



# Sustainable Urban Ecological Landscape and Construction Planning in Greater Bangkok





“Bangkok” is a capital of Thailand  
for more than 230 years



Bangkok make a 20-year development plan which makes uses of the people’s vision in order that Bangkok can develop into “the Capital of Asia” by 2032



**Bangkok 2032 has six dimensions, which are:**

1. Bangkok as a Safe City
2. Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City
3. Bangkok as a City for all
4. Bangkok as a Compact City
5. Bangkok as a Democratic City
6. Bangkok as an Economic and Learning Centre



## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

BMA has been developed to increase the green area every year

Park Statistic in Bangkok

Year	Park Quantity	Total Area, sq.m.	Total Area, Hectares	Ratio/Population
2007	2.923	18,792,509.00	1,879.25	3.29
2008	3.559	19,884,747.52	1,988.47	3.48
2009	4.173	22,392,386.00	2,239.24	3.93
2010	4.613	23,569,502.60	2,356.95	4.13
2011	5.687	225,341,009.20	2,534.10	4.47
2012 (population in 2011)	6.048	26,850,708.04	2,685.11	4.73



## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

BMA has been developed to increase the green area every year

Years	Green area target (Parks / gardens)	
	Increase area (Hectares)	Ratio/Population
2017	950	6.38
2018	750	6.58
2019	750	6.79
2020	750	7.00
2021	750	7.21
2022	750	7.43
2023	650	7.61
2024	650	7.79
2025	650	7.97
2026	650	8.16
2027	650	8.34
2028	550	8.49
2029	550	8.65
2030	550	8.80
2031	550	8.96
2032	550	9.11



## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

BMA has been developed to increase the green area every year



Suan Luang Rama IX Park

## Rommaninat Park





## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

BMA has been developed to increase the green area every year

## Suan Luang Rama VIII Park



## Lumphini Park







## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

### Mass Transit systems



The residents of Bangkok will also be provided with choices in mass transit systems.



## Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

Mass Transit systems



BTS (Asok Station)

BTS (Victory Monument Station)





Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

Bangkok has a plan to develop into a city with beautiful streetscape

## Pradipat Rd.



Working procedure





Bangkok as a Green and Convenient City :

Bangkok has a plan to develop into a city with beautiful streetscape



The project of bringing the infrastructure to the ground around Ratanakosin Island in 5 streets.



The plan has installed 40 kilometers of underground cables and has a goal to finish installing in total 127 kilometers of cables by 2021



# Kaddee Jeen – Khlong San Neighborhood (‘Bangkok 250 Phase 1’)



Department of City Planning of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) in collaboration with the Urban Design and Development Center of Chulalongkorn University (UddC).



# Kaddee Jeen – Khlong San Neighborhood (‘Bangkok 250 Phase 1’)

This project was the first of its kind which systematically applied the foresight technique and deliberate process to ensure linkages with the overall development plan for Bangkok to achieve livability, diversity, and opportunity for all.



# Bangkok as a Compact City :

## Regenerate inner-city areas or Bangkok Old City



### Participation Process





# Kaddee Jeen – Khlong San Neighborhood (‘Bangkok 250 Phase 1’)





## ‘Bangkok 250’ (Phase 2)

The name refers to the year 2032 when Bangkok (i.e., Rattanakosin) will reach the age of 250 years, and Thailand will celebrate 100 years of democracy.

1. To develop a detailed architectural and engineering design for a project to “Redevelop the transit landscape median of the Phra Pokklao Bridge.





## ‘Bangkok 250’ (Phase 2)

2. To produce a design of urban living in areas of historical and architectural significance, and regeneration of degraded areas and zones experiencing rapid change, among other priority locations as assigned.





## ‘Bangkok 250’ (Phase 2)

3. To produce guidelines for improving the urban landscape, standards for urban design, a project management plan, a financial feasibility study, and identification of investors and shareholders in collaboration with the BMA, public and private sector agencies. This component presents a model of a management organization to oversee project implementation in pilot areas for redevelopment.

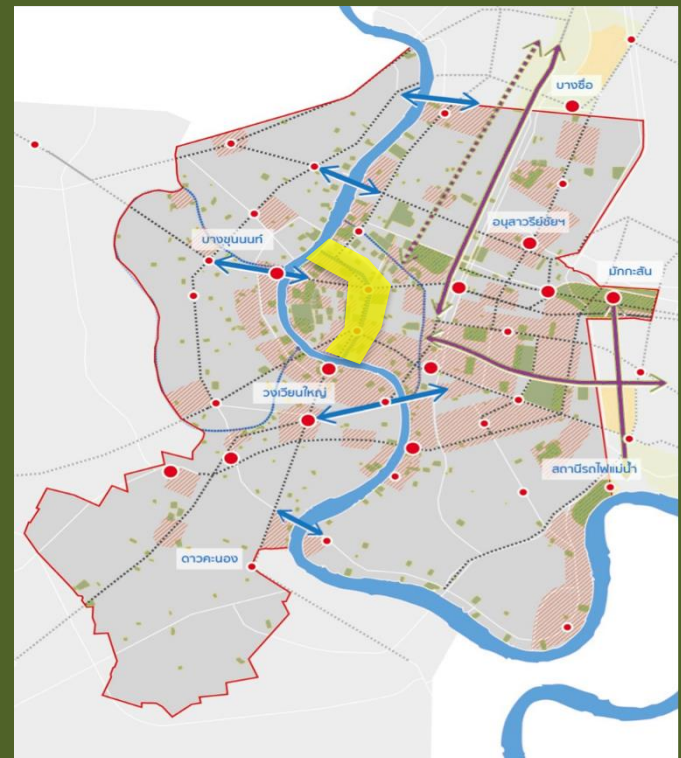


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## ‘Bangkok 250’ (Phase 2)

4. To produce a database and information system on the architectural features of the buildings and construction which are significant parts of the cultural heritage of the city.





## Bangkok 250 (Phase 2) Project implementation can be divided into the following three components :

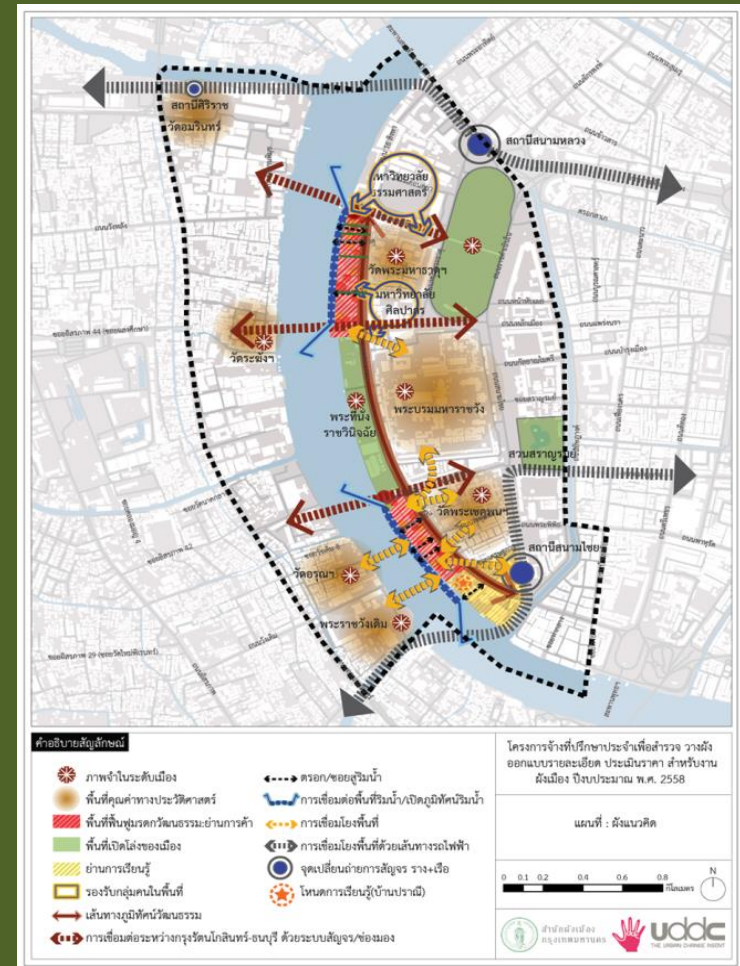
1.) Produce a design for construction and improvement of the transit landscape of the Phra Pokklao Bridge structure and median;



Conceptual 3-D Model of the Stairways to the Span : Thonburi Side



2.) Produce a master plan for redevelopment of the Tha Phra Jan, Tha Chang, and Tha Tien Piers, the Yothi-Ratchawithi Neighborhood and the Thong Lor – Ekamai Neighborhood;





## Recommended Regeneration of Tha Prachan Pier (before/after)







## Recommended Regeneration of Tha Chang Pier (before/after)





Recommended Regeneration of Tha Tien Pier (before/after)





3.) Produce a conceptual plan for redevelopment for enhanced capacity and importance of strategic locations in Bangkok, including:

(a) Pathumwan Intersection

(b) Phayathai BTS Station and vicinity

(c) Aree BTS Station and vicinity

(d) Perimeter of the Rop Krung Canal; and

(e) Pak Khlong Talat Market.



Pathumwan  
Intersection (before)



Pathumwan  
Intersection (after)



Phayathai BTS Station  
and vicinity (before)



Phayathai BTS Station  
and vicinity (after)



Area BTS Station and vicinity (before)



Area BTS Station and vicinity (after)



Perimeter of the Rop Krung Canal (before)



Perimeter of the Rop Krung Canal (after)



Pak Khlong Talat  
Market (after)





# Summary

The Bangkok 250 Project is part of the Master Plan for urban regeneration to commemorate 250 years since the founding of Bangkok (as of 2032). The goal is to improve the environment and layout of the inner city so that it is more livable, expands socio-economic activity, attracts a diversity of visitors, and increases the competitiveness of Bangkok with other urban centers in the ASEAN region. The project is implemented through a consultative process with the local population and communities, and is a collaboration with government, private, academia and Civil Society sectors.



The end