

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



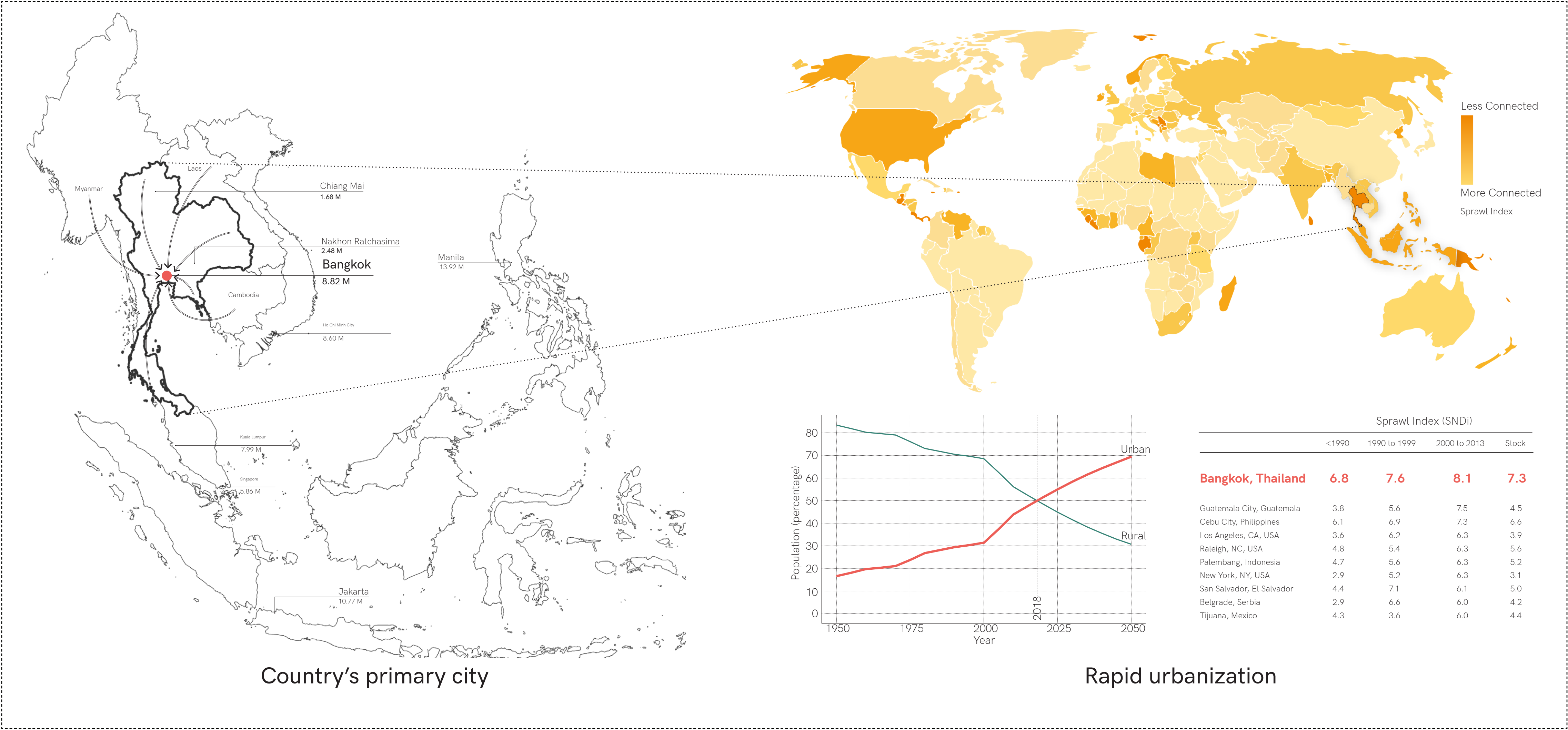
Sorawit Pattarasumunt
5001595

First mentor
Dr.ir. F.D. (Franklin) van der Hoeven

Second mentor
Dr.ir. Gregory Bracken

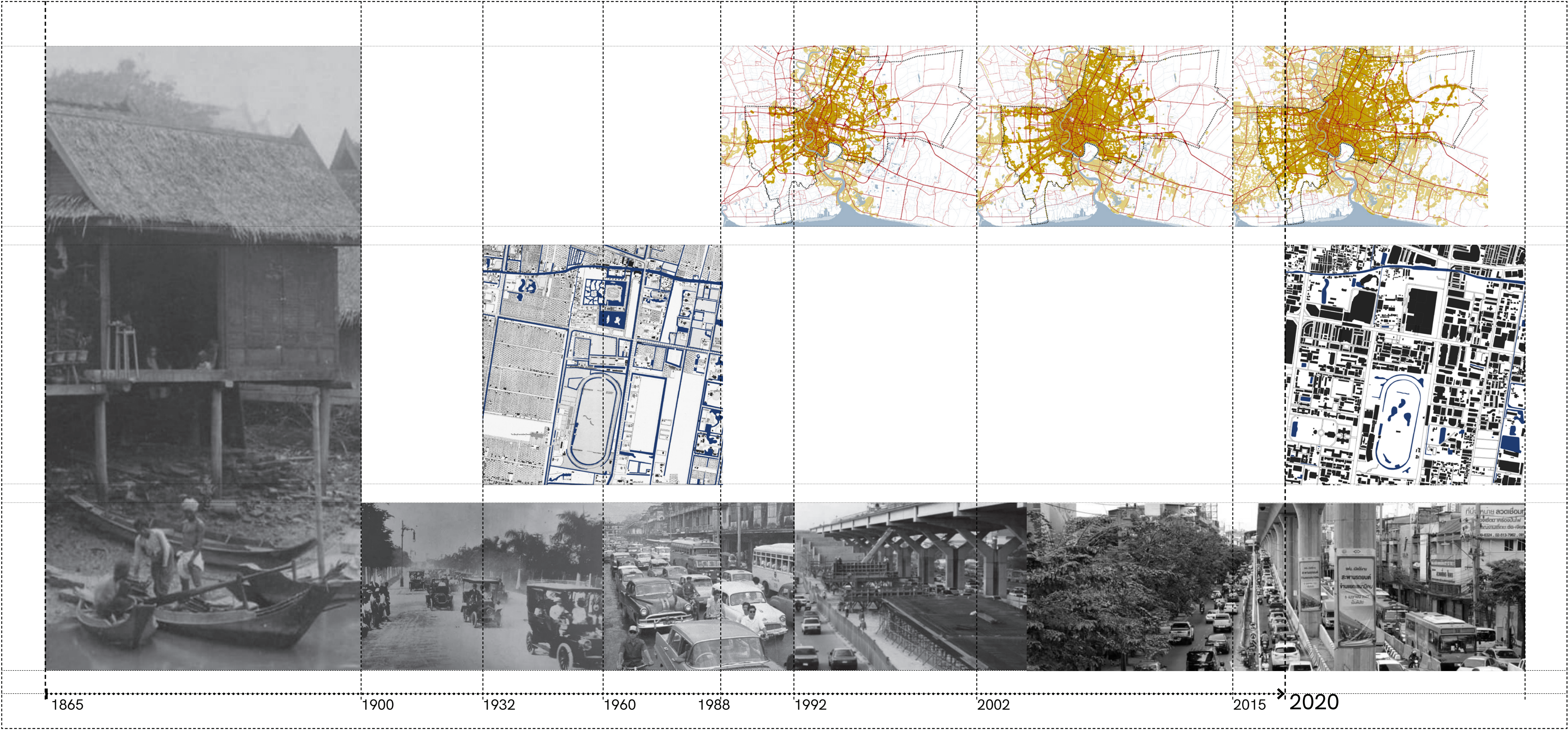
P5 Presentation
01/07/21





Problem Analysis

From water-based to land-based development



Problem Analysis

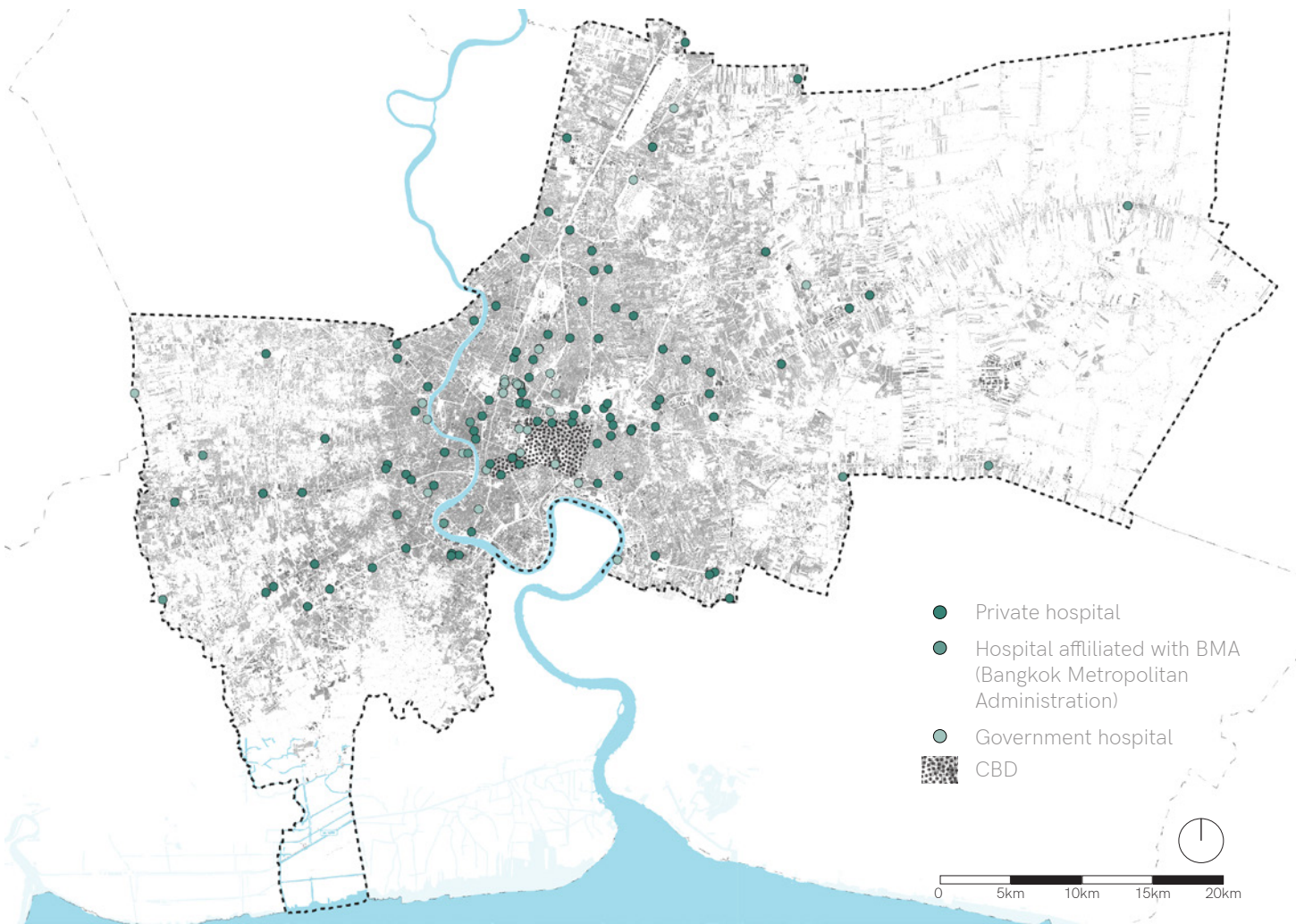
Land-based development

Metropolitan scale



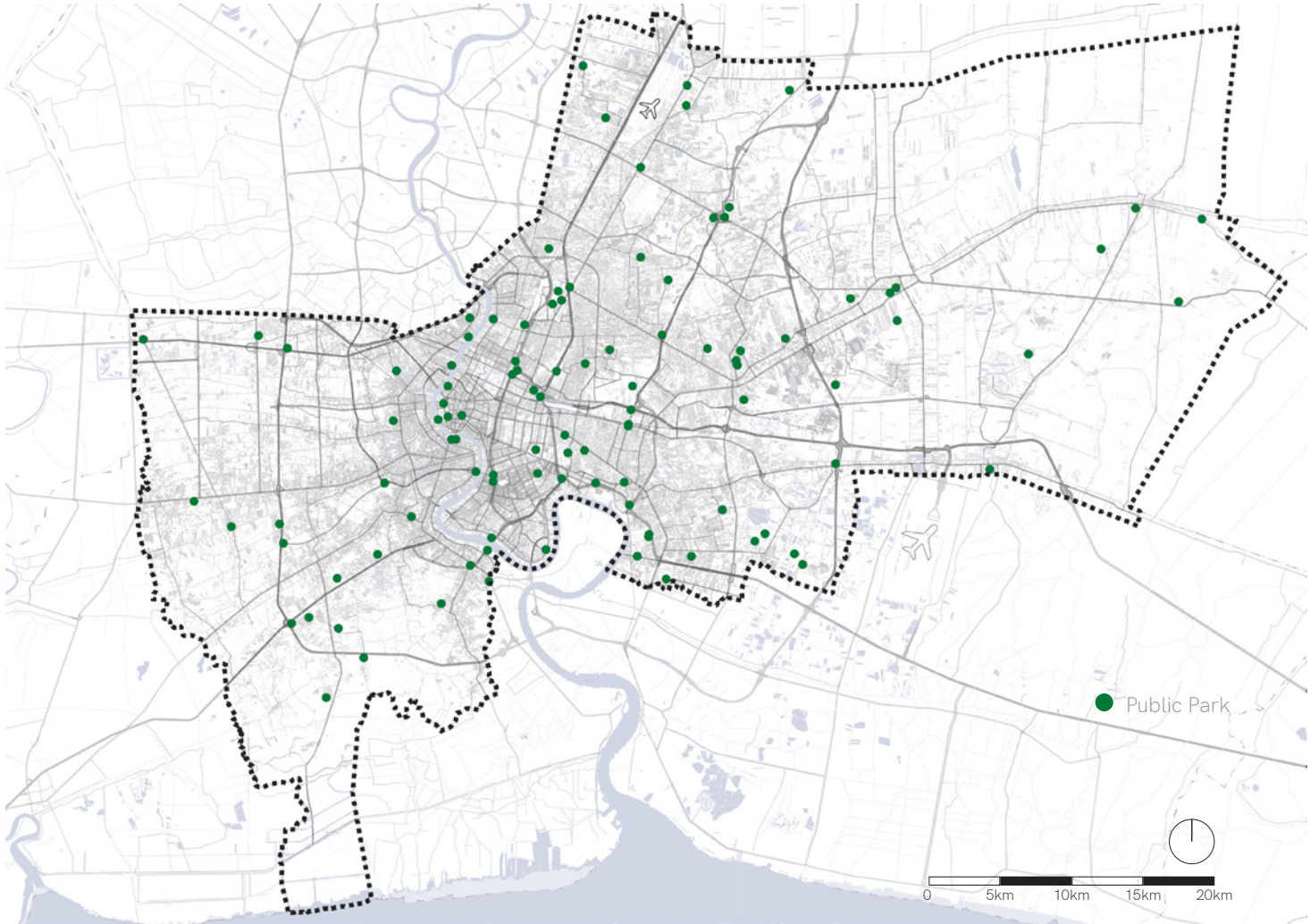
Source: AP Thai (n.d.)

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 ²)	BKK	WHO	PAR	SIN	Per capita
	5.23	< 9.0	< 13.2	< 56.0	

Scarcity of public space



Bangkok traffic jams among world's worst

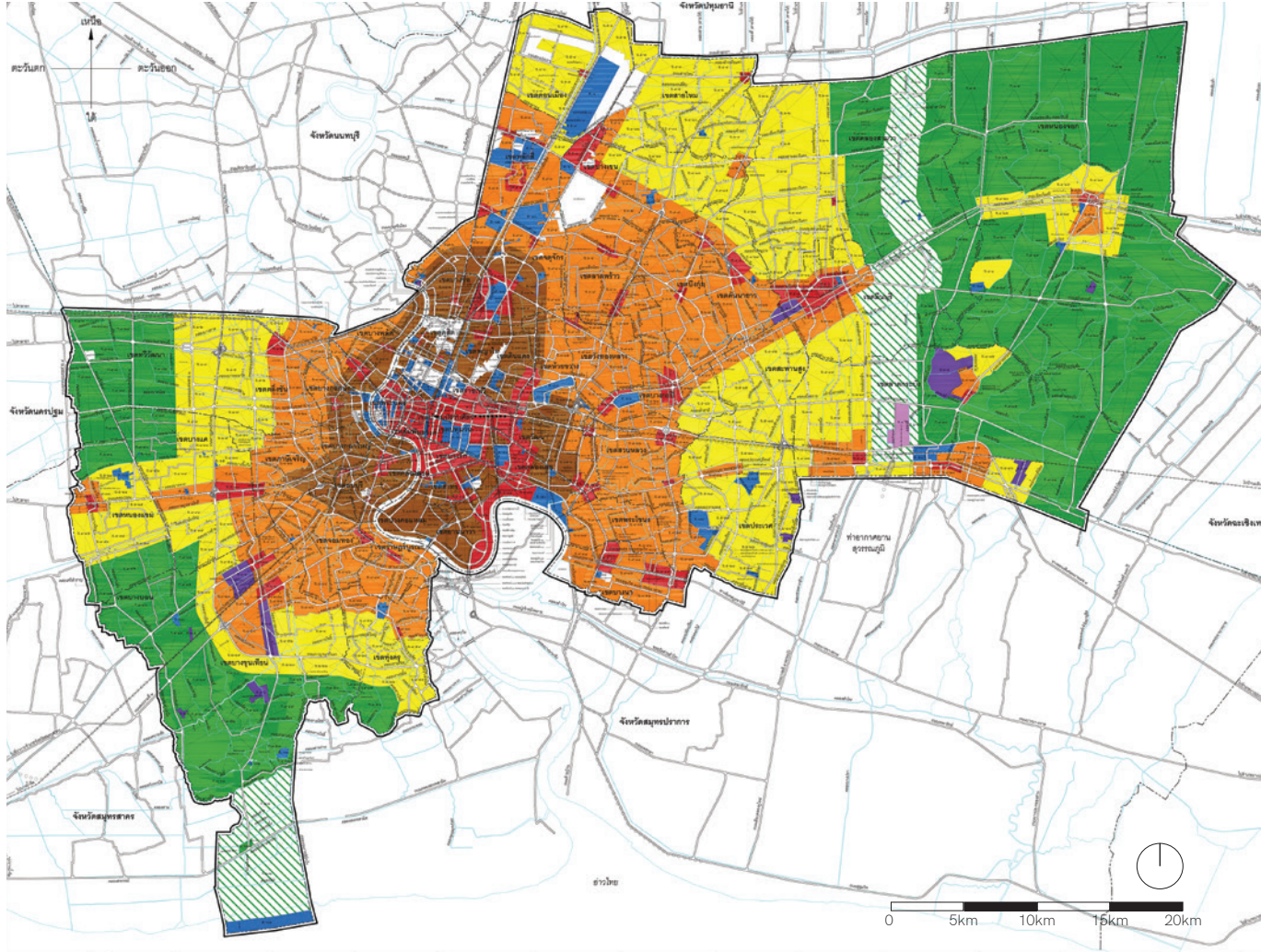
Source: Bangkok Post Public Company Limited, (2017)

Car-oriented city



Source: The Bangkok Insight (2020)

Development of rail public transport



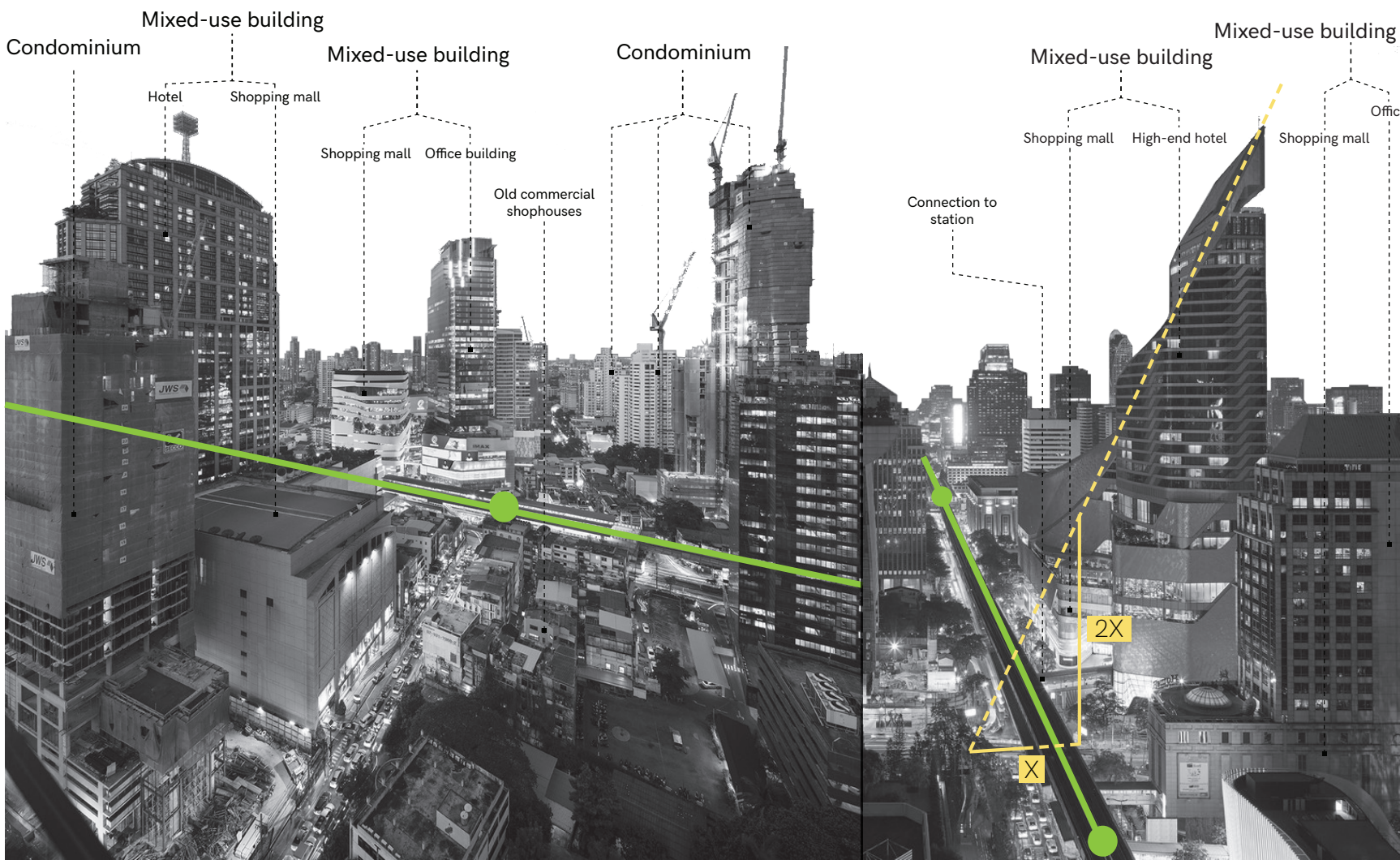
Source: Plan4Bangkok, (2020)

Readjustment of the city comprehensive land-use plan

Problem Analysis

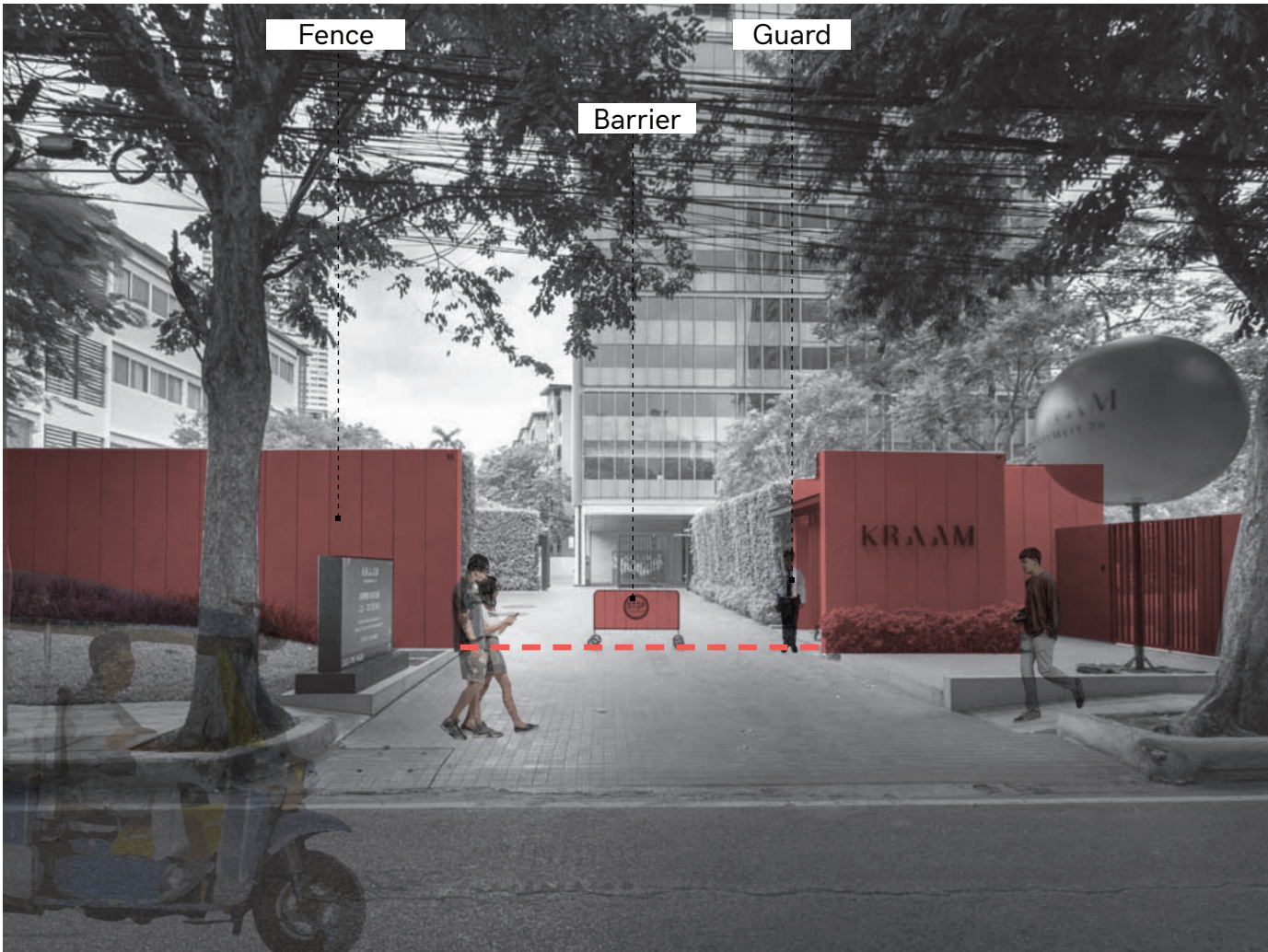
Land-based development

Micro scale



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

Market-led development



Source: Author, adapted from Propholic (2019)

Urban high-rise gated communities



Source: Author, adapted from Limjitrakorn (2019)

Transit-induced gentrification

Problem Analysis

Water-based development

Metropolitan, district, and micro scale



Source: The Standard (2017)

Geographical context of floodplain



Source: ThaiHealth (2018)

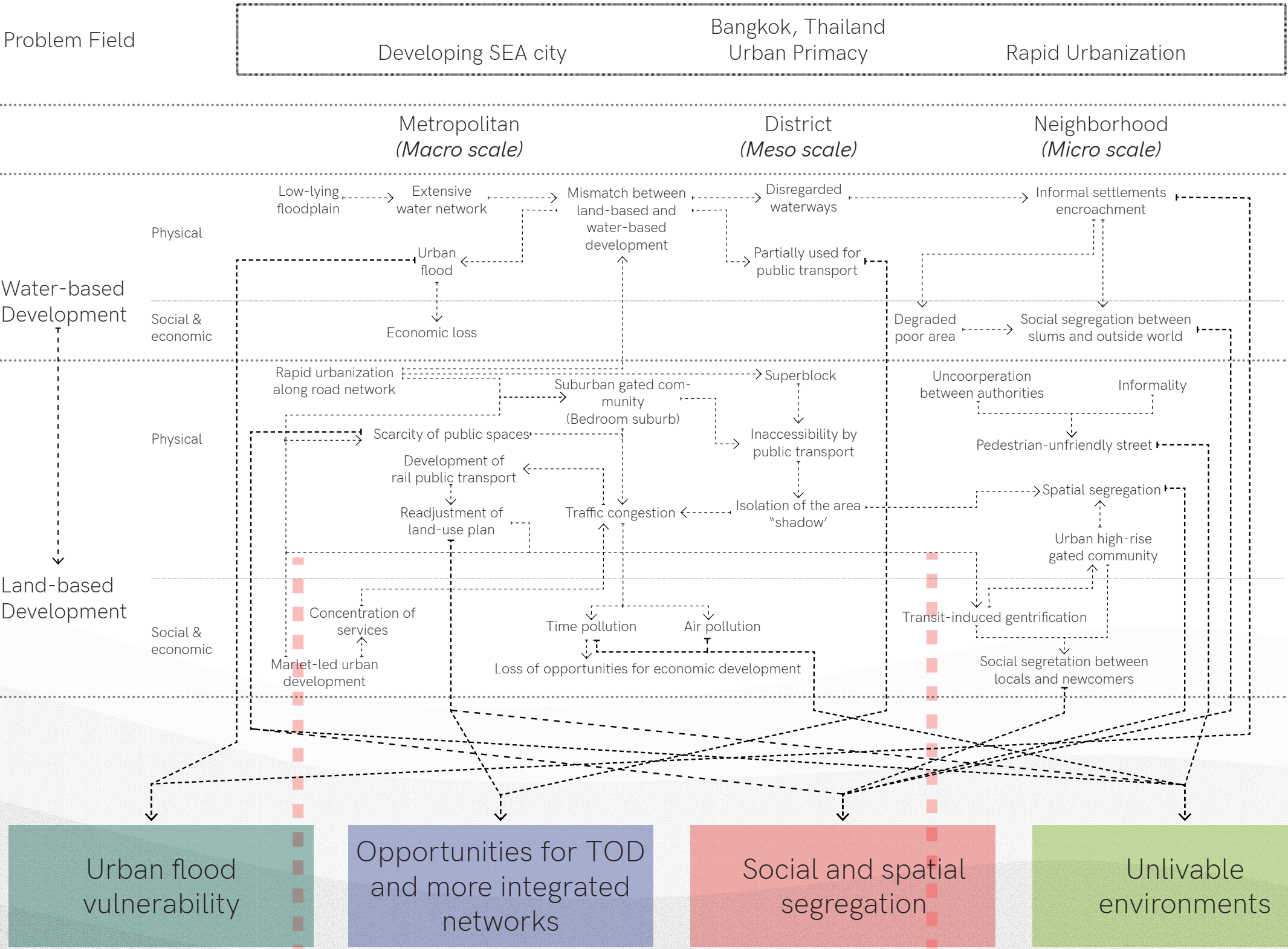
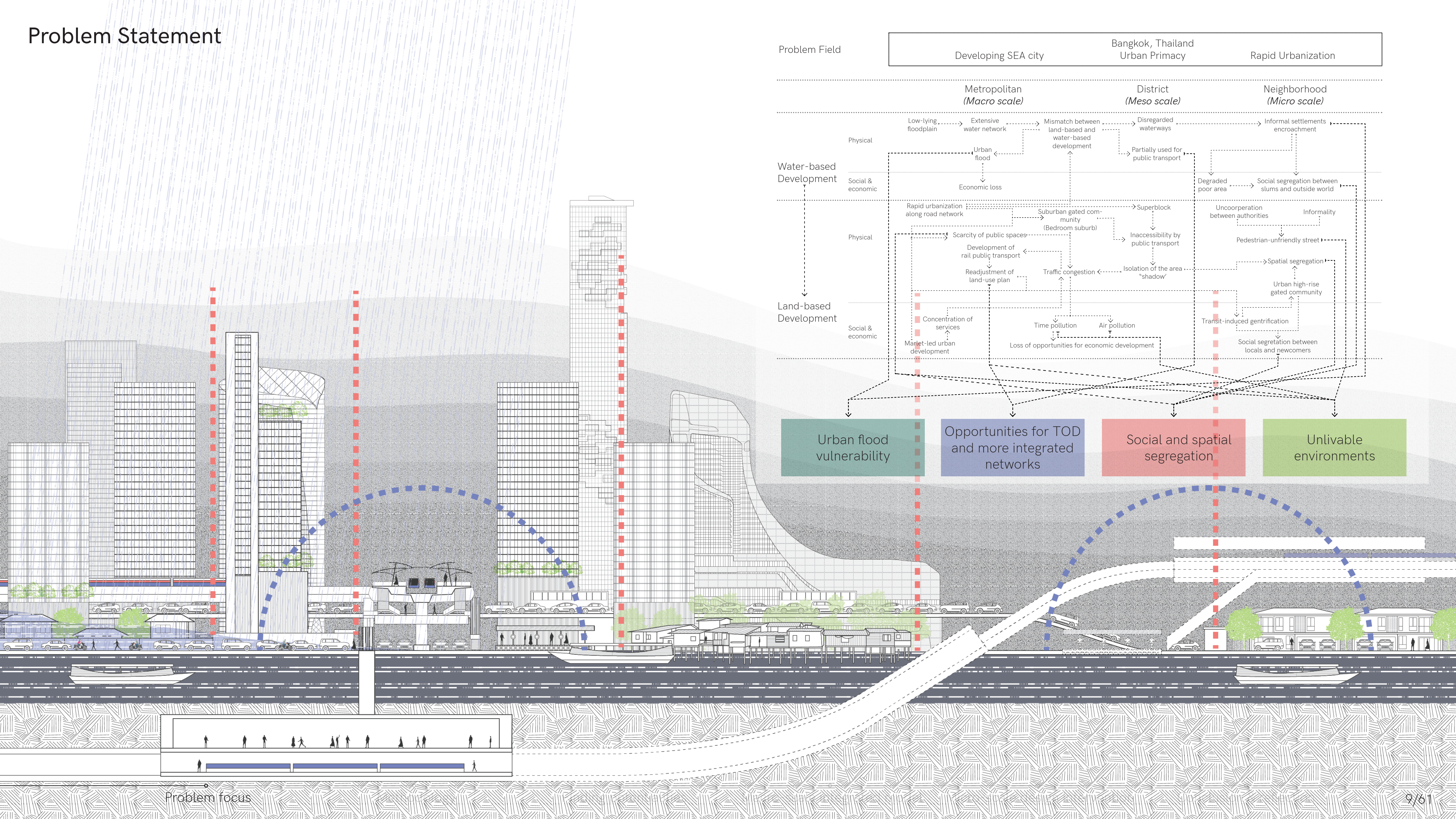
Partially used for public transport

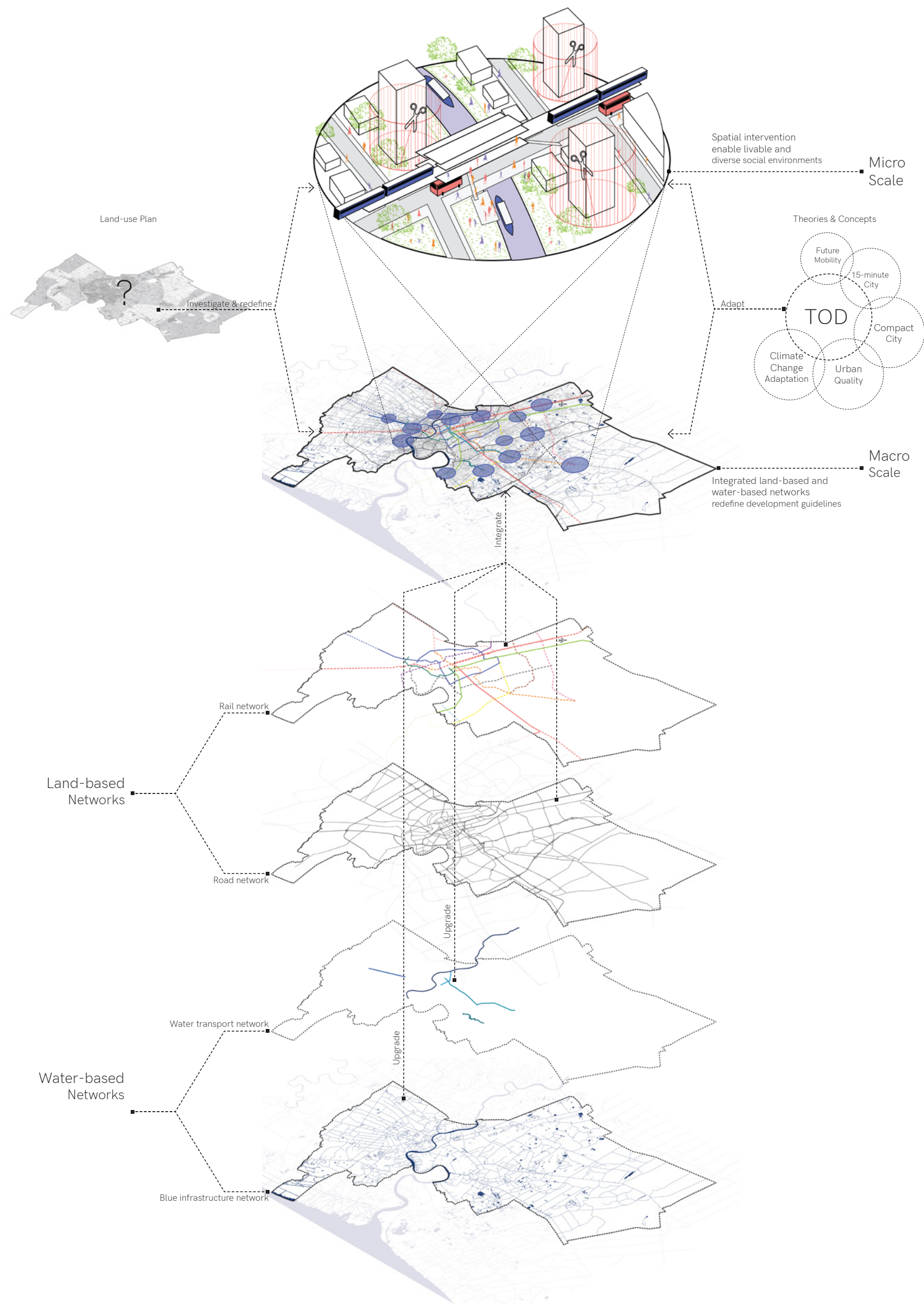


Source: Urban Creature (2019)

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?

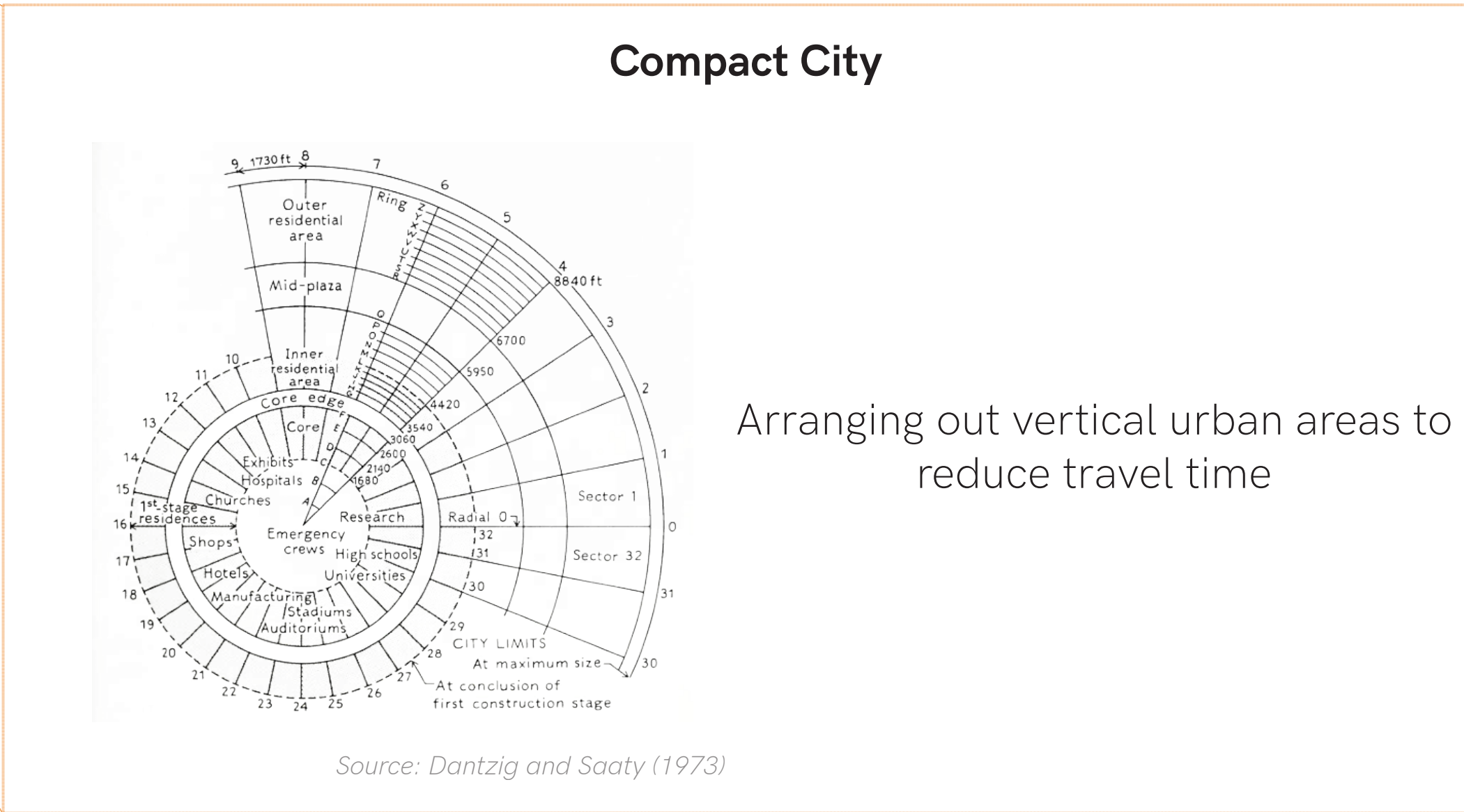
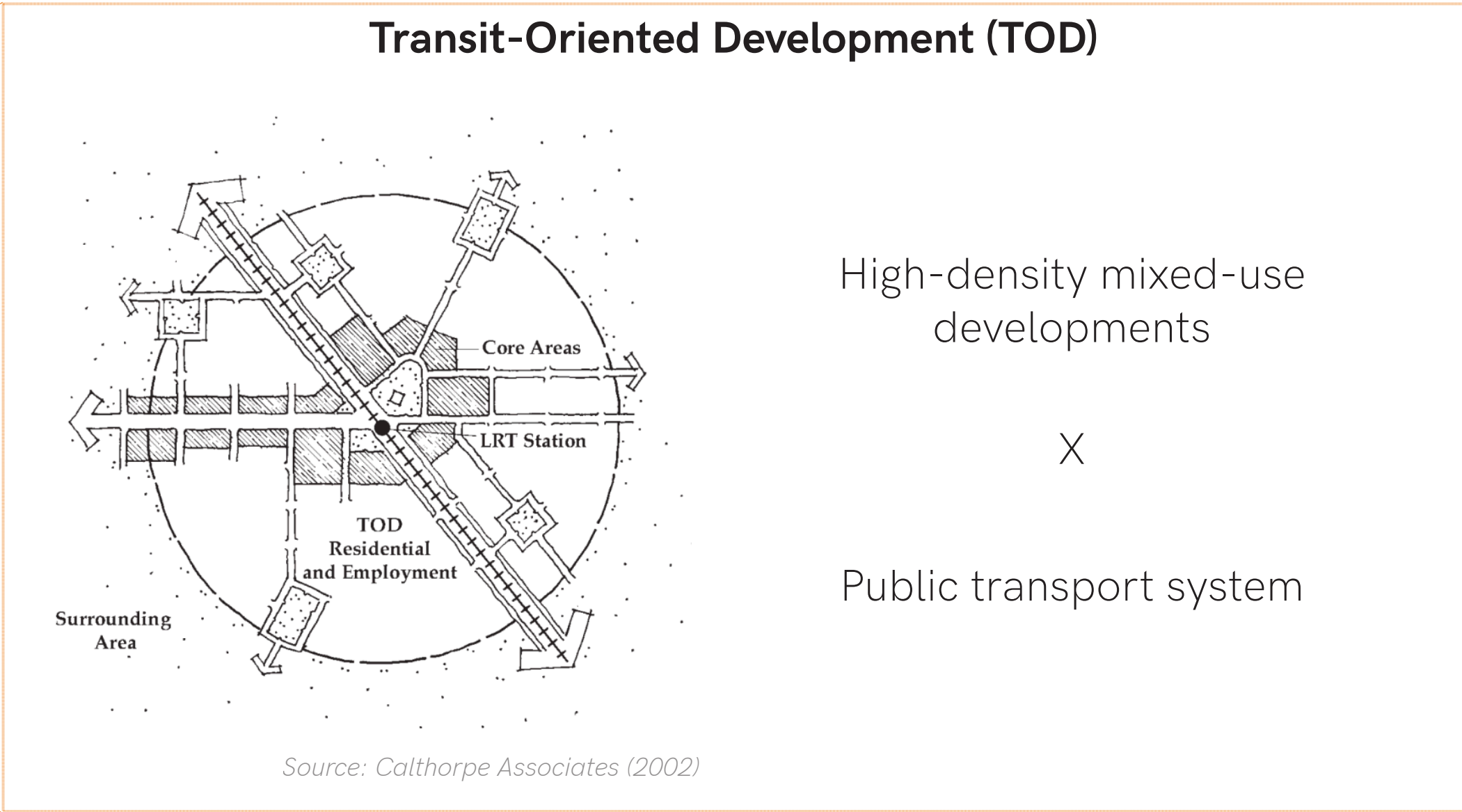
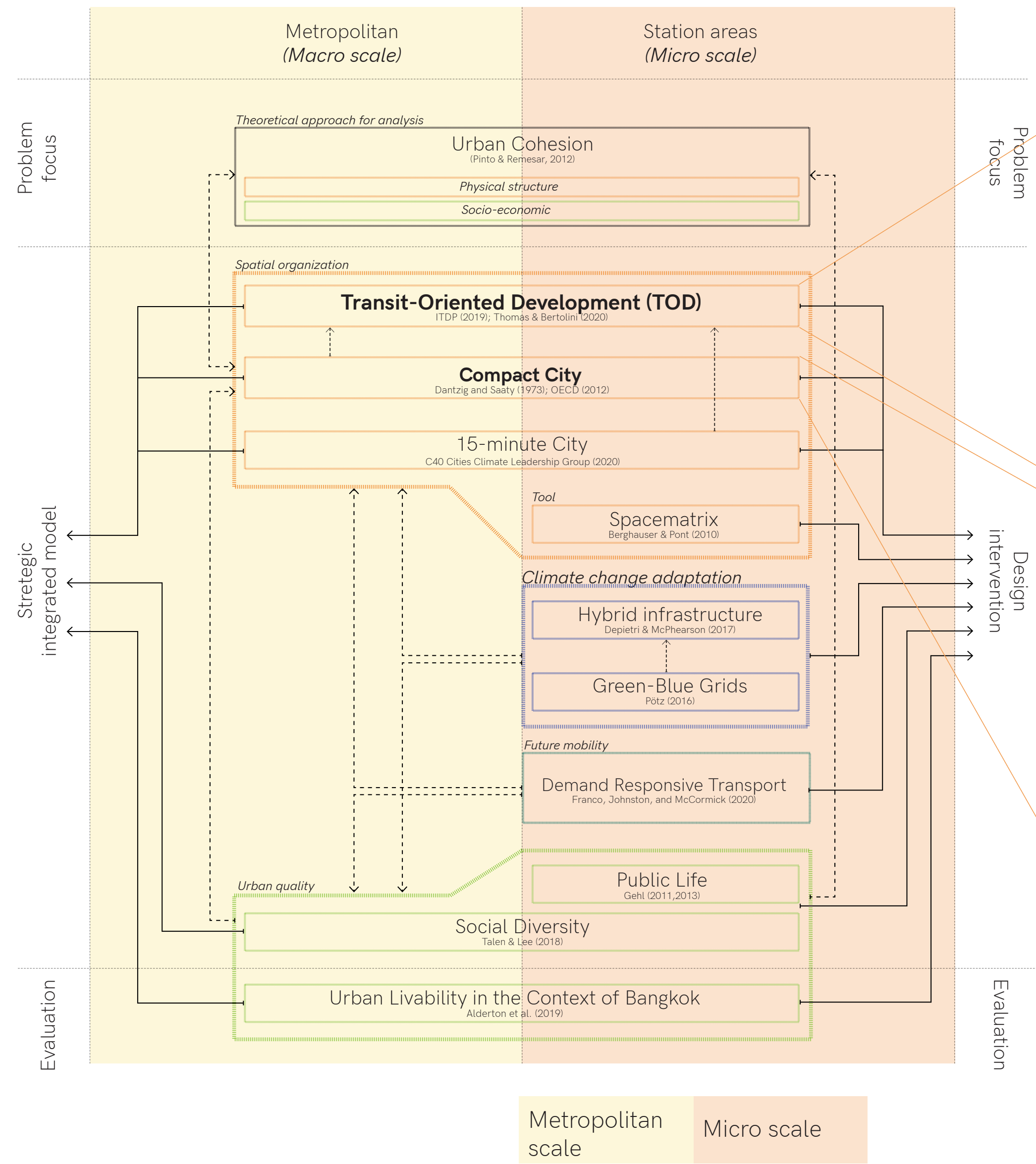
SQ4 How to revitalize the neglected water systems to mitigate flood vulnerability and integrate them with the mobility?

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?

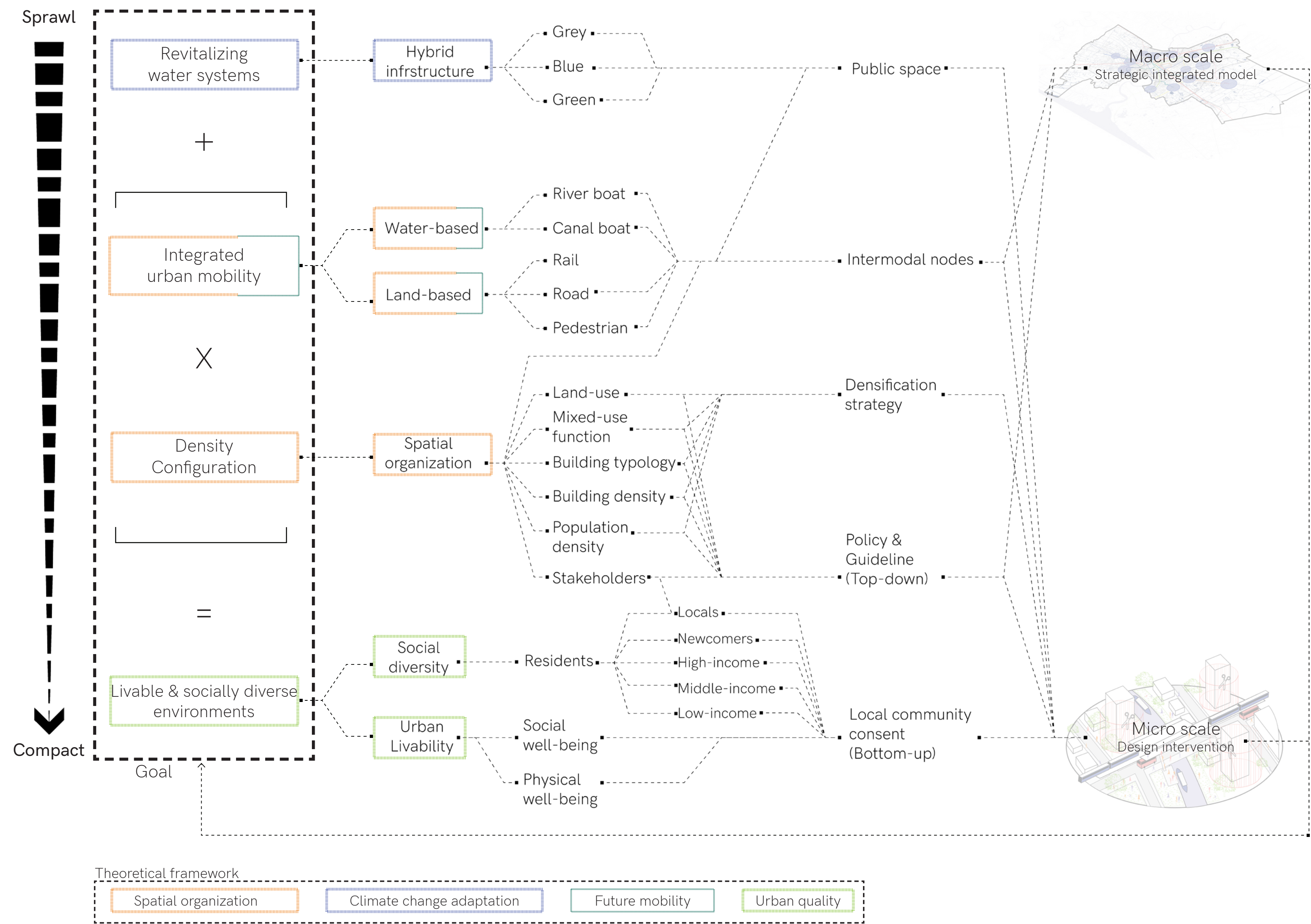
SQ5 What does the concept of compact city mean in the context of Bangkok?

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

Theoretical Framework

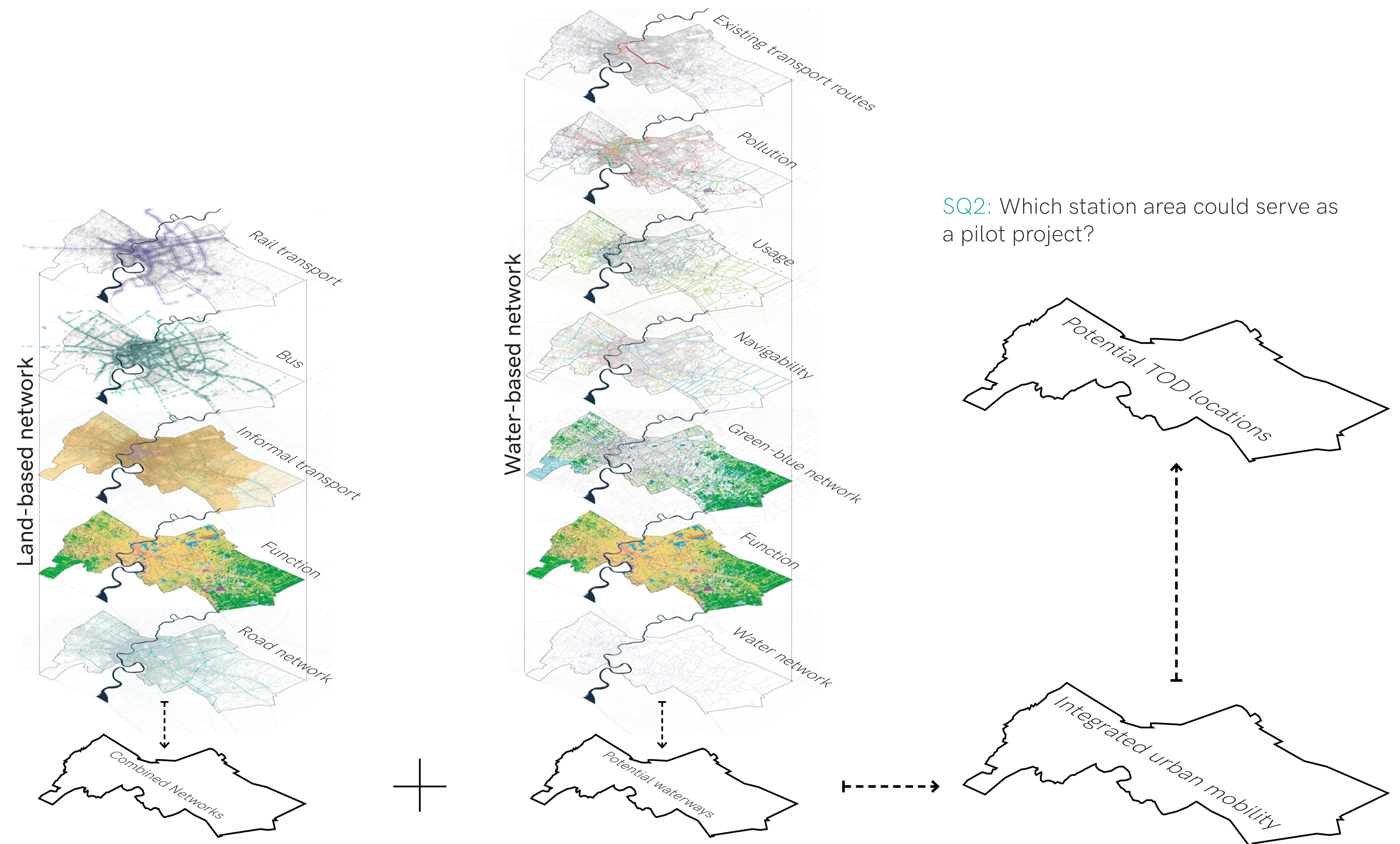


Conceptual Framework





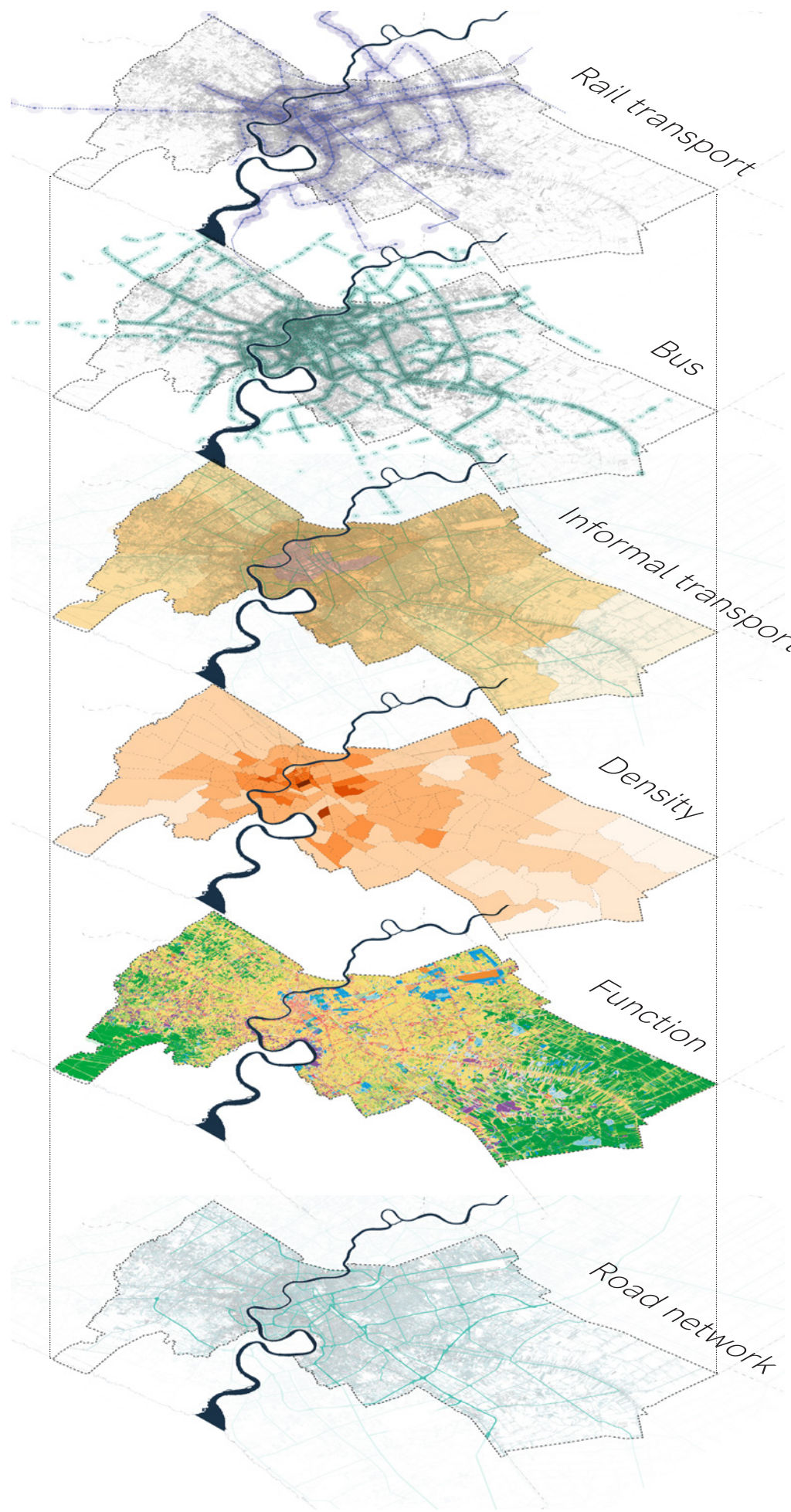
Finding potentialities
Macro-scale analysis



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

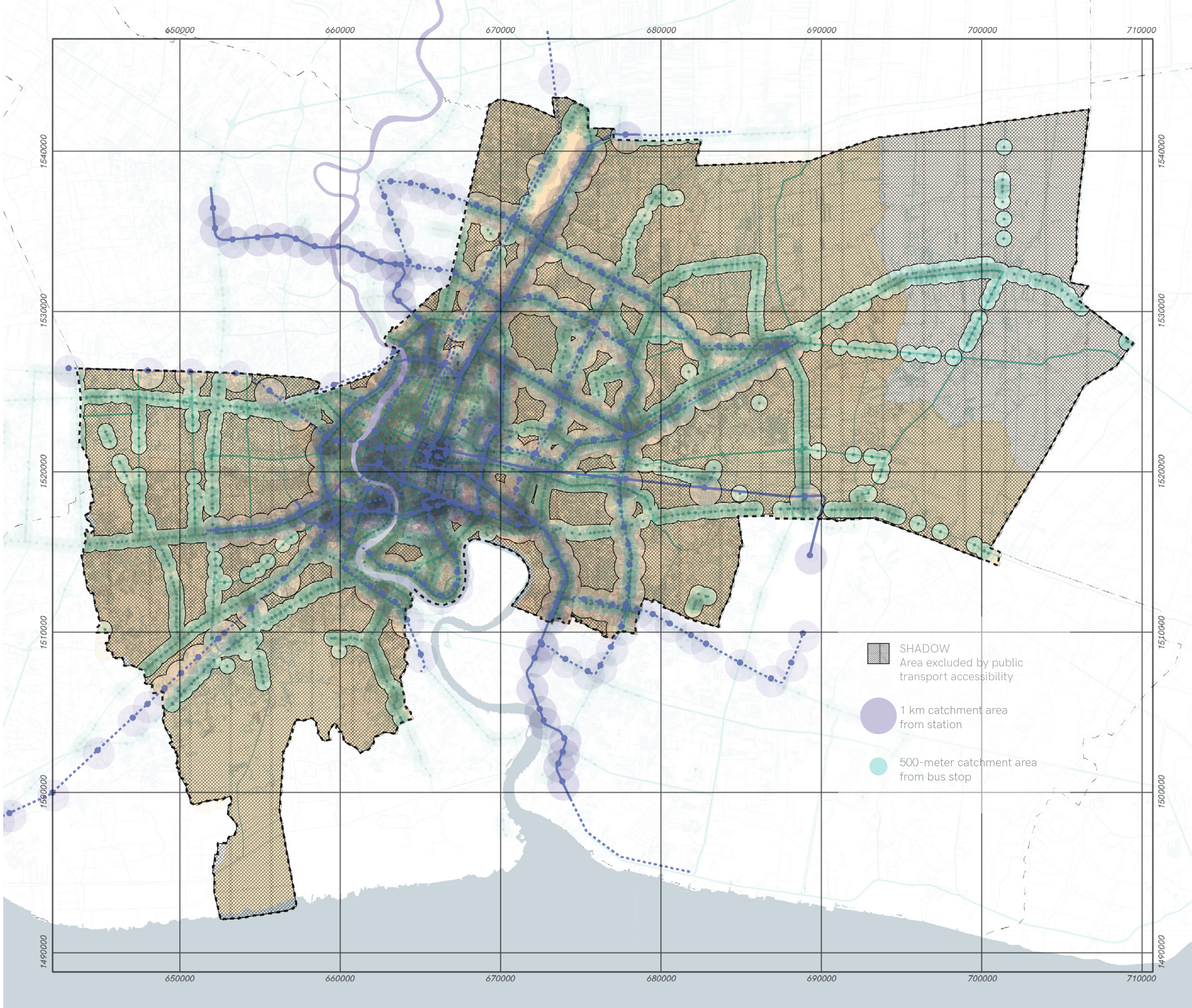
SQ3: Which waterways have potential to be developed for daily commute transport?

Land-based networks



Problem focus

Methodology



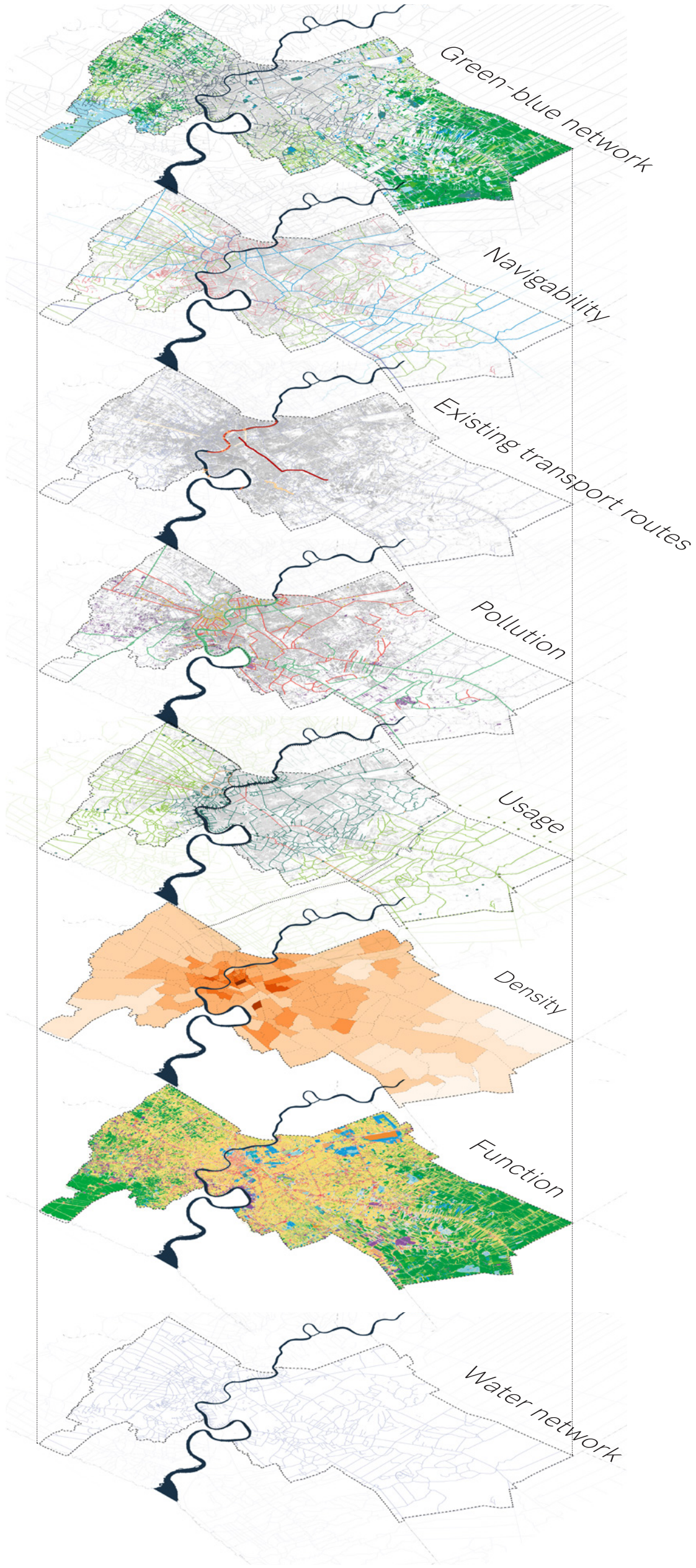
Finding potentialities

Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

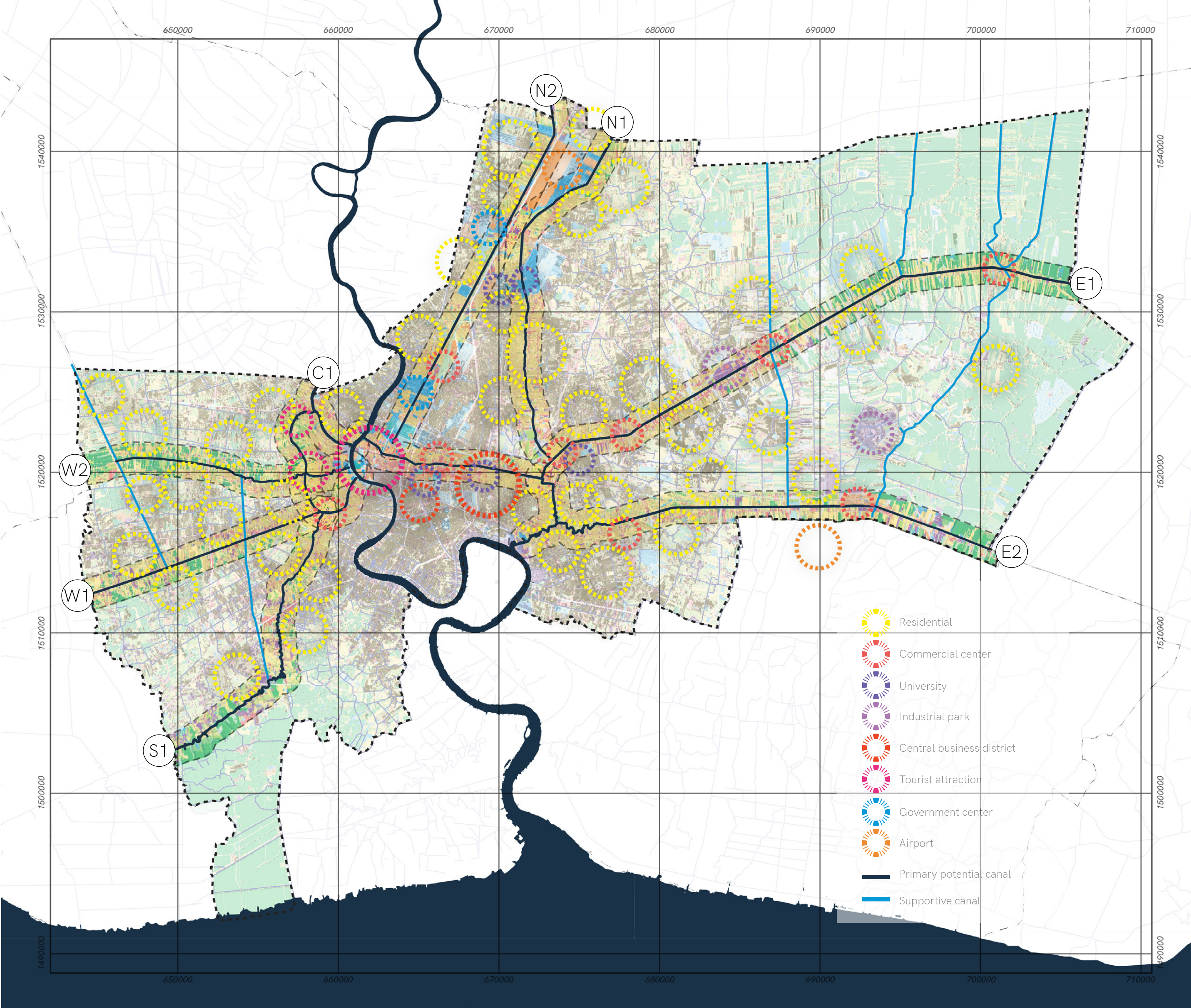
Conclusion & reflection

Potential waterways



Problem focus

Methodology



Finding potentialities

Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

Conclusion & reflection

Potentialities

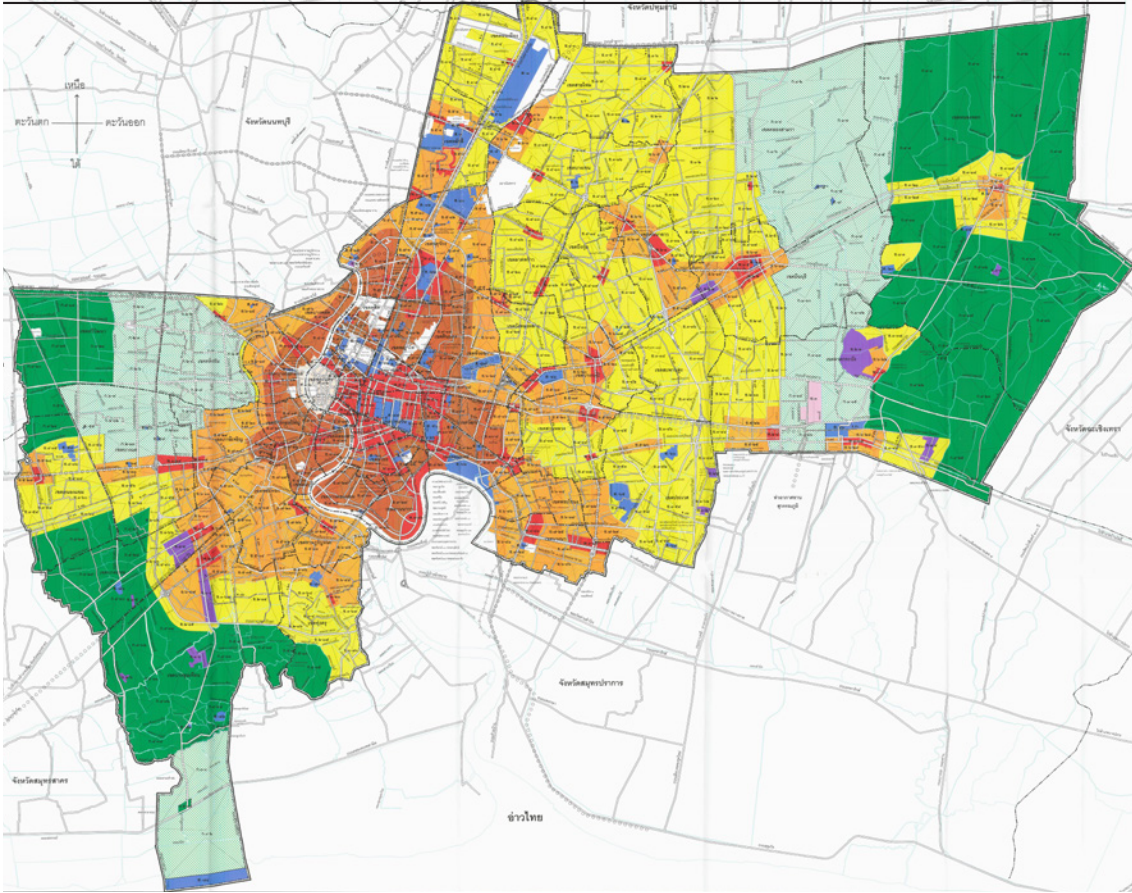
Pilot project and potential TOD locations



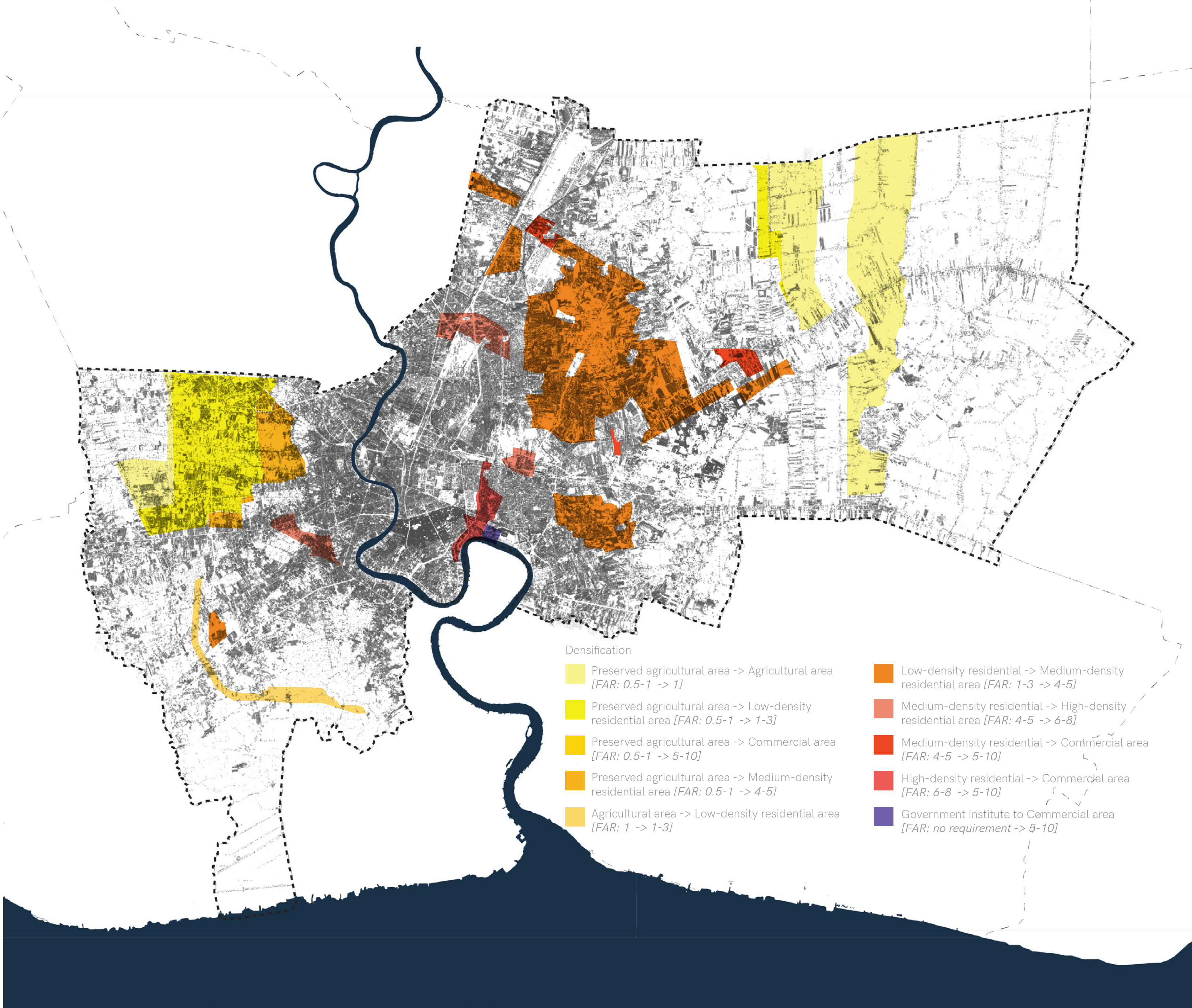
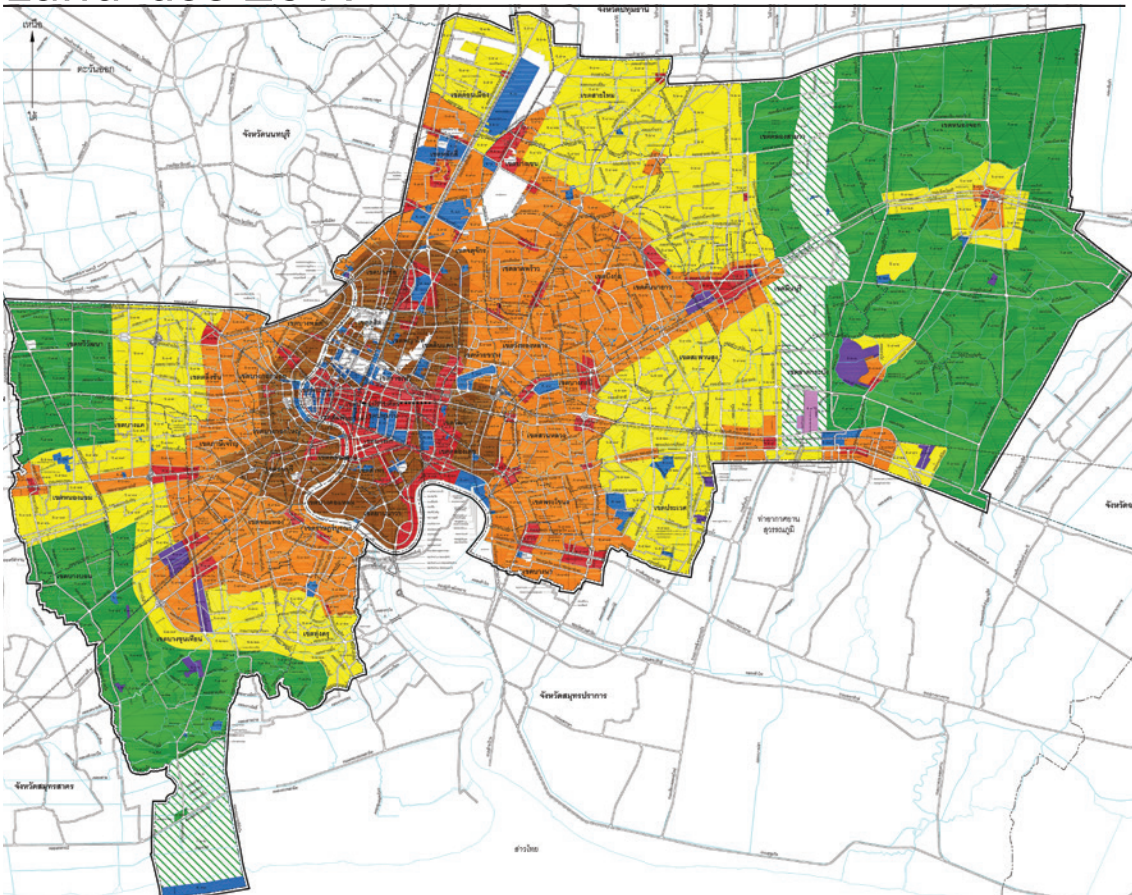
Potentialities

Land-use plan

Land-use 2013



Land-use 2019



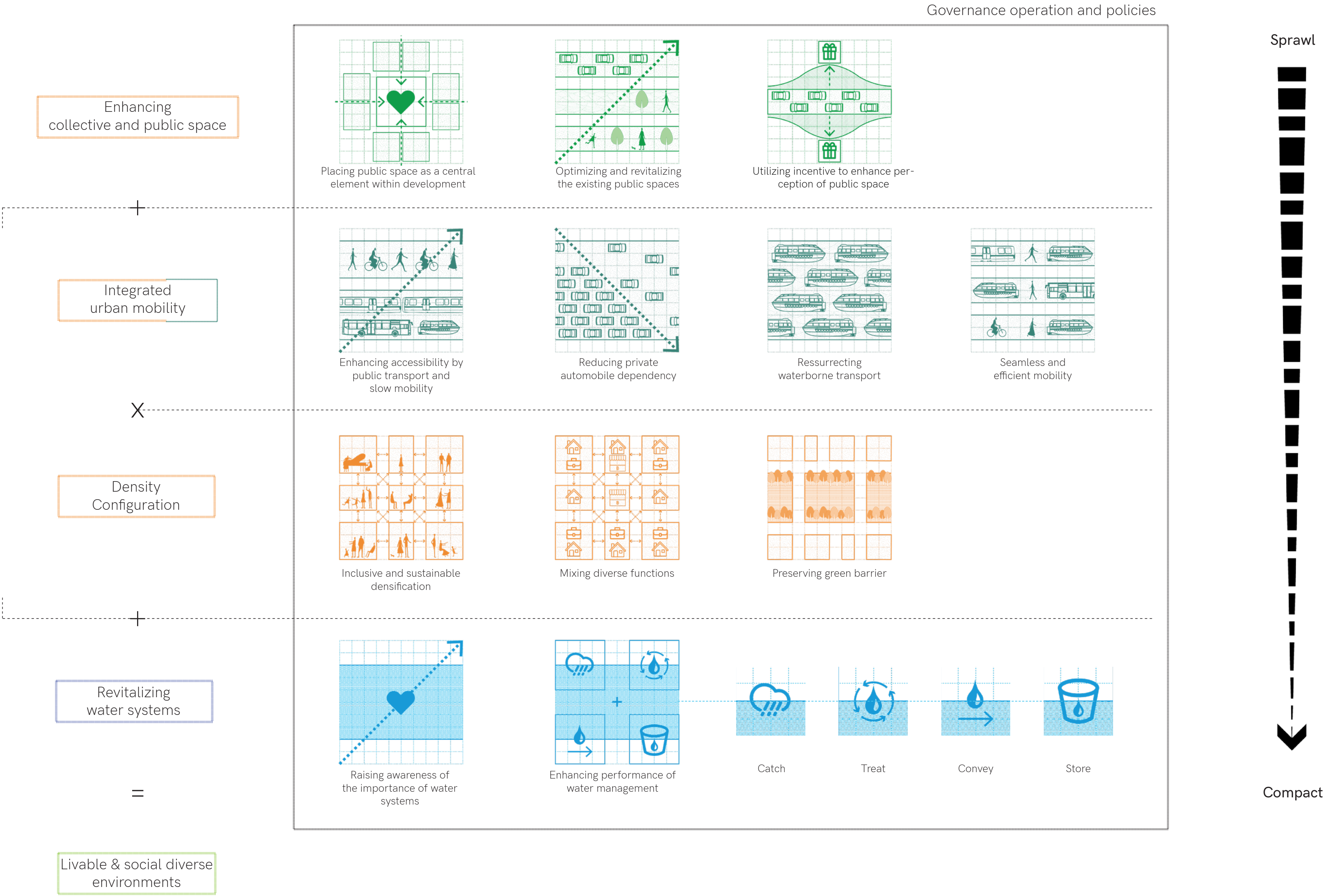
- Densification
- Preserved agricultural area -> Agricultural area [FAR: 0.5-1 -> 1]
 - Preserved agricultural area -> Low-density residential area [FAR: 0.5-1 -> 1-3]
 - Preserved agricultural area -> Commercial area [FAR: 0.5-1 -> 5-10]
 - Preserved agricultural area -> Medium-density residential area [FAR: 0.5-1 -> 4-5]
 - Agricultural area -> Low-density residential area [FAR: 1 -> 1-3]
 - Low-density residential -> Medium-density residential area [FAR: 1-3 -> 4-5]
 - Medium-density residential -> High-density residential area [FAR: 4-5 -> 6-8]
 - Medium-density residential -> Commercial area [FAR: 4-5 -> 5-10]
 - High-density residential -> Commercial area [FAR: 6-8 -> 5-10]
 - Government institute to Commercial area [FAR: no requirement -> 5-10]

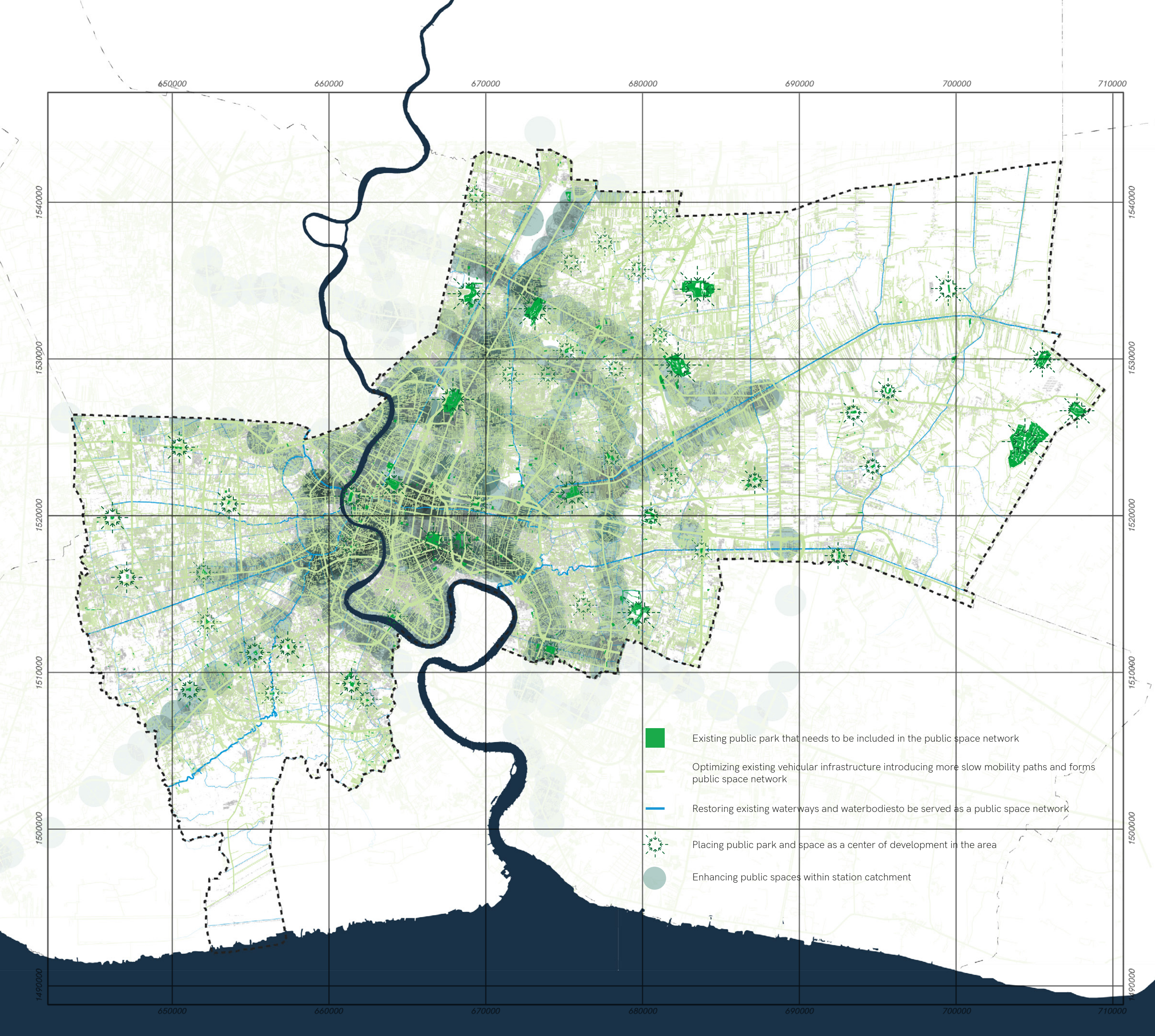


Macro-scale integrated model

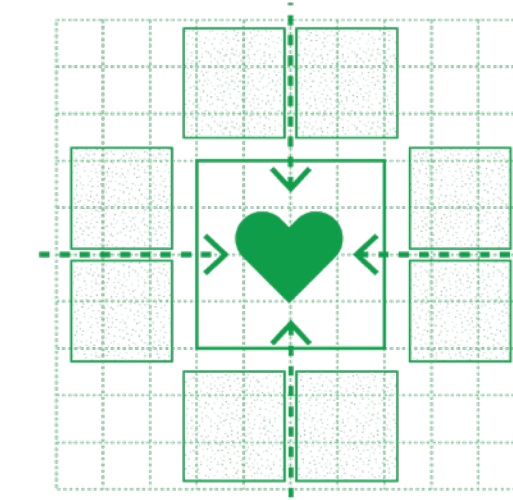
From Sprawl to Compact Primary City, Bangkok 2050

Strategy



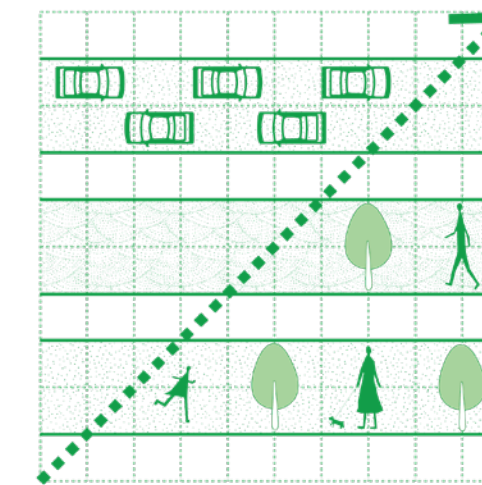


Enhancing collective and public space



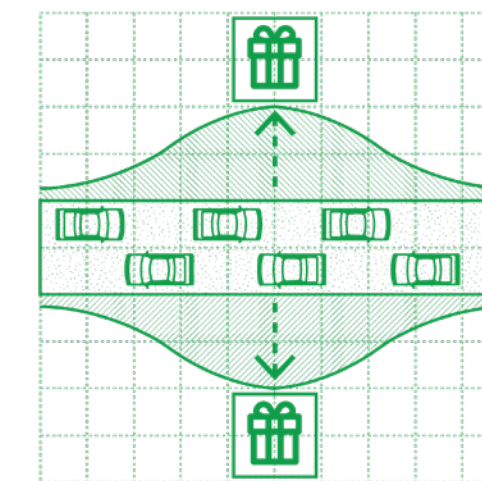
- 1 Placing public space as a central element within development

Transit stations, canal sides



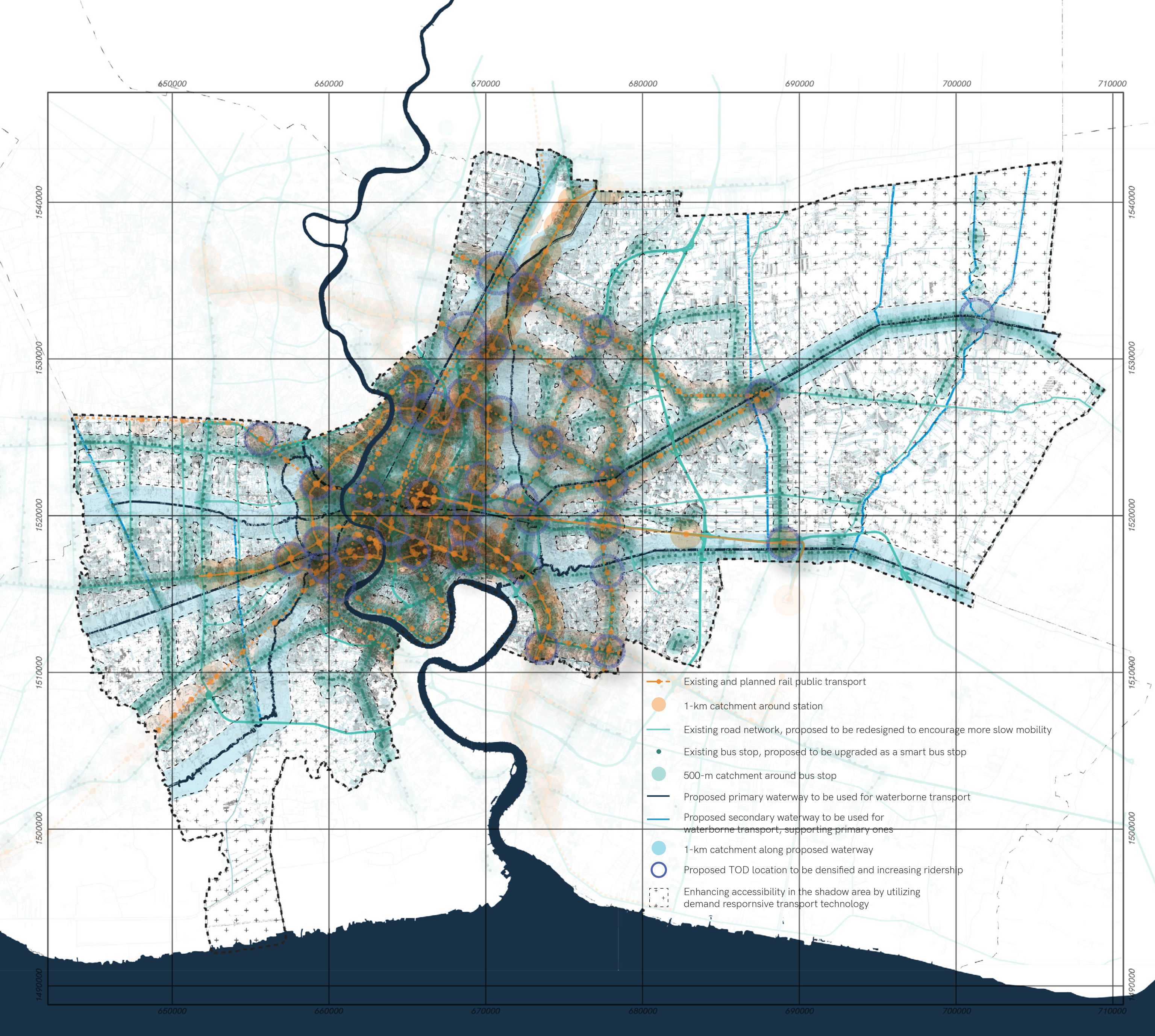
- 2 Optimizing and restoring existing public spaces

Reclaiming vehicular infrastructures to allow for more active mobility

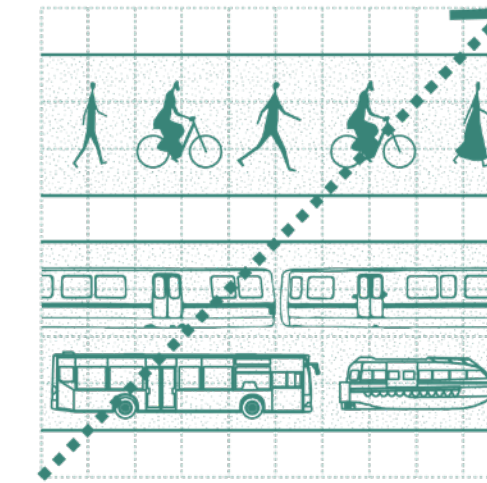


- 3 Utilizing incentive to enhance perception of public space

Privately-owned public space

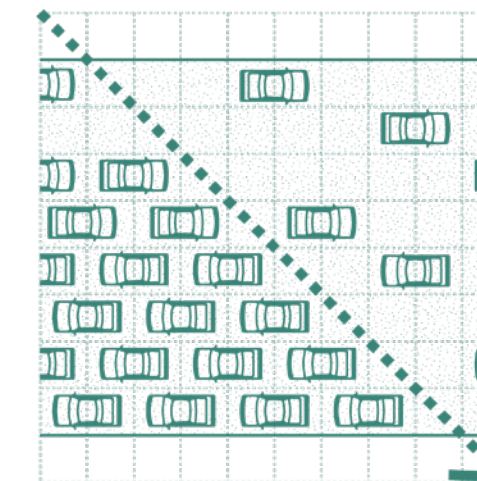


Integrated urban mobility



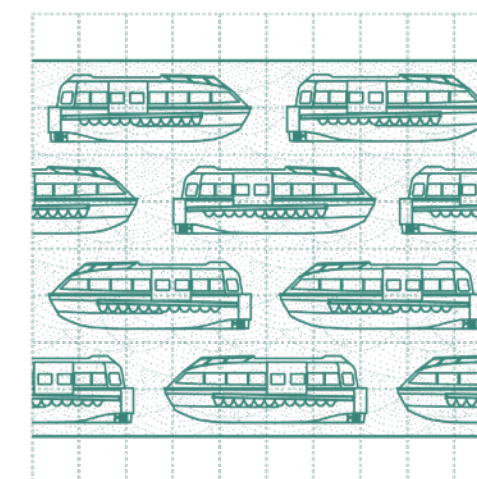
- 1 Enhancing accessibility by public transport and slow mobility

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



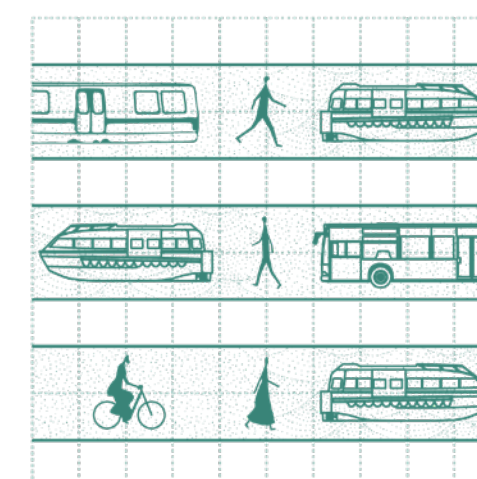
- 2 Reducing private automobile dependency

*Electronic Road Pricing (ERP)
Green taxes*



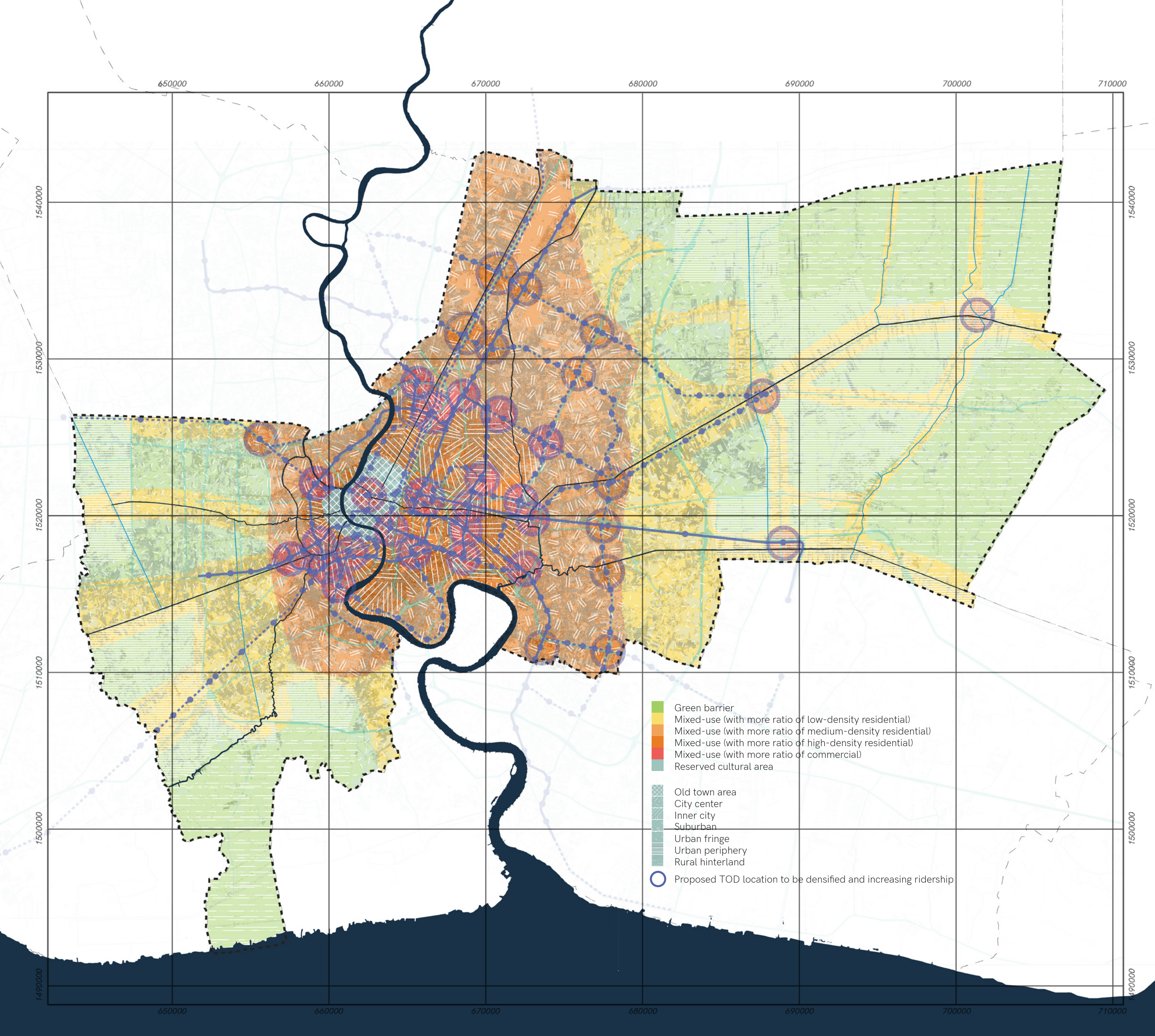
- 3 Resurrecting waterborne transport

Smart mobility and autonomous boat

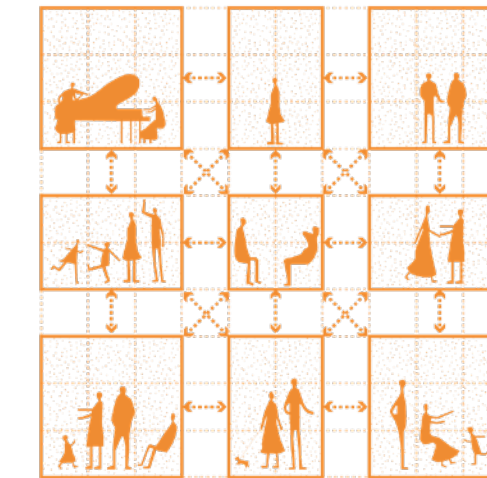


- 4 Seamless and efficient mobility

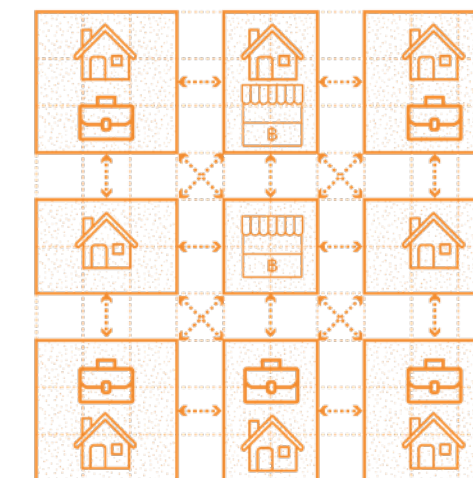
*Facilities at the station
Real-time schedule, integrated fare collection*



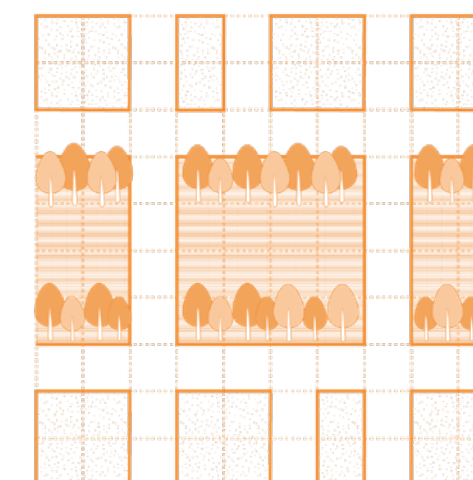
Density configuration



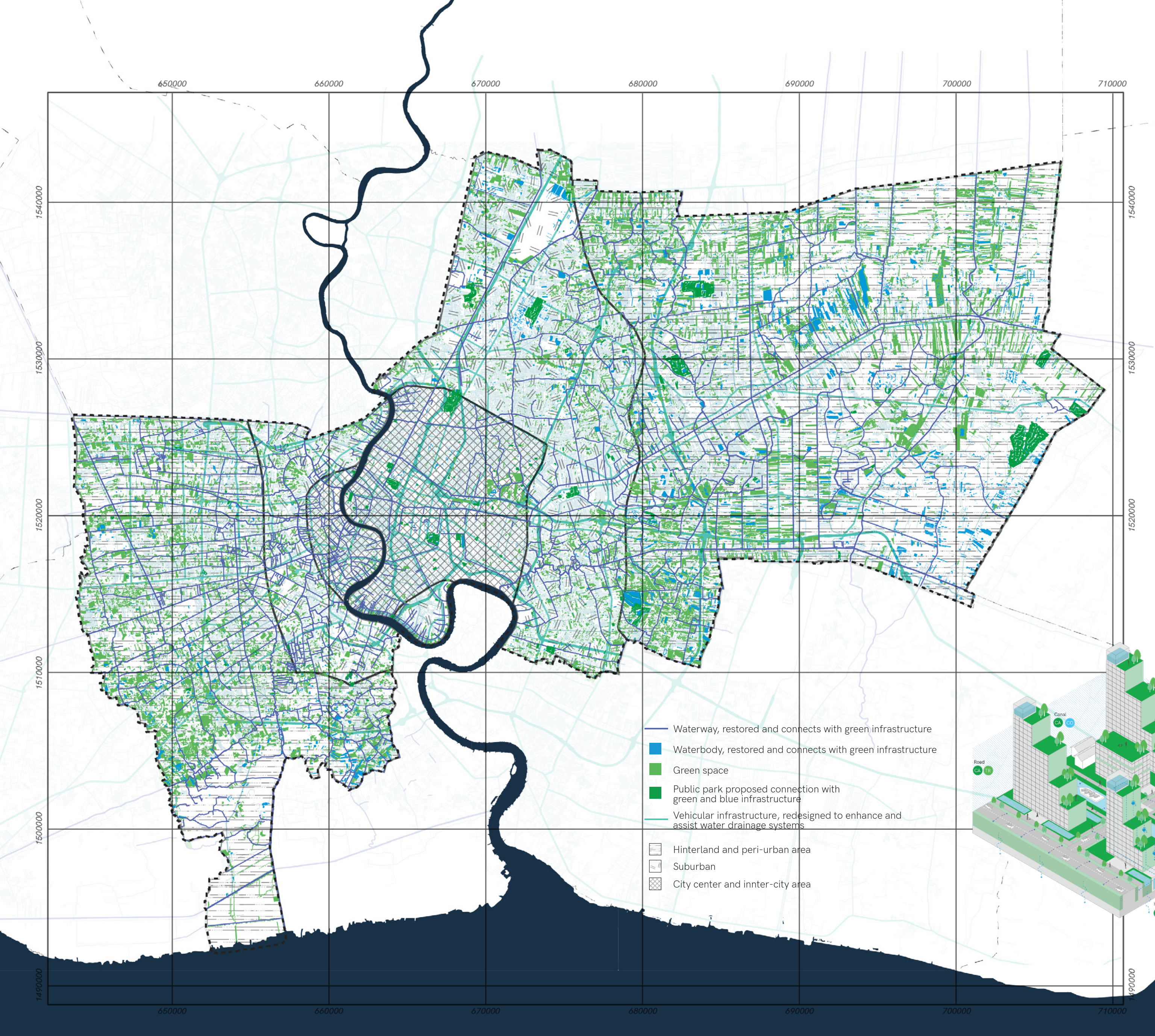
- 1 Inclusive and sustainable densification
- Preserving local community and business*
Providing more affordable housing



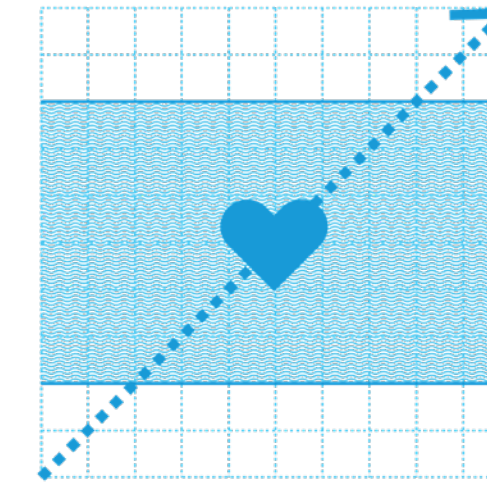
- 2 Mixing diverse functions
- Multifunctional area around stations*



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

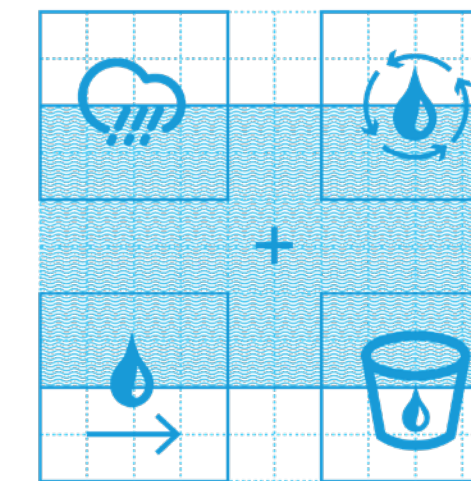


Revitalizing water systems



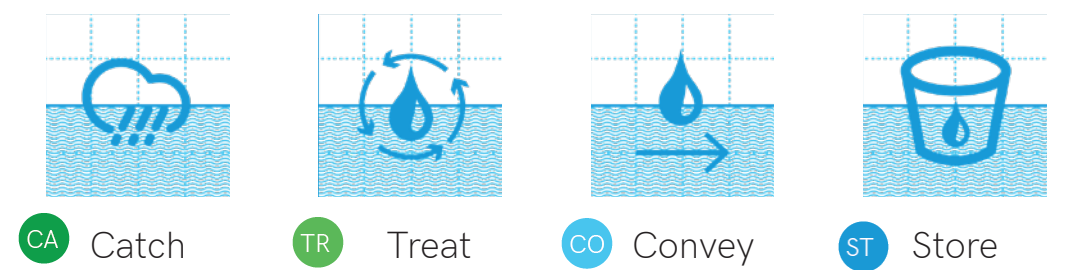
- 1 Raising awareness of the importance of water systems

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

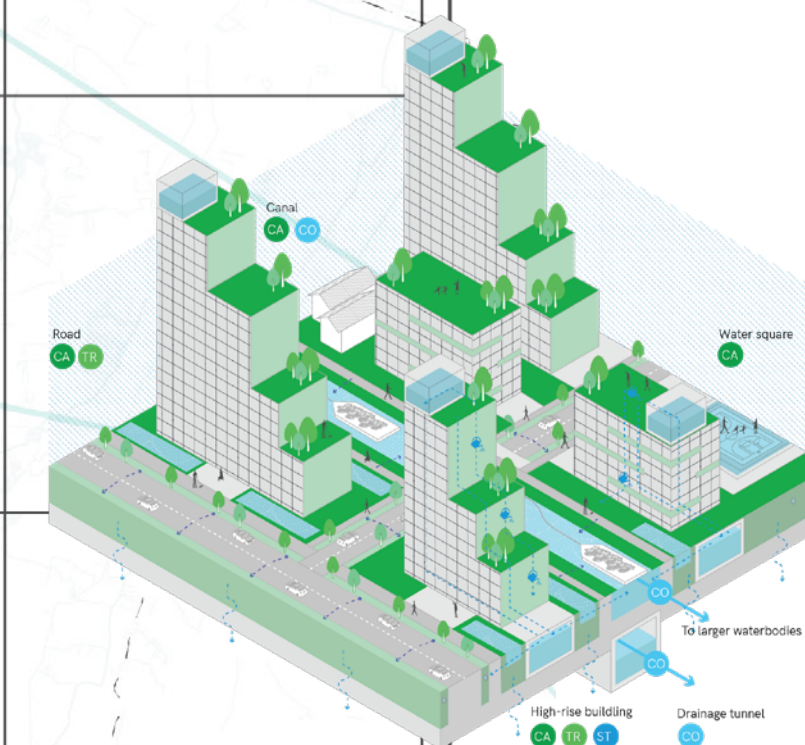


- 2 Enhancing performance of water management

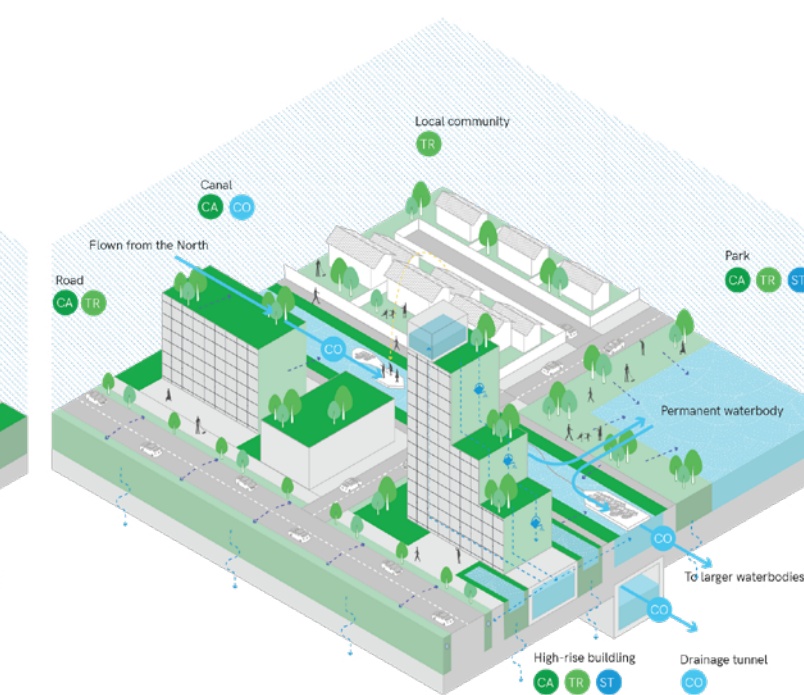
Optimization of green-blue-grey infrastructure



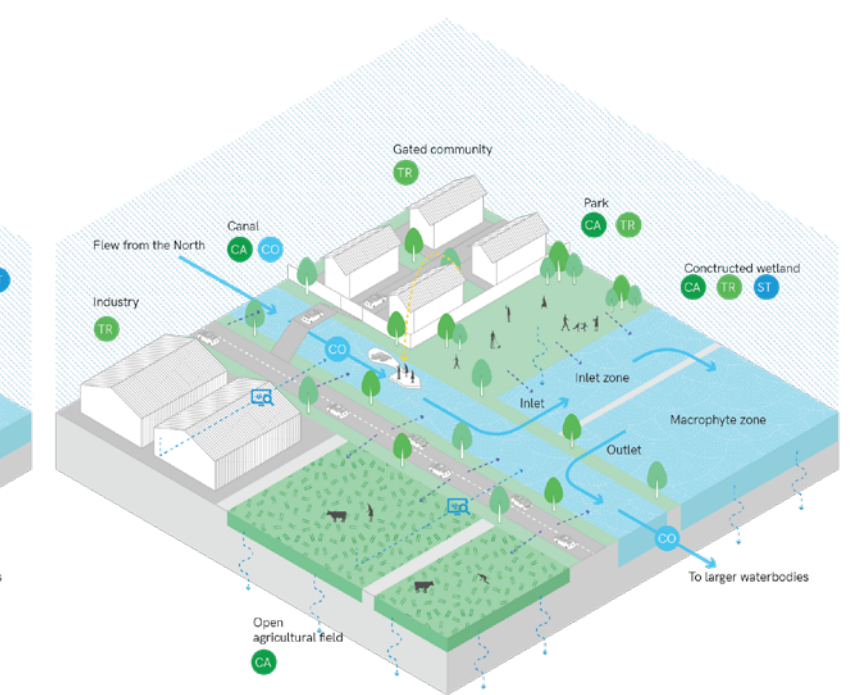
CA Catch TR Treat CO Convey ST Store



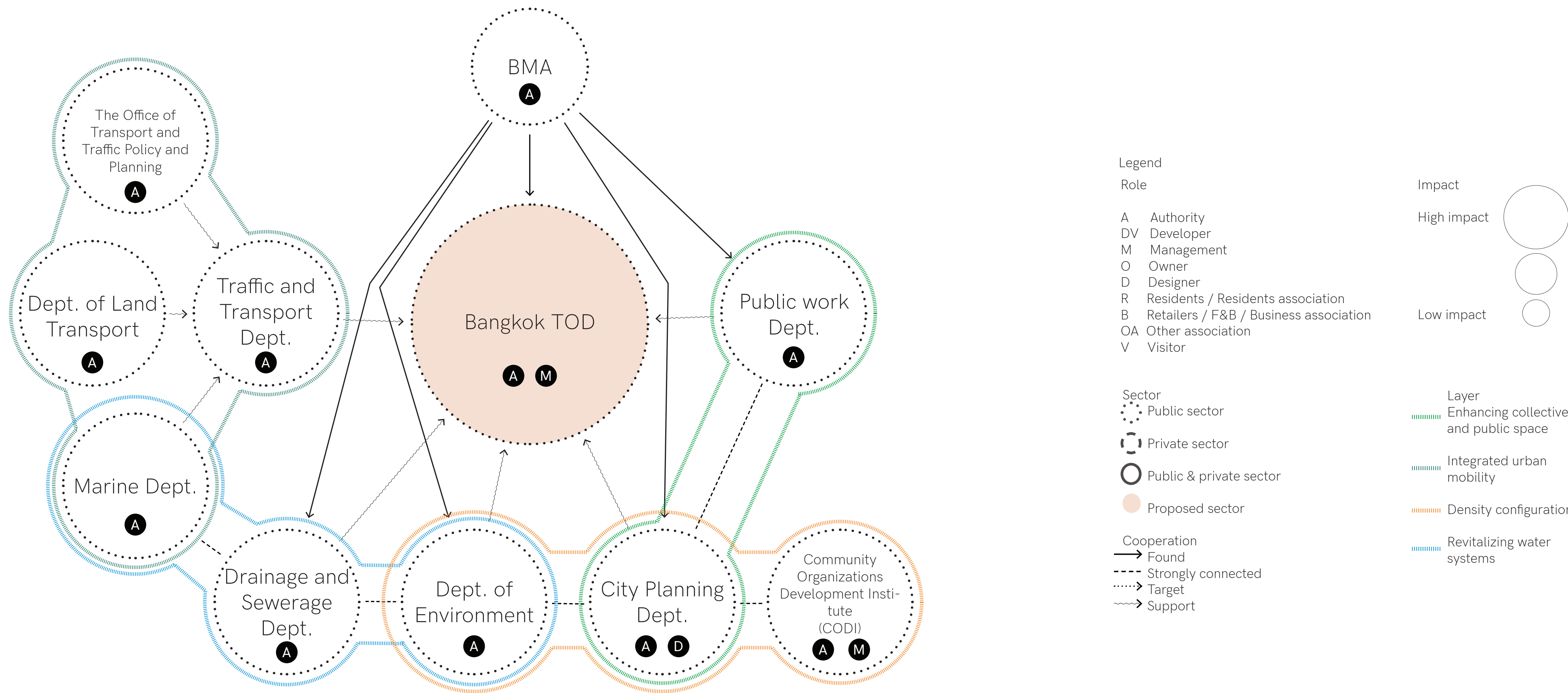
City center and inner-city area

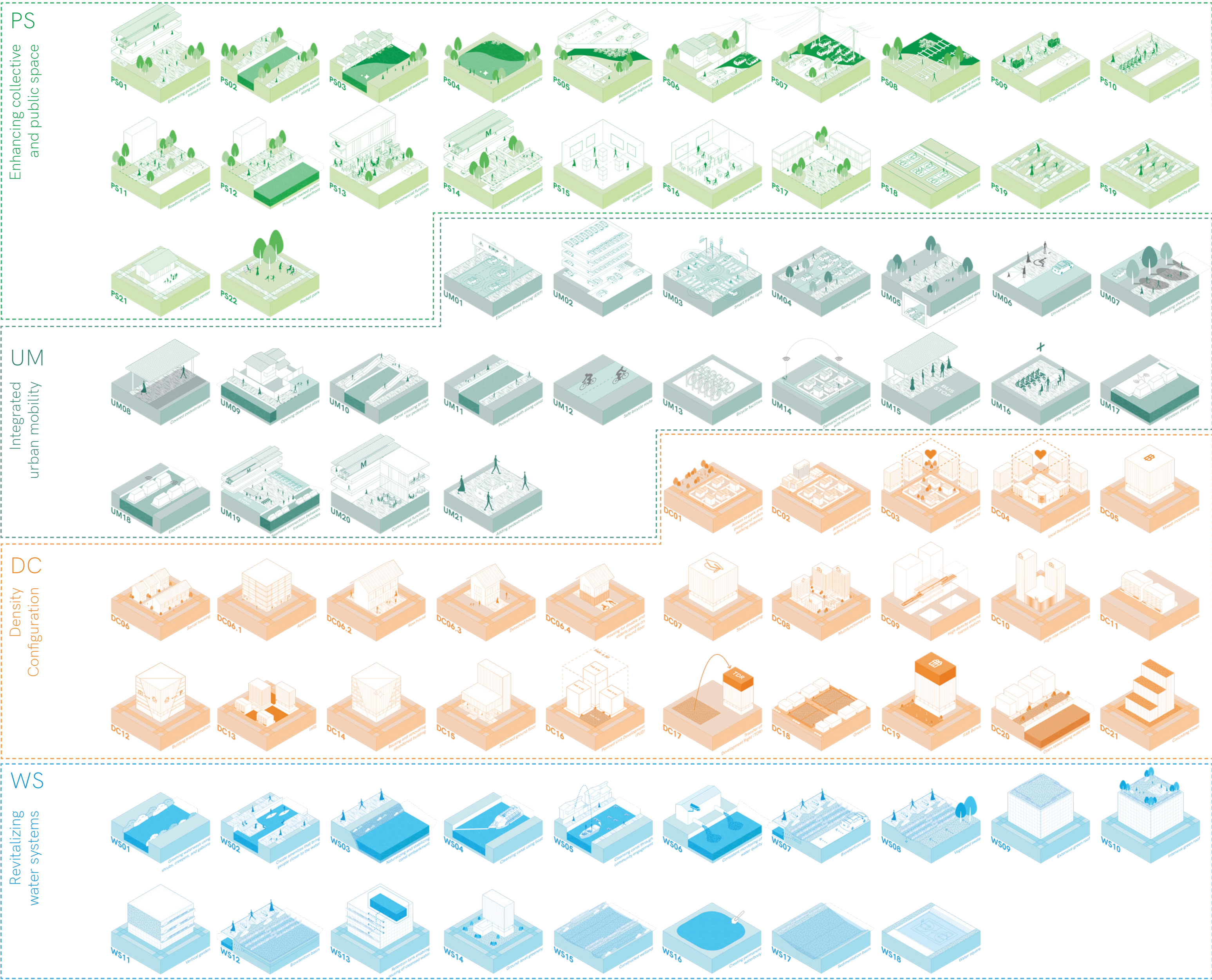


Suburban



Hinterland and peri-urban area





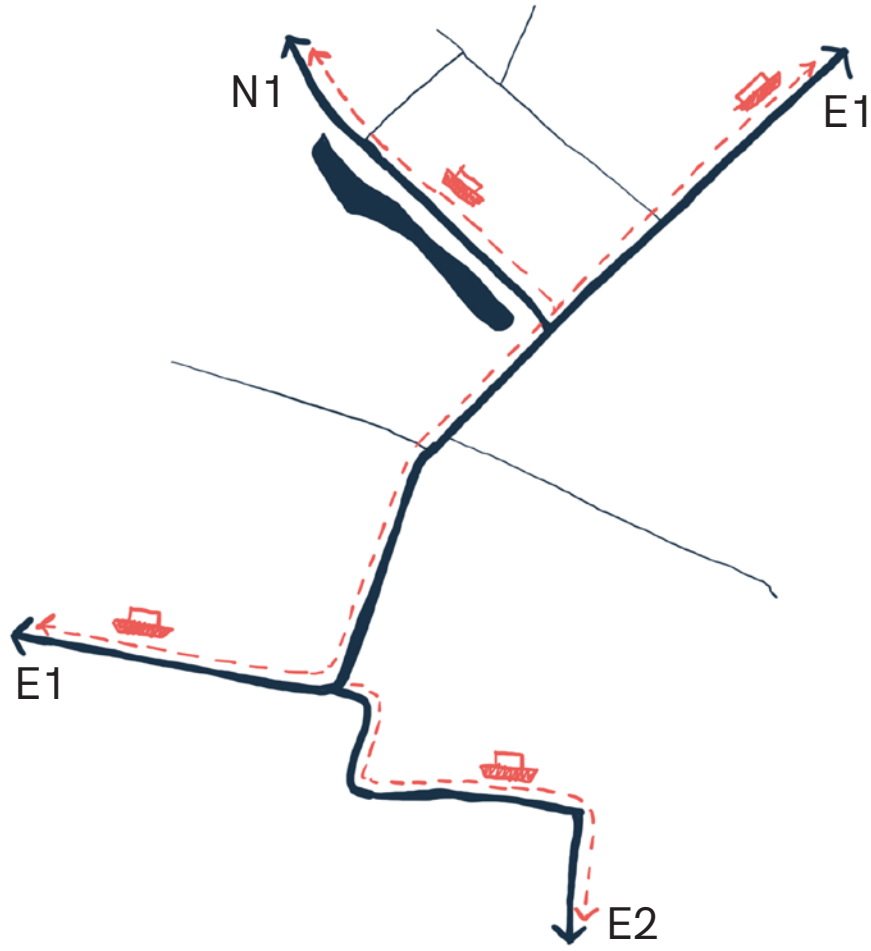
Micro-scale design intervention
Pilot project: Ramkhamhaeng





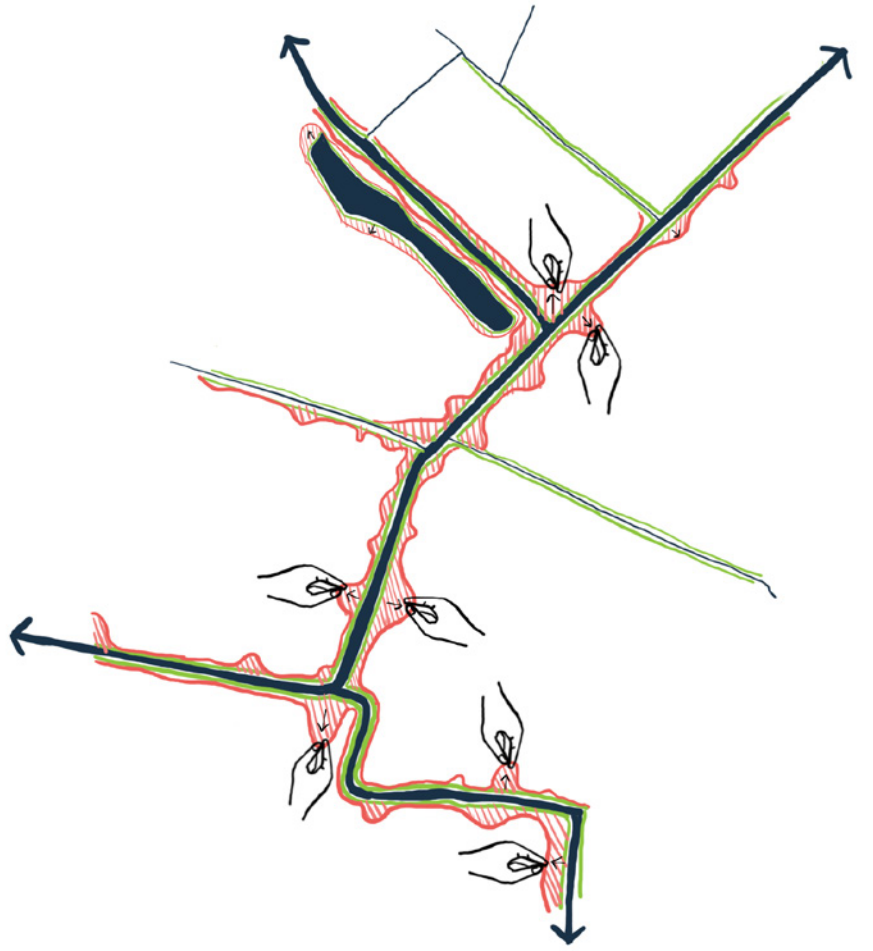
Ramkhamhaeng,
the new urban center of Bangkok

Canal as an urban activator



1

Re-establishing its importance as a route



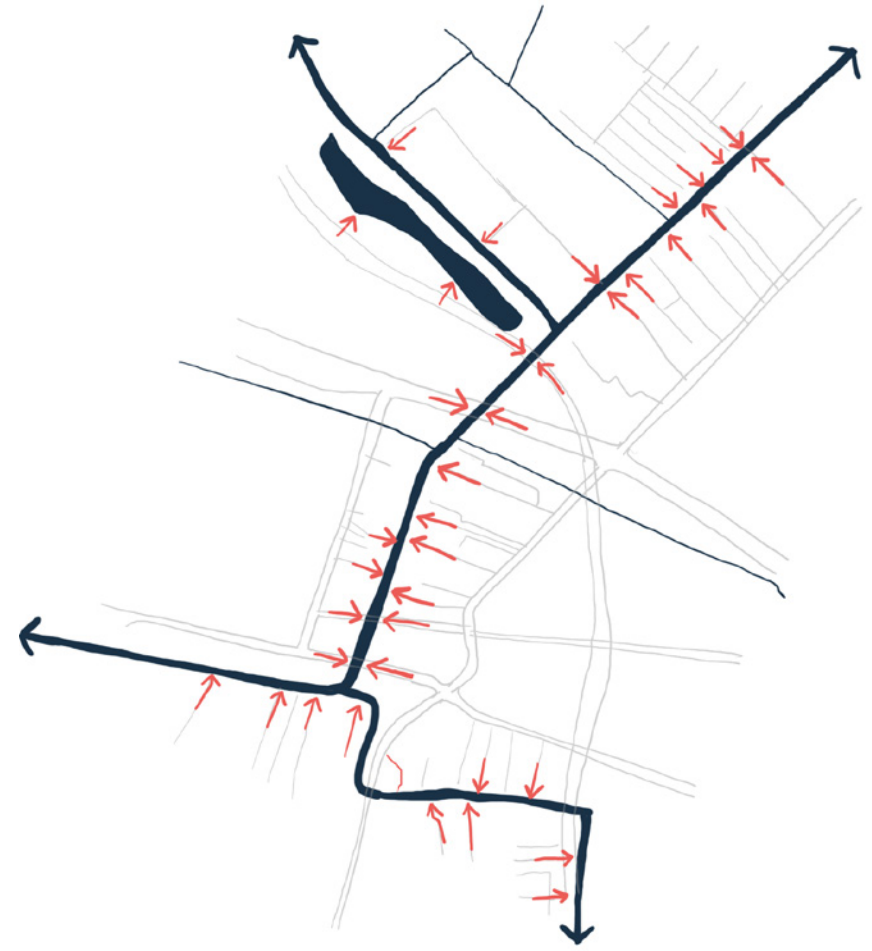
2

Expanding the perceived waterfront



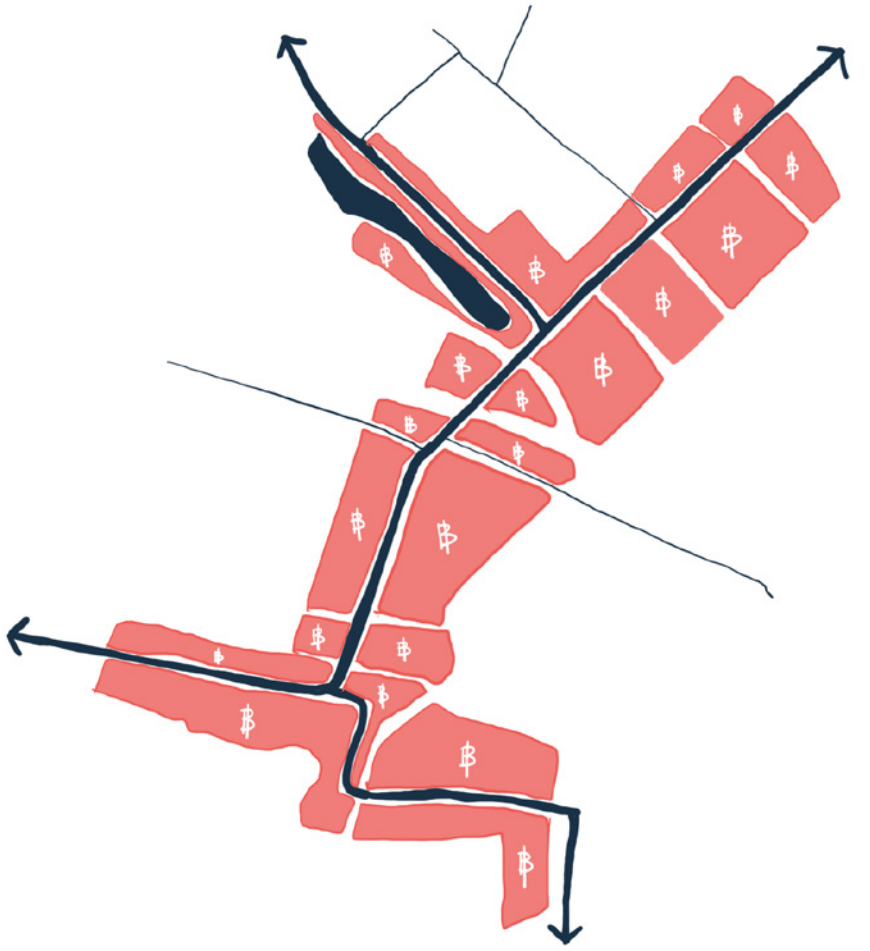
3

Forming loops that enable healthy lifestyles



4

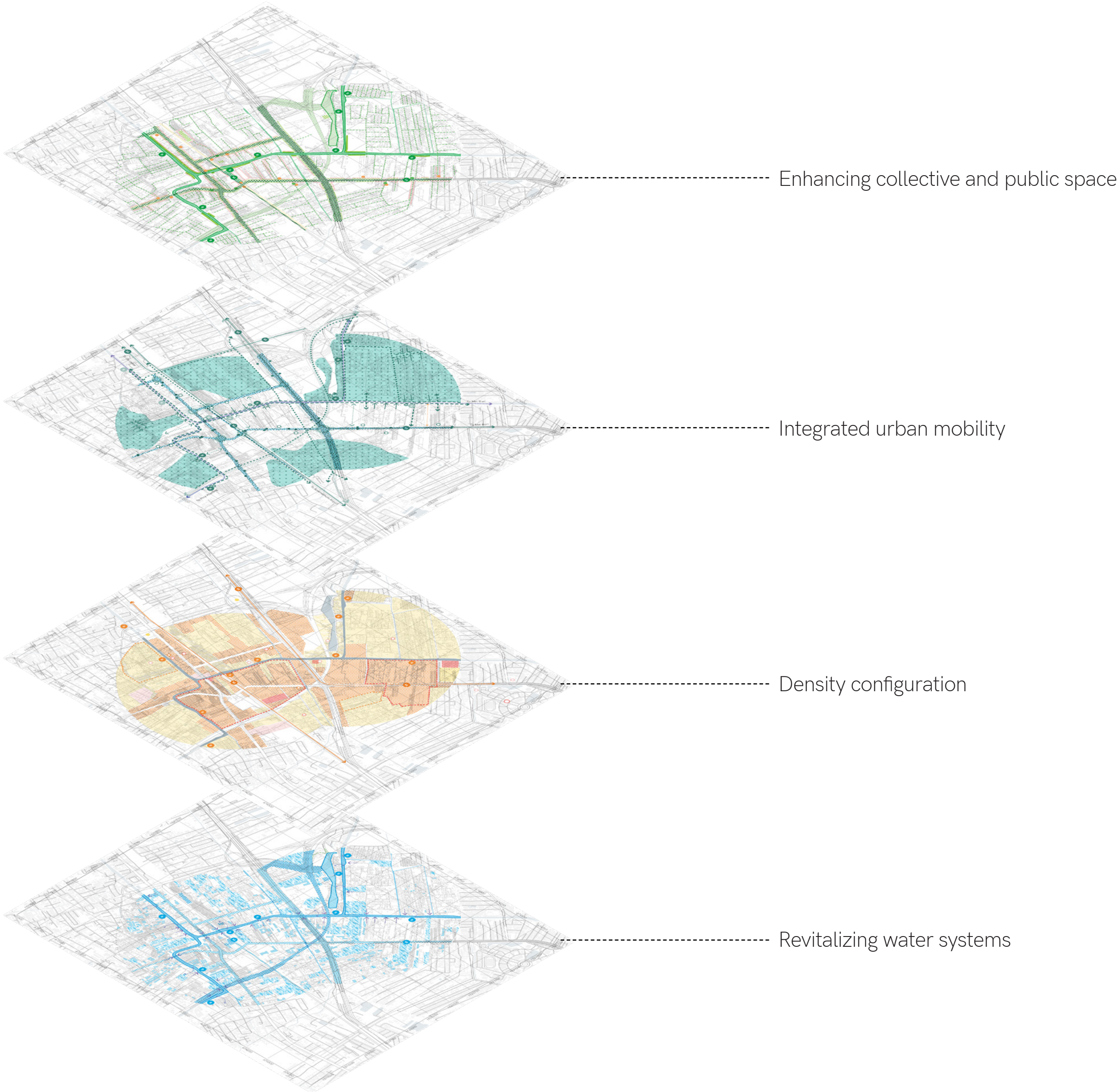
Bringing people closer to canals

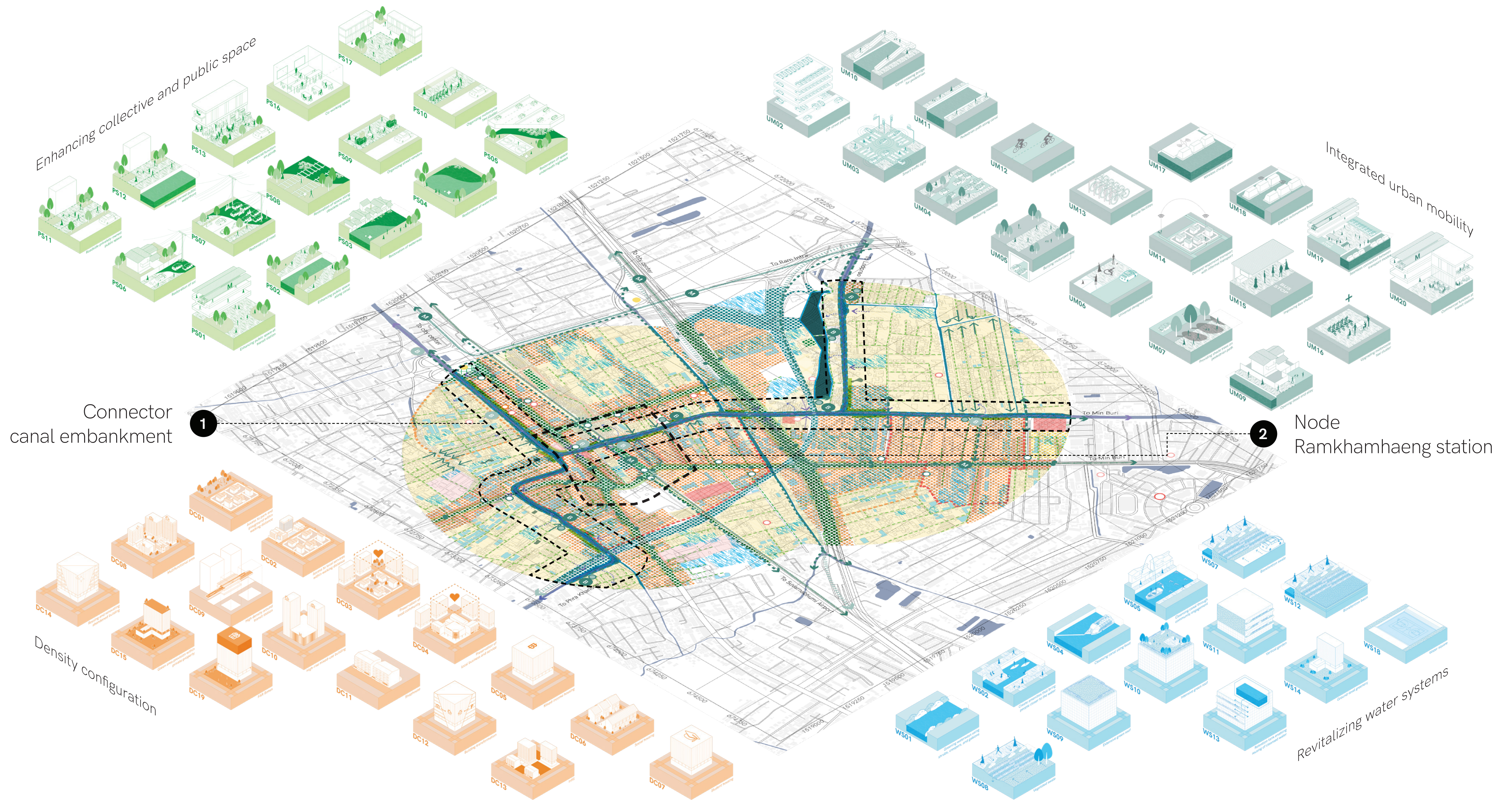


5

Stimulating local economy

Design approach: Layer-based





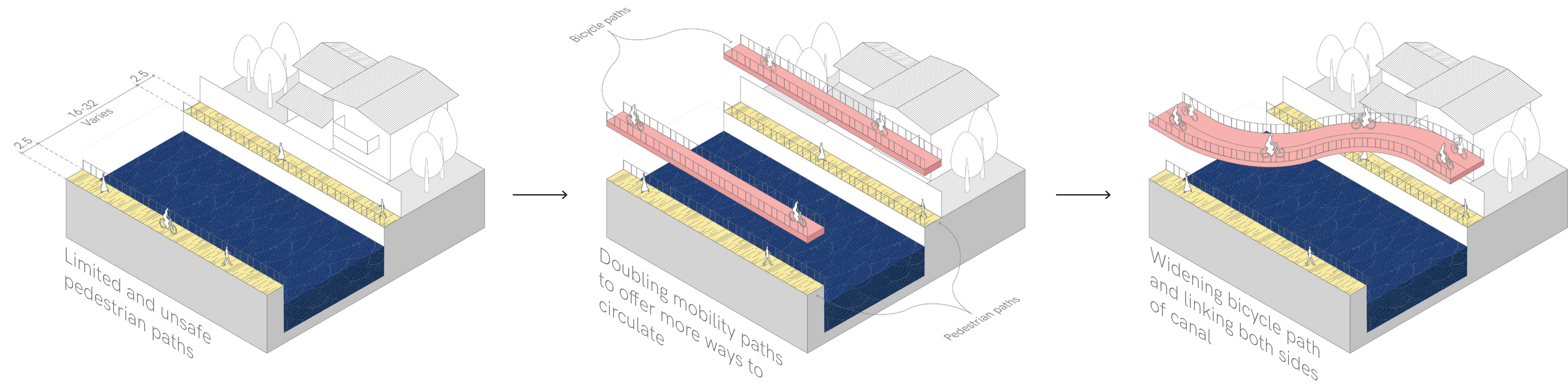
Connector: Canal embankment

Existing situation



Connector: Canal embankment

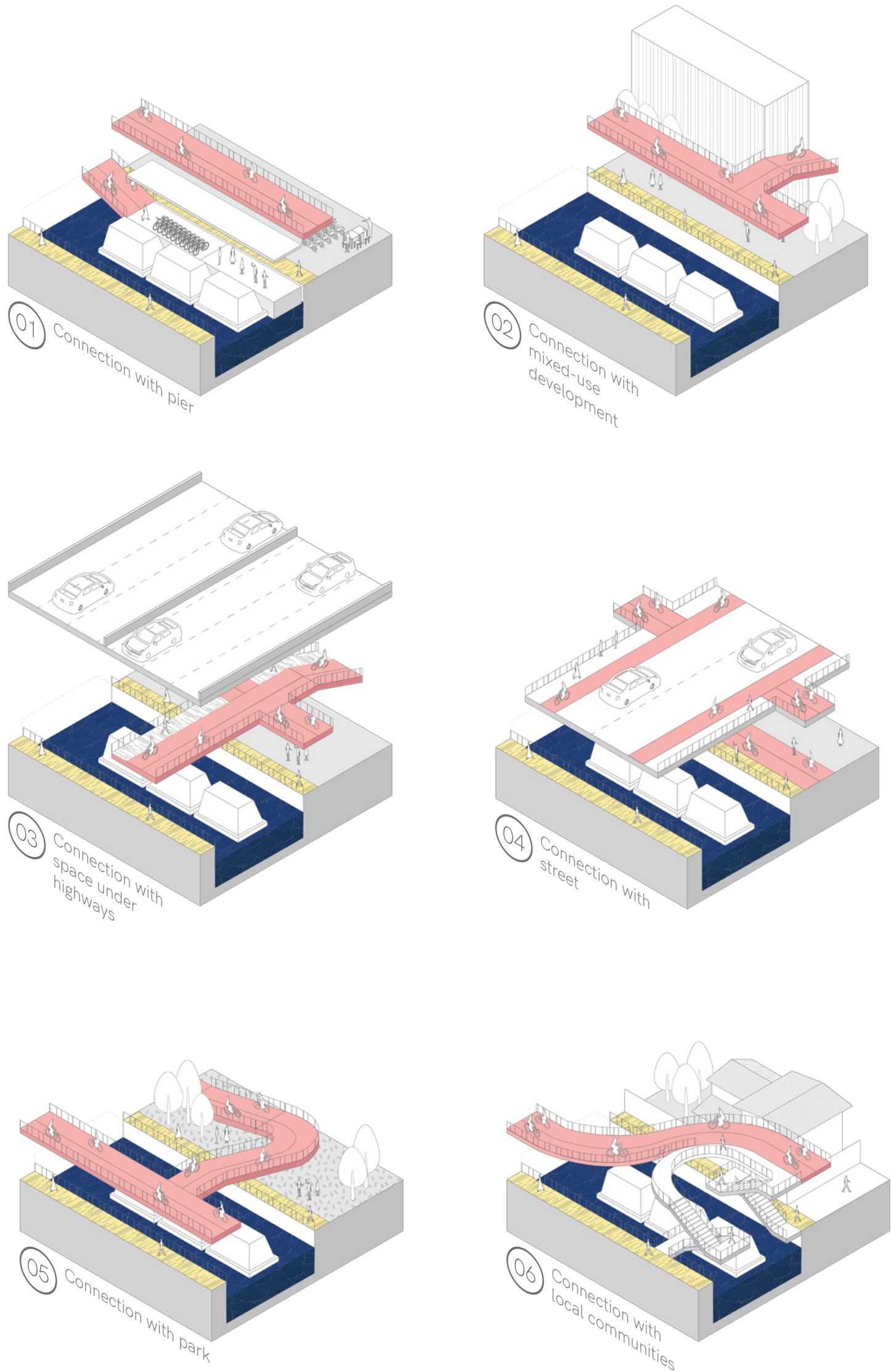
Main idea



Connector: Canal embankment

Connection with surroundings

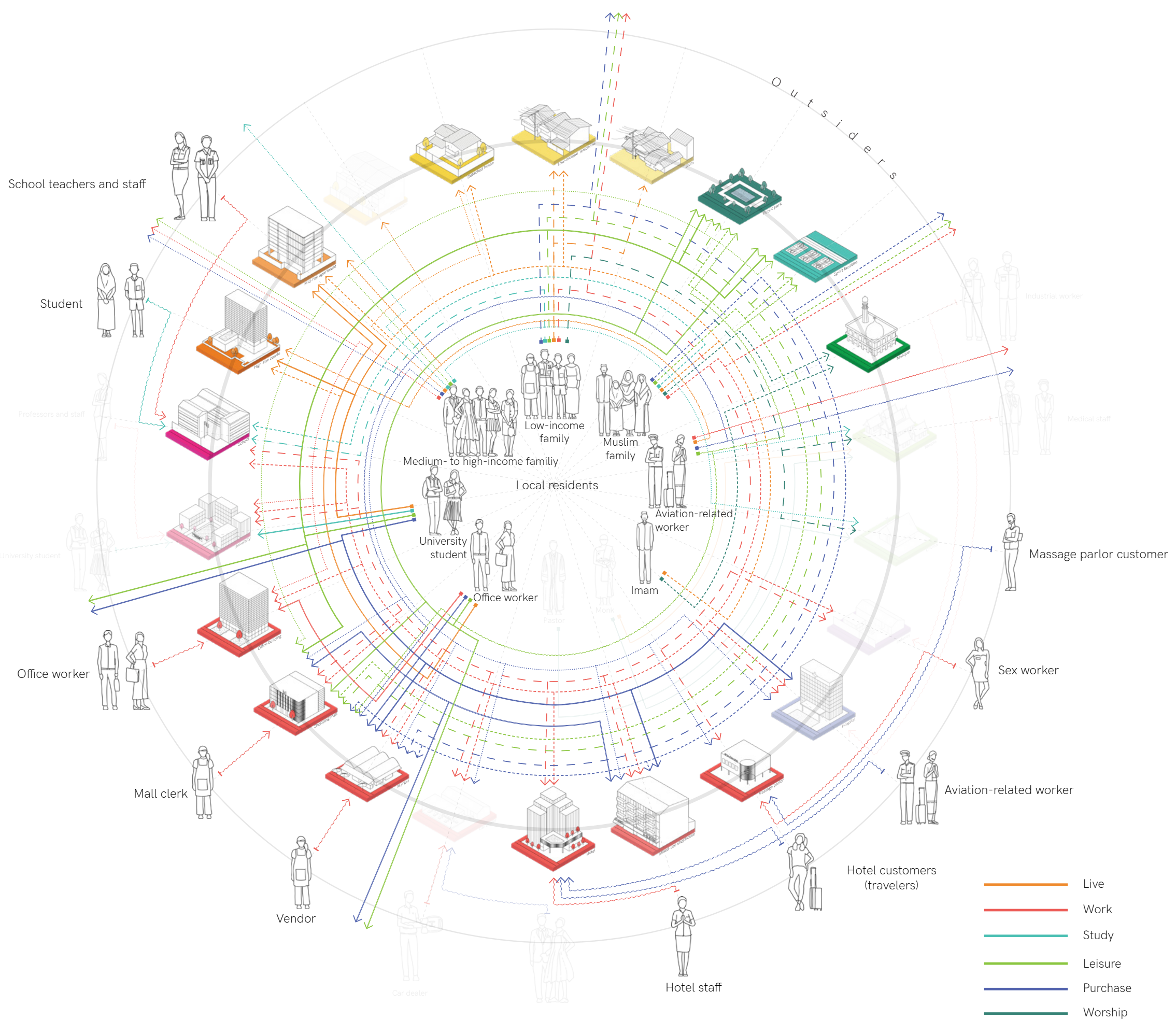
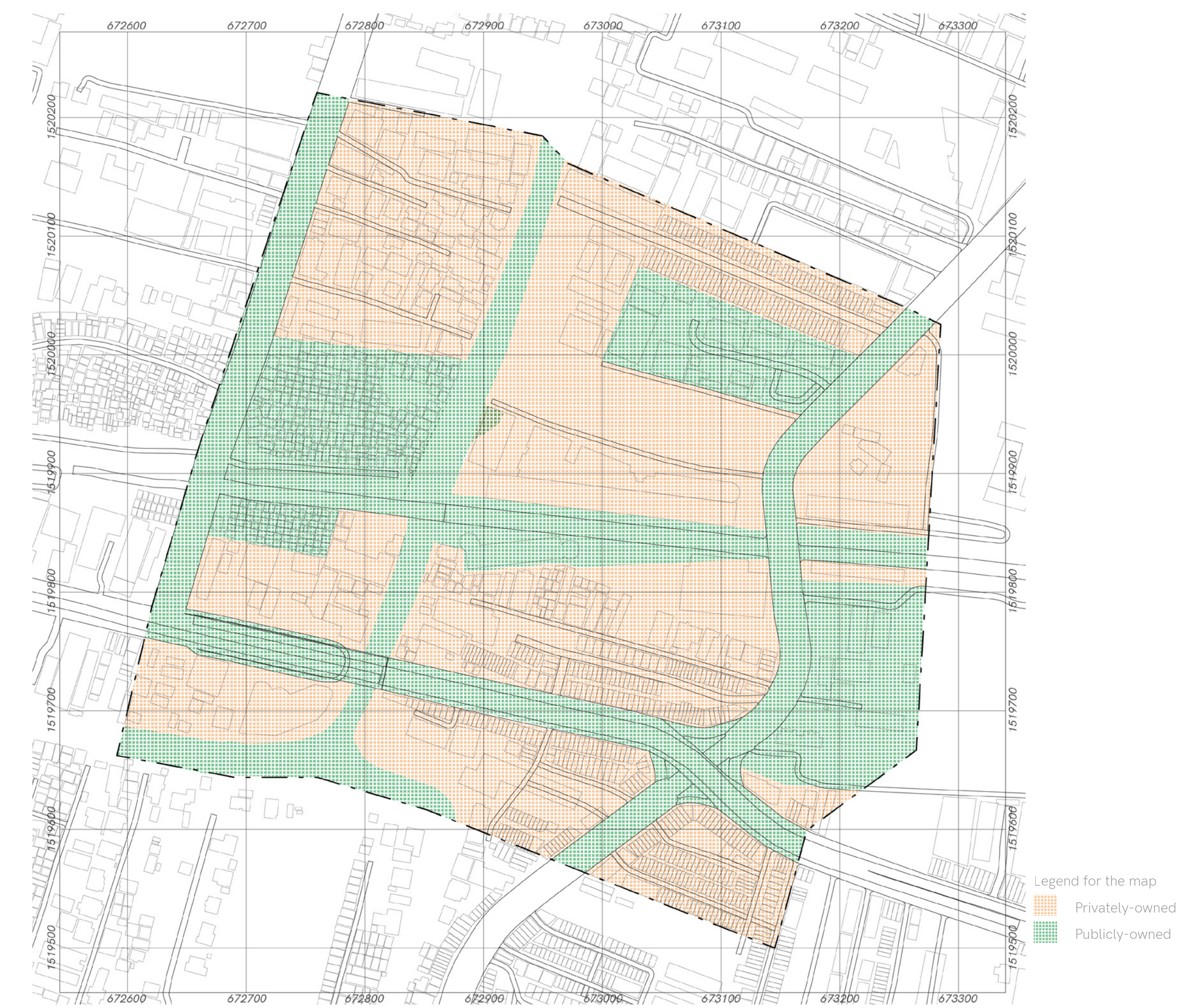
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station



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

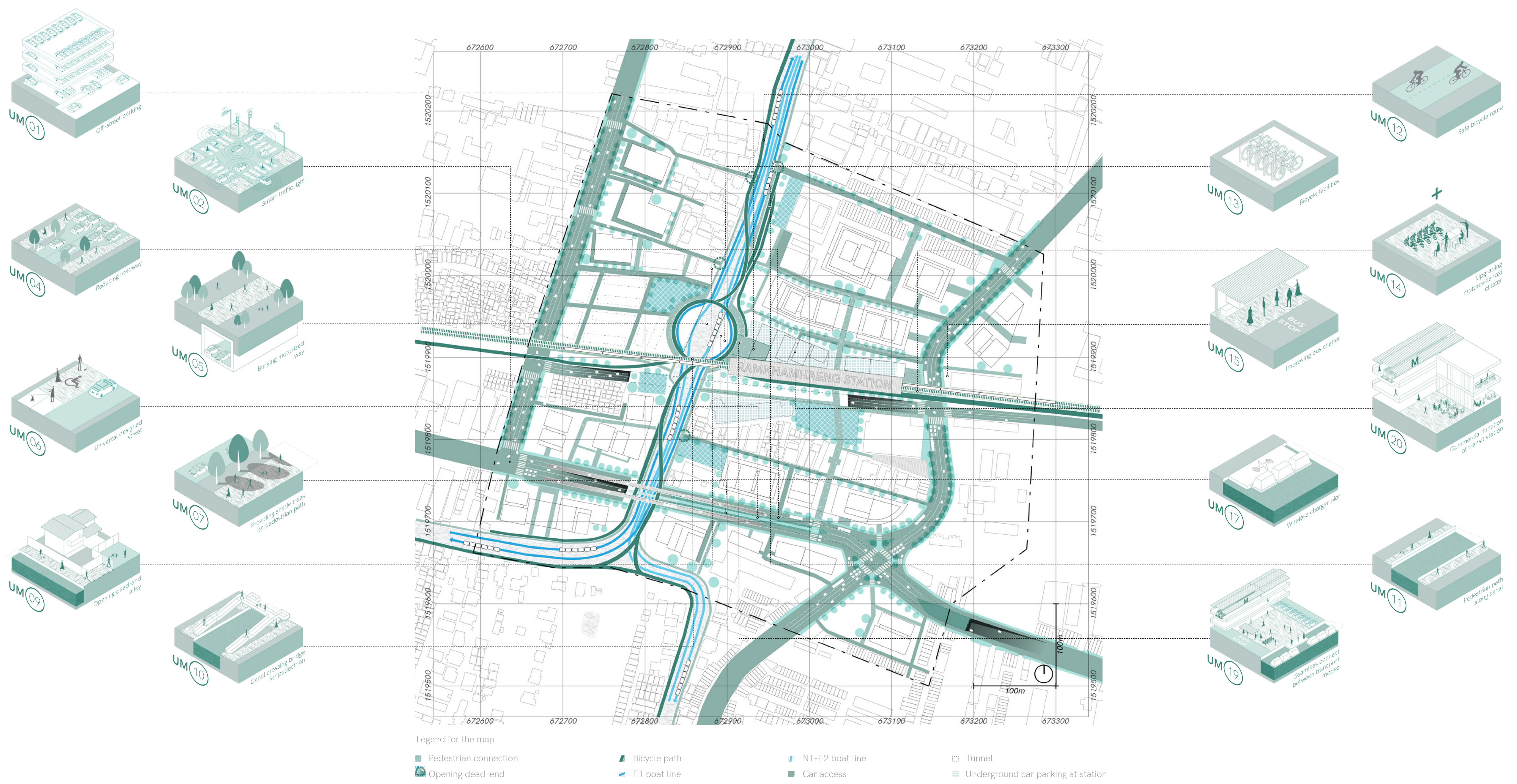
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Enhancing collective and public space



Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Integrated urban mobility



Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Density configuration

Configuration 1



Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Density configuration

Configuration 2



Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Density configuration

Configuration 3



Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

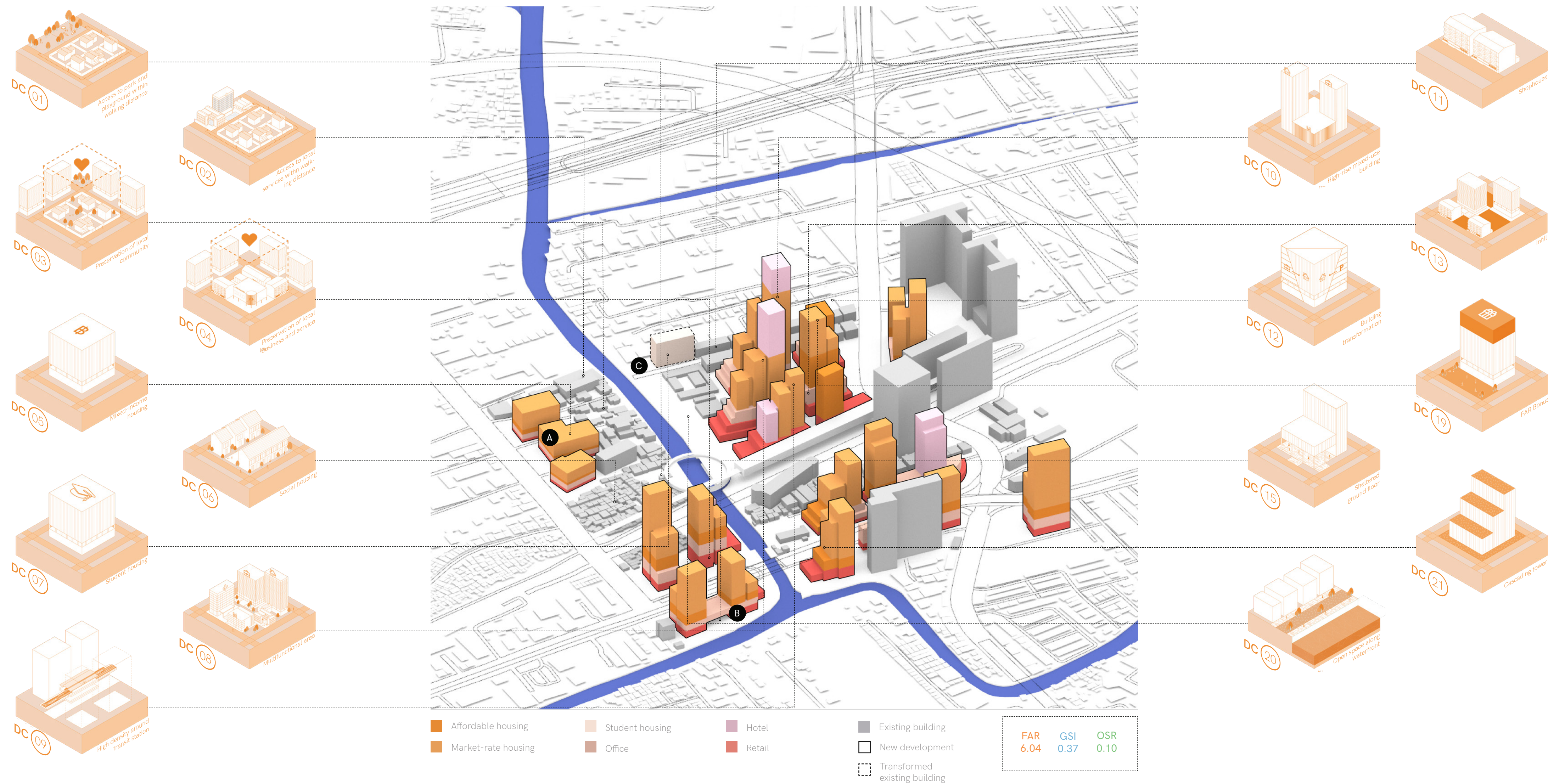
Density configuration

Configuration 4



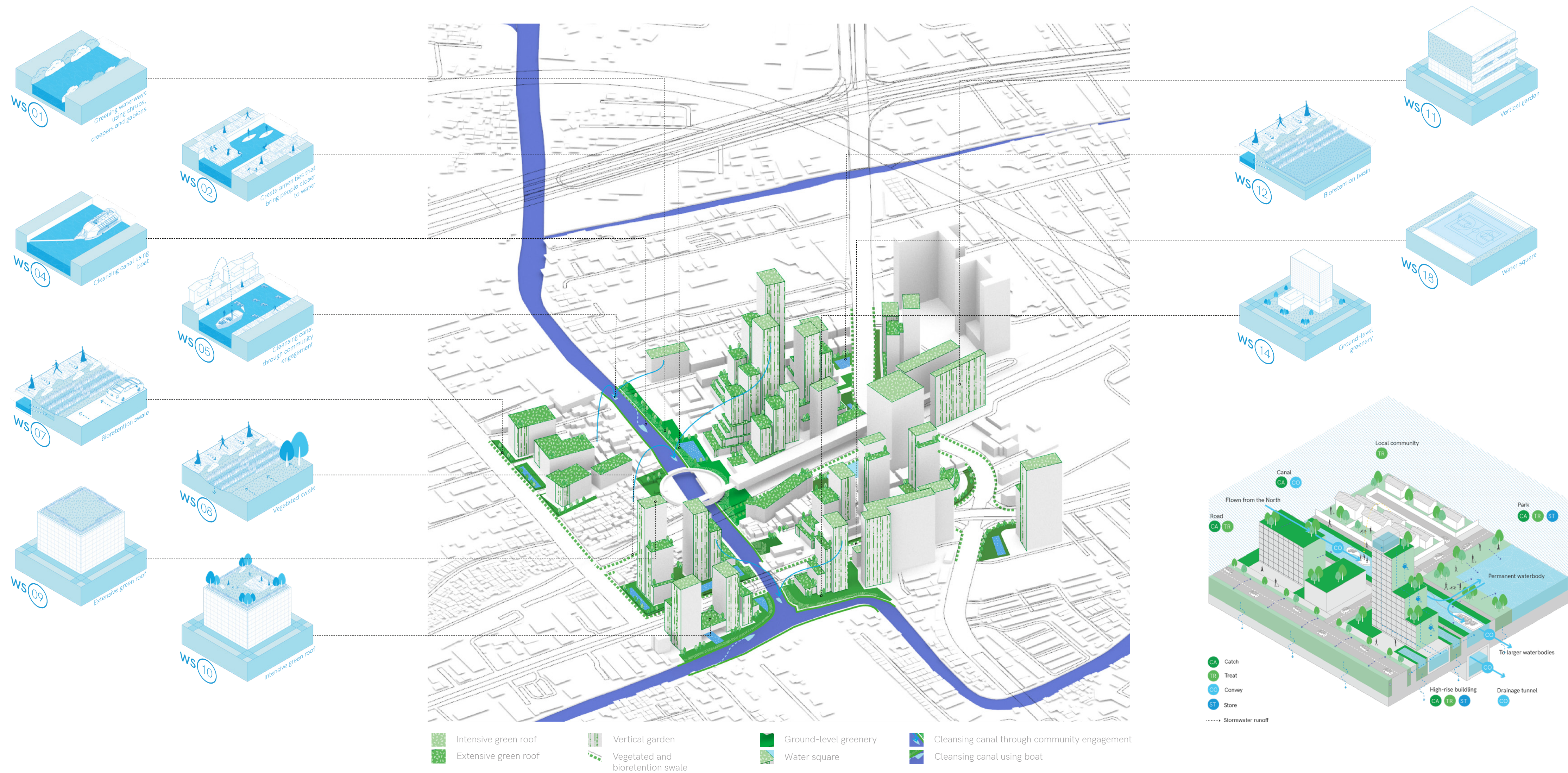
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Density configuration



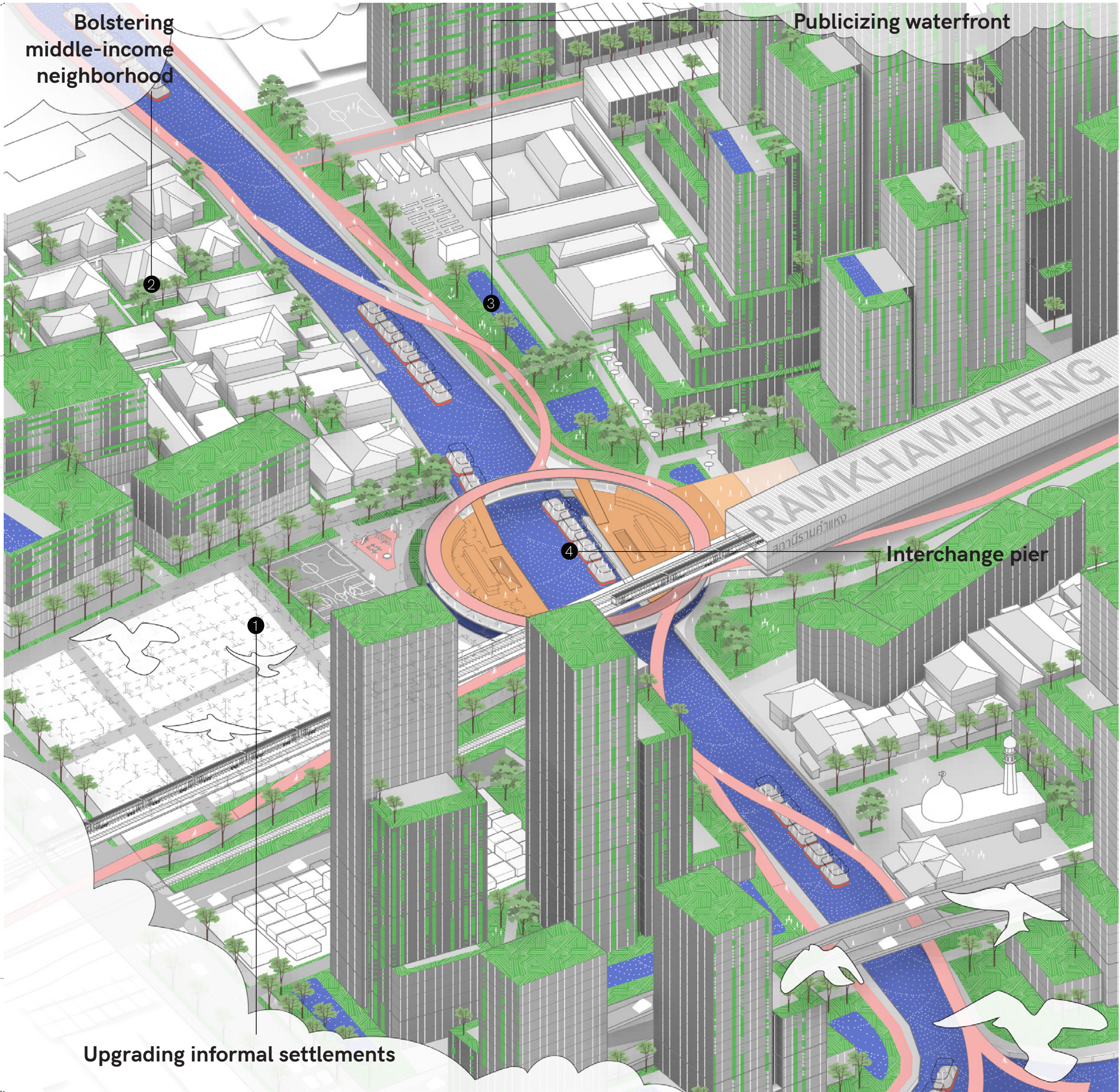
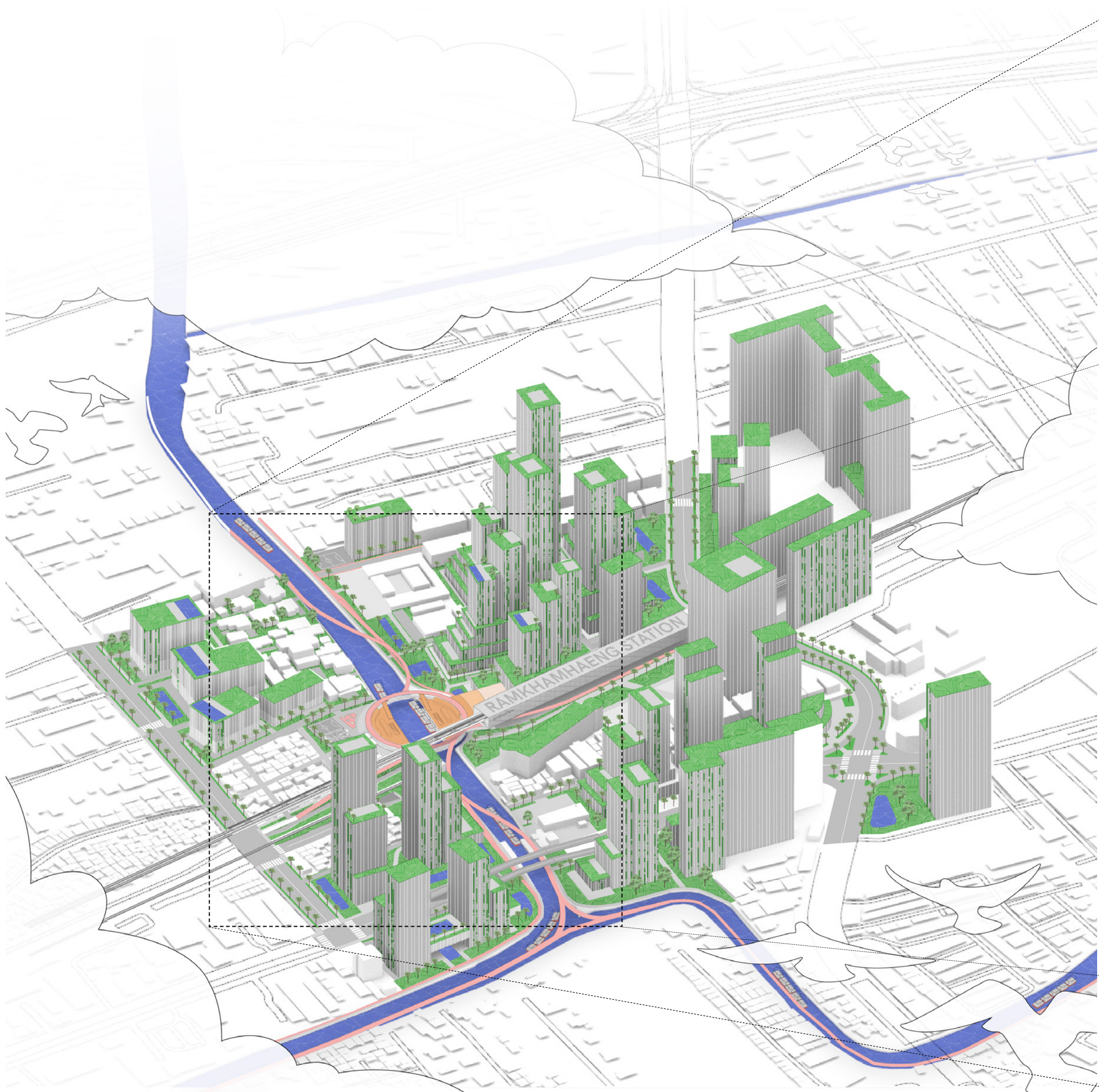
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

Revitalizing water systems



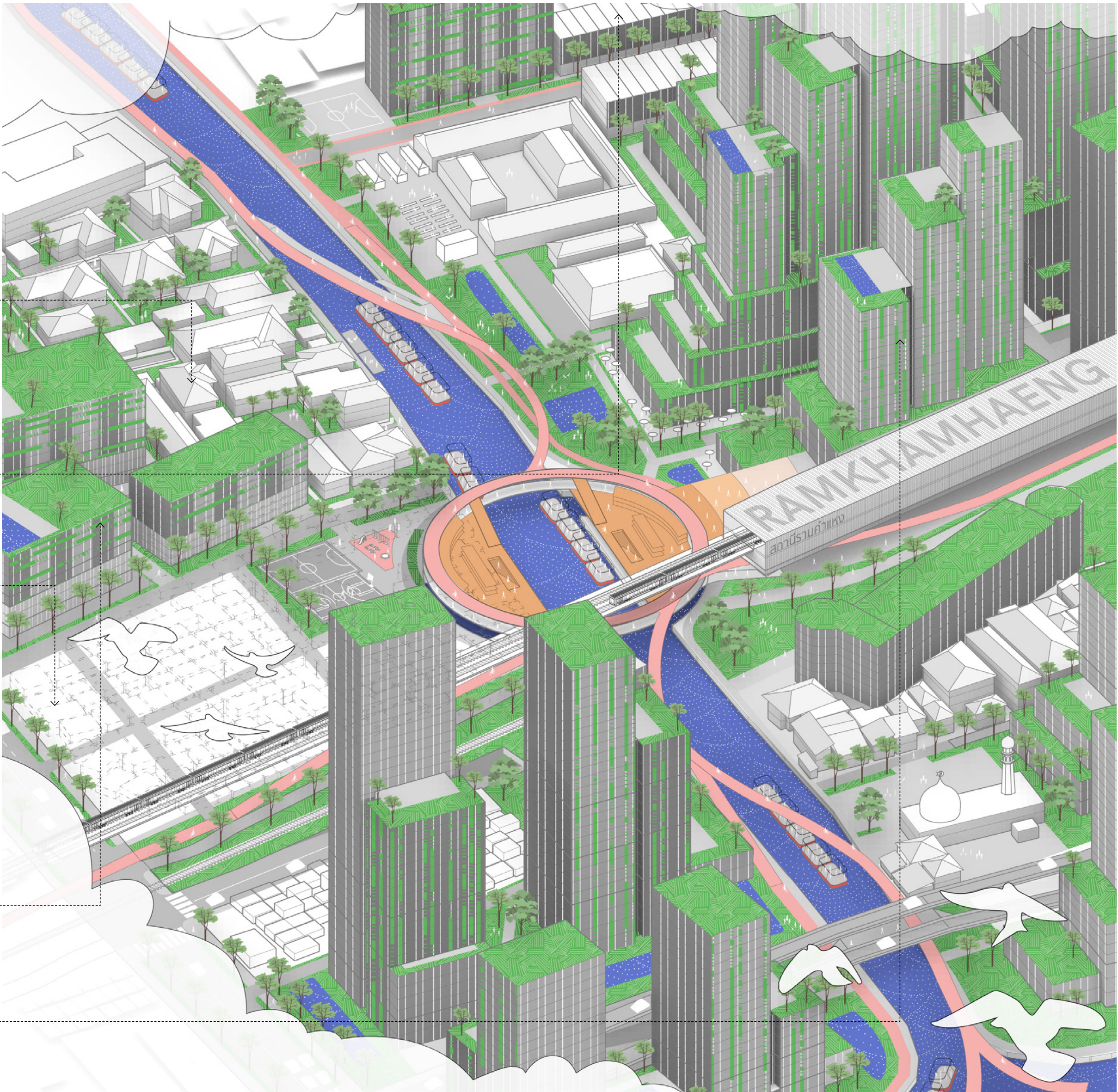
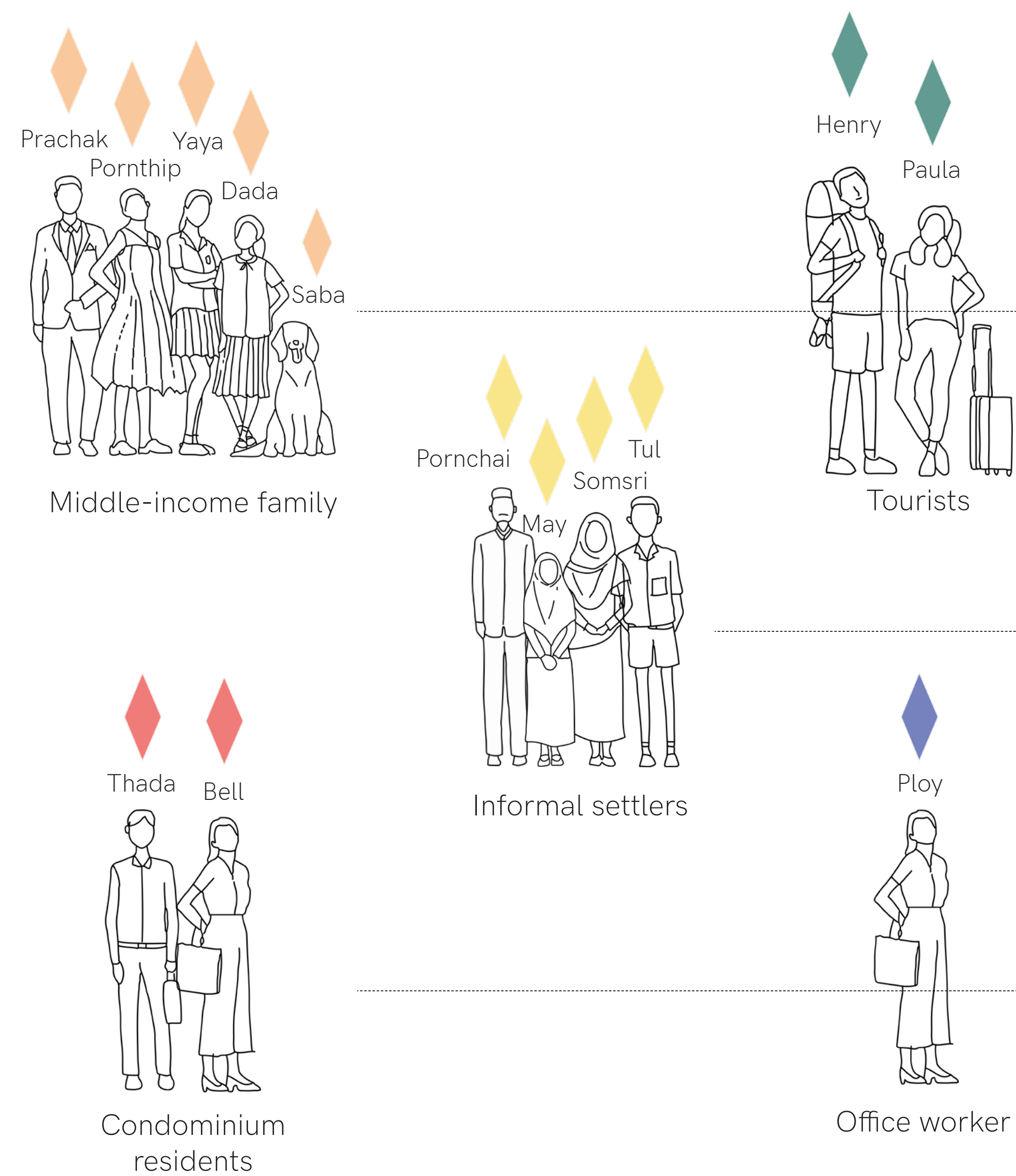
Node: Ramkhamhaeng Station

The Convergence of Connector and Node



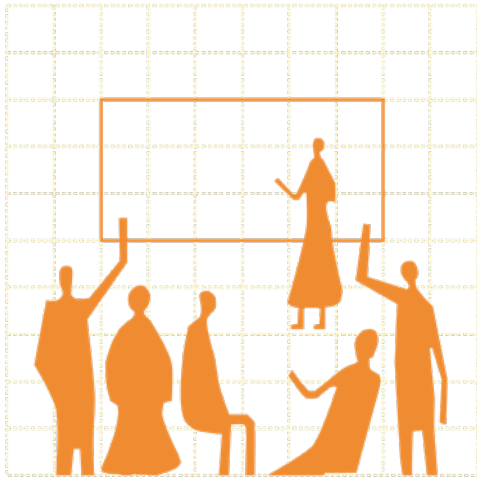
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Personas

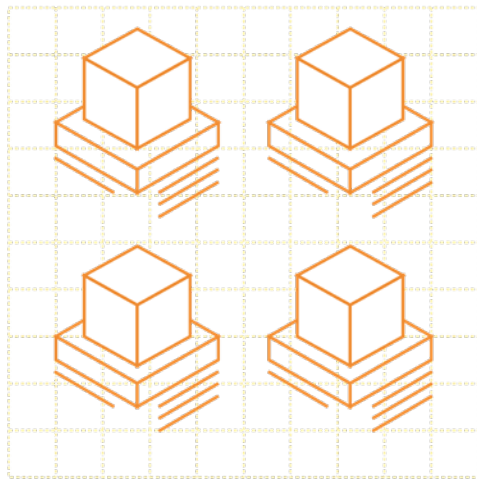


The Convergence of Connector and Node

Upgrading informal settlements



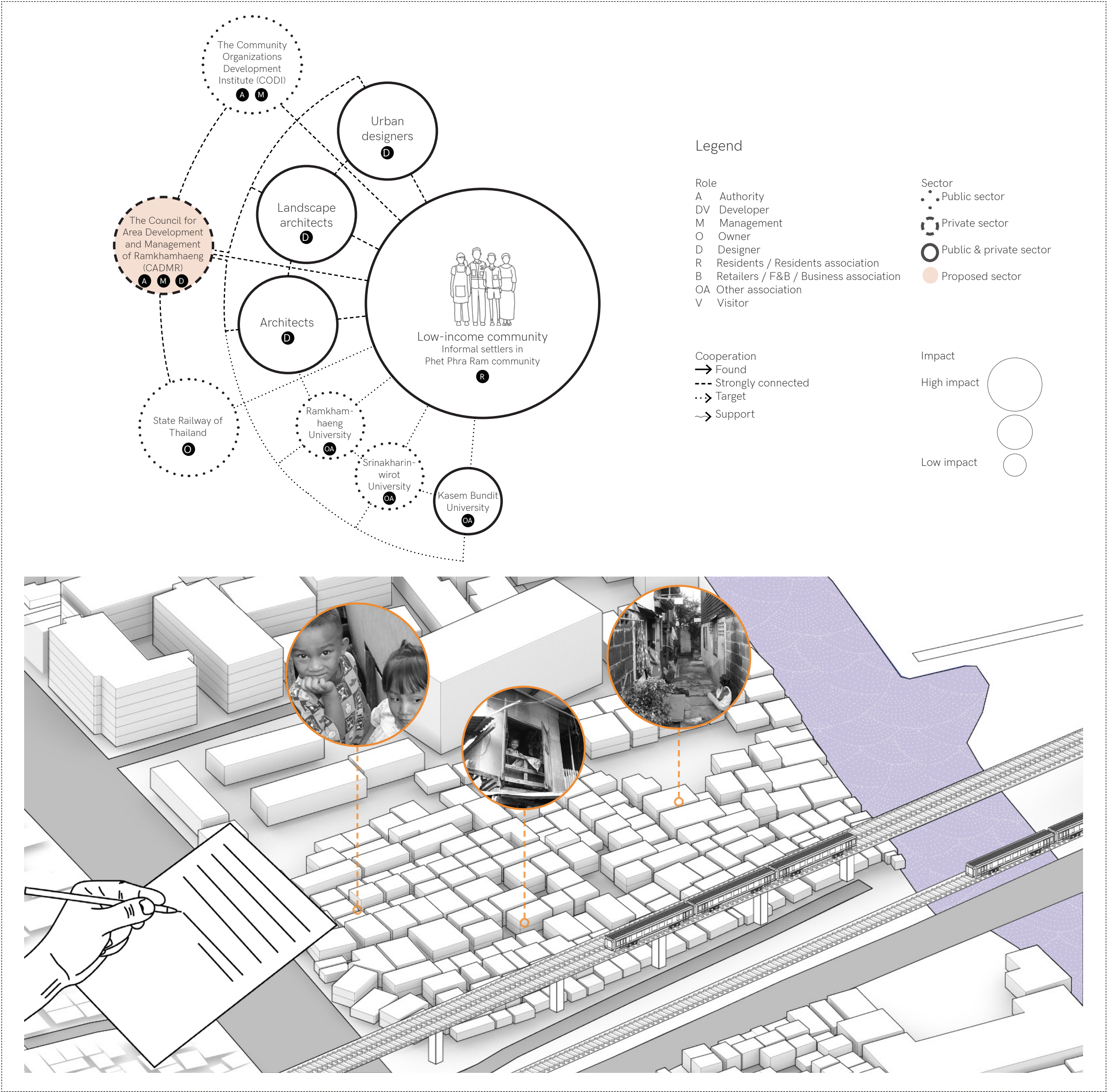
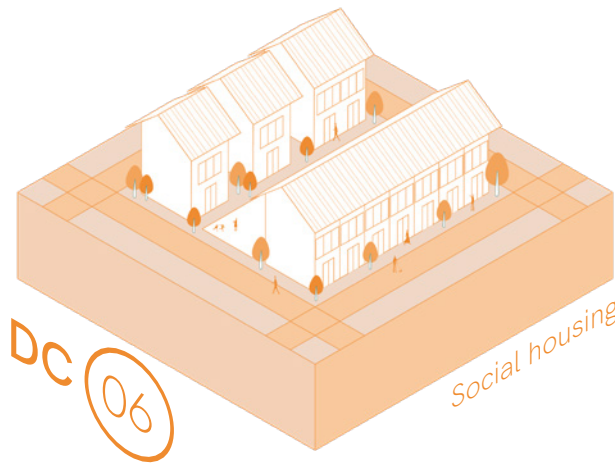
Design workshop



Design toolbox as a tool for communication

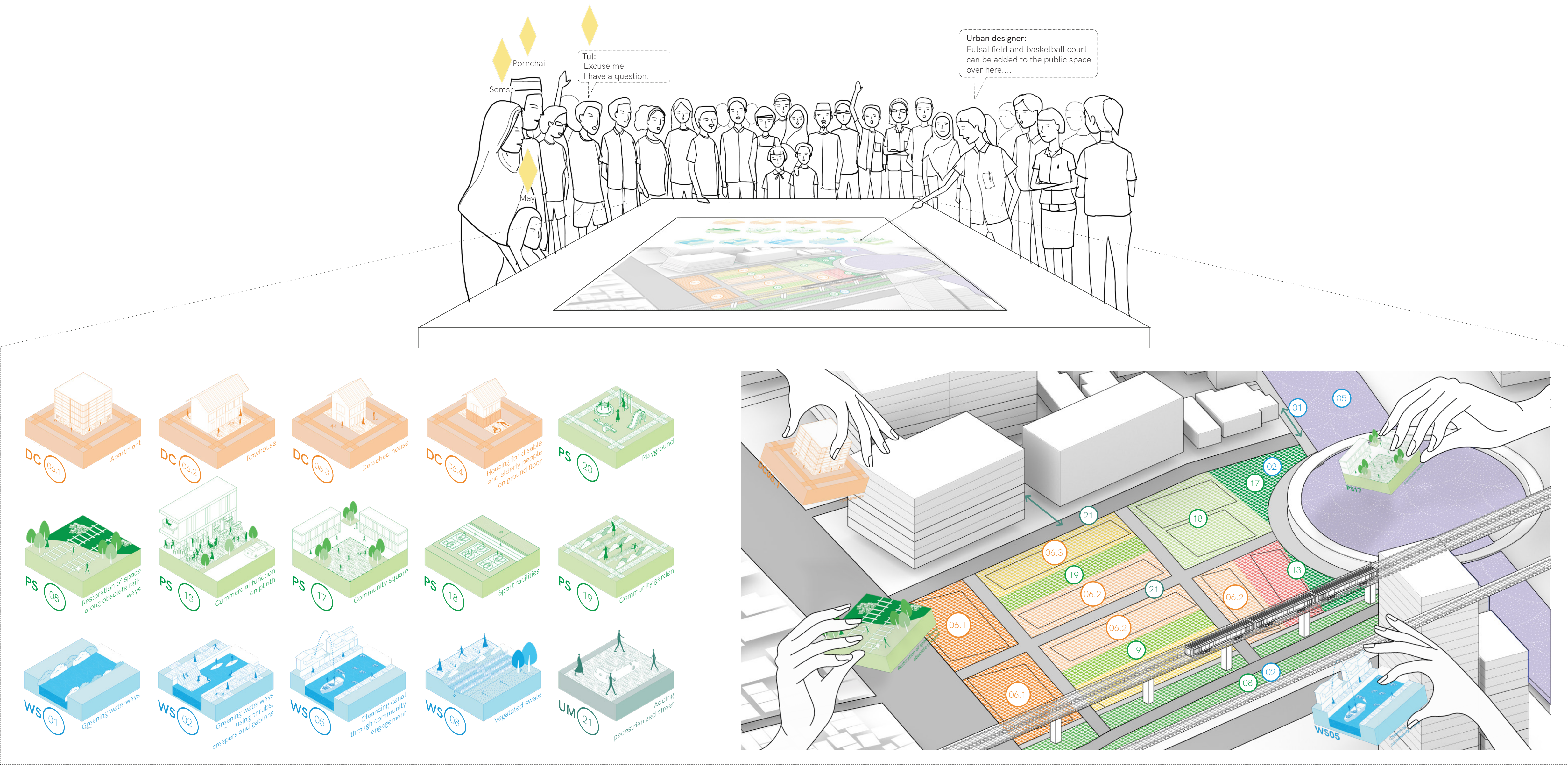


Establishing initiative for community engagement



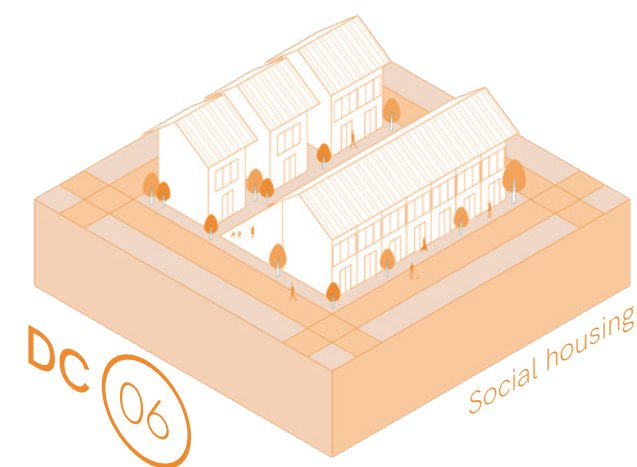
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Upgrading informal settlements

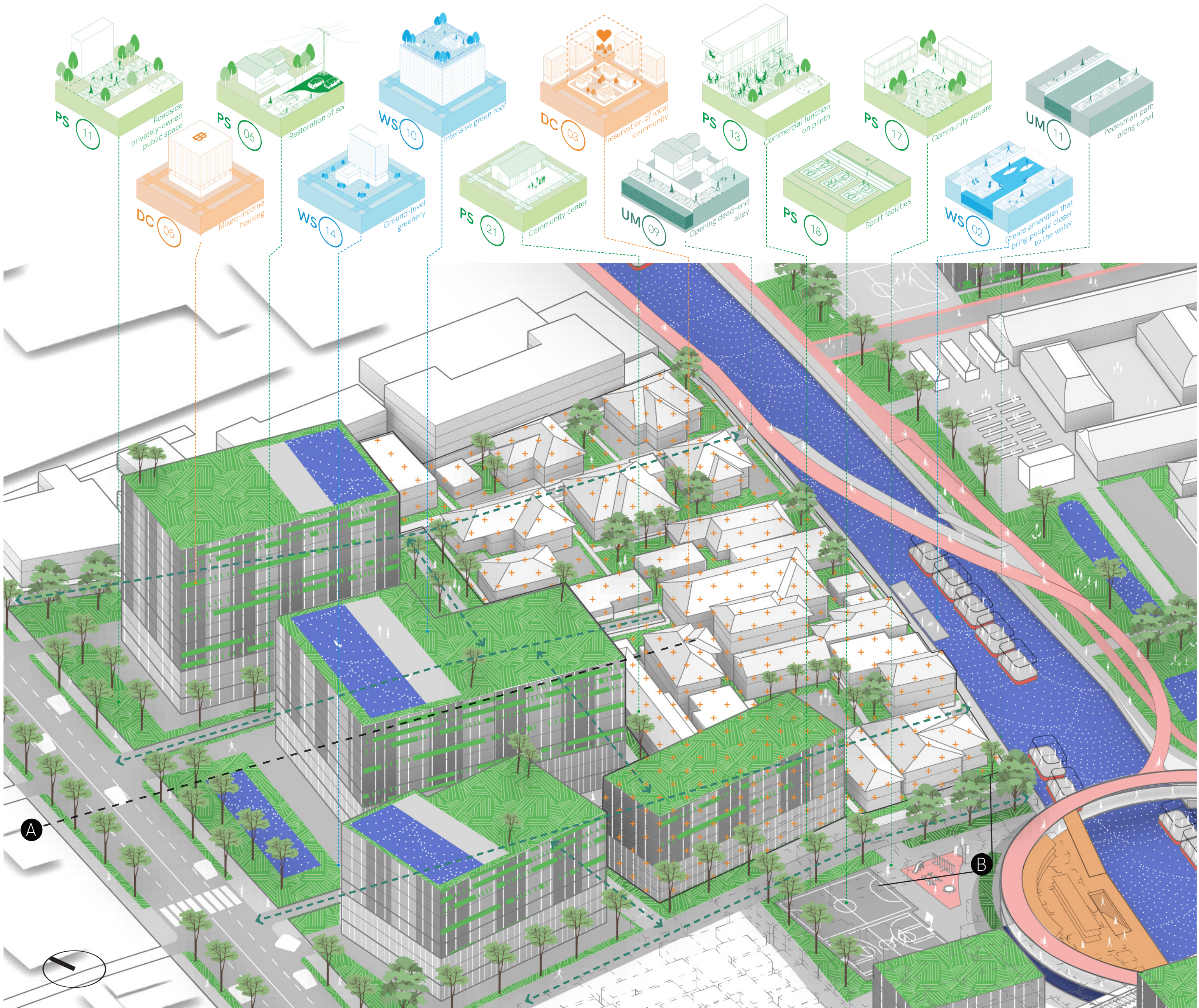


The Convergence of Connector and Node

Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



Establishing initiative for community engagement



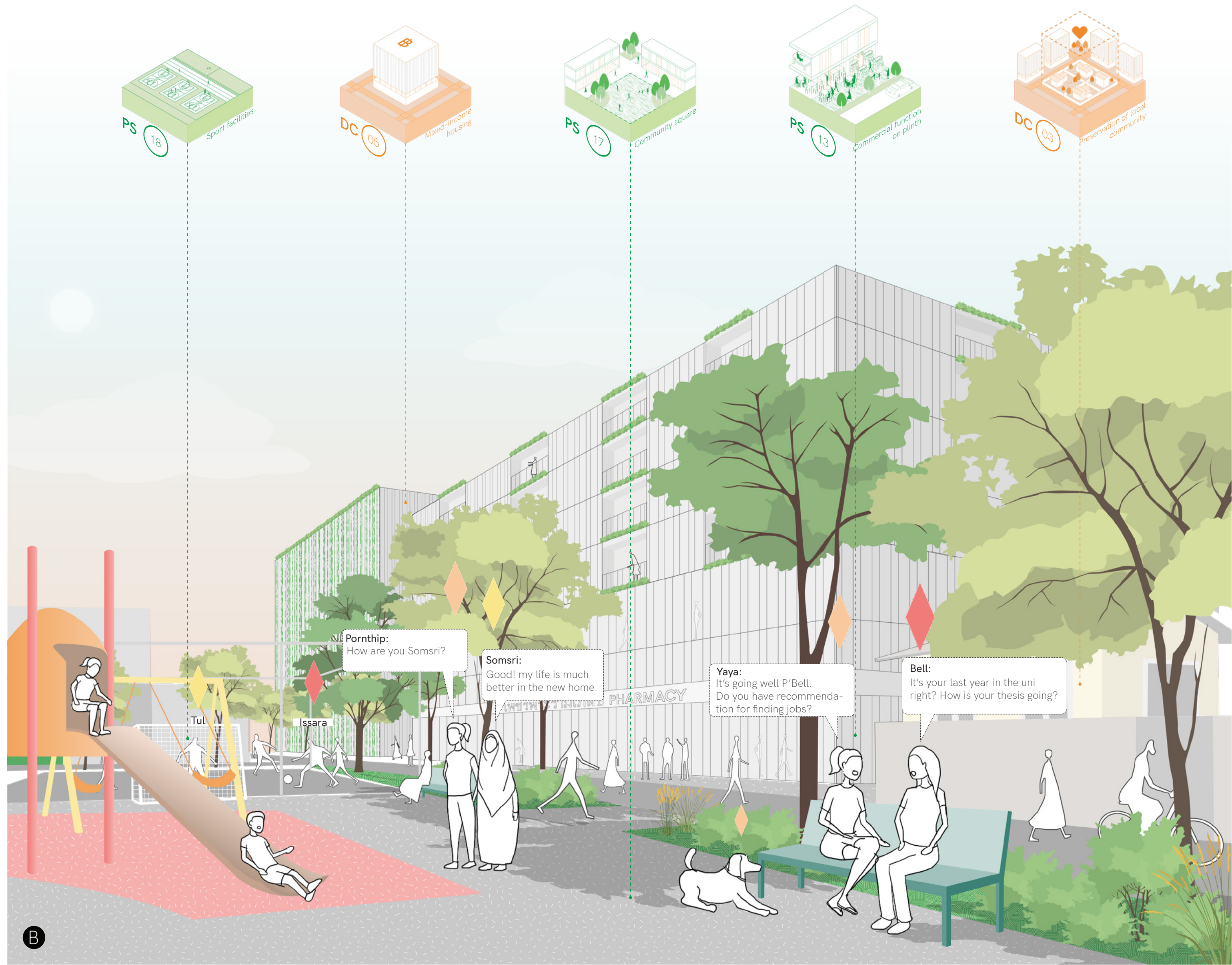
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



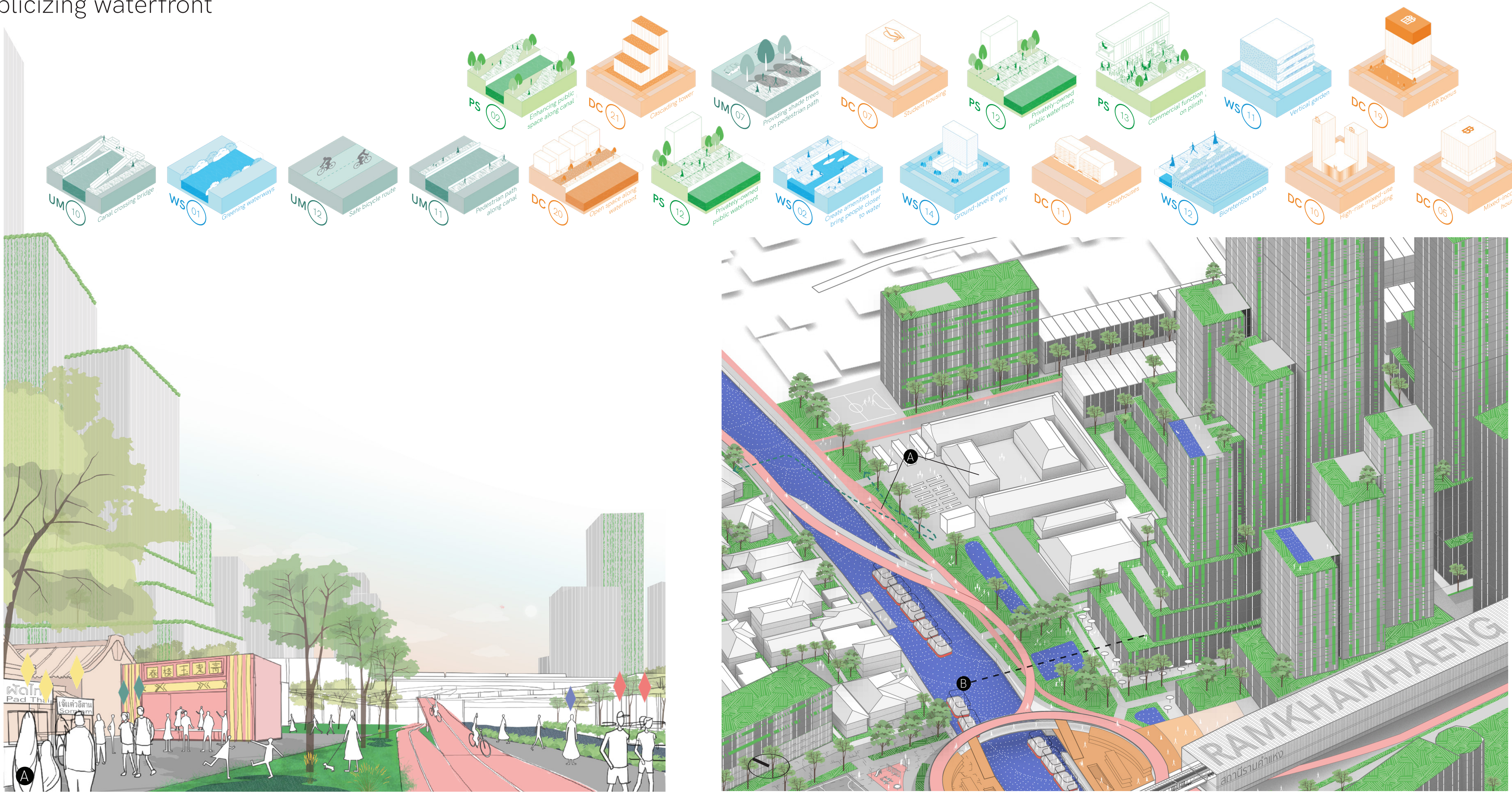
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Bolstering middle-income neighborhood



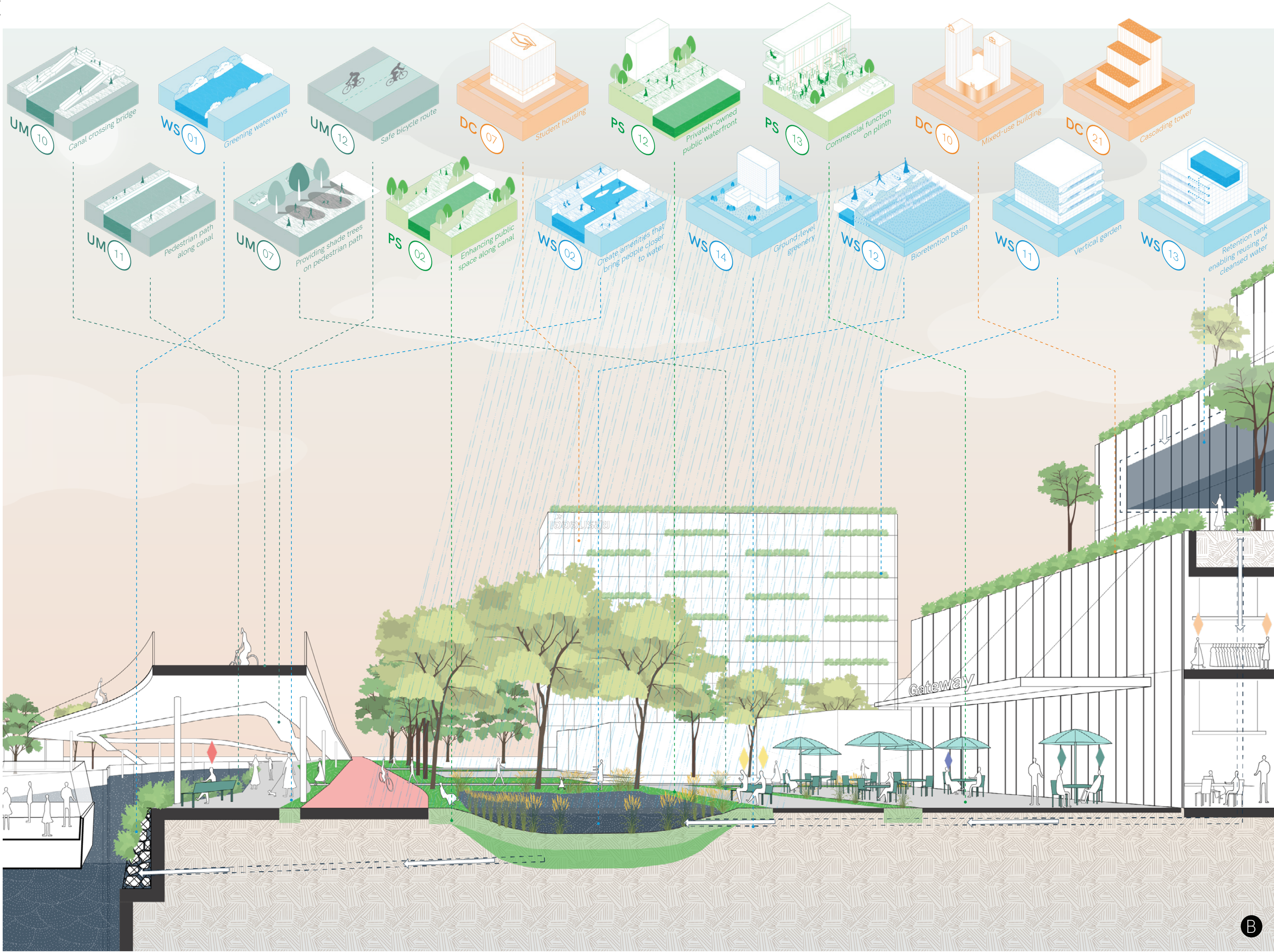
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Publicizing waterfront



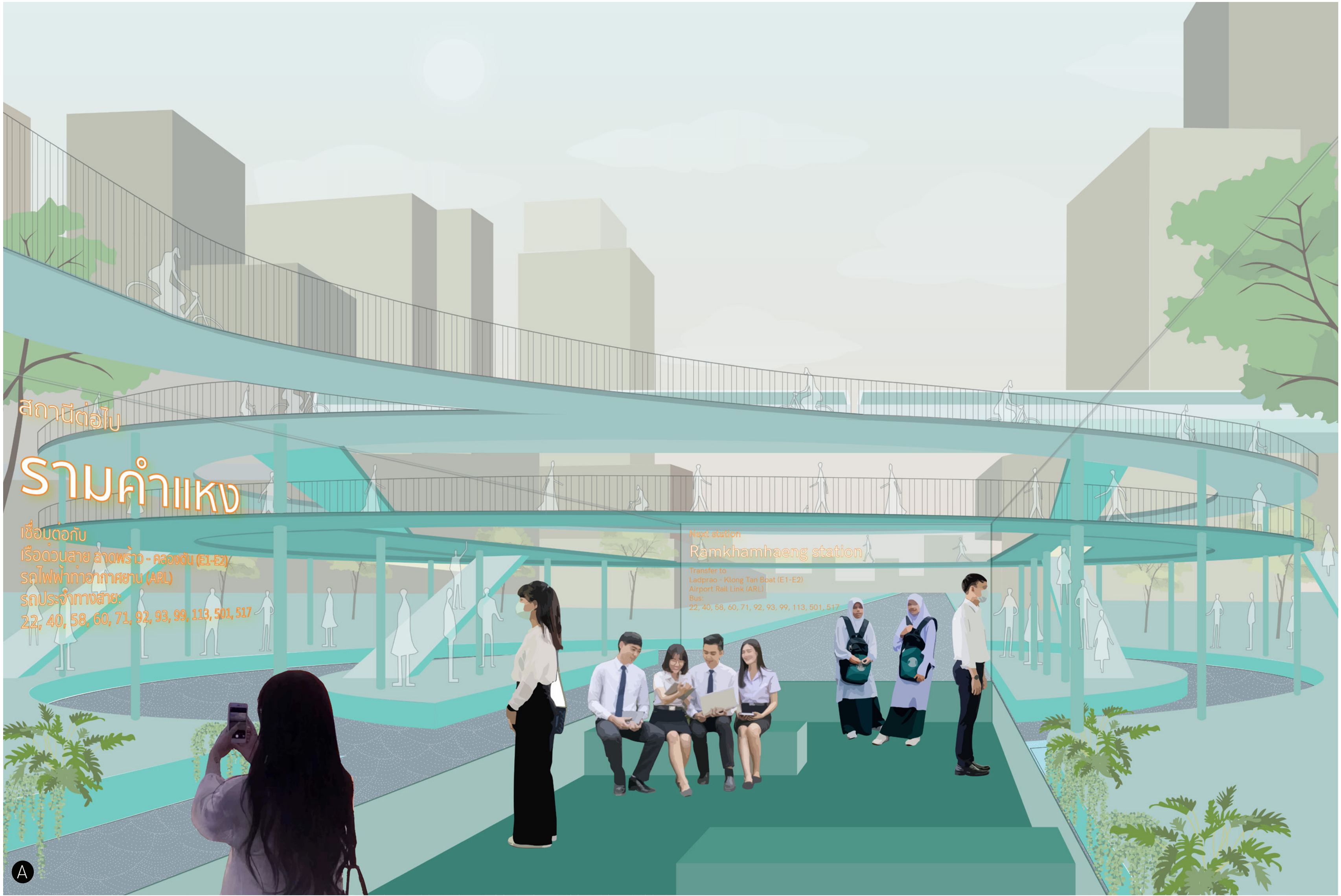
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Publicizing waterfront



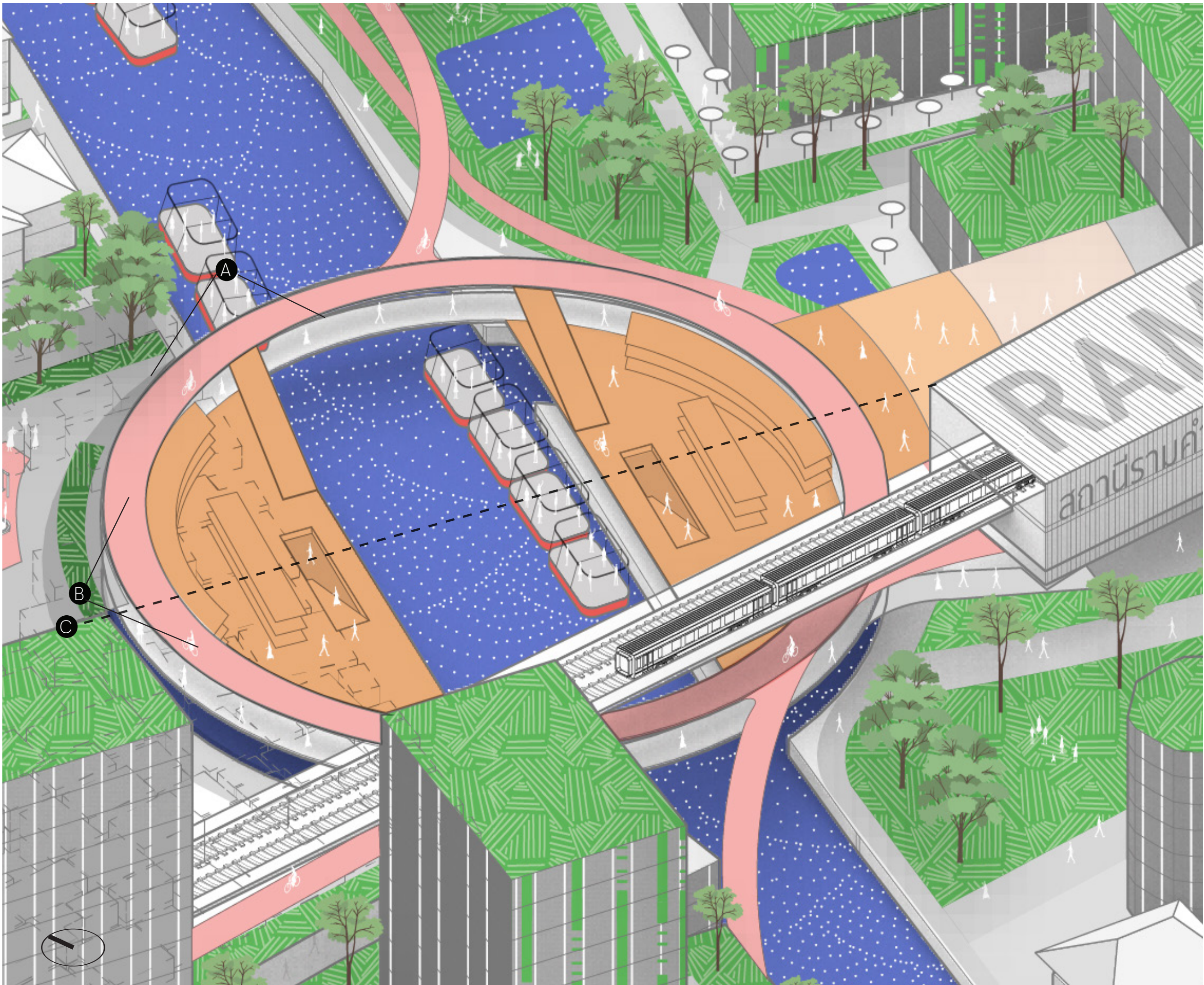
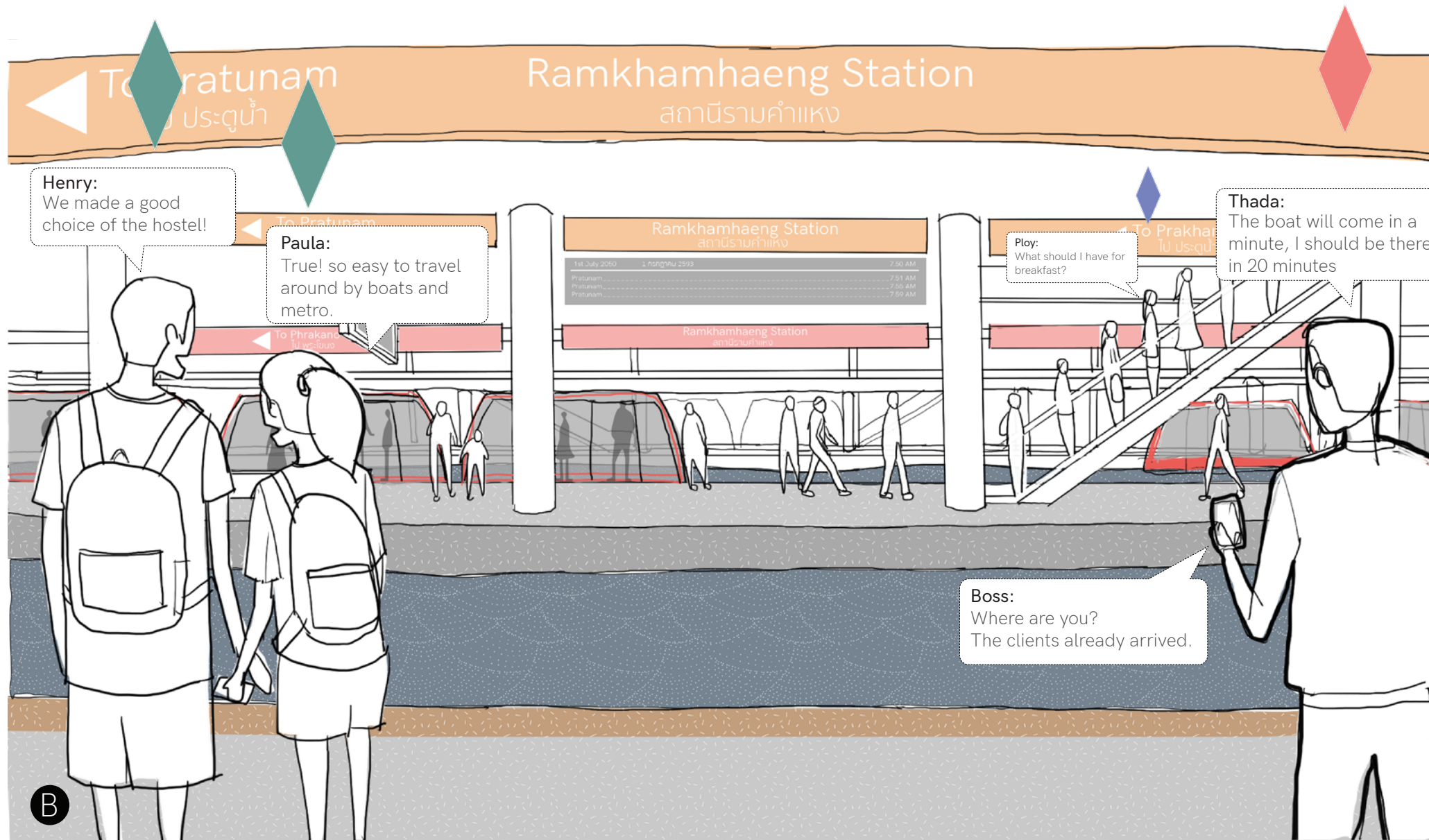
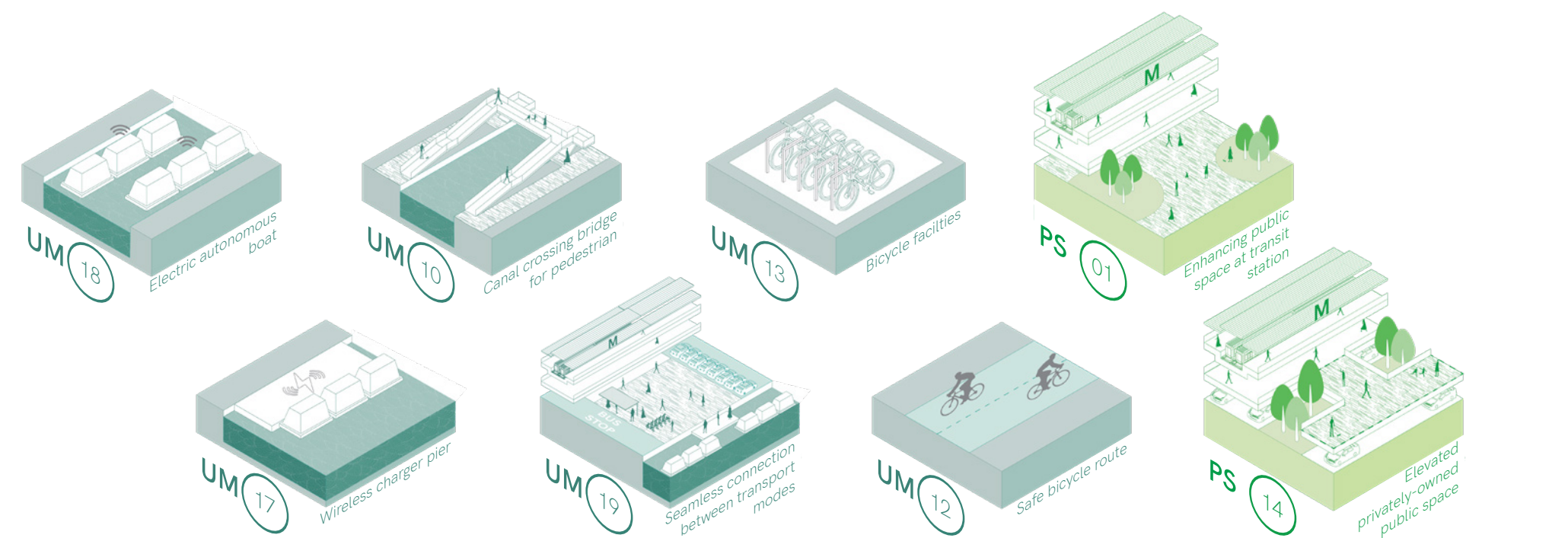
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Interchange pier



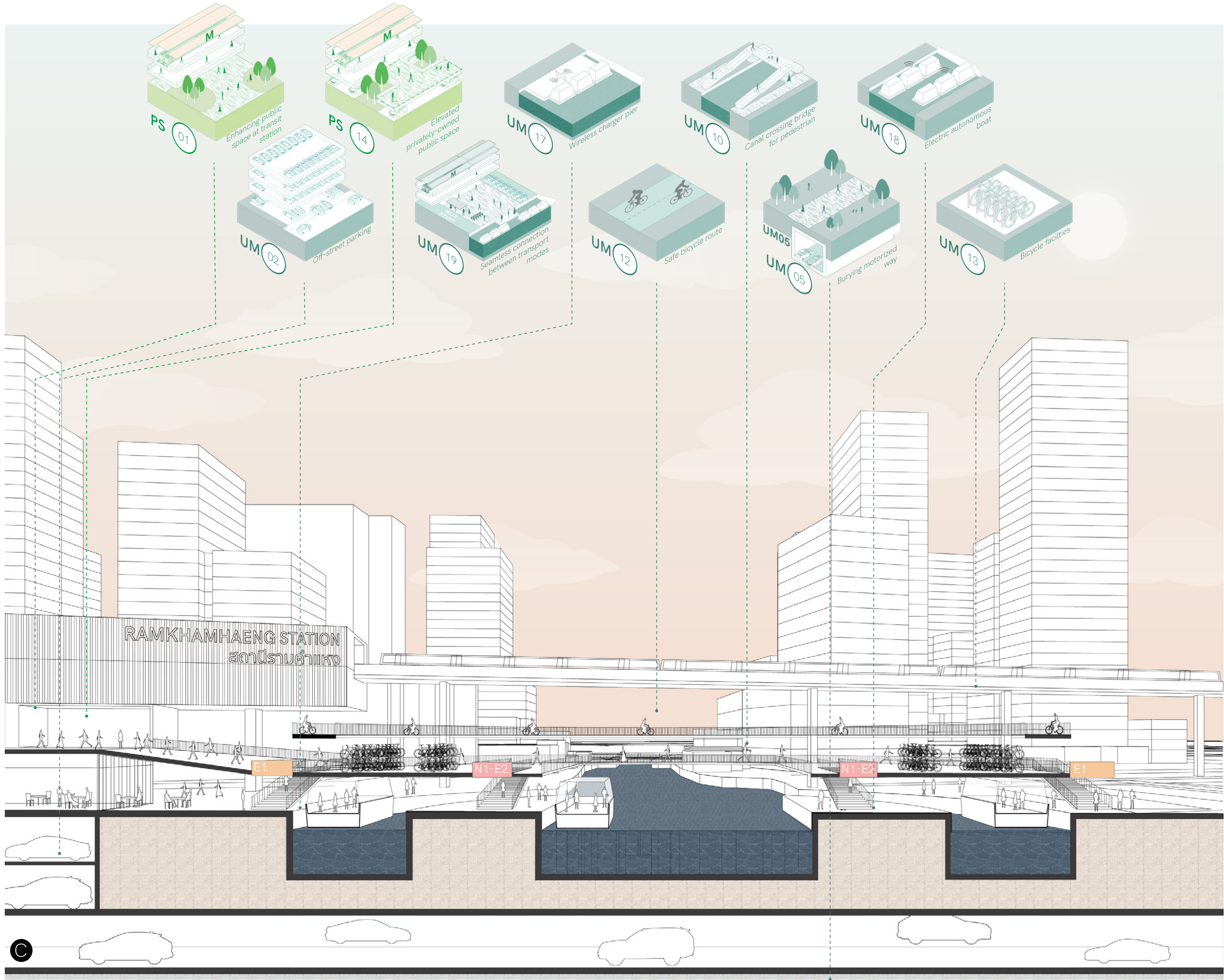
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Interchange pier



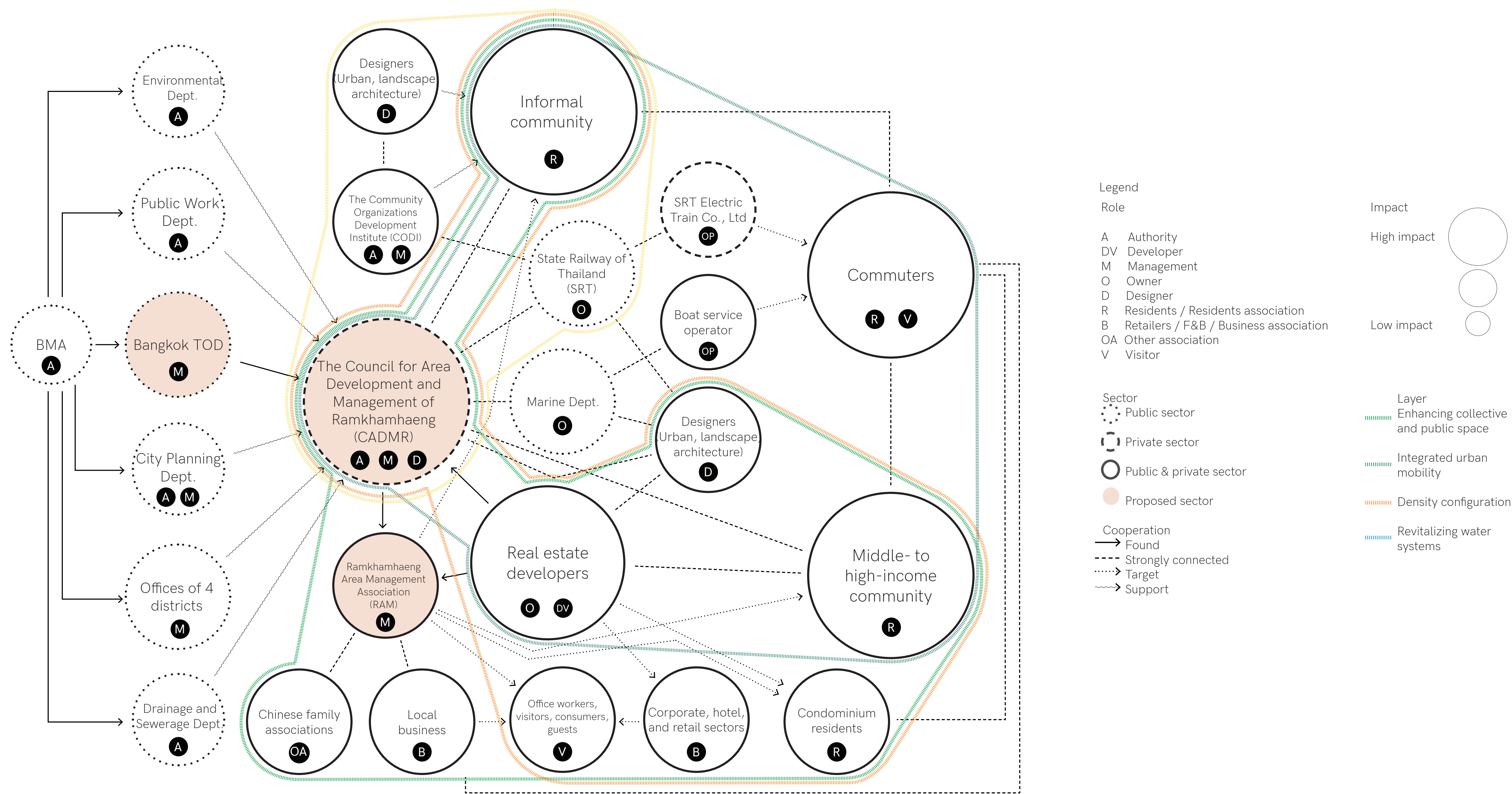
The Convergence of Connector and Node

Interchange pier

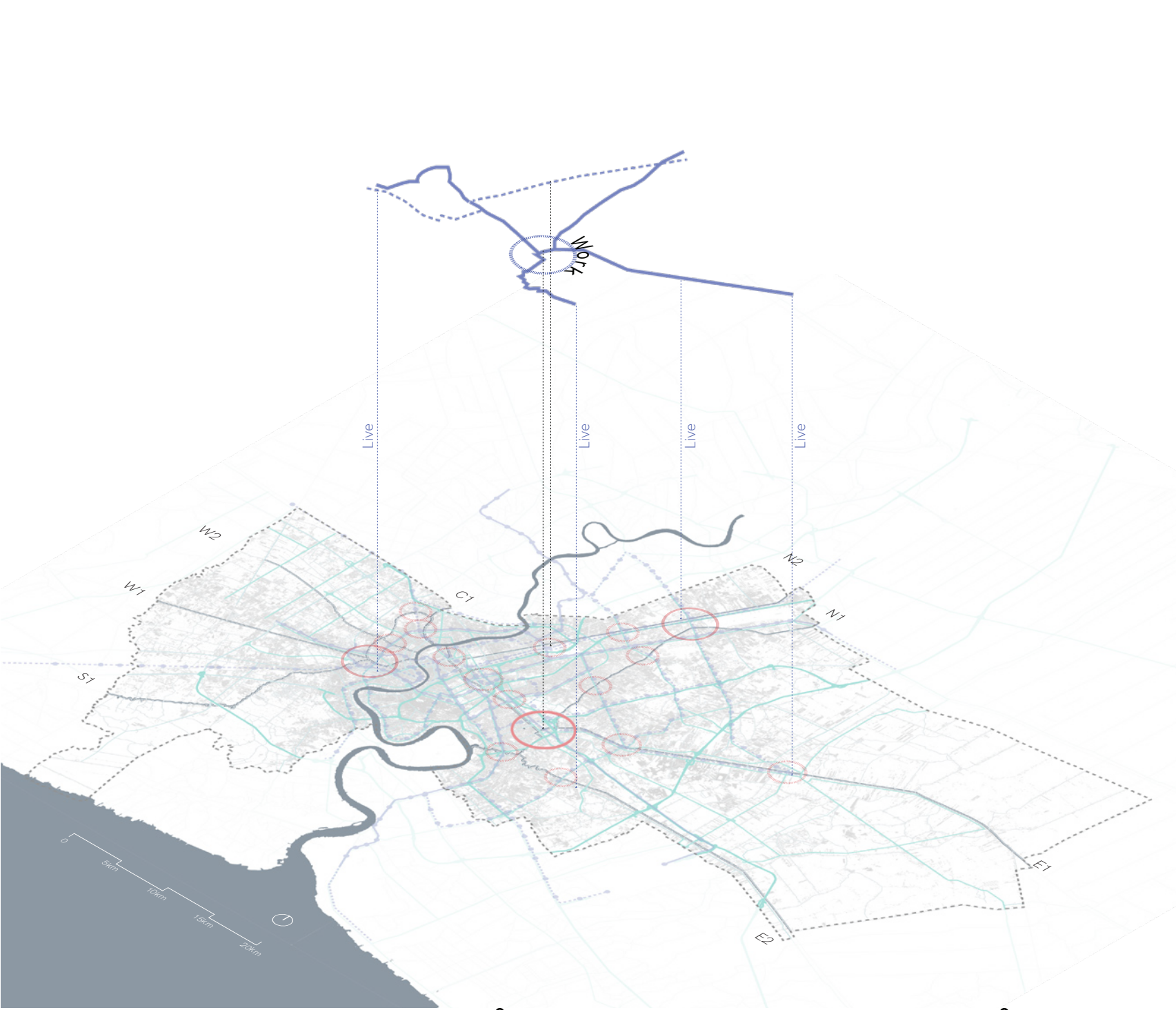
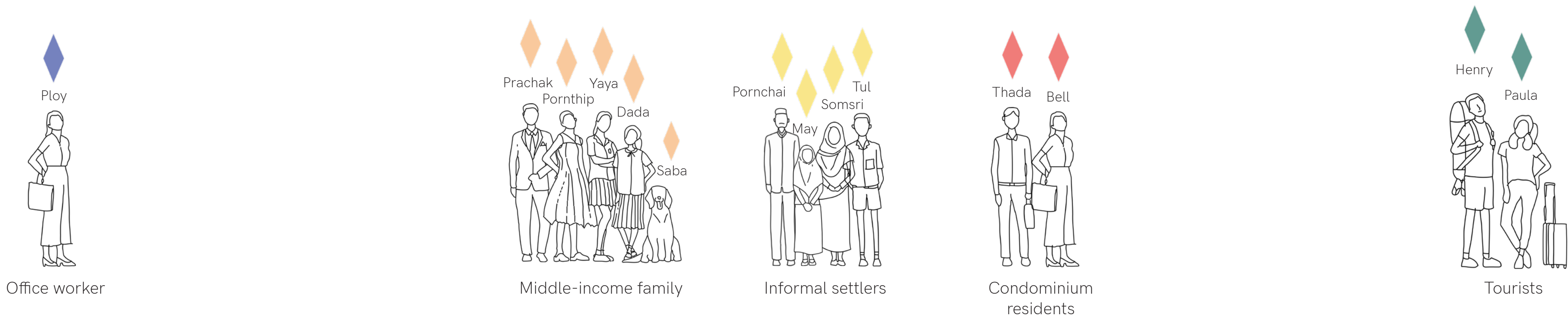


Realization

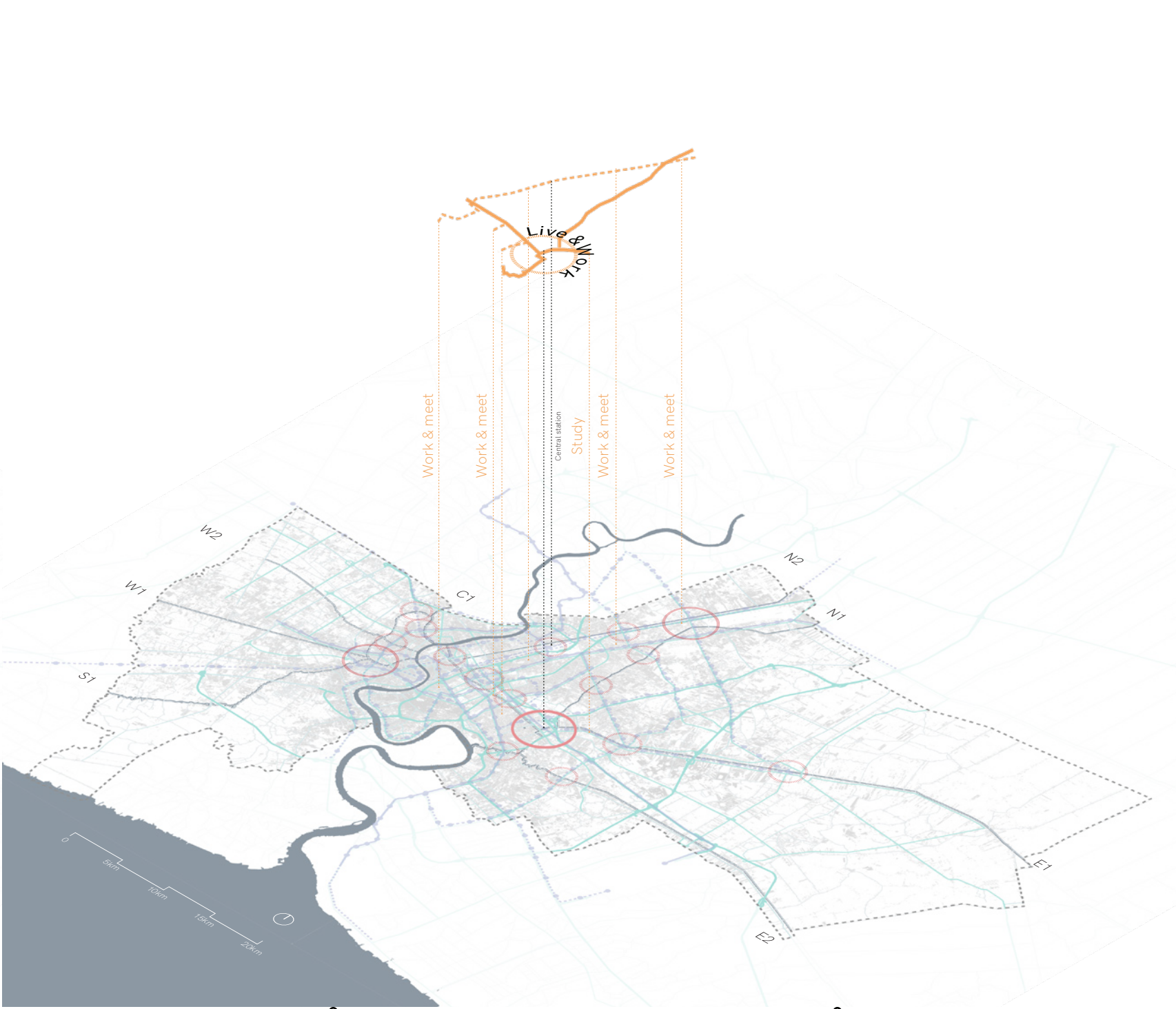
Stakeholders and power relations



Metropolitan-wide Connection



Problem focus



Finding potentialities



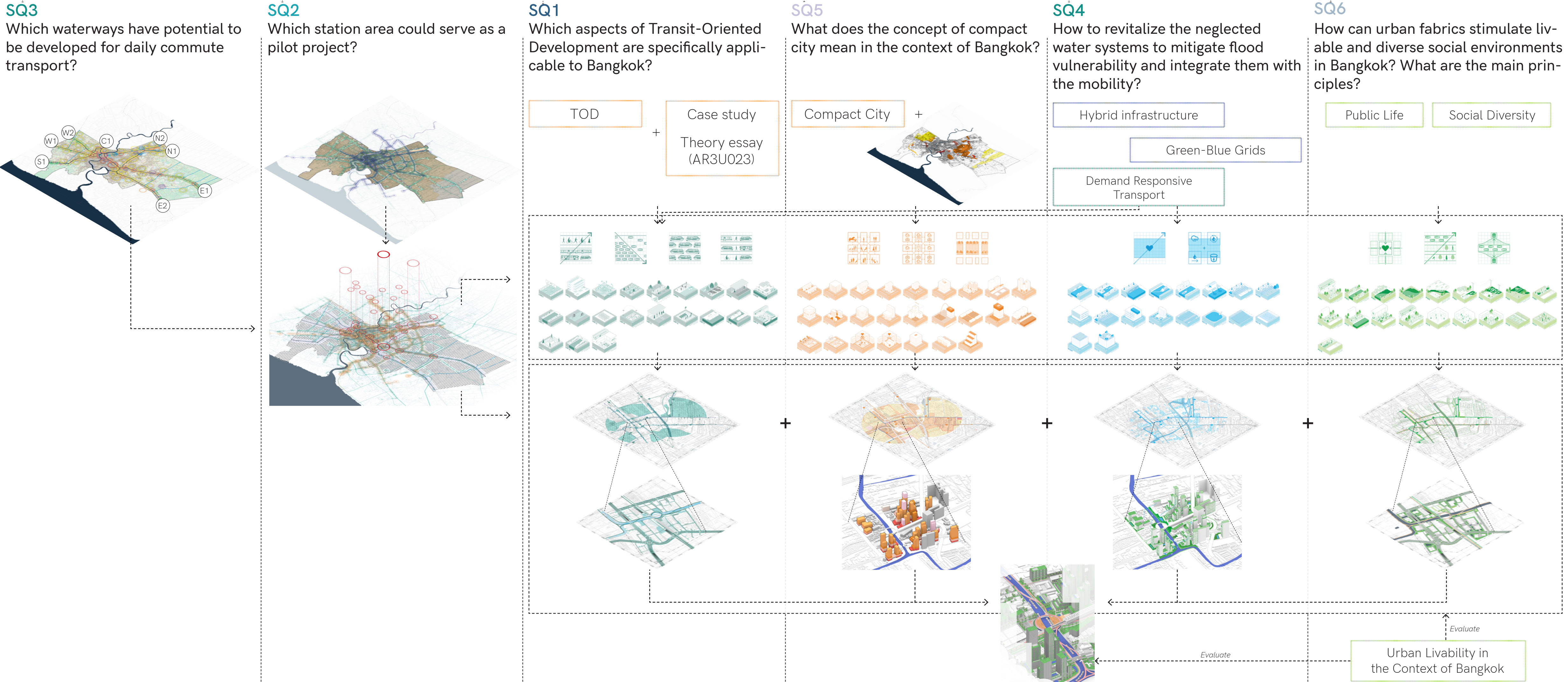
Macro-scale integrated model

Micro-scale design intervention

Conclusion & reflection

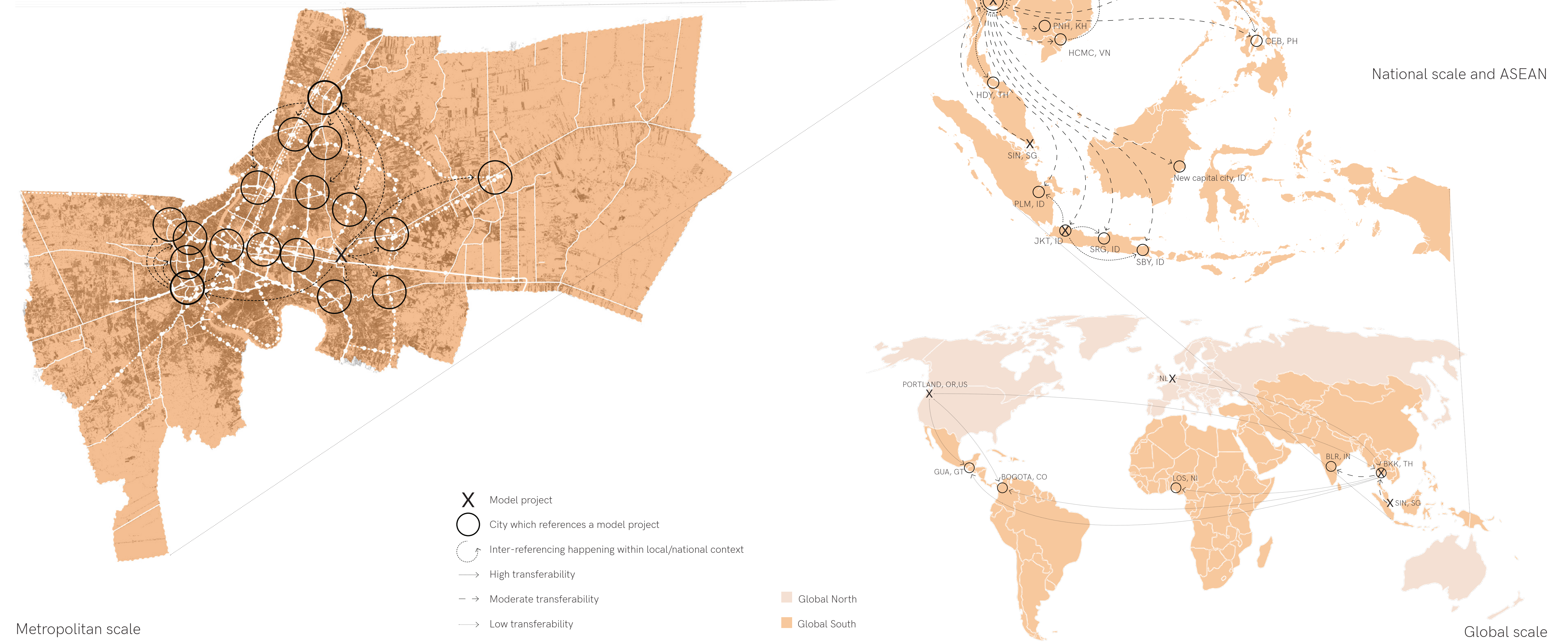
Conclusion

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?

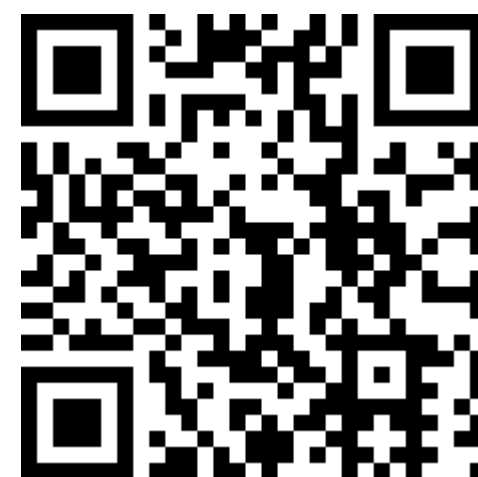


Reflection

Transferability



Scan here
to experience the project through resident's perspectives



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