Friday June 26th, 2009: Tele-Conference Discussion

11.15-13.00 BKK, 13.00-15.00 JST

Tokai University (Tokyo) - UniNet (Thailand)

Landscape Architecture in Thailand.

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Abstract

Landscape architecture has played an important role in urban development worldwide for many years. It is now becoming an even greater necessity in the burgeoning cities in southeast Asia, where globalization and free trade are stimulating rapid urbanization.

In the past two decades, many infrastructure "mega projects" initiated by multi-disciplinary organizations have bloomed in Bangkok and other big cities in Thailand. These projects have created ribbon development along transportation corridors, divided the urban fabric into pieces, developed on flood plains and wetlands, and been largely responsible for the imbalanced ecology of the region. Because many of these organizations are created for a single purpose, land utilization decisions are made without regard for neighbors, other involved organizations, or essential meds.

The best example in Thailand of this type of development is, of course, the nation's capital and principal city. Bangkok's registered population increased from 1.6 million in 1958 to 5.4 million in 1946, and was almost 8 million in 2006. The urbanized area of Bangkok has doubled in size, due to unplanned sprawl along major roads and canals, which occurs in a finger-like pattern. This results in inefficient land use that wakes it difficult to lay down systematics and interconnected infrastructure networks. The Bangkok Comprehensive Plan (initially written in June 1999 and updated in May 2006) is targeted to accommodate a population of 10.2 million by the year 2017 and 11 million by the year 2022 and 11 million by the longer-term future.

The roots of the problem are the government's urban development policy, the limited capabilities of local authorities in regulating efficient land-use, and the lack of coordination regarding infrastructure management, land-use, and environmental protection. Additionally, there is poor enforcement of the city master plan, serious traffic congestion problems, lacking of comprehensive master plan, controversies among stakeholders, and increasingly serious pollution problems that lower residents' quality of life. As Bangkok and other Asian "Mega cities" grow rapidly, the question is whether they can balance development and environmental protection in a sustainable way.

This is where landscape architecture can play a significant role

Landscape Architecture and Urban Development Recent Situations in Thailand

- · Royal flora expo, Chiangmai
- Suvarnabhumi (new) Bangkok International Airport and the (proposed) Aerotropolis
- Tourism Facilities: Hotels, resorts, Boutique Hotels
- Real estate
- Parks, Public space and urban re-development
- Natural landscape & Ecology
- In the globalization \rightarrow Cultural landscape and controversies..





Royal Flora Expo



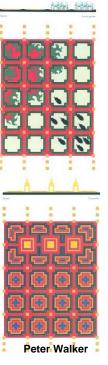
Landscape Architects: around 300 landscape architects, and 30 firms registered.





SBIA & the Aerotropolis







The Proposed Aerotropolis







High-medium Income Housing







Resorts

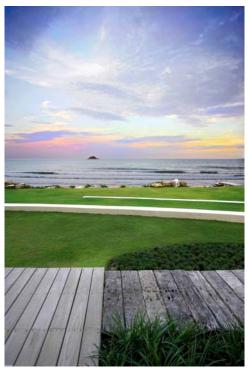


Naka Boutique Resort & Spa





Bv Group3



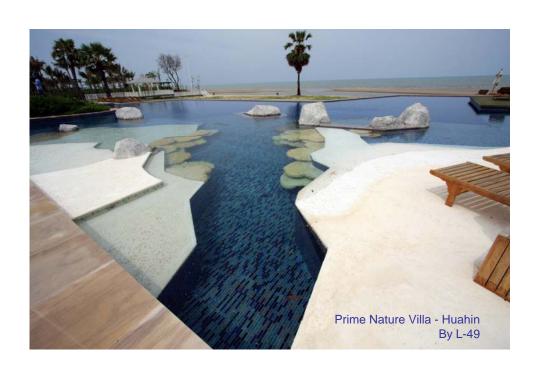
Resorts



By: Wood Bagot



y : JPLA

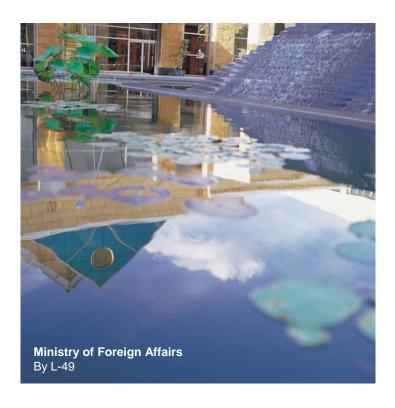




Golf courses

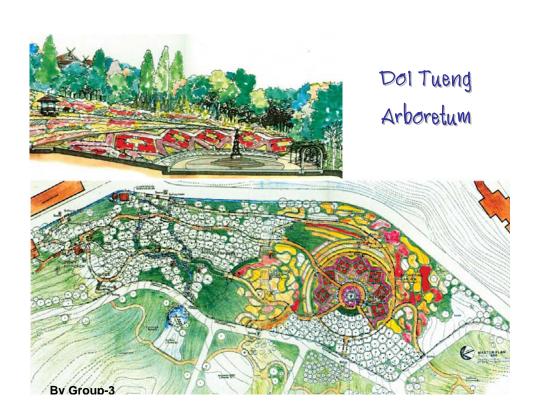
By Duforgreen

9



Offices







Benjakitti City Park





The 3 city parks @ Chatujak





Slam Paragon Shopping stores @ CBD

By PL-Design







Still many.. Urban voids existed



Poor Visual quality: Need an Urban landscape architect?



Cultural Landscape?











Conserve the rich bio-diversity & Ecology





The Fear?!

Source : ก คน Magazine Oct 2008

A Popular OSR activity: Mangrove reforestations





.. Way to go..



Ariya Aruninta (2008) , "Landscape Architecture in Thailand, Series: The State of the Profession around the World." Topos Magazine #62, March 2008