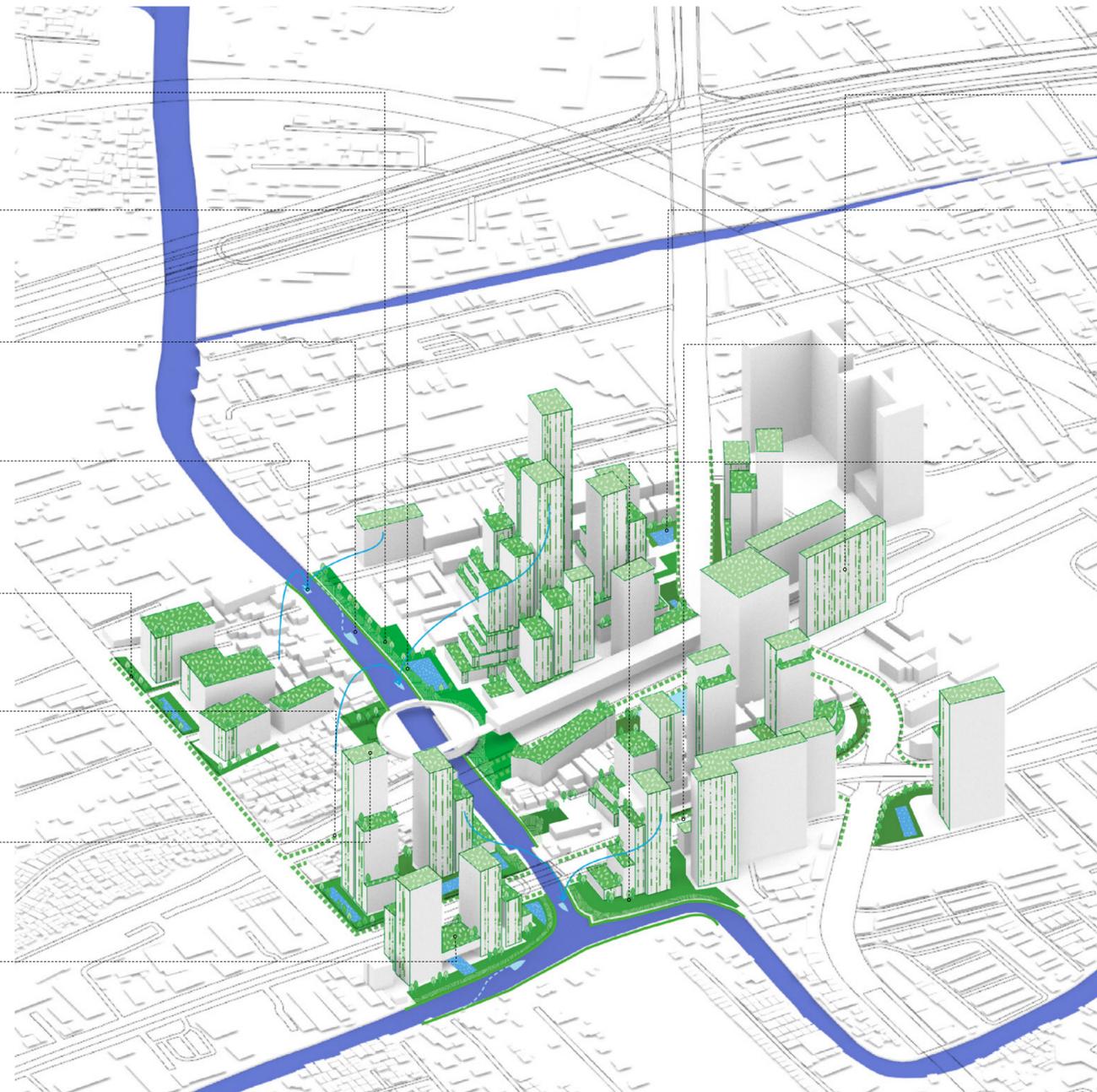
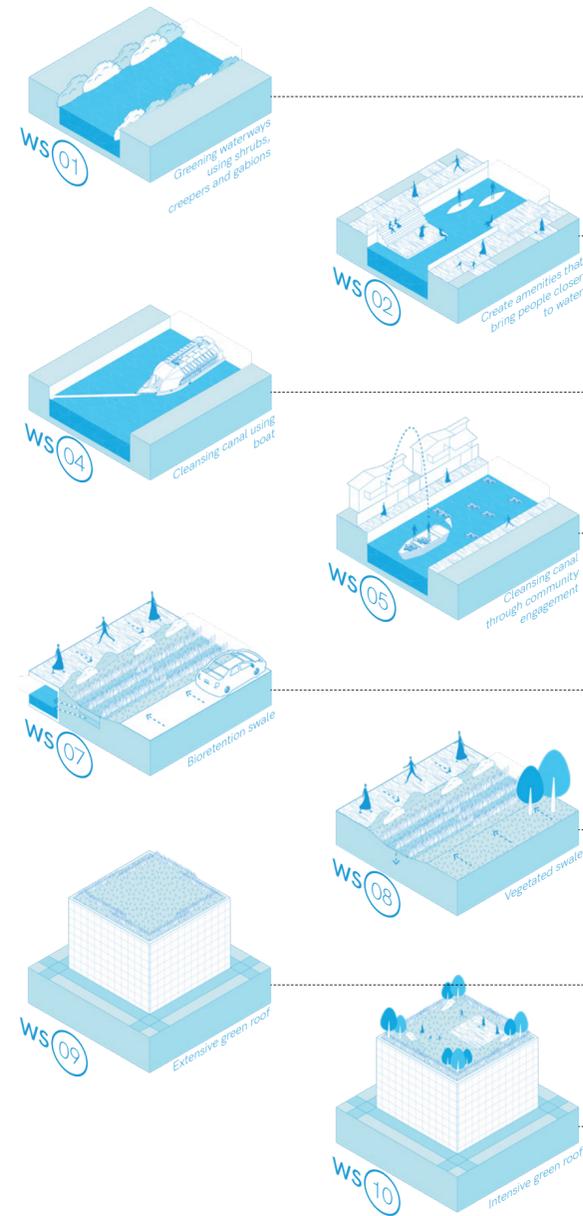
# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Density configuration



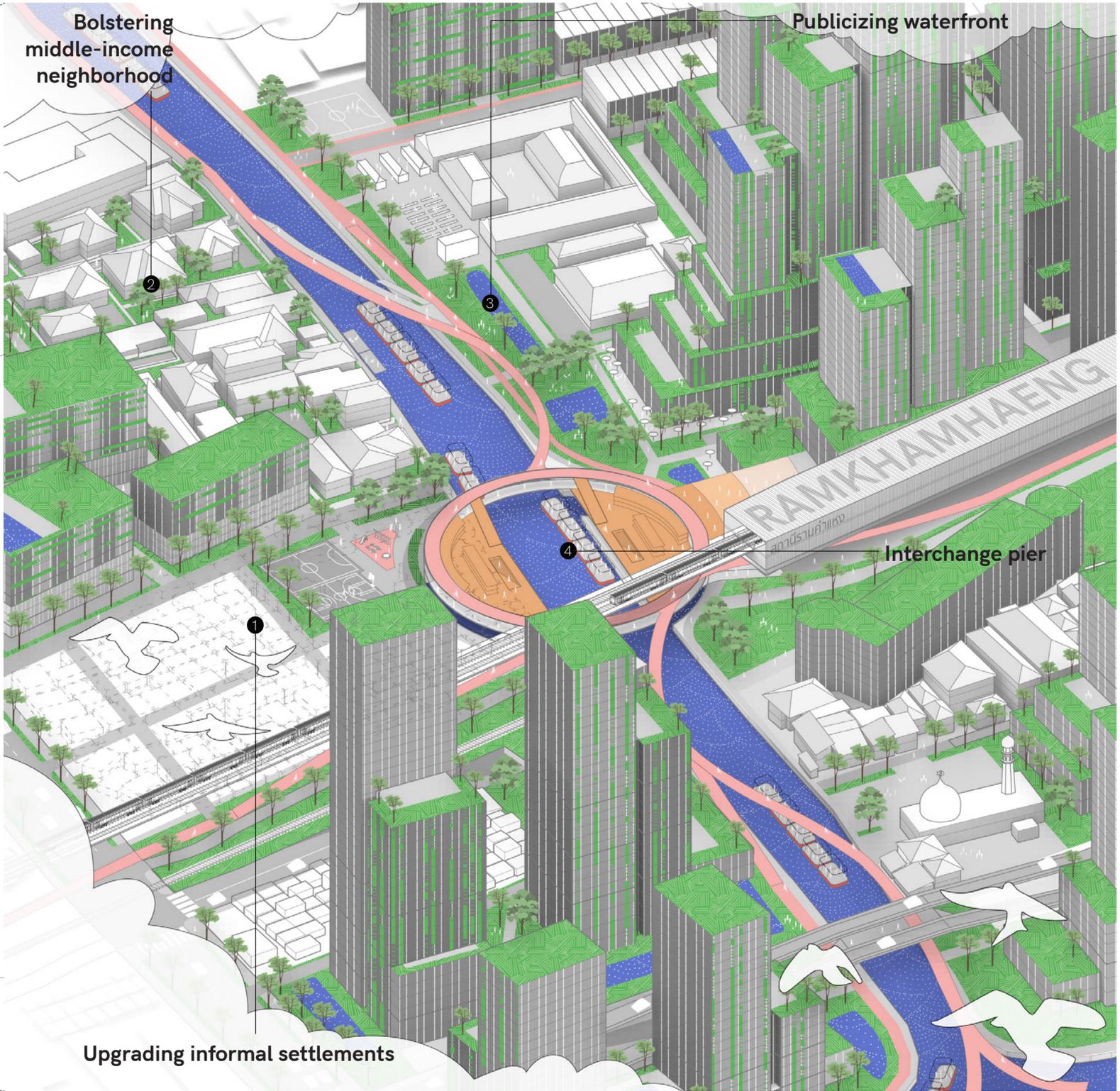
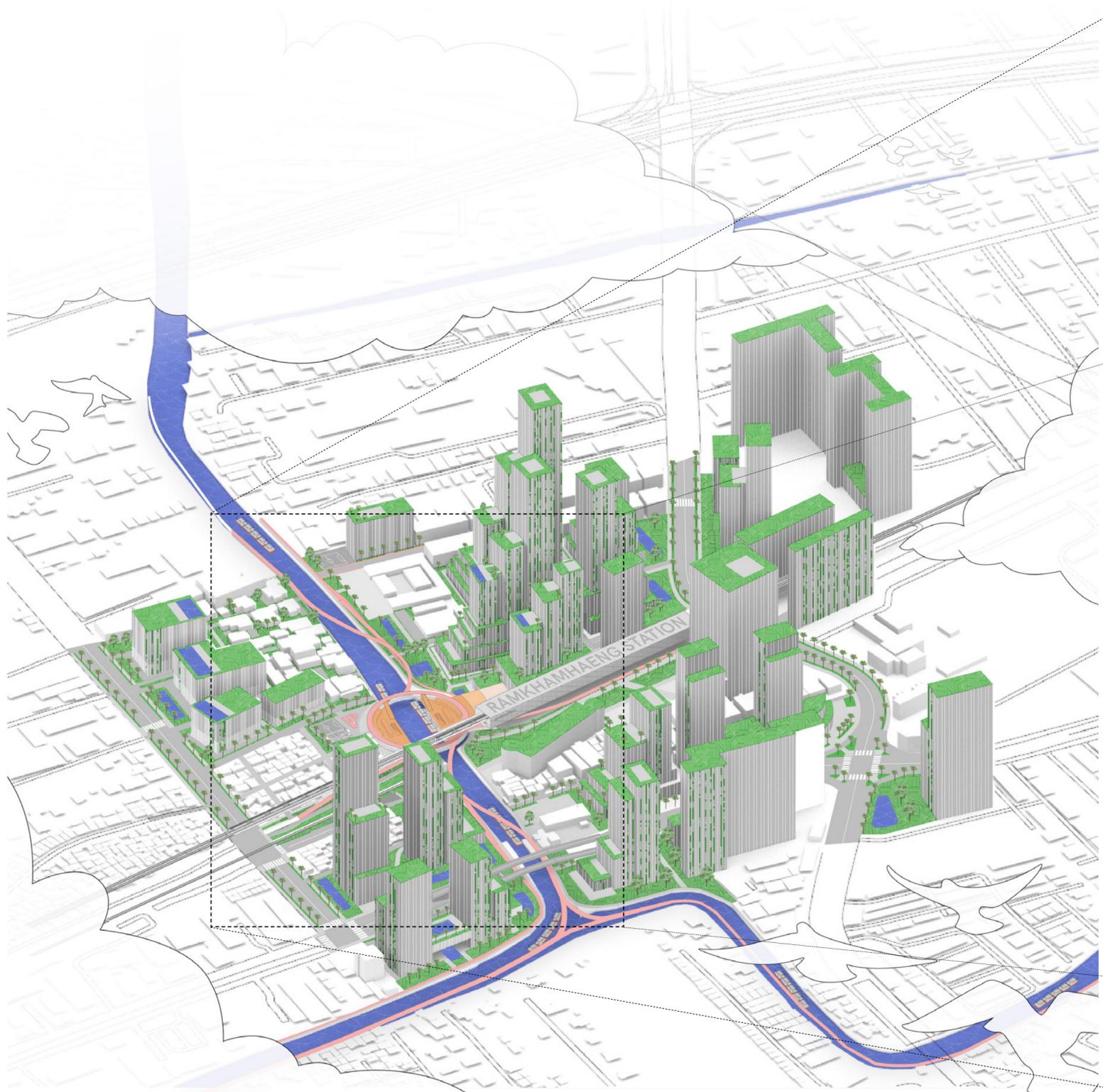
# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## Revitalizing water systems



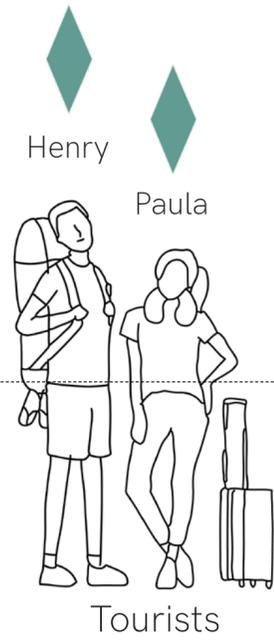
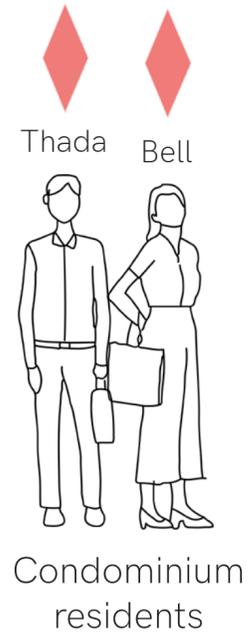
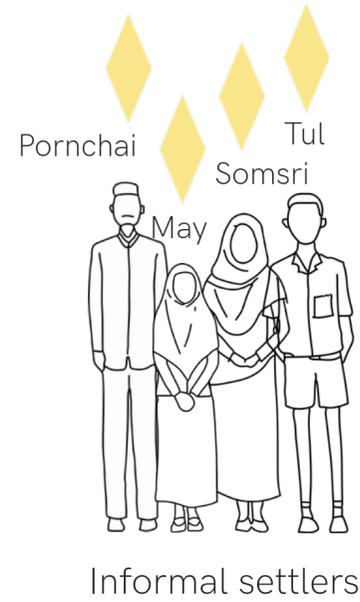
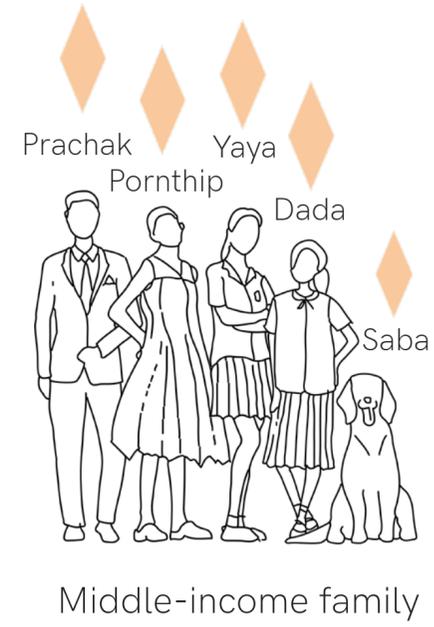
# Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

## The Convergence of Connector and Node



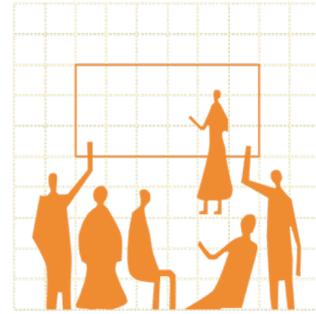
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Personas

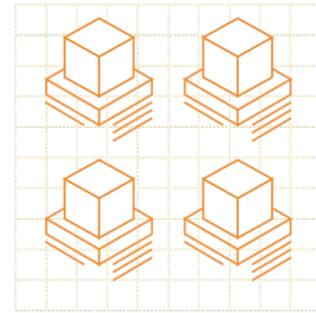


# The Convergence of Connector and Node

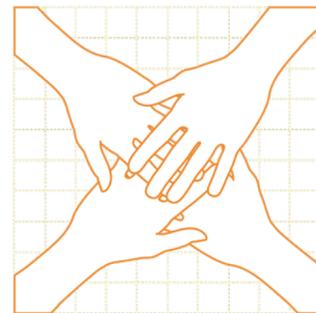
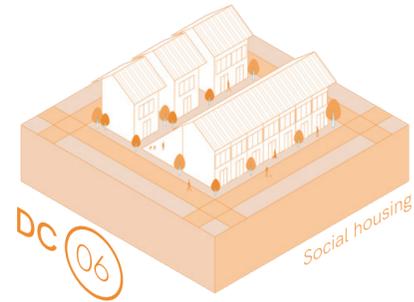
## Upgrading informal settlements



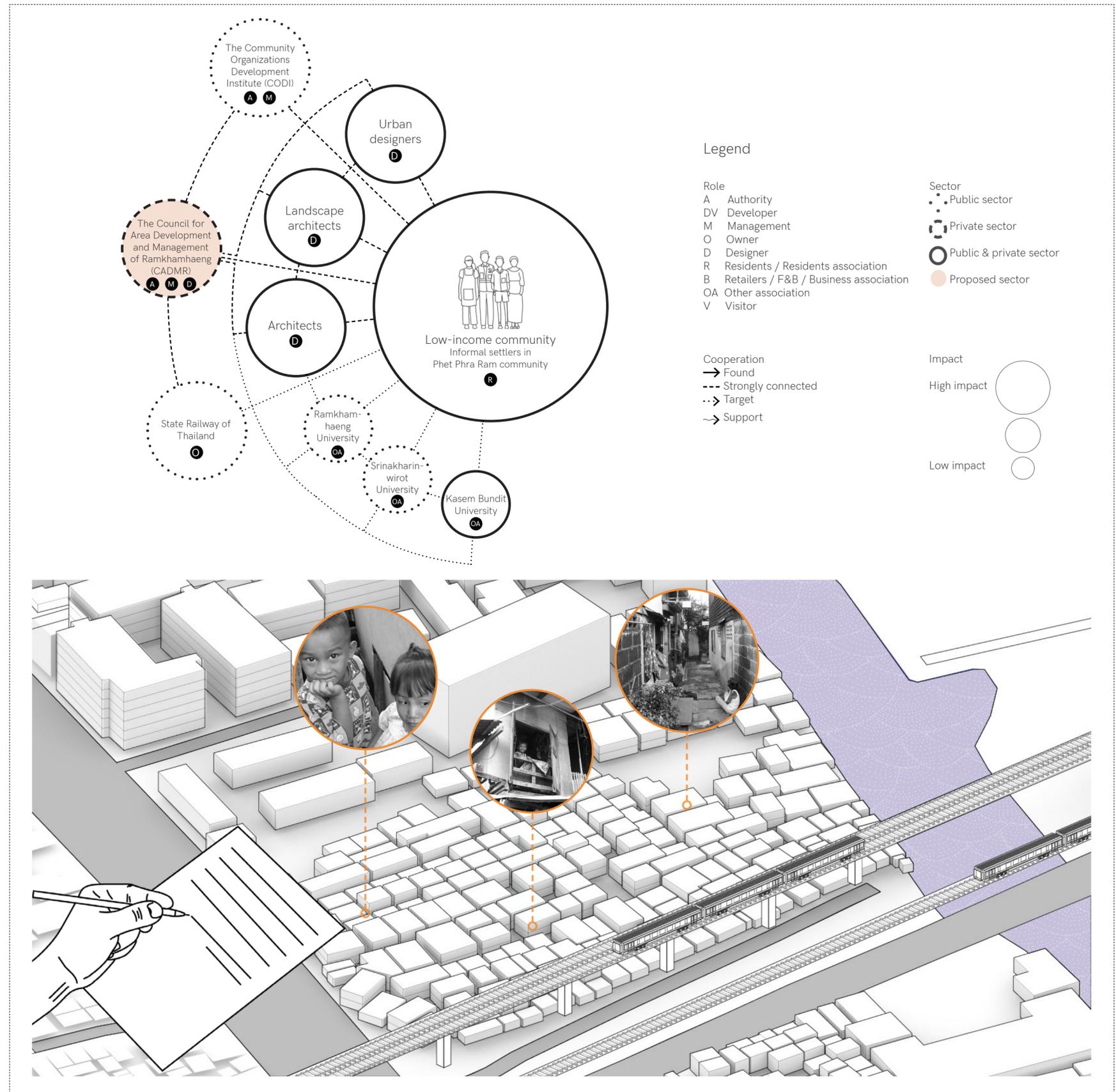
Design workshop



Design toolbox as a tool for communication

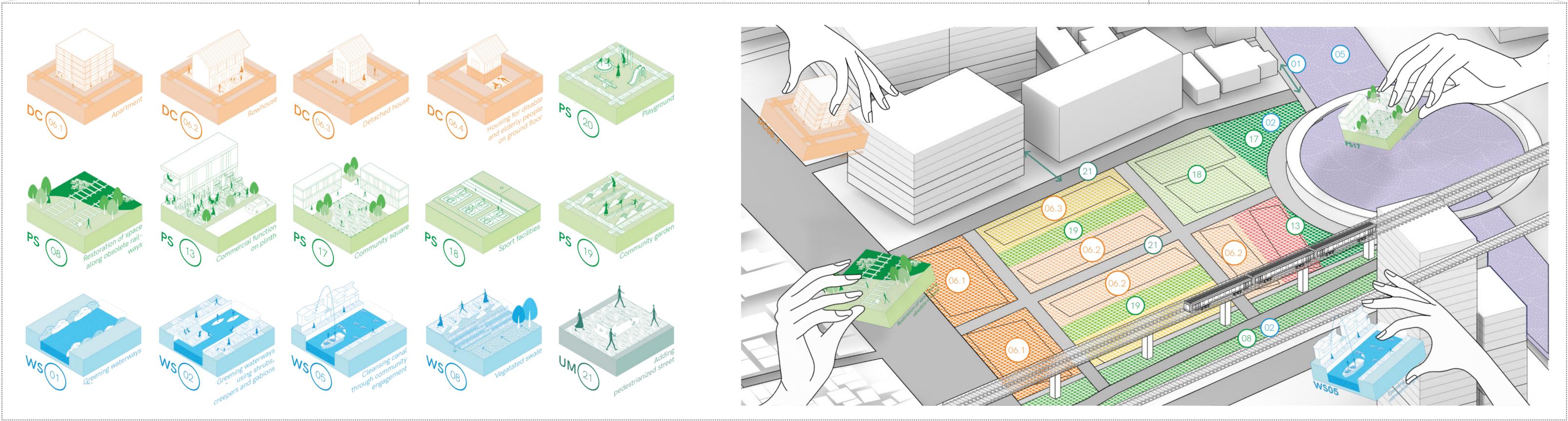
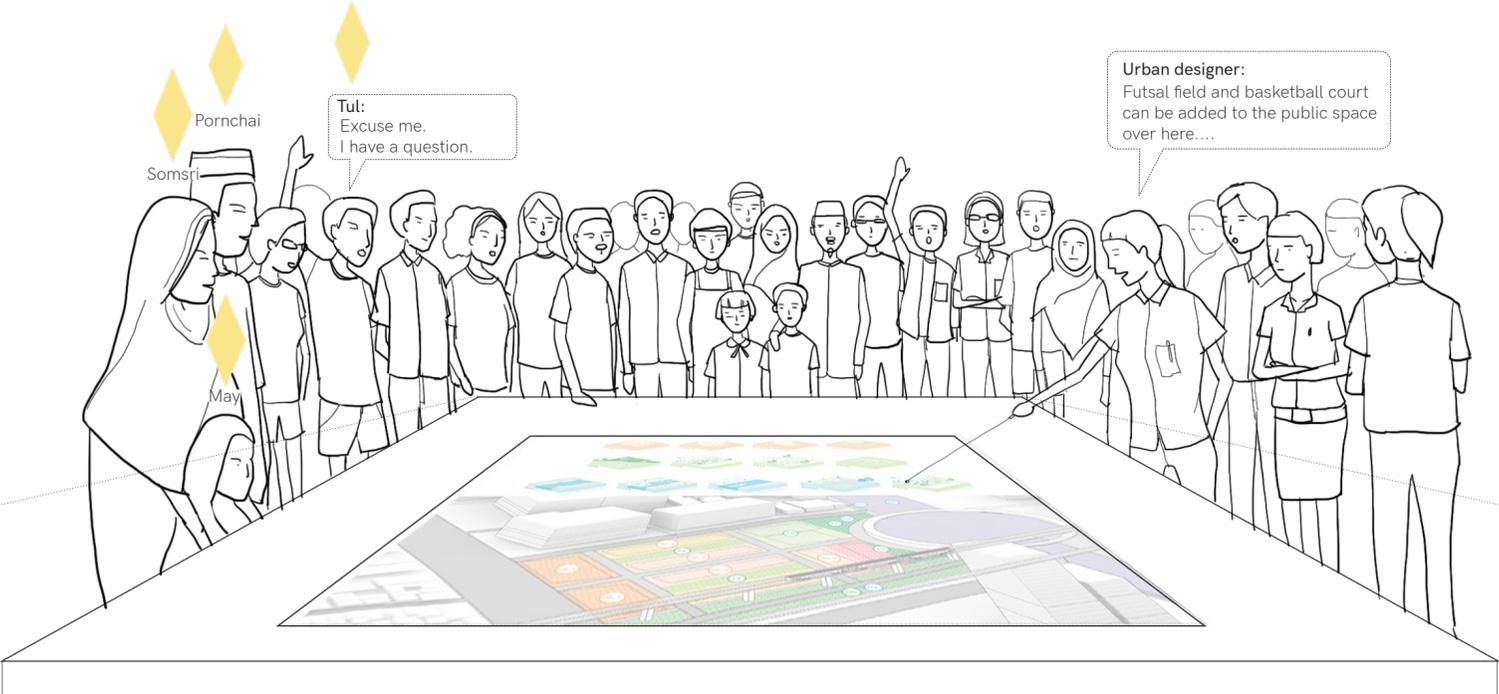


Establishing initiative for community engagement



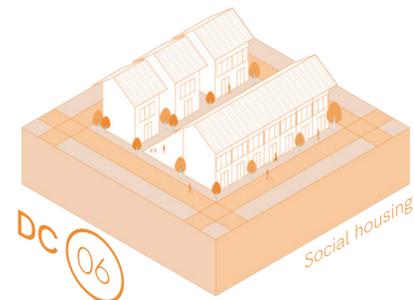
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Upgrading informal settlements

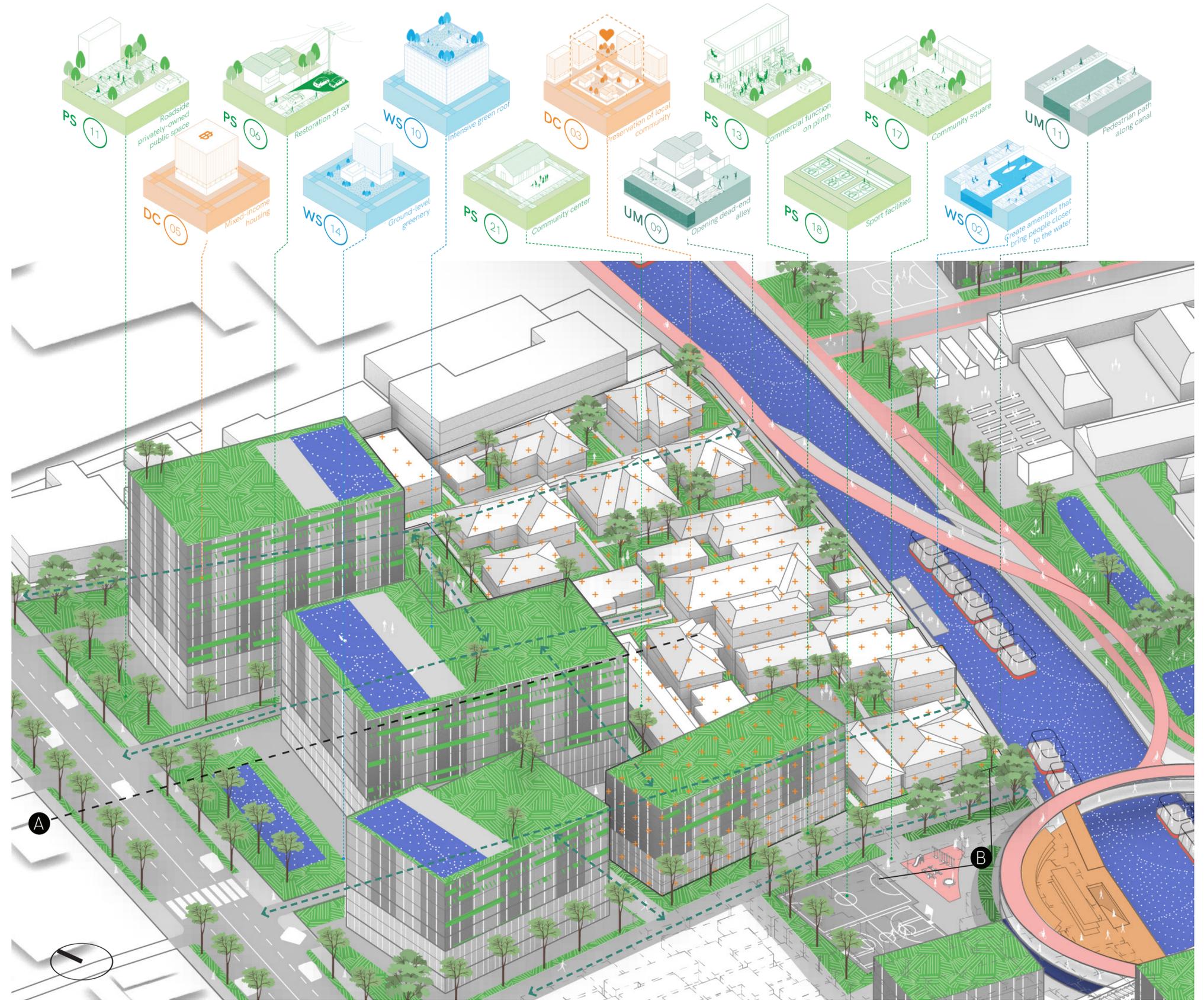


# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



Establishing initiative for community engagement



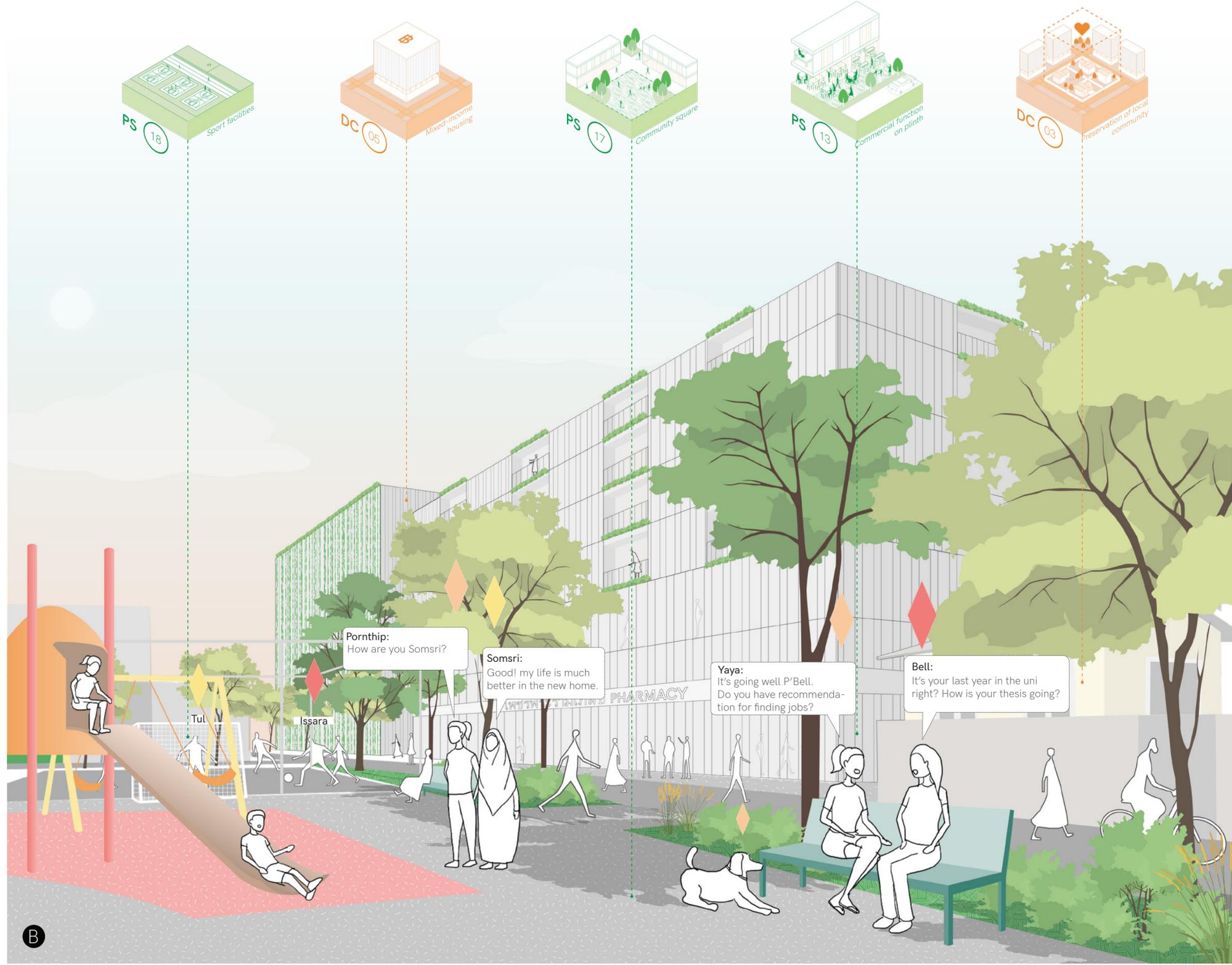
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



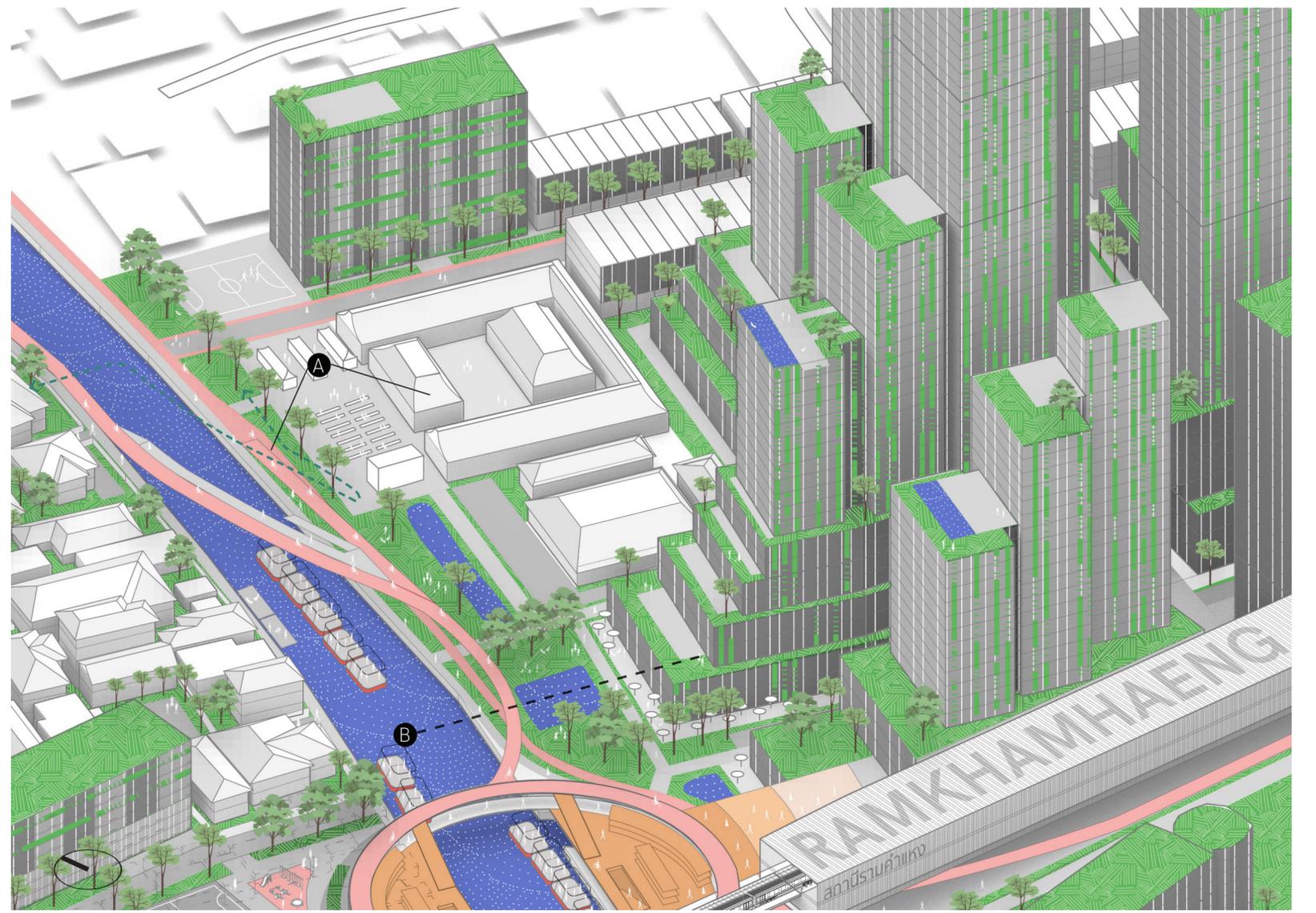
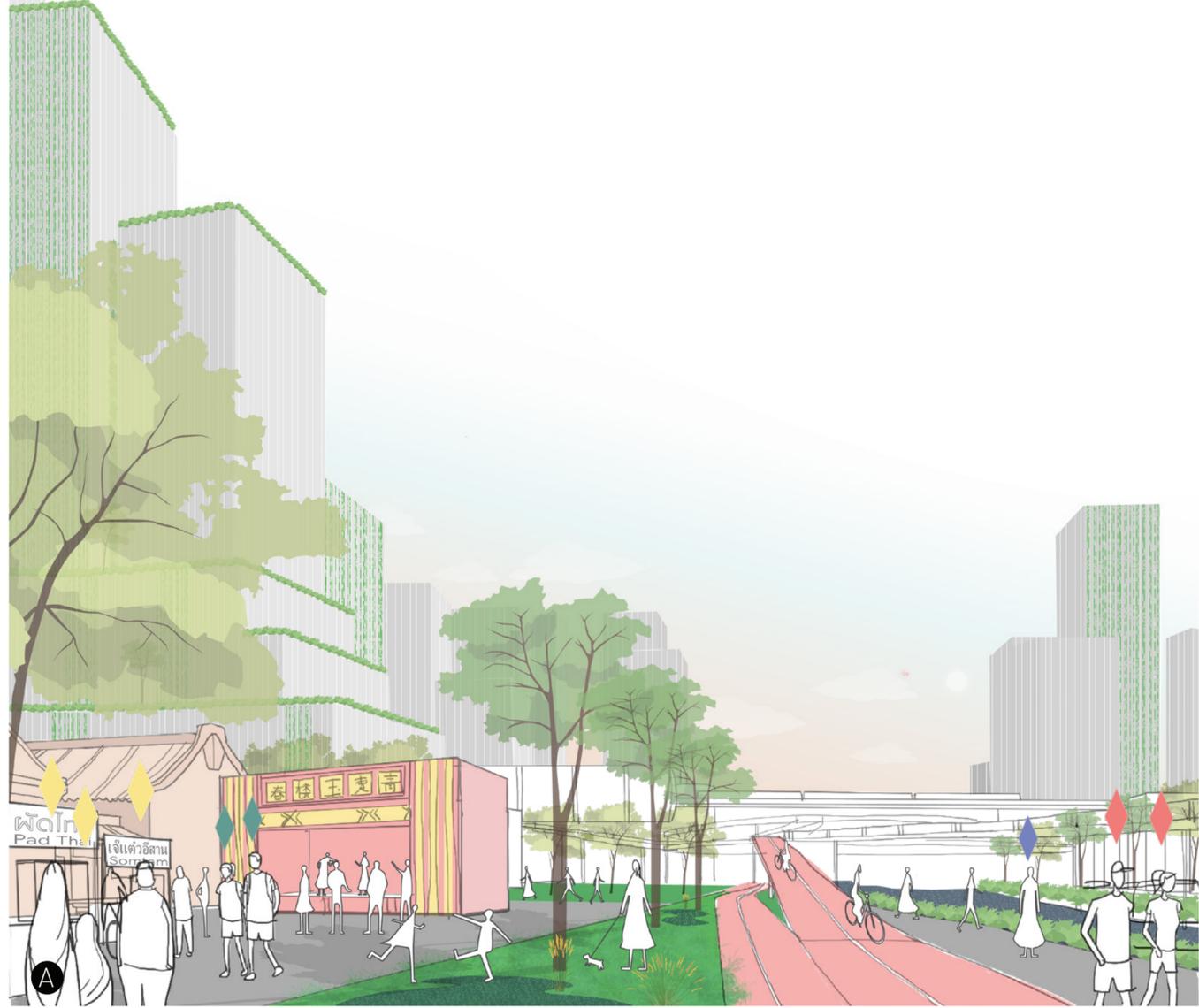
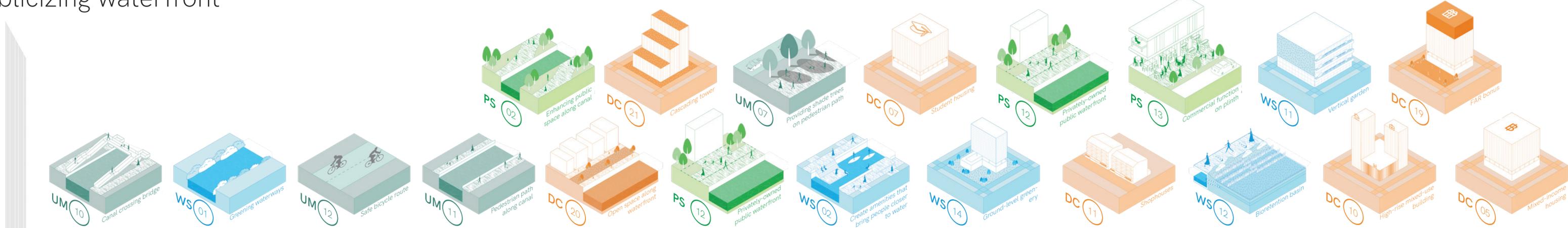
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



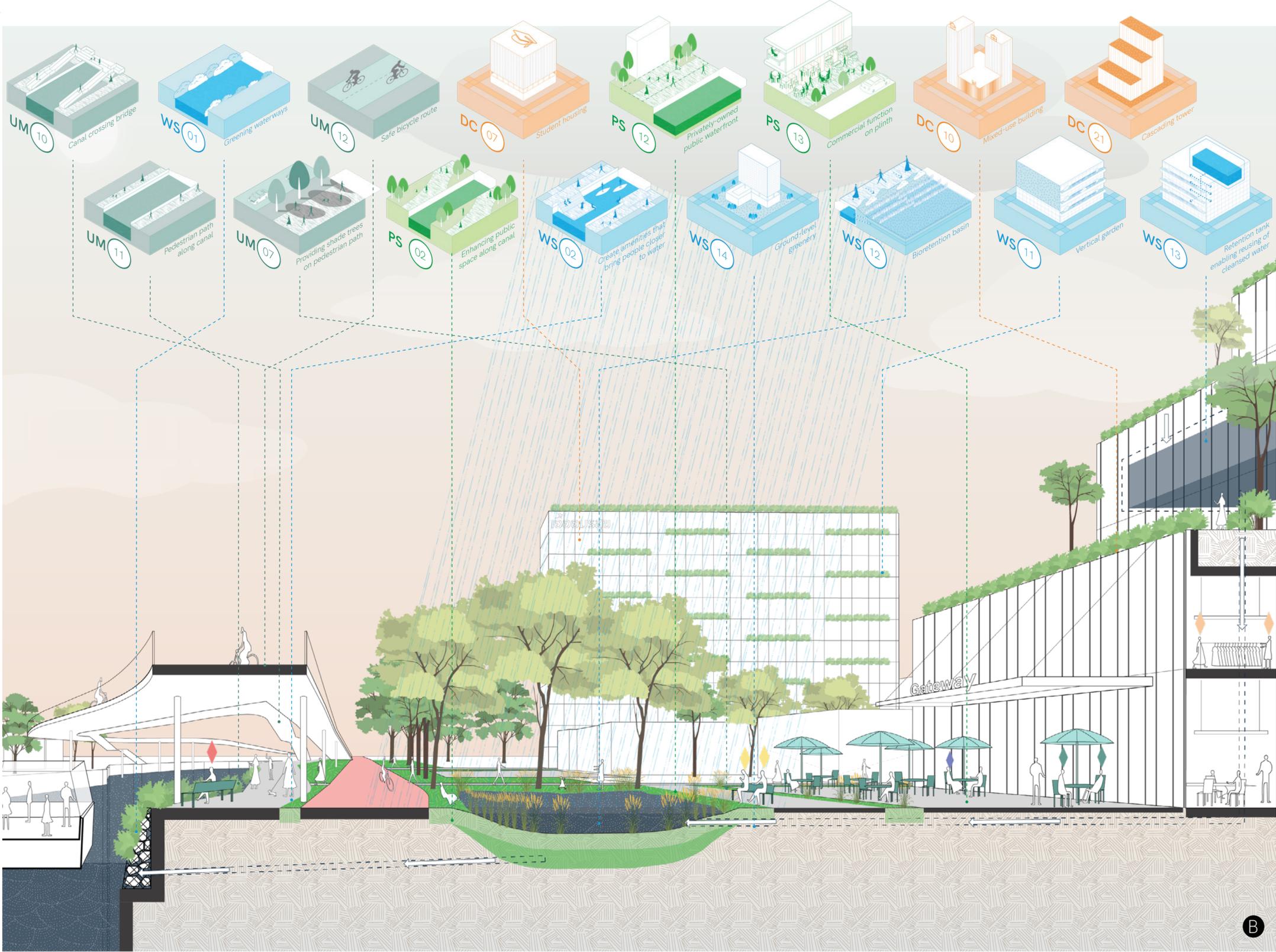
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Publicizing waterfront



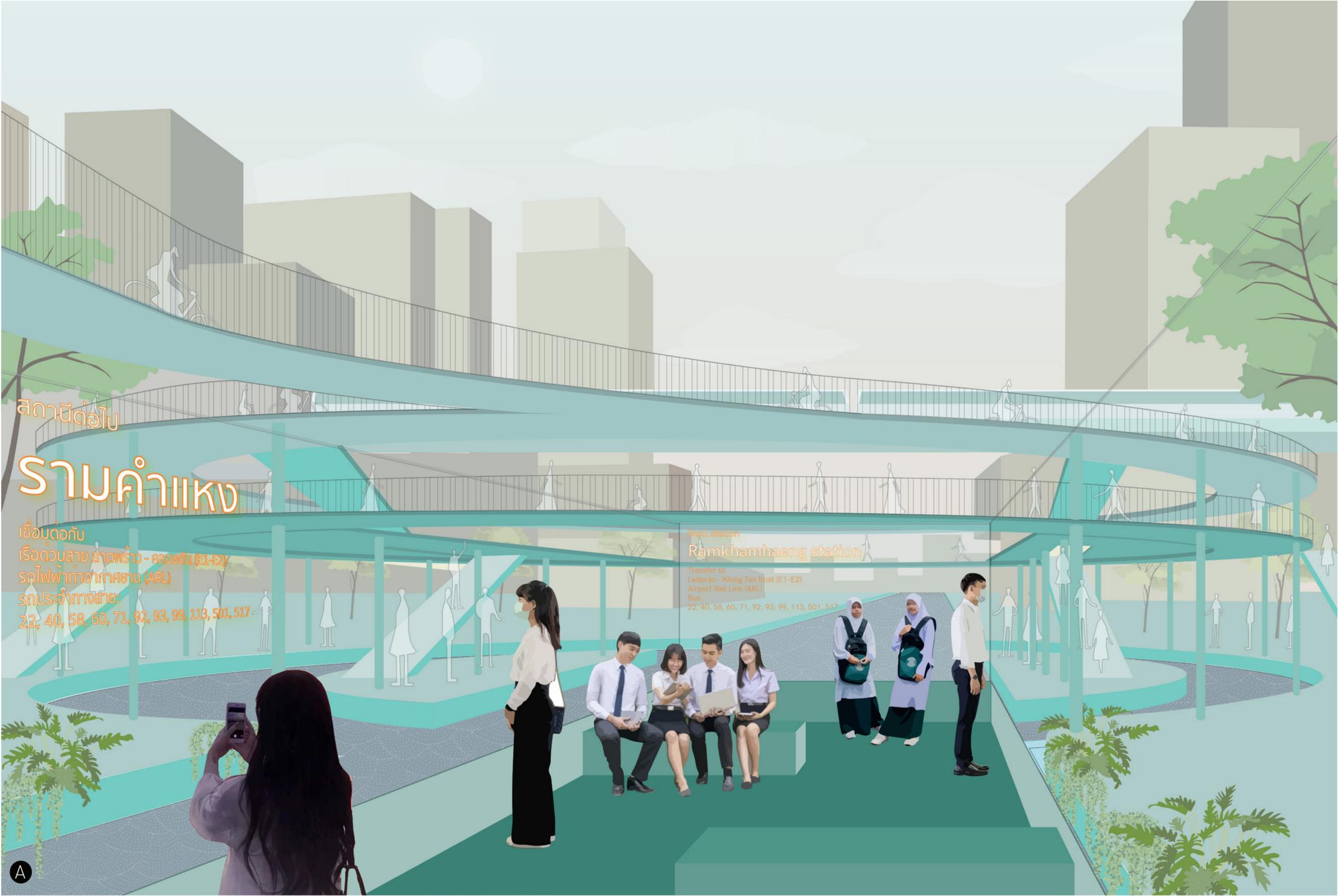
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Publicizing waterfront



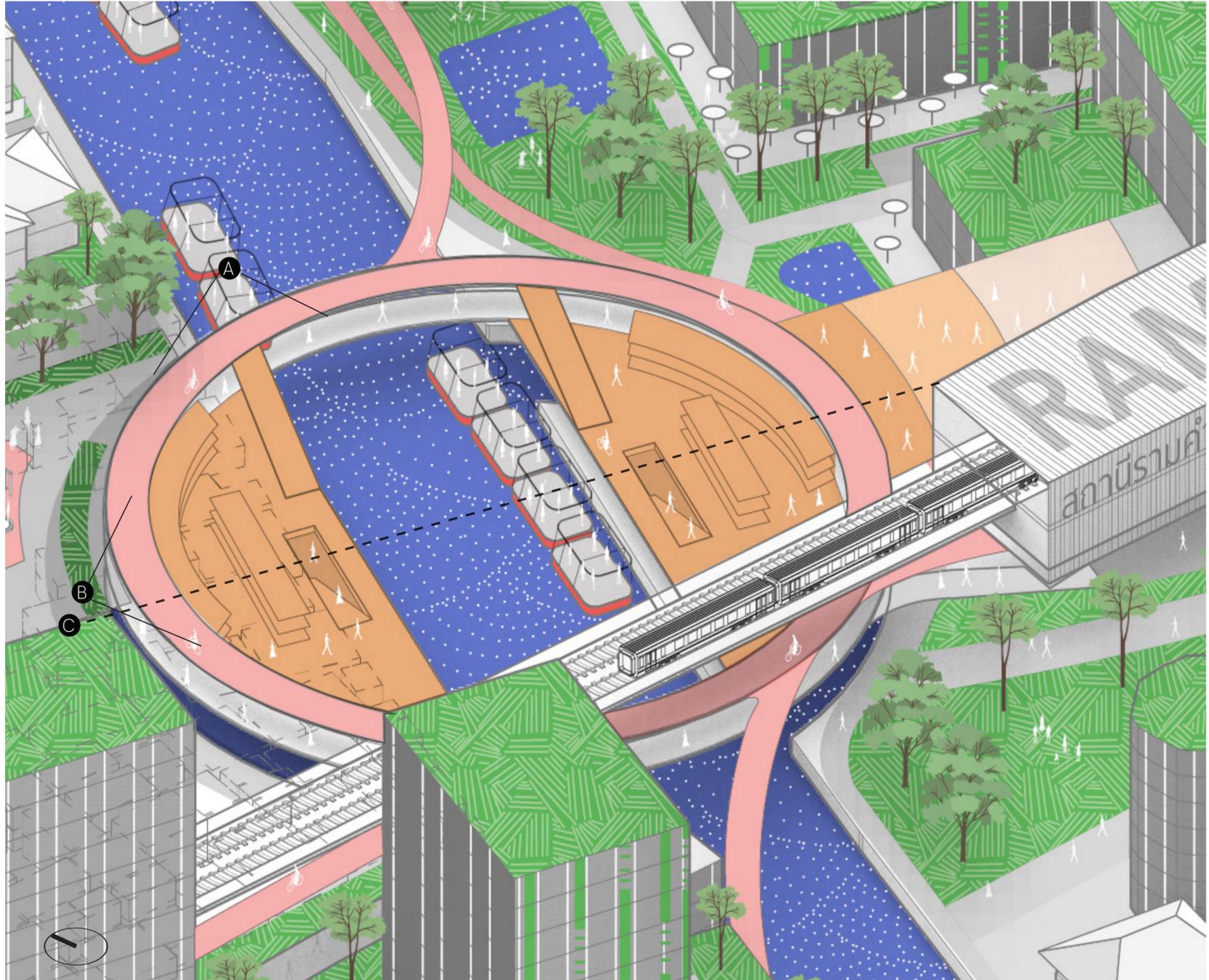
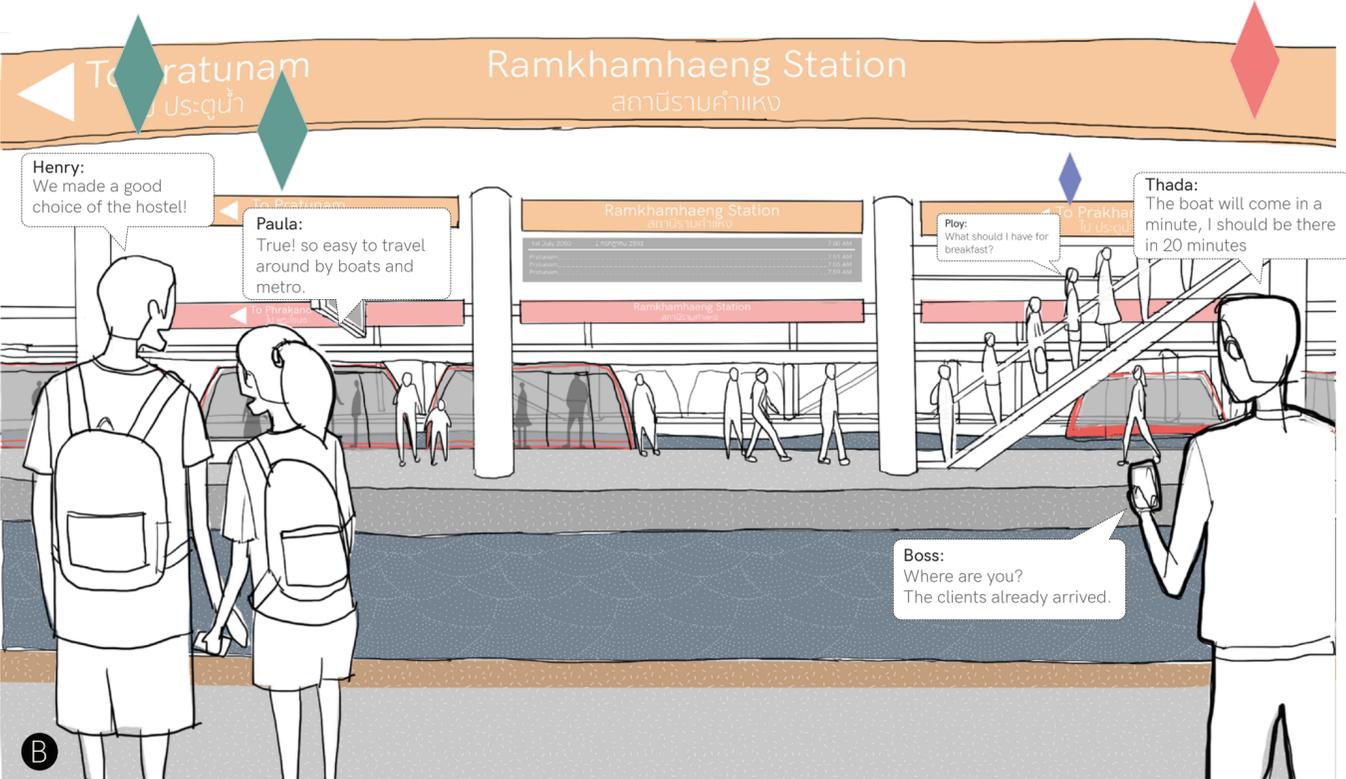
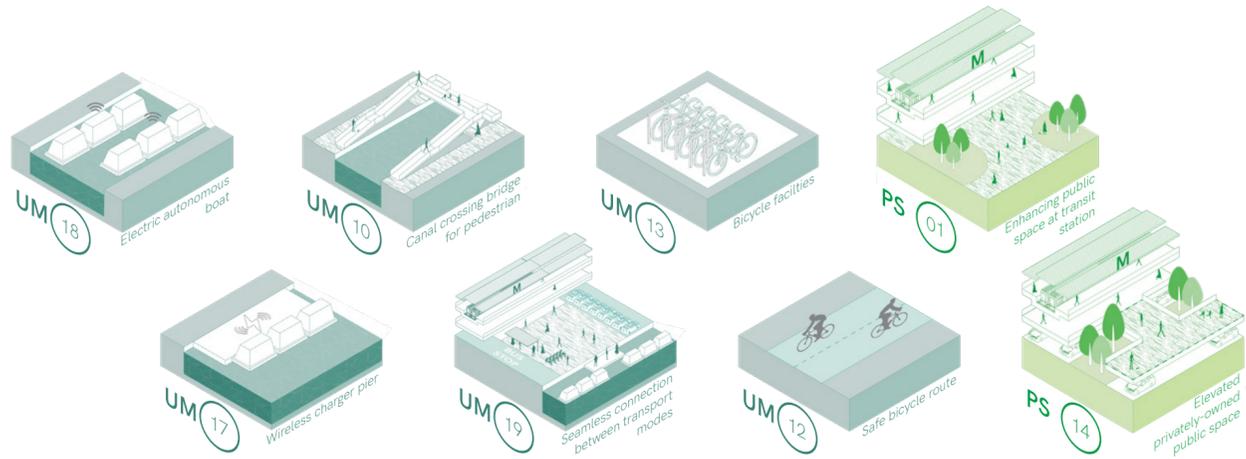
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Interchange pier



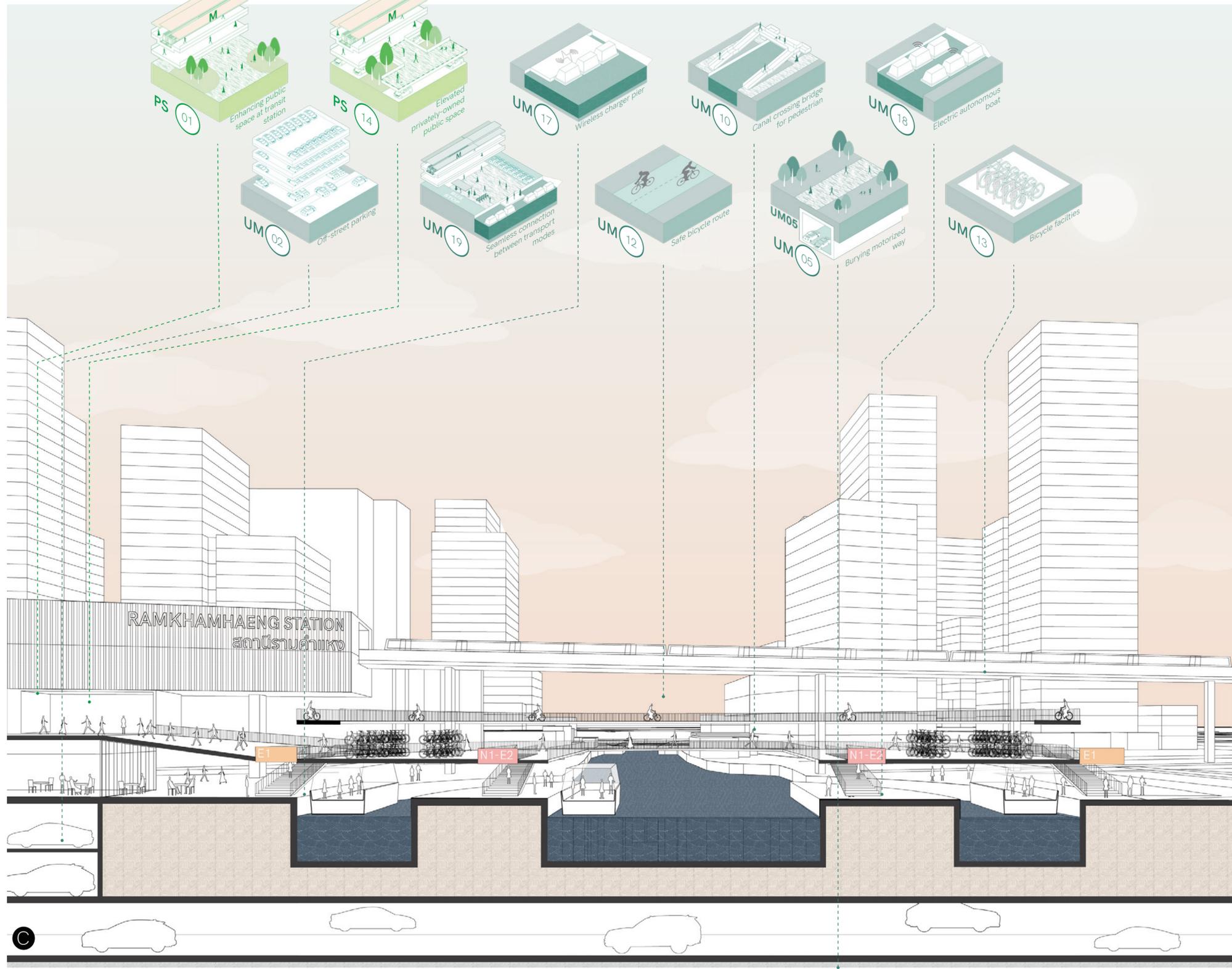
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Interchange pier



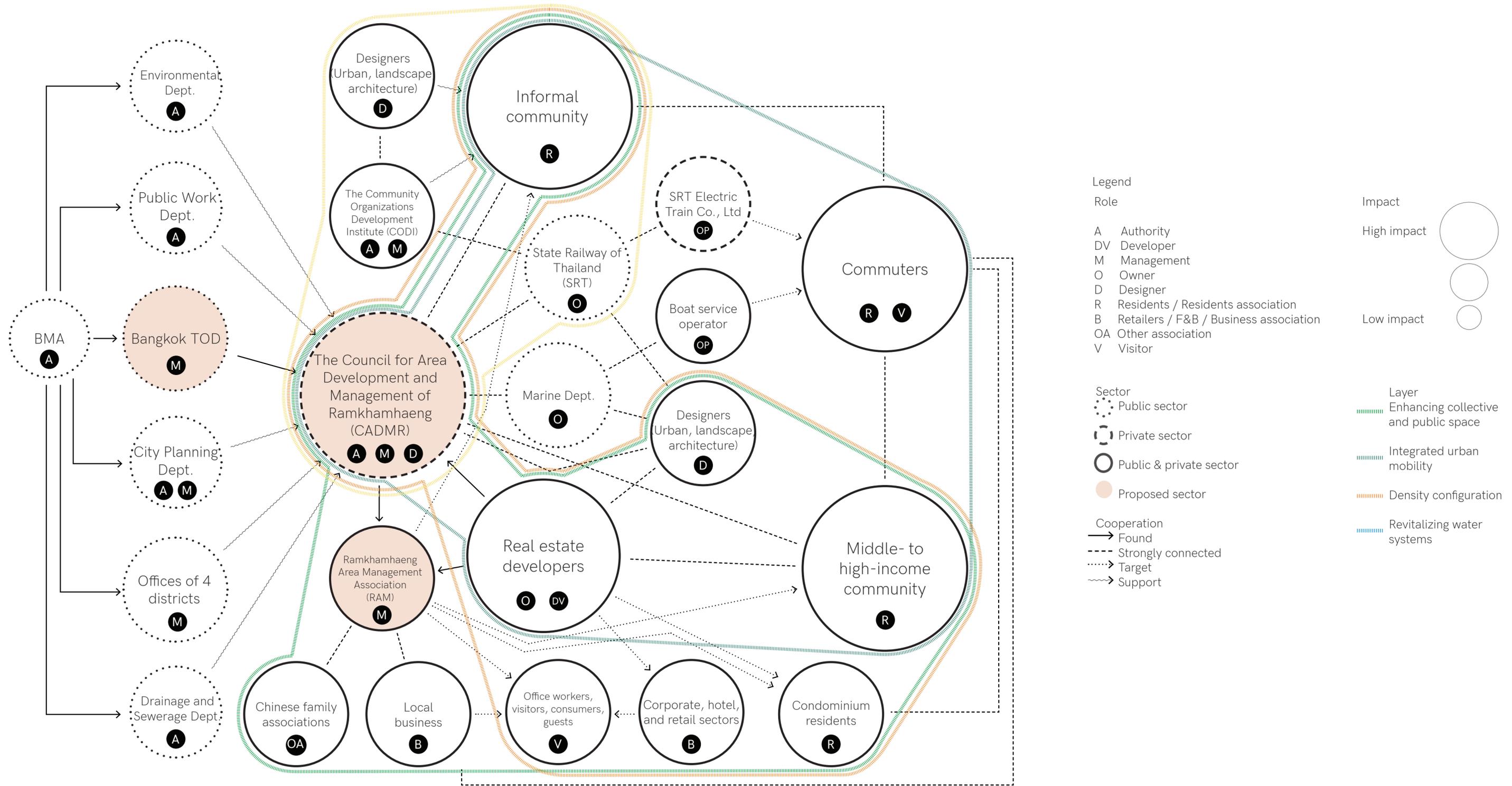
# The Convergence of Connector and Node

## Interchange pier

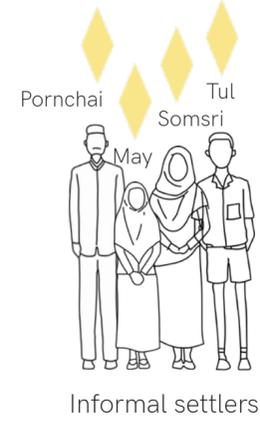
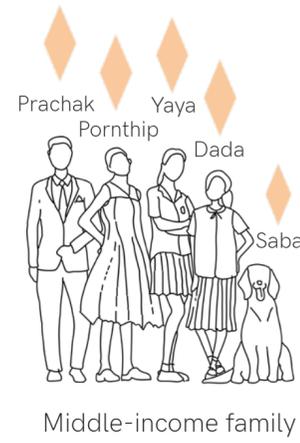


# Realization

## Stakeholders and power relations



# Metropolitan-wide Connection



Methodology



Macro-scale integrated model



Conclusion & reflection

# Conclusion

How can Transit-Oriented Development transform the area surrounding emerging intermodal nodes in Bangkok and integrate with the water-based transport, in order to achieve the more compact city, where livable and socially diverse environments, are provided?

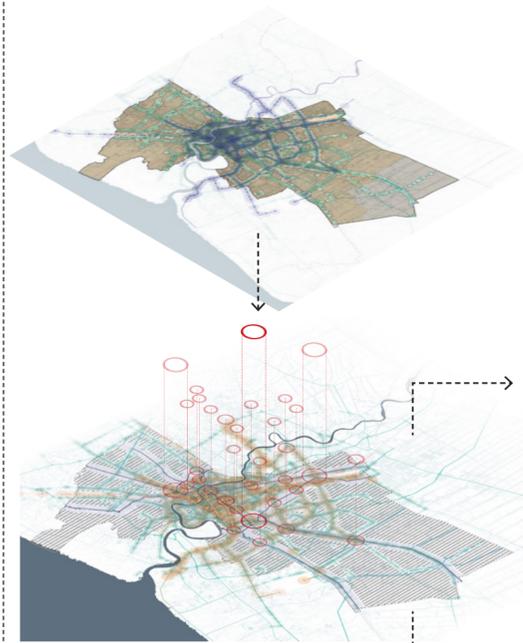
## SQ3

Which waterways have potential to be developed for daily commute transport?



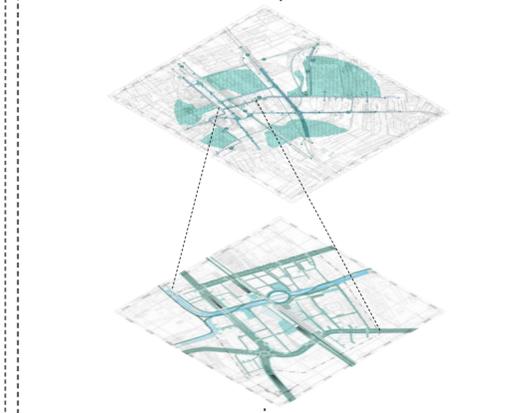
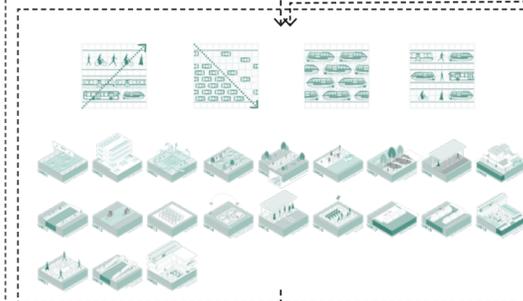
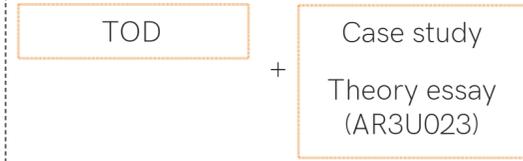
## SQ2

Which station area could serve as a pilot project?



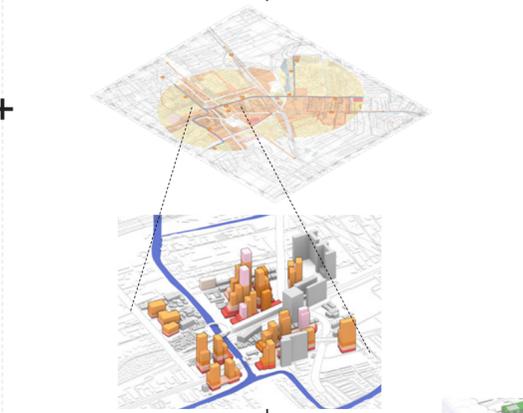
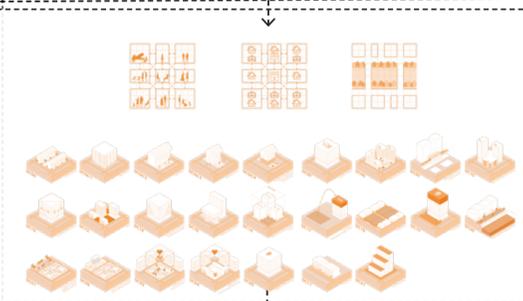
## SQ1

Which aspects of Transit-Oriented Development are specifically applicable to Bangkok?



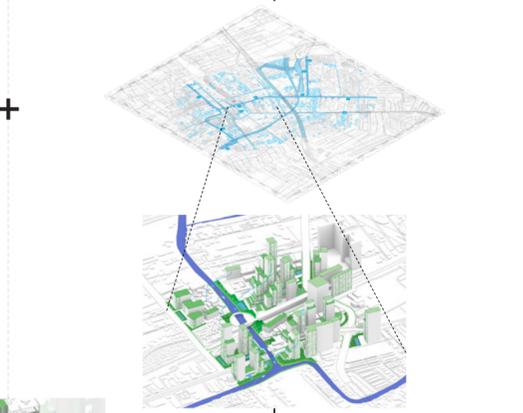
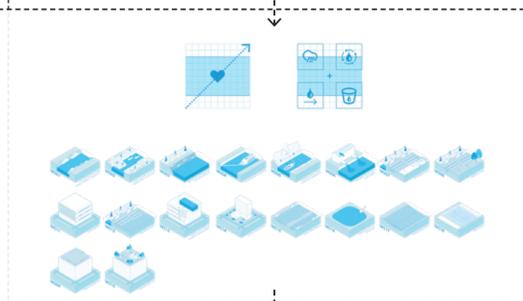
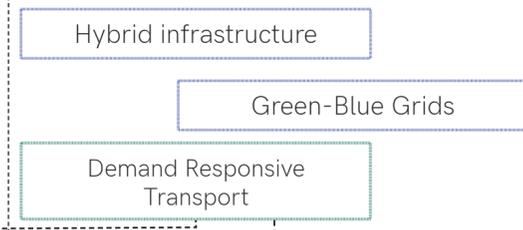
## SQ5

What does the concept of compact city mean in the context of Bangkok?



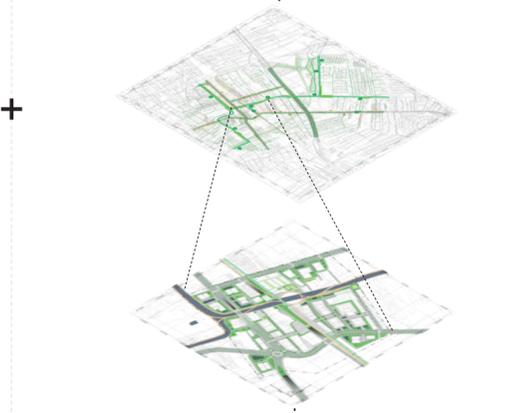
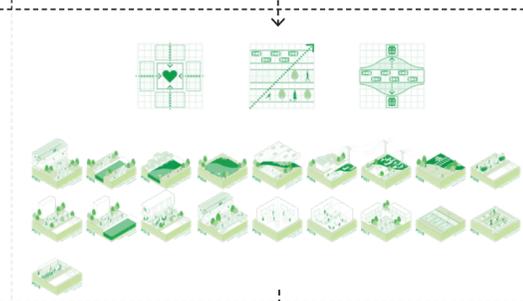
## SQ4

How to revitalize the neglected water systems to mitigate flood vulnerability and integrate them with the mobility?



## SQ6

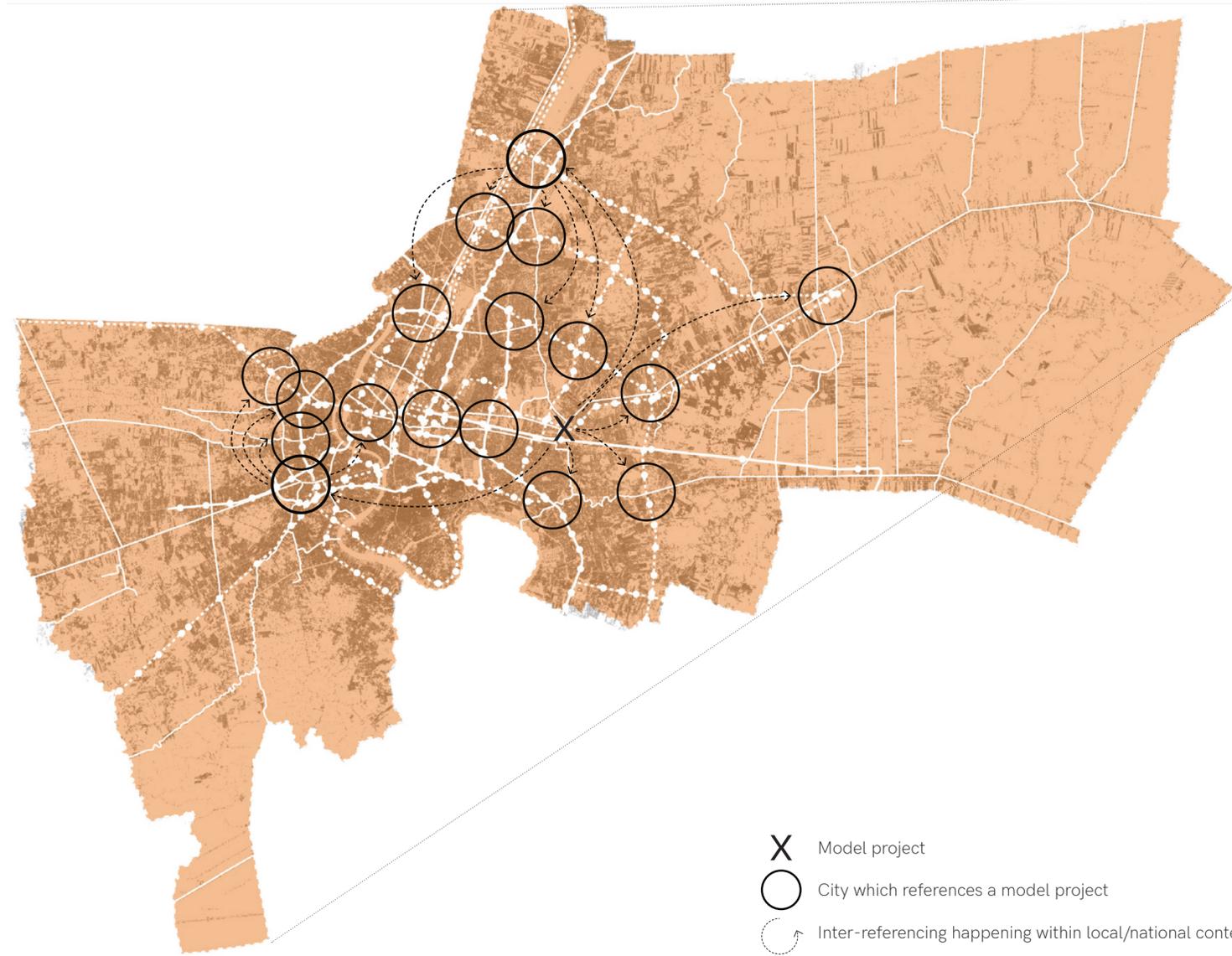
How can urban fabrics stimulate livable and diverse social environments in Bangkok? What are the main principles?



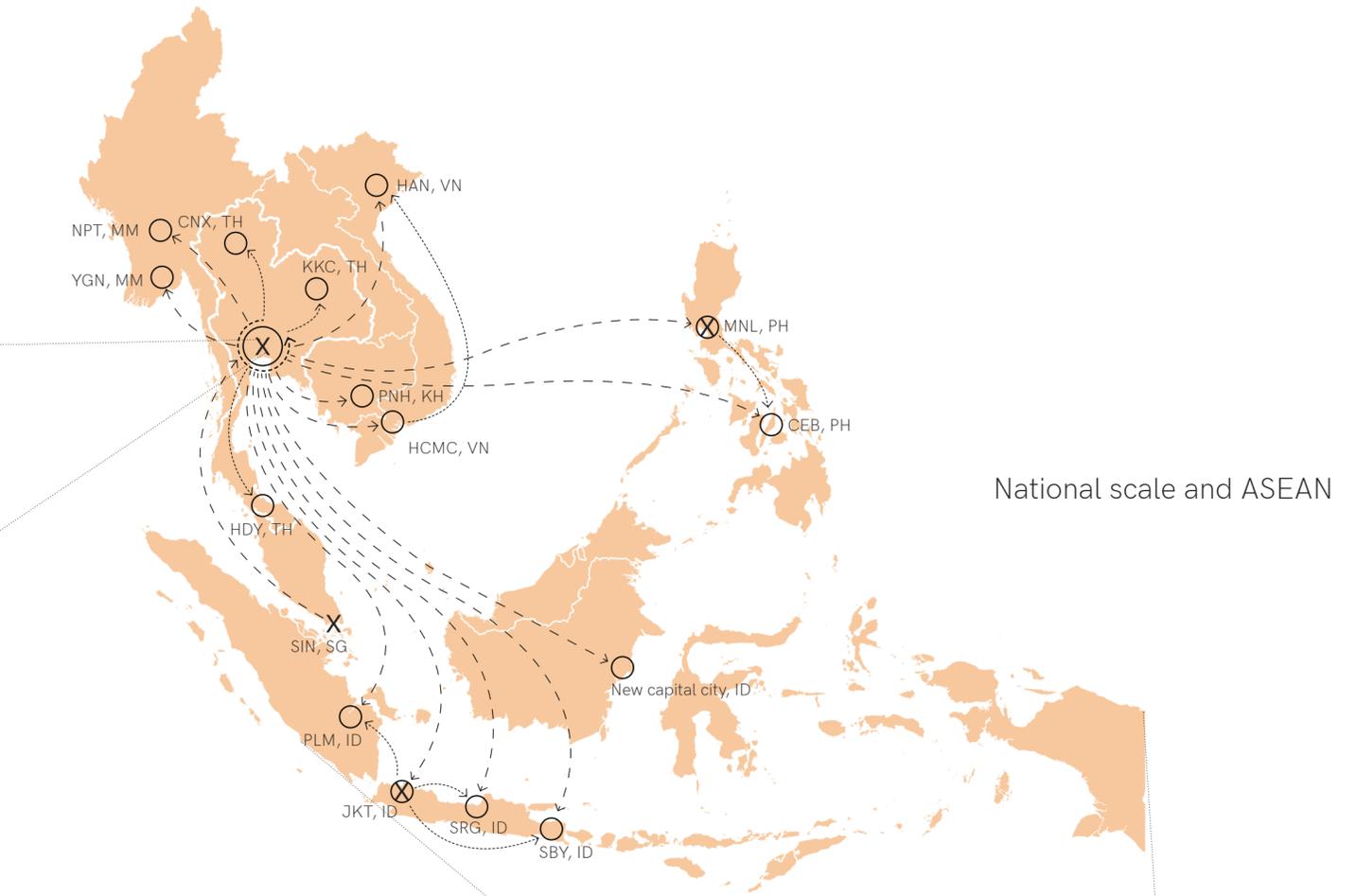
Urban Livability in the Context of Bangkok

# Reflection

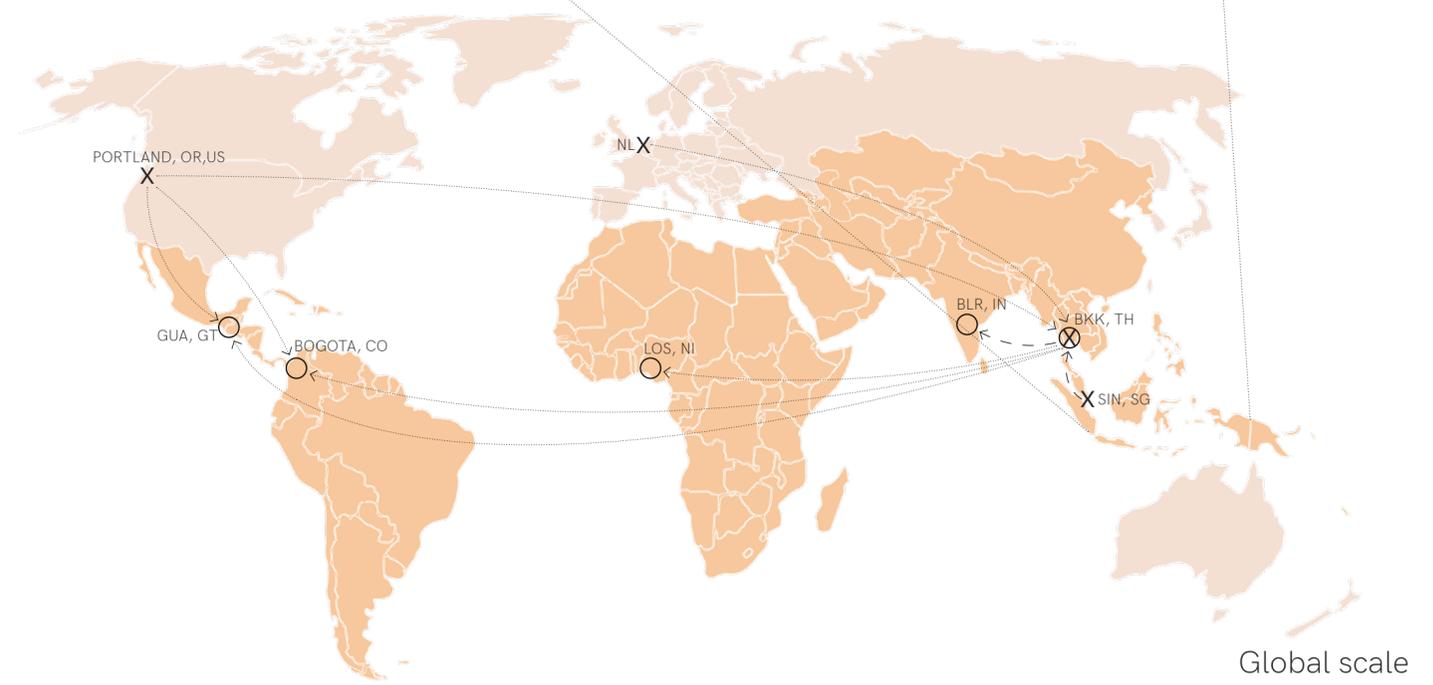
## Transferability



Metropolitan scale



National scale and ASEAN



Global scale

- X** Model project
- City which references a model project
- ↻** Inter-referencing happening within local/national context
- High transferability
- - →** Moderate transferability
- Low transferability

- Light Orange** Global North
- Dark Orange** Global South

Scan here  
to experience the project through resident's perspectives



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BgyTHWZdZr8>