

THE GREEN IMPACT 2015

**TALA Professional Awards
Compilation**

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Message from the President

It has been said that 'Life is Change' and the Thai Association of Landscape Architects (TALA) expects to bring about change as well, within the mindsets of its members, all stakeholders in the landscape industry and the general public, through the holding of this inspirational and influential event. By helping to raise awareness and increase recognition of landscape architecture and the role its practice plays within our current urban environment, TALA aims to encourage and advocate awareness of the landscape architect's professional practice and standards resulting in landscape architecture becoming more widely accepted.

The event, 'Landscape Vision 2015 by TALA' aims to express, reflect and explore the various visions, mentalities and opinions of landscape architects and TALA members through presentation of their attitudes toward the environment, urban development and society in the present context of rapid growth. The event will be comprised of several activities that will be held continuously throughout the year.

One feature of the programming, the 'Landscape Vision 2015 by TALA' will be held at the Bangkok Art and Culture Centre (BACC) on March 21, 2558 and will consist of several activities including the '2015 TALA Awards Night,' during which the design competition awards of the members of TALA will be announced. The best and most interesting design works will gain further exposure to the general public through publication of the '2015 TALA Awards Booklet' and inclusion in the accompanying exhibition that will run through March 28, 2015.

It is hopeful that the event, 'Landscape Vision 2015 by TALA' may be one means of disseminating the importance of thoughtful urban development and the many creative ways that landscape architecture can aid in the support of our society. What we create, landscape architects included, has a prominent effect on our environment and people always. Therefore, we must take into account the environmental impact of our works and the earth on which we live in order to ensure a more beautiful and peaceful environment for our future generations.



**Lertrit
Nithichaiyo**

Message from TALA Night's Chairman

As consumerism expands rapidly throughout the world, the word 'Landscape Architecture' has begun to take root deep in the land and gradually spread through the green network into the society.

Nowadays, landscape architecture plays an important role in construction works of various scales, not only in the private sector but also the governmental sector and even the public realm. Landscape design has gone well beyond the scope of aesthetics alone and expanded its concerns to consider the relationship between a work of construction and its surrounding environment, as well as interactions between humans and nature resulting in a true understanding of the context of the site and consideration for people's quality of life both now and in the future.

On behalf of the Thai Association of Landscape Architects (TALA), we are delighted to present the 'TALA Awards' and bring a selection of the best landscape architectural design works in several categories to the public eye. In addition, the event serves to provide incentive and encourage landscape architects to continue to push their creativity and steer their inspirations toward the production of valuable works of landscape architecture in the near future.

'TALA Night' is a celebration of the practice of landscape architecture aimed at sharing and acknowledging the best works of landscape architectural design with the public where upon the designers, owners and producers in the landscape architectural field will gather to exchange and further their ideas.

We'd like to take this opportunity to thank everyone involved in the event: the expert committees, the organizing team, the supporters and, last but not least, the landscape architects themselves who have created these admirable works and given TALA reason to hold this activity.



**Chairatana
Surajaras**

Thai Association of Landscape Architects

The Thai Association of Landscape Architects (TALA) was established by the Office of the National Culture Commission in 1988. Our missions are widely recognized both domestically and internationally, mainly in professional and academic aspects of the landscape architecture profession in Thailand, following our key initiatives in conserving natural resources and the environment. We provide services to our members and encourage harmony, morality and dignity of our members in order to achieve the finest results in landscape architecture professional standards and ethics.

TALA plays an important role in both the government and private sectors by contributing understanding, creativity, and collaborating with other organizations to direct and enhance Thailand's landscape architecture industry in order to accomplish and bring environmental-friendly solutions to the society.

Judging Criteria

Scoring Rubrics

The Judging process will consider the following three fundamental principles:

1. Planning / design and construction that reflects a high level of creativity, fulfills the needs of the owner, project, and/or project users appropriately both in terms of function and aesthetics.
2. Planning / design with concern for the surrounding context as well the employment of a design notion considerate of sustainability and environmental responsibilities.
3. Designs that create value and serve as guidelines for future landscape architects to develop professionally and academically while also improving the appearance of the city, community and overall society.

With an aim of promoting the landscape architect's career as well as publicizing noteworthy landscape designs, The Thai Association of Landscape Architects has organized a competition to highlight outstanding works of landscape design in the year 2015. Recognition of these winning designs will aid in providing the general public with a better understanding of the landscape architect's scope of work through achievement of the following objectives:

- To communicate and help to provide the public with a better understanding of the landscape architect's works and role both in the sense of the profession's scope and the field of work as well as the landscape architect's areas of knowledge and capabilities to create exceptional works of landscape design.
- To support the practice of landscape architects who design with a concern for the context of the environment including the employment of sustainable construction and preservation methods.
- To create an opportunity for Thai landscape architects to publicize and share their works with the public.
- To recognize the skills of the trade and encourage Thai landscape architects to uphold an ideology aimed at producing creative and thoughtful works of landscape architecture.

Jury Panel



Decha Boonkham

Professor Emeritus of Landscape Architecture

Honours:

- Recipient of the Dushdi Mala Medal. (Civilians) 2003
- National Artist, Visual Arts - Landscape Architecture 2006
- Honorary Doctor of Landscape Architecture, Chulalongkorn University 2007
- Honorary Doctor of Landscape Architecture, Silpakorn University 2014
- Honorary Doctor of Landscape Architecture, Majoe University 2015

Prof. Decha Boonkham, a renowned expert in landscape architecture with more than 40 years of experience, received his Master's of Landscape Architecture degree from Harvard University (USA) in 1970. He has been a key contributor to the establishment of Thai landscape architecture at both the academic and professional levels. His noteworthy projects include UNESCO's Sukhothai Archaeological Park, Tourism Authority of Thailand, Kasetsart University Campus, Zoo Authority of Thailand, landscape design for The Embassies of the United States and the People's Republic of China, and the National War Memorial (Pathum Thani). He has also designed several Royal Commemorative parks namely, Suan Luang Rama IX Public Park, Somdej Pra Srinakrin Park, Rama 9, Benjasiri Park, Queen Sirikit Royal Parks as well many others in several of Thailand's provinces. In addition to these public projects, he has also undertaken landscape / roofscape design for many hotels, offices and residential landscapes.



Rachada Hemasilpin

Executive Vice President Development and Planning Division, City Realty Co., Ltd.

Mrs Rachada holds a bachelor's degree in Architecture from Chulalongkorn University School of Design, Harvard University with a major in Regional Planning. She has been active in both fields of practice from 1992 to 2005 and serves as the President of TALA as well as the Vice President of ASA. Mrs Rachada has sat on the jury of several design competitions and awards events in both fields. Currently, she is the Project Director in a development company responsible for various projects both within Thailand and overseas.



Rujiroj Anambutr

Assistant Professor, Department of Urban Design and Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University

Professional Recognitions

- Expert Committee, Environmental Impact Assessment Report
- Review for Social Service Projects, Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy.
- Advisor of Landscape Development, The Bank of Thailand.
- Committee Member, The Ethics Committee, Architect Council of Thailand.
- Advisor, The Thai Association of Landscape Architects.
- Advisor, The Thai Urban Planning Association.

Education:

- Ph.D. in Urban, Technological and Environmental Planning:
- Environmental Planning, July 1989, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Master of Urban Planning, July 1988, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Master of Landscape Architecture, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, August 1984.
- Bachelor of Architecture (1st Class Honors) Chulalongkorn University, 1981.

Areas of Specialization:

- Urban Design and Planning
- Landscape Design and Planning
- Visual Analysis, Visual Impact Assessment
- Built Environment Evaluation
- Study of Environment Behavior, Survey Research and Data Analysis.



Pichai Wongwaisayawan

President, the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage (ASA)
Deputy Managing Director, Architects 49 Limited.

In 1985, Pichai received his bachelor of Architecture from Chulalongkorn University and continued his education with a master's degree from The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, graduating with distinction in 1989. In his service to the profession, Pichai has served The Association of Siamese Architects (ASA) as active member and was the Vice President during 2000 - 2002, responsible for the Professional Practice Committee and is now serving as the President of the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage, 2014-2016.



Pradech Phayakvichien

**Chairman, Silpakorn University Council
President, Thai Urban Designers Association
Former Advisor, Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT), Level 11**

As an architecture and urban design graduate from Silpakorn University and Pratt Institute, New York, U.S.A., Pradech Phayakvichien's knowledge and decades of working experiences have contributed to Thailand's urban planning strategies and tourism developments. His impressive track record includes his position as Director, Governor and Advisor (respectively) throughout the nearly 30-year period of his glorious career at the Tourism Authority of Thailand from 1982 to 2009. The work he had done in the past, as well as projects he was a part of encompassed a wide range of contributions, from education (Acting President of Silpakorn University and Princess Galyani Vadhana Institute of Music), national and international tourism industry and environmental projects (Member of the National Legislative Assembly and Vice-Chairman of Tourism and Industry Board of Commissioners, Chairman of the Judging Committee for Thailand Tourism Awards, Committee of NIDA Centre for Integrated Tourism Management Studies (NITS), NIDA Institute, Chairman of 'Bhumirak Dhamachart Project' of the Royal Nature Conservation Centre of the Chaipattana Foundation, Commissioner for Sustainable World Tourism by UNWTO and other UNWTO's Projects, Advisory Committee of UNESCO in Asia and Pacific, Tourism Advisor for the Working Committee of the project "Greater Mekong Subregion Tourism Sector Strategy", Specialized Committee for the Environmental Impact Assessment Report on Community Services of Environmental Impact Evaluation Bureau, Chairman of the Academic Supervision Board for Tourism Administration and Management of the National Research Council of Thailand and specialist for consideration of the research and strategic draft of tourism for National Research Council of Thailand).

With several major positions he is currently holding ranging from the President of Community Based Tourism Institute (CBT - I), Secretary-General of the Green Leaf Foundation (GLF), Bangkok Art and Culture Centre Foundation Committee to Honorable Council Member of National Tourism Policy Council and Dusit Thani College Council, and Tourism Expert of World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Pradech is now also serving as the Chairman of Silpakorn University Council and the President of the Thai Urban Designers Association.



Charaspim Boonyanant

Assistant Professor/ Landscape Architecture Program, Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Design, Maejo University

Assistant Professor Charaspim Boonyanant graduated with a bachelor's degree in Architecture from Chulalongkorn University in 1991. She continued her education through a government scholarship and graduated with a master's degree in Landscape Architecture from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (Virginia Tech), U.S.A. in 1997. From then until now, she has worked as a lecturer in the Landscape Architecture Program, the Faculty of Architecture and Environmental Design (formerly the Department of Landscape and Environmental Conservation, Faculty of Agriculture Production). Currently, her publications include 26 landscape architectural articles published in Maejo Vision Magazine, three research reports and a book. Moreover, Ms Charaspim was responsible for the design and planning of 'The Seasons (Long-stay)', Maejagmai, Sansai, Chiang Mai.



M.L. Vudipong Davivongs

**Assistant Professor M.L. Vudipong Davivongs, Ph.D.
Head of the Department of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Kasetsart University**

Vudipong is an Assistant Professor in Landscape Architecture teaching courses in Landscape Architectural Design, Site Analysis and the Vernacular Landscape. His current researches are focused on the Agricultural Landscape, Urban Agriculture and Hobby Farming. Vudipong received a bachelor's degree in Horticulture from Kasetsart University, a master's degree in Landscape Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania and a Doctor of Philosophy in Natural Environmental Studies from the University of Tokyo. He was the recipient of the NASA-MSU Professional Enhancement Award in 2008.



Watcharabul Leesuwann

Host and Actor

A landscape architecture graduate who makes a living as an actor and treats wide animal and forest conservation pretty much like his day job.

Education:

Secondary Education: Chitralada School
Bachelor Degree: The Bachelor of Landscape Architecture (BLA), Chulalongkorn University

Experiences:

Landscape Architect (2003-2004) at Bensley Design Studio



Wansao Chaiyakul

Representative, Big Trees & Yanakorn Centre

Wansao got into an accident during his college years and graduated from The Redemptorist Vocational School for People with Disabilities in E-Commerce in 2003. He started working as an information officer at Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability and was appointed as project coordinator for Disabled Peoples' International Asia Pacific Regional Office in 2012.

Big Trees: A non-profit organization, aims to protect endangered old trees in Thailand from being cut down unresponsively, mainly through the redevelopment of roads and booming real estate development. The group is comprised of fairly young professionals who are not necessarily only misty eyed tree-huggers. Many are designers, architects and lawyers, and almost all are Thais. On weekends, they get together and go on a cycle tour of areas in the city, visiting old landmark trees in parks, Buddhist temples, universities and sprawling diplomatic compounds as well as answering to calls by residents alerting them to attempts to cut down trees.

Yanakorn Centre: The learning center for disabilities, based its foundation and operations on the spiritual concept and approach. Social activists of the centre are trained to analyze the power and the use of collaborative power to change one's self and the society as well as the use of peace to change the culture of hegemony, violence and injustice at both personal and organizational scales. One of the centre's important tasks is to promote the development of the urban condition, environment, local communities, and infrastructure that create urban and public spaces which can be accessed equally by everyone. The notion is complemented by architectural designs and creations that preserve and reflect local identity along with the implementation of a well balanced and geographically related urban development agenda.

Award Categories

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Houses, townhouses, condominiums (room units) etc.

****Only constructions completed before the submission date will be considered.**

GENERAL DESIGN

Residential Complex

Common facilities in a residential zone such as housing villages, townhouses, condominiums, etc.

Commercial

Projects that focus on commerce such as malls, markets, stores, entertainment centers, etc.

Hospitality

Projects that focus on service and accommodation for vacation and relaxation such as hotels, resorts, golf courses, amusement parks, water parks, etc.

Institution

Projects dedicated to education and the dissemination of knowledge such as schools, research centers, offices, the governmental sector, religious institutions, museums, etc.

Public Space

Projects that focus on providing areas for public benefit and aren't limited in use to a specific group of people such as streetscapes, urban plazas, community spaces, waterfronts, parks, sport and recreation facilities, etc.

Conservation

Projects aimed at preserving cultural heritage or the natural environment and integration of education with recreation such as historical parks, monuments, national parks, nature education parks, brownfields, etc.

****For all General Design Categories, Only constructions completed before the submission date will be considered**

MASTER PLANNING

Long-term physical planning and/or analysis study for a project:

- long-term master planning for colleges, offices, the private and governmental sectors
- master planning for large residential areas such as villages or communities
- master planning at a provincial scale in urban, suburban and rural areas
- planning and/or long-term plans to revitalize the natural environment and ecology of an abandoned area (Remediation/Revitalization Planning)
- planning and/or master planning for projects that aim to preserve historical areas, natural areas, cultural landscapes, landscape ecology, etc.
- development and design guidelines
- urban designs

** As this category is designated for long-term projects, on-going constructions and works in progress will also be considered

SPECIALTY DESIGN

Landscape Art, Earth Sculptures, Environmental Art, Installation Art/Media Art / Exhibitions, etc. that are related to landscape architecture.

** Only completed constructions or works publicized before the submission date will be considered

COMMUNITY SERVICE / WORKSHOP

Designs that focus on the process of including the participation of the community, coordination with stakeholders and placemaking that benefits the community's quality of life..

Private Residences

Baan Sukhumvit 16

Landscape Architects 49

LOCATION
Sukhumvit 16,
Bangkok, Thailand
COMPLETION
2004
AREA
230 sq.w.



Located right in one of Bangkok's bustling districts, 'Baan Sukhumvit 16' offers a sense of green sanctuary that makes one forget about the busy surroundings. The compound consists of 4 separate houses for extended families and a shared clubhouse facility. Using softscape to bring the properties and boundaries together creates a continuity of green, making the property seem connected, yet still remain private. Overall, the landscape concept is that of a 'Sanctuary of a Tropical Forest,' that accentuates the variety of plantations through combination with the simplicity of the hardscape.

The landscape of 'Baan Sukhumvit 16' was developed in parallel with the architecture, having considered the functionality of the space, visual sequence and most importantly, the integration of the landscape. The relationship between the indoor space and outdoor space that is connected in terms of function, where one space can be combined with another, creates flexibility of space. It is clear that the courtyard scheme establishes an optimum relationship in terms of both privacy and integration of landscape. There are four intriguing enclosed spaces in the residence.

The landscape design concept was inspired by 'Oku,' a Japanese philosophy of an internal and mental spatial experience expressed in a 3-Dimensional space. The sense of 'Oku' is realized by means of creating vacancy and multiple layers and also utilizing a flexuous approach to 'Oku,' spatial contradistinctions and efficient ways to enrich the sense of depth.

Defined by indoor and outdoor partitions, the extended outdoor rooms allow for the enclosed space to be both widely perceived and connected. The connecting rooms can become one big functional space during special events and, combined with the concept of 'Oku,' the extended outdoor rooms intrigue the perception of further depth dimension as if no boundary exists. The visual sequence gradually changes as one walks through the grand foyer where the center terrace appears and connects between the parallel indoor rooms. The extended room continues to the fishpond as the wall feature area seems to protrude from the living room where a solid wall feature plays a role as a backdrop displaying the movement of shade throughout the day.



Baan KrungThep Kritha

Landscape Architects 49



LOCATION
KrungThep Kritha
Road, Bangkok,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2008
AREA
15 Rai

This 15-rai-property is located in the flooded area of Bang Kapi, Bangkok and surrounded by both buildings and abandoned land. The concept, according to the client's requirements, was to make the internal level 2 meters higher than the outside property, as if the house were situated on a small hill. Due to the large land area, the concept was utilized to create different senses of character within the landscape, as well as offer varieties of view. The space was categorized into 3 parts separating the front, center and back. At the north side that is quite adjacent to the external road, the building was placed at a great enough distance from the road and utilized the buffer of a tree in order to reduce pollution and screen public disturbance. Part of the front area was provided for the monk's house, which is close to the ritual room of the house. At the south back area and at the furthest end sits a detention pond creating

aesthetic beauty and allowing for the preservation of rainwater that collects naturally and can be recycled to water the plants. The site surroundings are free of buildings, which creates a sense of serene relaxation within the area. Underneath the gigantic existing rain tree is a small pavilion providing pleasure and utilizing the tree as a backdrop. The center area is closed to the main house and was designed as an open, multifunction lawn area for different activities. The plant selection, according to the client's requirements, is to be easily maintained and has a natural feeling. Therefore, the concept of a tropical rainforest is well-suited, as it fits well within Thailand's climate. The plant material is further varied through different space functions. Other elements in the landscape design that are considered natural succeed in blending the construction in with the surrounding nature.

Baan Ladprao

Landscape Architects 49



LOCATION
Ladprao 80, Wang
Thonglang District,
Bangkok, Thailand
COMPLETION
2014
AREA
2 Rai

The owner wanted to build a clubhouse and its facilities on a 5 rai area of land within the vacant part of a larger 20 rai area of land home to lush greenery and many large existing trees, some of which are over 20 years old. This clubhouse has situated its access entrance and the parking area to be separate from the main compound gate, providing a parking space for over 20 cars. However, it can also be accessed from the existing overflow parking as well.

The main task was to design the plan in a manner that would allow for all the existing big trees to remain undisturbed, as well create a good sense of connection within the existing compound.

The landscape design concept was to create a multi-functional area to connect with the flow of uses from the clubhouse into the garden that could be used during both day and night.

Together, the architectural and interior design placement of space allows for a seamless flow from one area to another, both visually and physically setting the scene of the clubhouse effectively within the lush greenery oasis.

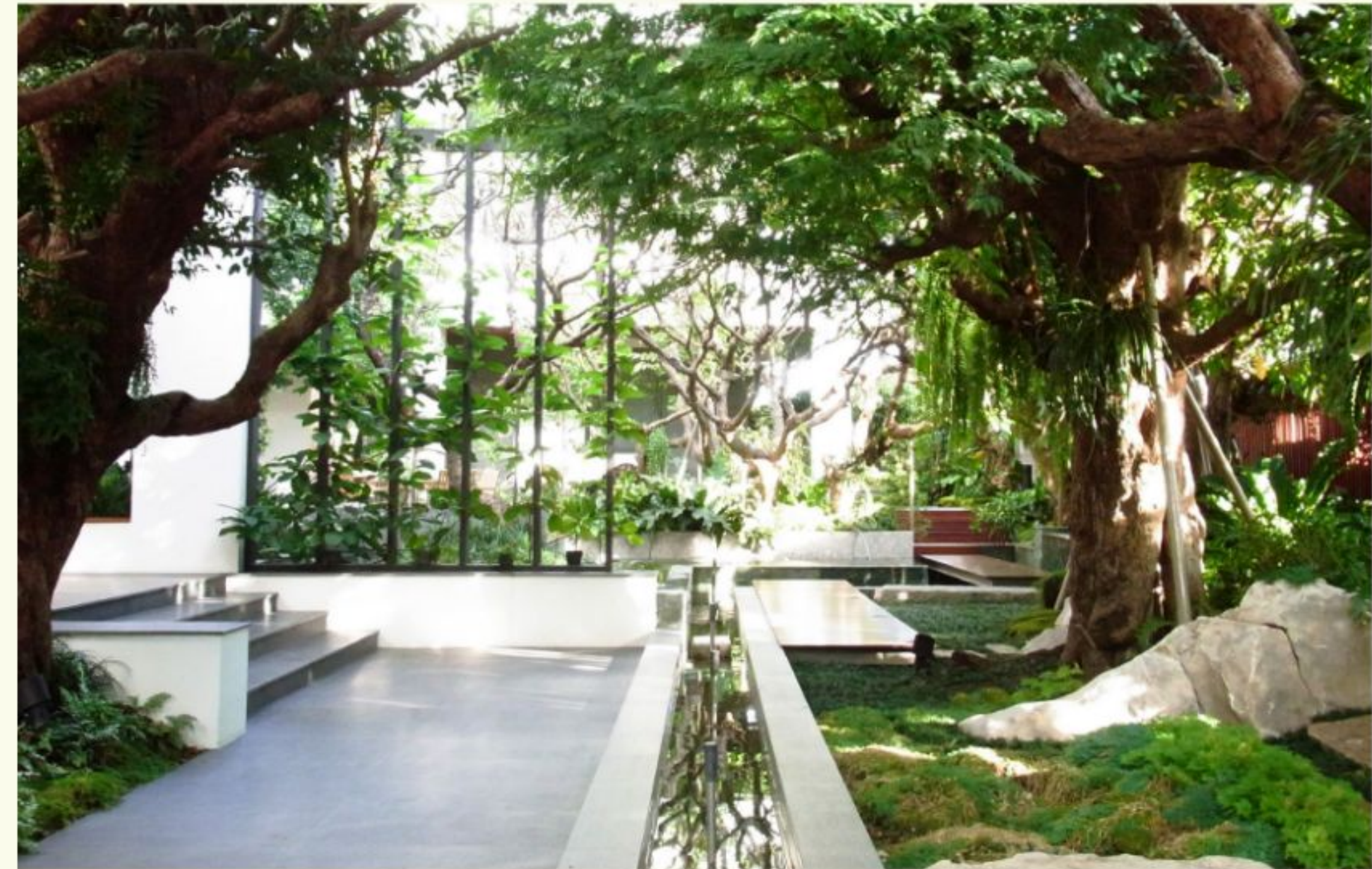
The owner is an artist by profession, so the character of the design was tailored to mimic a modern, sculptural effect per his requests. The sculptural shape of the outdoor kitchen counter and sitting wall were juxtaposed to create a dynamic look from different viewpoints, while still maintaining the flow of function while cooking and serving. The pattern mimicking the shadow of the big existing Angsana tree cast over the lawn creates a visual art / carpet that can be seen from all access points as well as from the club house looking outward.

The outdoor parking lot of over 20 spaces was designed as a large garden space with a grass paver lawn and large grove of trees creating a long vista view for the exercise room on the 2nd floor of the parking garage while also providing shade and protecting the clubhouse from the afternoon Sun.

The plant materials used are simple, lush, green and low maintenance. The various shades of green employed provide tones ranging from very light to dark and utilizing the canopy of the trees to filter the sunlight to the deeper shade of shrubs and the ground cover allowing for a calm and cooling effect to soothe the eyes and let the party events begin.

T.Residence

LOKOH=



LOCATION
Bangkok,
Thailand
AREA
2,600 sq.m

The project creates a contemplative and conceptual landscape that serves as a green place for living amongst an urban life. The project has been presented and separated into 3 parts: a private and guest garden, a living courtyard and a tranquility backyard with the internal space providing a route through a variety of walkways that allows for the user to access and experience the three ponds set within the three zones, a modern rustic atmosphere, and a large variety of different sized trees.

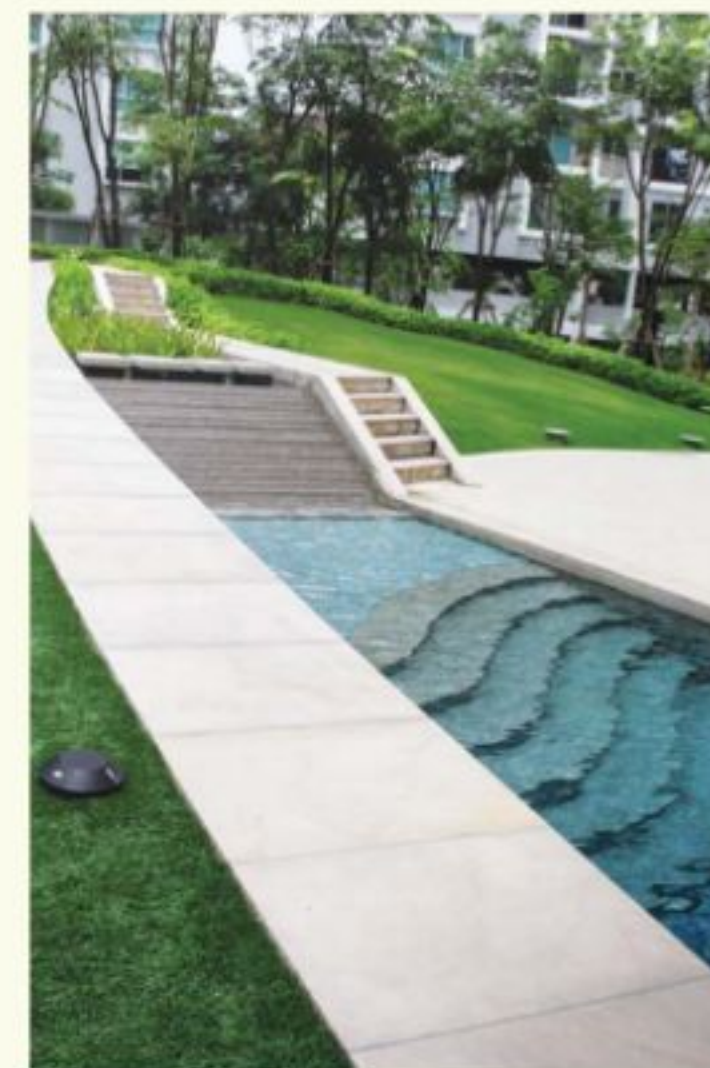


Residential Complex

Parkland Srinakarin

Landscape Architects 49





LOCATION
Srinakarin Road,
Samuthprakarn,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2005
AREA
17.47 Rai

We have, since phase 1, long been involved in this project and the beginning of the site planning of the entire 90 rai project site. With the architect, we had come to the site plan solution that all vehicular and outdoor parking spaces be placed at the outer rim along the site perimeter and that the building towers be called upon to envelop the main landscape and open space of 9,600 square meters. With over one thousand apartment units on the project site, the main goal for the landscape architectural design was to achieve a landscape space that could accommodate a mass of people without feeling crowded when in use. Therefore, varieties of spaces have been created for different uses allowing for both passive and semi-active activities.

To create a visually unique landscape and allow for visual differentiation when perceived from different viewpoints on the ground level while creating park and resort like amenities, yet having the atmosphere of a private residential garden, was also a focus.





The landscape design image and design character was derived from a transformation of natural forms into playful, artful and comfortable spaces.

Landform and level changes is a key device and method for subdividing spaces specific for each use, combining the grading with the planting design and allowing for a sense of privacy within each area to be achieved. Another key design function is to minimize the use of an underground pipe system for surface runoff within the park area. All areas utilize the grading level and swale to collect surface runoff within the natural stream and pond, where only a small cross pipe was laid under the jogging trail and walkway around the pond to inject water flow into the retention pond. The planting design creates a sanctuary pocket of a green oasis within the residence. Masses of big canopy trees were planted to cover the hardscape of the outdoor parking which wraps around the outer rim of the compound creating shade within the project. These will absorb the heat from the nearby property, especially on the west side of the perimeter. Within the main center park, most of the space will be shaded by the building mass, therefore, the mass of trees in this area creates a pocket of ambience within the micro climate space that blocks out the sun at the noon time and functions as a visual control while still allowing for enough light to sustain the shrub masses below. The variety and types of more slat tolerant plant materials were used in multiple layers and in a more informal and naturalistic fashion.



LOCATION
Khao Yai,
Thailand
AREA
9.50 Rai



Liquid substances on Earth naturally fall and flow to the lower grounds, forming an erosion landscape that humans find beautiful. The project site is located at the intersection where the flow meets the ground and is surrounded by mountains. The process of erosion that inspired the shape of the landscape became a feature in the landscape design.

First, the water features are pools that penetrated the grass terrains while the dune acted as a pool deck. At the lowest ground level, a large pond was introduced to enhance the atmosphere and also act as a collective rain water source for the plantations in dry seasons.

Second, by emphasizing materials and through careful consideration of plantings, plant species were selected to tolerate drought in order to minimize the use of water. A mix of species was also blended in with the surroundings while connecting the landscape with the wildlife.

Lastly, this achievement lays the base for a sustainable future for the site while allowing for the landscape to become part of the natural environment. Thus, when the boundary is blurred, humans and nature gently become one. When the boundary between humans and nature is indistinct, they become one.



GENERAL DESIGN
RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX

HONORABLE AWARD

THE GREEN IMPACT 2015

23°Estate

Shma



Domus Condominium

Landscape Architects 49



LOCATION
**Sukhumvit 16,
Bangkok, Thailand**
COMPLETION
2009
AREA
6,400 sq.m.

Life in Balance is the slogan of this project in which all the design concepts have been generated. The site is situated in one of the most prime locations in downtown Bangkok surrounded completely by high density high-rise buildings of both commercial and residential projects. This project owner had a vision to create one of the most luxurious living standards in the heart of Bangkok and this mid-rise low density development has been developed into an urban sanctuary where the building coverage is about 40% and more than 50% of the area is designated to open space and recreational facilities.

In conjunction with the architectural concept, the tropical modern minimalism design language has been reinterpreted into the landscape architectural design. With clean and simple lines of space and pattern in the hardscape design elements, the planting design concept, on the contrary, employs the characteristics of the mixed vegetative manner of the English garden, together with which the landscape architect has created a simplicity of space and form with a warm sense and home-like atmosphere. Residents will feel as if they are in their own private home garden and can use /scroll comfortably through every space in a very casual and relaxing manner, not feeling that they are underdressed or intimidated by the space.

With a meticulously careful design in every minute space, the design has blended seamlessly with the appearance of a ground rooted landscape. In fact, many spaces on top of the basement parking level were also used as a main design method to create a landscape sequence with the functional purpose of controlling floods and providing a connected sense of accessibility to all parts of the project. The driveway rises up +0.50 from the street and ramp down when moving towards the drop off at +0.00 and rolls down to -1.20m before entering the basement parking. These level changes also help to separate the vehicular with the platform level of the main lawn activity that joins the two buildings which are situated at a normal ground level of +0.00 while some of the landscape spaces rise up to +1.20m. allowing for all connections between each level to be accessed by emergency fire vehicles.

All perimeters of the project boundary are surrounded and covered with plants and greenery. Even the tightest space along the driveway, the perimeter wall, is covered by creeping fig which is cheaper to install and a more sustainable green material for maintenance efforts. The result is, a green residence sanctuary amid the urban downtown.



Baan San Kraam

Sanitas Studio

LOCATION
**Cha-Am,
Phetchaburi,
Thailand**
COMPLETION
2011
AREA
13 Rai

Sanitas Studio was commissioned in 2011 by Sansiri PLC to devise a masterplan and landscape design for Baan San Kraam, a residential project on Cha-Am beach, Phetchaburi, Thailand. Only 10 per cent of its extensive area borders the beach meaning that just two of the 13 buildings have a direct sea view. The challenge for Sanitas was to provide a landscape design that would allow for all residents to feel equally close to the beach.

Starting with nautical nostalgia, we envisaged the land as an abstract form of the ocean. The abstract ocean contains different characters of islands and seascape; the jungle, the villages, the floating house and the sea tide. This would create a different atmosphere for each cluster of buildings. Then, we created 7 clusters of buildings with their own unique seascape character ranging from Lobby-beach, Fisherman Village, Modern Jungle, Village-tree house, Village-pool and Connecting Beach to Floating House.

From the 'ocean' concept, the water body is the key landscape element, which connects all zones together. We studied the natural form of the seascape and interpreted it in a modern way. In the overall master plan, the form of landscape is a simplification of the topography line of the ocean and we used it as the landscape language throughout the whole site.

The landscape design is a simple interpretation of the wave typology. We studied the form of sea waves and developed their characteristics into the landscape form three dimensionally. The wave forms became a part of the continuous seating, continuous steps, the retaining wall and planters. The gradient color of the sea was revealed through a gentle contour line underneath the water.

People can experience the different characters of each area upon arrival, starting with the Lobby beach and proceeding across the water to the Jungle, which is surrounded by secluded villages. Before arriving on the beach, there is a large swimming pool and sunbathing terraces.



General Design
Commercial

Park Ventures Ecoplex

P Landscape



LOCATION
Ploenchit Junction,
Bangkok, Thailand
COMPLETION
2011
AREA
8,145 sq.m



Park Ventures Ecoplex is a mixed-use 34-storey complex consisting of offices, retail, and a luxury hotel space. In one of the rare instances of commercial development in the capital city, the project provided an opportunity for landscape design to contribute towards a balanced development that led to a benchmark for sustainable design in the region. Comprehensive analysis of the overlapping social, economic and ecological factors, developed through a dialogue between designers and the community, helped in this urban redevelopment process to produce small-scale but socially catalytic intervention in the neighborhood. The project now serves as a serene 'urban lung' and open public space to one of the City's most congested intersections.

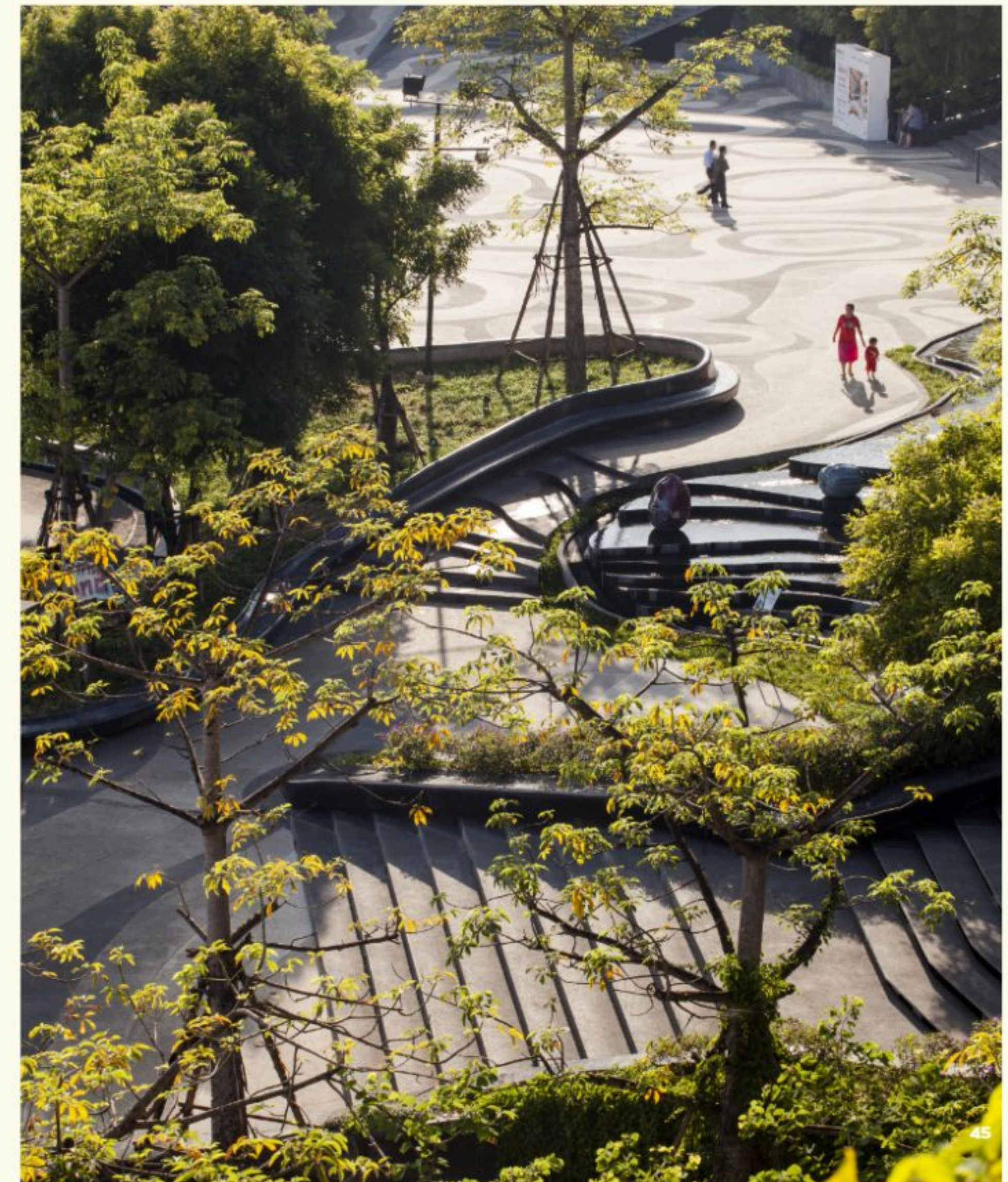
The 'Urban Park' concept at Park Ventures was inspired by the idea of bringing nature back to the urban fabric of Bangkok city and this concept also serves as the core tenet of the Ecoplex which has achieved USGBC's LEED (Core and Shell) Platinum status. The design therefore focuses on communicating a message that urban sustainability can be achieved through small scale design considerations of well-planned open spaces that are accessible to the public and connected to commuter systems, alongside the balancing of aesthetics with budget and time constraints through the use of available resources and technology.

The inspiration for the Park Ventures Ecoplex building architecture is derived from the traditional Thai 'wai' or the greeting with folded hands representing the lotus bud. This inspiration is carried forward in the landscape design concept, as a contemporary interpretation that still carries a strong connection to the cultural context of the project. The use of the arching forms of the lotus bud are reflected through contemporary detailing and layout of access pathways and ramps built for integrating universal access.

The concept is further enhanced in the selection of tall tapering plaza trees, the Araucaria Pine. The Araucaria is an adapted species in the urban microclimate and has a pentagonal form reminiscent of the lotus bud. The architectural form of the tree also provides a visually appealing vertical feature that is used to create the 'urban park' feel at Park Ventures Ecoplex and doubles up as a planting species known for its ability to absorb toxins from the air. The open configuration of the pine trees combined with a contemporary palette of regionally-sourced natural materials and understory planting bring a unique visual character to the project. Together, the composition of these elements marks the project's prominence on this important street intersection and becomes a dialogue to encourage sustainable urban design in the public domain.

Central Plaza Chaing Rai

Shma



LOCATION
**Central Plaza,
Chiangrai, Thailand**
COMPLETION
2011
AREA
7,780 sq.m.

Being the first up-scale shopping mall in Chiang Rai, Central Plaza provides a generous outdoor space for the public to enjoy. Our proposal presents this space as a cultural plaza and park that embraces native culture and identity with various activities to enrich local suburban life.

The landscape design encapsulates the mountainous scene surrounding the site through the interpretation of the northern mountainous contour line characteristic. The contour pattern is reflected in the stark pavement pattern and the shape of undulating flower mounds, steps, seats and water cascades. Simple local materials like sandwash and terrazzo are used to construct the pavement and the fluid seat respectively. Their flexible nature makes constructing natural forms possible.

The selection of native plants further enhances the northern atmosphere as well as corresponds to the regional ecology. The Red Silk Cotton tree - locally known as the Ngiew Tree - is the main feature. It is majestic in form and famous for its flowers as an ingredient in traditional delicacies. During January to March, Ngiew's bright orange flowers bloom in profusion and are accompanied by the orange flowers of the Trumpet Vine which covers the wall on the façade and other flowering shrubs on the ground.

Shma's collaboration with world renowned local earth artist, Master Somluk Pantiboon, resulted in a series of 5-piece sculptures floating over a cascading water feature. Placed as a focal point of the landscape, the ceramic sculpture depicts the life cycle of the 'Ngiew' flower' from budding to blooming to withering.

Siam Square One

Landprocess

LOCATION
Siam Square One,
Bangkok, Thailand
COMPLETION
2014
AREA
8 Rai



Siam Square, the first open street mall of Bangkok, is perhaps the city's best known location for shopping and serves as a meeting place for youngsters of all ages as well as a stage for events within the city. With the high demand of use within the space, the existing row houses no longer suited the rapid growth of the city and the interchange of the BTS at Siam Station. However, the uniqueness of function as the first horizontal open mall was the key to the design concept. Resulting in Siam Square One, the vertical open mall of Siam Square, is the first beginning of vertical development in Siam Square.

With the concept of an open-air vertical shopping mall, the landscape component significantly became a part of the project's character. The vertical open voids of each building become spaces to make a place within. Through dialogue of urban and open-air architecture, the landscape is the interval area of use and experience. The integration of green areas as reflective urban ecology patches have been situated in many transitional spaces of the SQ-ONE architecture. From an architectural gesture, natural light became a critical element of the landscape and planting design. With the changing of natural light, the seasonal change and the colorful milieu, these components have been introduced to SQ-ONE as a Summer court, Rainy court and Winter court.

With the location of a major mass transit station, the sense of connectivity to the surrounding urban fabric was a crucial concern for the project and takes the form of a ramp connecting the space to the BTS Siam Station, and allowing pedestrians of Siam Square to access the main artery of the city on Rama 1 Road. All these connections are reflective of each plaza and the open-spaces that surround the building. This is a great step in the profession for landscape architects to generate better surroundings within urban spaces as well answer to the quest of the city's growth.

The end of the era of closed high-energy consuming architecture is upon us and the open mall with a touch of urban vertical landscape allowing for an experience of walking in architecture similar to walking on the street of Siam Square with the GC-04 uniqueness of the open court vertical ambience of SQ-ONE has found space in Siam Square. The green space of the landscape helps this vertical shopping mall to feel like one is walking on the ground with the landscape available at every level.



Kenkoon Showroom

Amornrat Jintanavilas
Wisut Juasathirattana

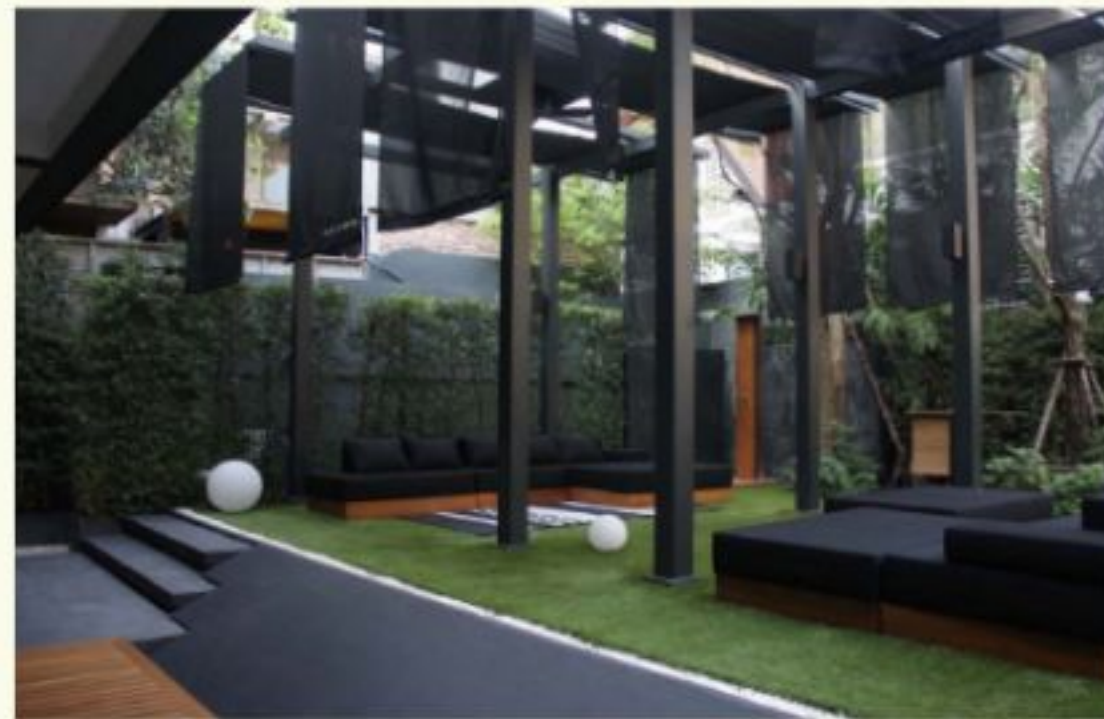


Originally, the site of Kenkoon Showroom Thonglor 10 used to be Bunnag Architects Office which belongs to Khun Metha Bunnag and the well-known landscape architect, Bill Bensley who firstly created an exotic-tropical garden design. This makes the place to be filled with plenty of trees designed under the concept of a tropical-style garden. This area contrasts with the surrounding area of Thonglor, which is developed to be concrete buildings and is partly filled with green areas such as shopping malls, restaurants, offices, and residential condominiums. The site, which contrasts and stands out from the surrounding area leads to the concept of design - 'Renew Oasis (in Thonglor)' -

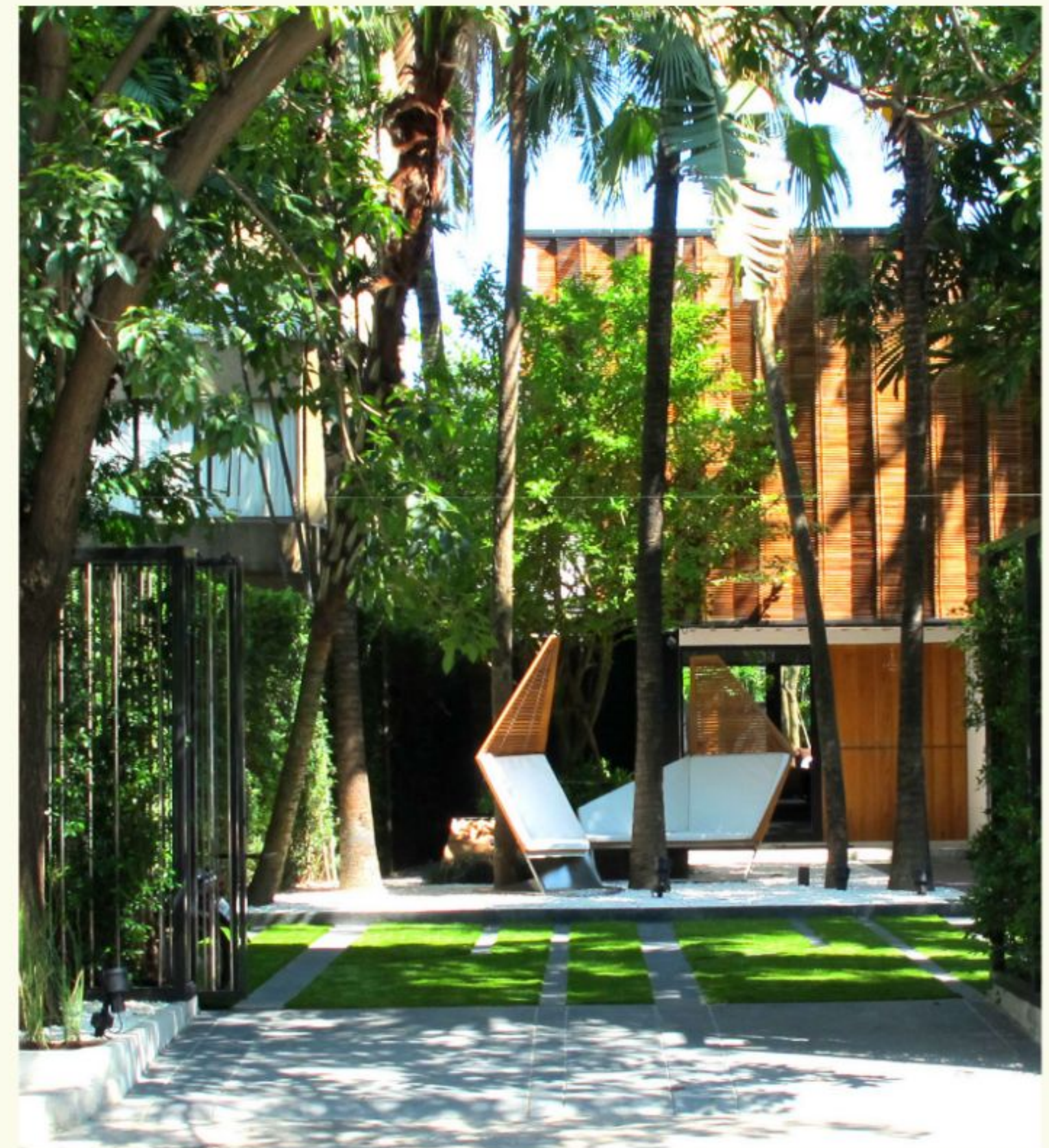
The new landscape design and appearance allowed for the conservation of precious green life in this place as well as allows for customers to enjoy the experience of outdoor furniture set in a green living style and inspiring them to live with nature. We presented the identity of Kenkoon via Landscape architecture which could make visitors understand Kenkoon simply by walking through the space.

The area of Kenkoon is divided into three zones with a sequence of access. Each zone features different kinds of Kenkoon's furniture and the design of each zone is unique, such as the theme of the display and the furniture arrangement on the ground surface.

The products are blended in with various landscape materials such as grass, stone, wood, tile etc., so as to create the area outstandingly. The line of this designed landscape is based on Kenkoon's furniture outline, the existing trees and existing building's structure.



LOCATION
Kenkoon Showroom,
Thonglor 10,
Bangkok, Thailand



General Design
Hospitality

GENERAL DESIGN
HOSPITALITY

AWARD OF EXCELLENCE

THE GREEN IMPACT 2015

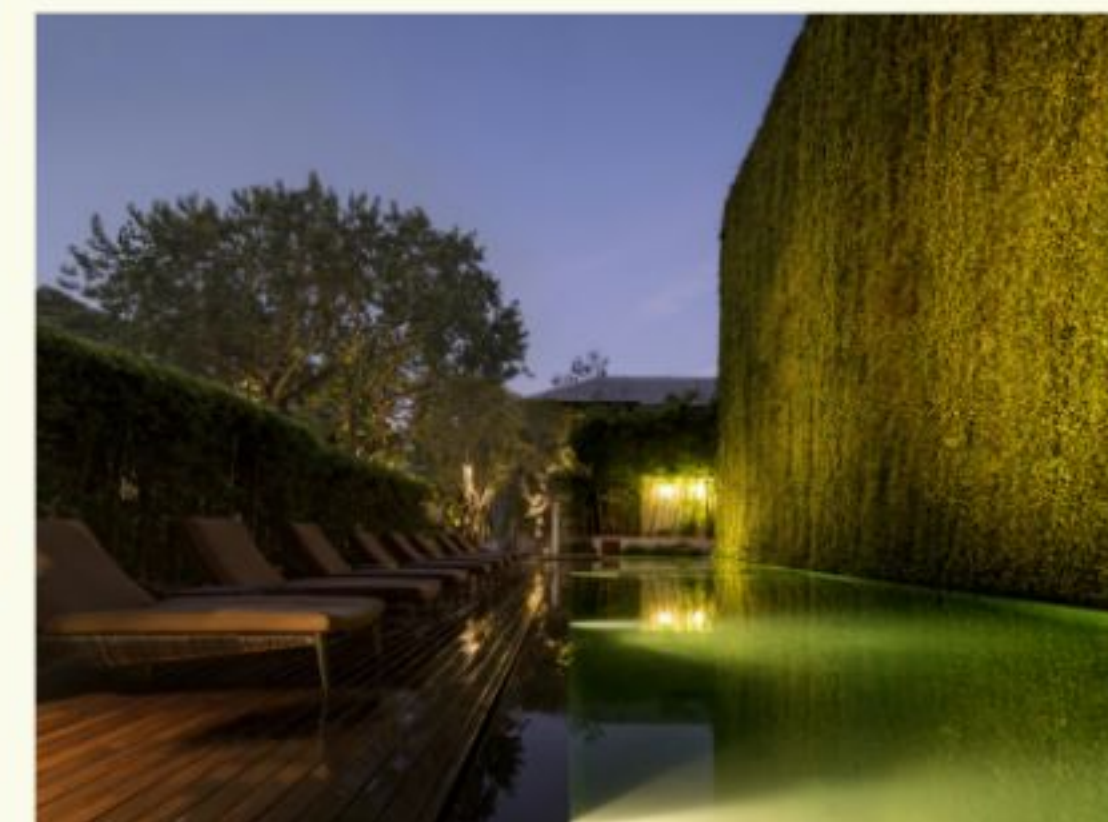
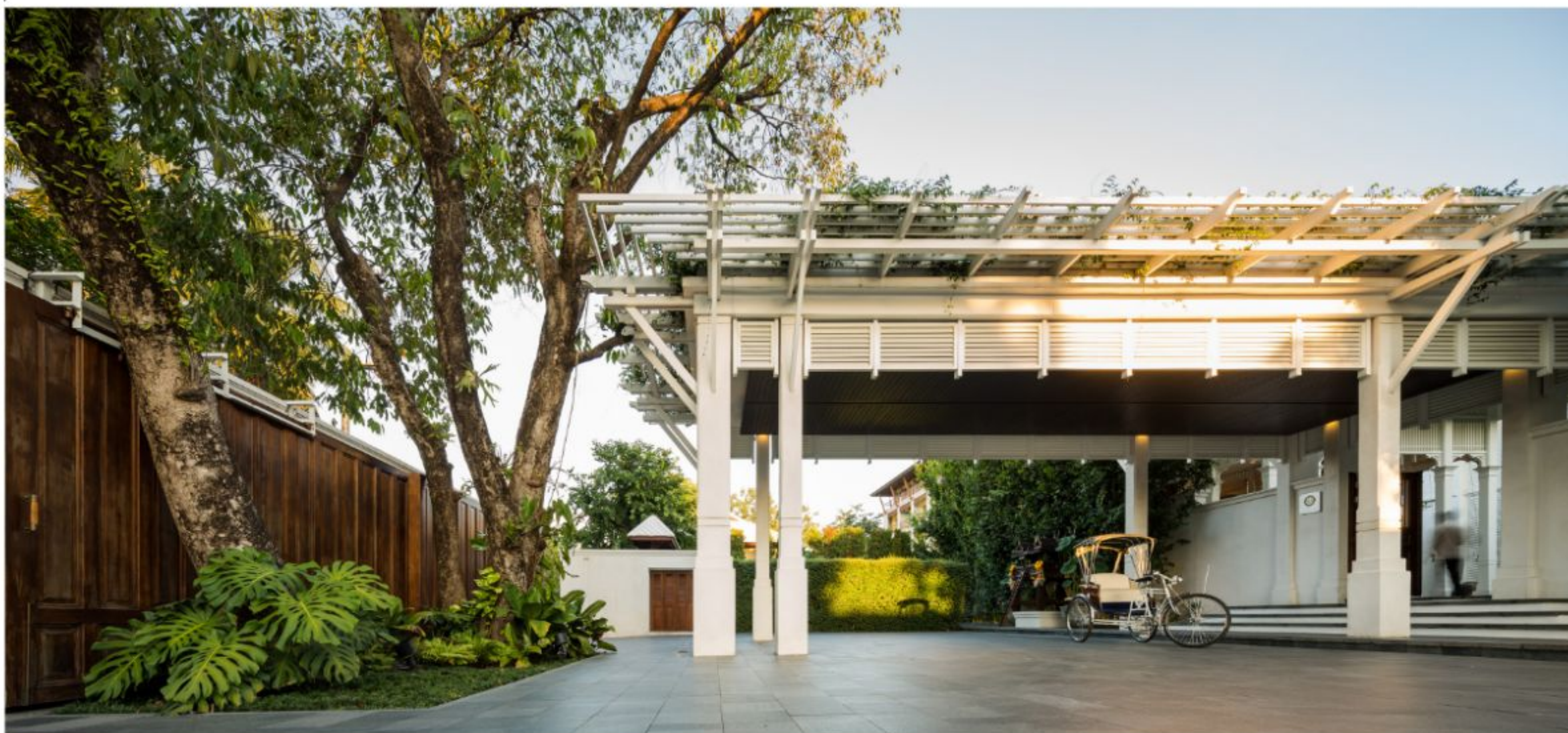
137 Pillars House

P Landscape

The 137 Pillars House, formerly known as Baan Borneo, is a 30-suite boutique hotel property located on a two-acre site near the banks of Chiang Mai's Mae Ping River in Northern Thailand. The center of the property carefully preserves historic 19th century architecture which is surrounded by the site's oldest guardians, majestic native trees that existed on the site before it was rediscovered for renovation as a hotel property. Since its opening in late 2012, the project has won multiple accolades for its transformation into a boutique hotel with a complete host of modern luxuries. Yet through careful planning and landscape design, the property still maintains its historic value and old-world charm.

The concept for the landscape at 137 Pillars House took inspiration from the site's cultural, natural and architectural heritage. Here, distinct features of the colonial Lanna (ancient Northern Kingdom) design style, such as motifs, construction materials and techniques, as well as the ambience and scale of this period reflect their personality on a refined, contemporary canvas.





To celebrate the site's history, conservation methods were devised to preserve the existing teak house as well as the existing mature trees. These became the more perceptible guiding tools to the project's landscape planning and design. First, the teak house was raised on stilts as the structural base of the house had started to disintegrate with humidity and pest infestation. This allowed the area under the house to remain clear for water permeation and increased air circulation. Secondly, trees were transplanted away from structural edifices and their roots were carefully preserved throughout the renovation process. This ensured that the mature trees on site could continue to thrive with the revitalized project site. Finally, intricate timber details as well as traditional construction materials such as 'poon mak' (a cement-lime mix) were reused in the new construction of buildings and landscape elements to showcase the rich history for the site's future users.

In addition to augmenting the aesthetic nature of this heritage hotel, the landscape weaves a narrative through the planting and material palette as the guests travel back in time. By creating a central open space around which the buildings and activities are clustered, the landscape layout resonates the character of a traditional village, which invites the guest to interact within, while landscape elements such as the iconic green wall and dense native vegetation protect this vulnerable enclave from increased development in the vicinity.



LOCATION
Chiang Mai,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2012
AREA
1,830 sq.m.



LOCATION
Hua Hin,
Prachuap Khiri Khan,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2012
AREA
30,921 m²



GENERAL DESIGN
HOSPITALITY

HONORABLE AWARD

THE GREEN IMPACT 2015

Amari Hua Hin Resort & Amari Residences Hua Hin

P.L. Design

A modern tropical style with clean lines and introduction of soft relaxed materials with an atmosphere of the beach such as wood and sand strengthen the sense of linkage to the nearby ocean at Amari Hua Hin. Tropical style planting such as large leaved plants and variegated foliage give a relaxing resort feel to the hotel and residences.

Located on a busy highway, the main entrance creates a strong entry statement with cascading water feature and shell form paving. At the inner court the two sub-projects of the hotel and residences are designed to appear as one large garden when viewed from the rooms, but are spatially separated via level changes and linear water body. When experienced at ground level, the large space is divided into a sequence of gardens, using levelling and planting for guests to experience and explore. Levelling necessitated by the car park structure was used to advantage, with the main swimming pool built on the higher level podium, giving separation to the all-day dining terraces. Cascading water features down from

the podium give aural ambience to these shaded lower level terraces extending from the hotel lobby.

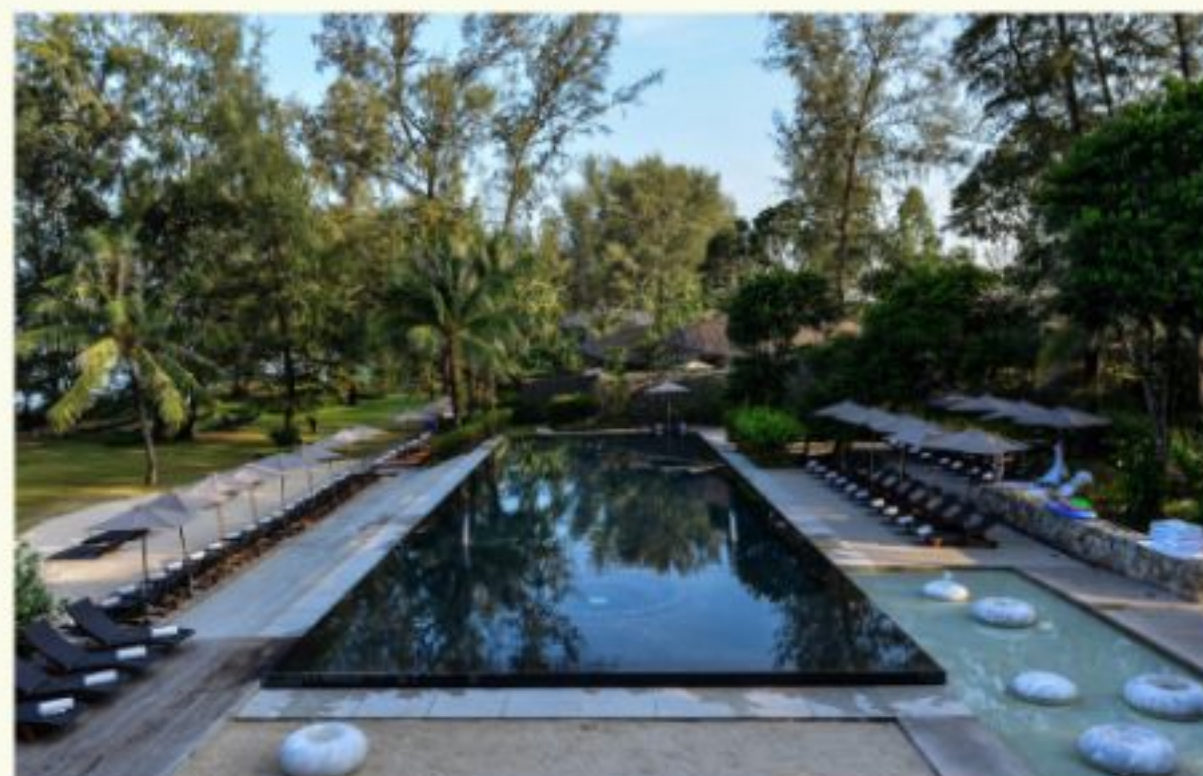
A set of grand steps are centrally located leading up to the hotel pool deck. The stairs lead to a jetty like boardwalk jutting out into the main pool. A beach side atmosphere is used for the pool with the jetty and a sloped beach pool entry. A separate kid's pool has water spouts from a playful fish themed mosaic tile wall. The other side the pool overflows down past a stage platform to a large open lawn for events complete with a tranquil garden overlooked by the gym and its rooftop sunlounge terrace. Below the main garden court a curving stroll garden and lily pool has been built in the area reserved for future expansion.

A lap pool for the Amari Residences overflows into a large kid's pool while the 'kid's' zone features a rubber finished play area. At the opposite end a 'quiet' zone sits spa and massage pavilions set into the tropical planted backdrop.



Renaissance Phuket & Spa

Landscape Architects 49



The site is situated at Mai Khao beach between 2 existing mild sand dunes which have a slightly lower area in the middle of the site. We have been involved from the beginning of the project and worked together with the architects to lay out the buildings site plan. We also introduced the landscape concept of landforms that suit each type of the building units.

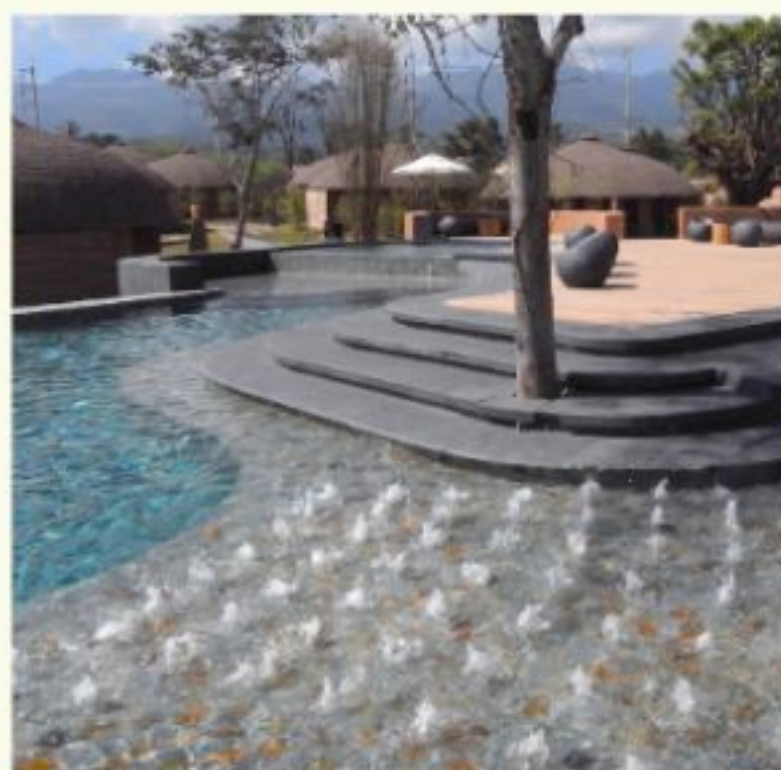
The resort were complied with 175 keys, 150 keys for a typical room and 25 keys for a standalone villa with a plunge pool and spa facilities emphasized as one of the major amenities. The typical room units were located along two sides of the property to maximize the open space and landscape area in the middle of the site.

LOCATION
Phuket, Thailand
COMPLETION
2010
AREA
40,000 m²

The main landscape design concept is to create an ambience of more natural seaside landscape ecology with a mix of the indigenous atmosphere of Phuket that has a tropical jungle in the middle of the island for the project. A sense of discovery will be used as media in the visual sequence design for the hotel guests to explore the site landscape. Melaleuca spp. which is indigenous to the area, will be used as a major tree to accent the site name of the white tree beach. A white sand corridor was created to bring the atmosphere of the beach into the property and be used as main visual corridor and axis from the lobby that links to the sea as well as provides a view of the corridor for the typical rooms. At the low area of the site, a pond was created to serve as both an aesthetic and functional element for drainage retention. This pond can be viewed from the lobby area, main dining area and typical rooms on the other wing. Underwater plants were introduced along the shallow area of the pond adjacent to the rooms' balconies or dining terrace allowing for guests to look down and perceive a different viewing experience. Located in the middle of the site is the spa area which is surrounded by a raised concentric landform and vegetation that mimics the jungle in the heart of Phuket. The location of the spa will be mystically hidden in the dense vegetative tropical jungle which will bring a sense of tranquility and privacy to the guests while approaching the area for spa rituals. This raised tropical jungle landform was also created as a background to the natural pond and features a waterfall that runs into the pond creating a focal point for the viewer.



LOCATION
Maehongson,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2011
AREA
30 Rai



Montis Resort was completed some time between 2009-2010 during the peak of Pai's high season and since then it has changed the tourism business in the small mountain town of Pai for good. Before it was built, hotels and accommodations in Pai were already plentiful in terms of quantity. However, it was so hard to single out a good one, quality-wise. This is mainly because the only transportation between this small town to its closest city depends on just a narrow winding road of more than a thousand sharp curves. Since all construction supplies and machineries needed to be brought in via this route, the cost of construction in Pai is usually double or triple to that of normal costs elsewhere. However, this is not the case for Montis resort, thanks to the project owner who also owns one of the biggest infrastructure construction companies in the northern region.

Mobilizing construction supplies, heavy construction machines such as cranes and backhoes or even asphaltic mobile plants is no longer a problem. This fortunately opens up a lot of possibilities to design and create spaces to accommodate various activities previously unimaginable in this small town. Facilities include a heated swimming pool, archery range, conference center, golf simulator, mountain climbing tower, club quality fitness center, clubhouse - with karaoke, game rooms, massage and bar, an organic vegetable farm, restaurant and cafe.

The resort is divided into 2 phases with 4 types of accommodation. The design for this resort was restricted to the theme of 'Safari' as requested by the client. The landscape concept is also in a safari theme where grass and bushy plants were planted as the main material creating the look and feel of a rustic safari landscape.

GENERAL DESIGN
HOSPITALITY

HONORABLE AWARD

THE GREEN IMPACT 2015

Montis Resort Maehongson

iXora Design



General Design
Institution

Thai Public Broadcasting Service - Thai PBS Headquarters

XSiTE Design Studio



The Thai Public Broadcasting Service (Thai PBS) is Thailand's first free-to-air national public broadcaster. They were in need of new headquarters equipped with state-of-the-art broadcasting, production and studio facilities that could also support more than one thousand visitors every year. We were selected to serve as the landscape architect through a design competition where the winning team was asked to create the landscape architecture. The target was to deliver both the Thai PBS corporate image as well as reflect Thailand's first national public broadcasting service and promote staff wellness in the new headquarters through environmentally friendly and energy-saving concepts.

LOCATION
Viphavadee
Rangsit Road,
Bangkok, Thailand



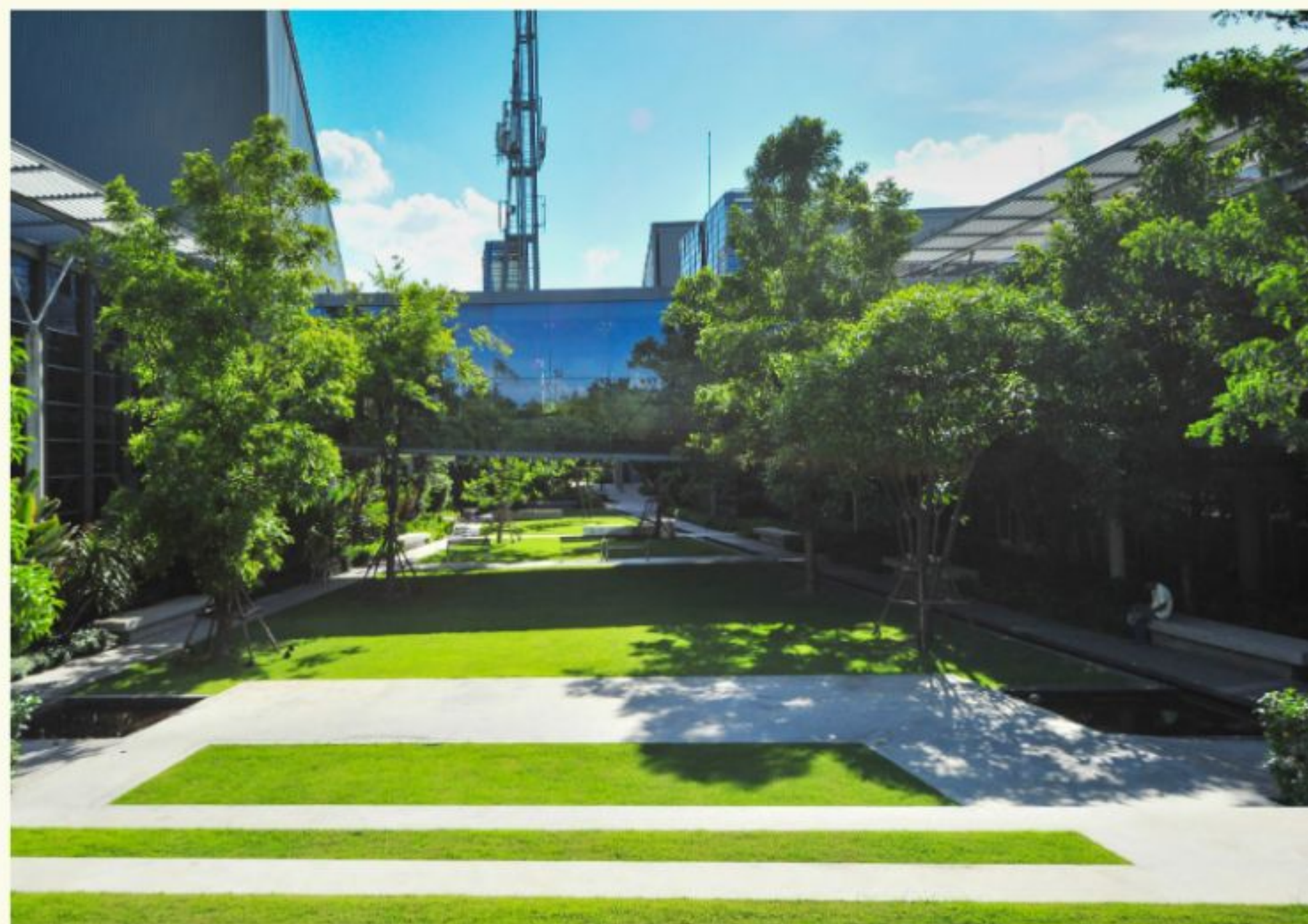
THE GREEN IMPACT 2015



The industrial look of the architectural design and the public broadcasting work itself inspired us to propose a landscape architectural design with a 'Network of Life' concept that blends the dynamic of a modern lifestyle network with a cozy feeling. The Thai folk network of life was used to form the unique character of Thai PBS.

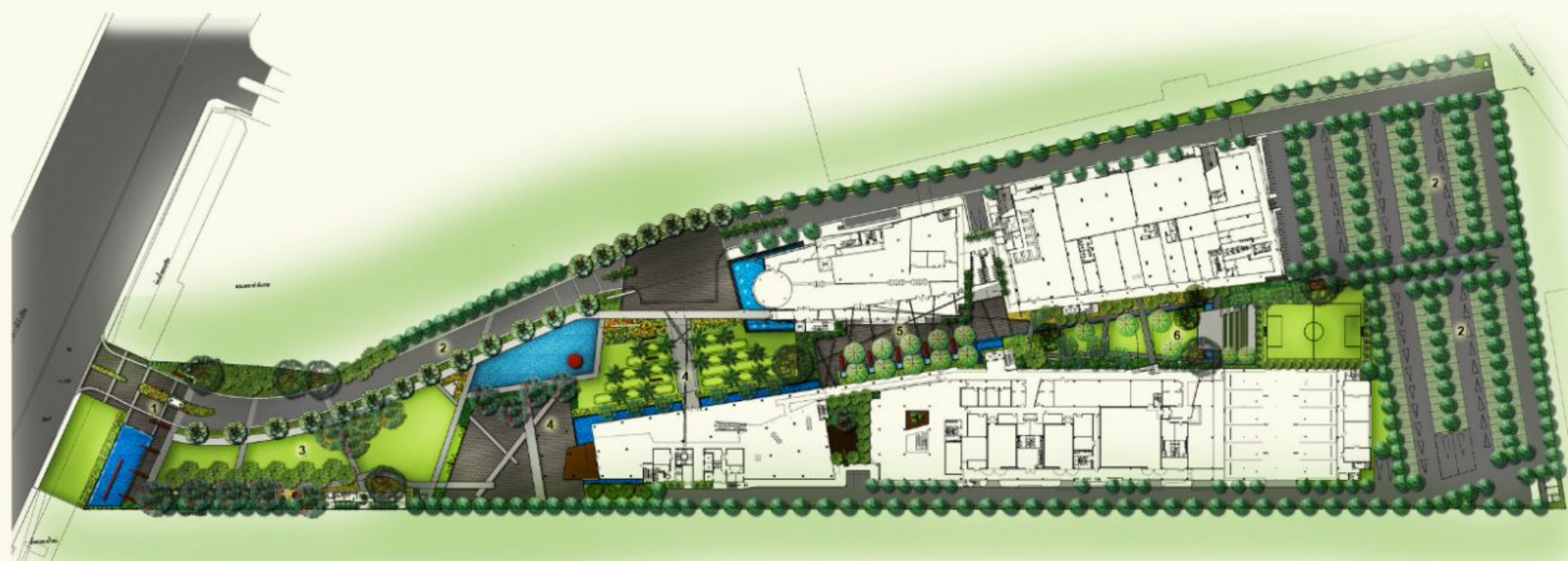
Each outdoor space was designed to provoke a warm welcome and Thai agricultural mood in a new way in order to compliment the cool industrial look of the building. Here, all spaces are connected together with neat and modern dynamic energetic network lines to enhance creativity and the activeness of people in the organization. The approach can be seen through all routing and pavement designs. Starting from a public park in front of the site and running through each small garden space that is placed smoothly between each working space, the design helps to release the stress of a 24 / 7 broadcasting network with its green area being utilized to promote an 'Office in the park' atmosphere.





LEGEND

- 1. PROJECT ENTRY
- 2. STREET SCAPE
- 3. PUBLIC PARK
- 4. CORPORATE PLAZA
- 5. CONNECTING PLAZA
- 6. GARDEN PLAZA FOR STAFF



Thai Health Center Head Office

XSITE Design Studio



LEGEND

1. REFLECTING POND W/ VERTICAL GARDEN
2. RECREATION POND W/ FOUNTAIN
3. RECREATION POND W/ SPECIMEN TREE
4. SITTING AREA
5. LAWN TERRACE W/ SITTING BENCH
6. GATEWAY 'A'
7. GATEWAY 'B'



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1 : 300



LOCATION
Soi Ngam Duplee,
Bangkok, Thailand

The purpose of the Thai Health Center building is not only to be a head office of the Thai Health Promotion Foundation, but also to serve as a place where volunteers can meet, gather and work for the public under Thai Health's support. By aiming to reflect Thai Health's philosophy that all Thais can attain better lives in a self-reliant way through increases in cooperation, the project was designed with a green building concept that is environmental friendly and energy saving. It also promotes people's wellbeing and is a good practice in a green building operation. However, the project has very little open space on ground and, with three sides of the site facing the next building, there is only the back side that opens to a public park.

For the landscape architect, it is a challenge to figure out how to create a proper green area on the site that could be adequate enough to promote people's wellbeing and, at the same time, feel inspiring and act as a good example of a green building concept as per the client's requirement.

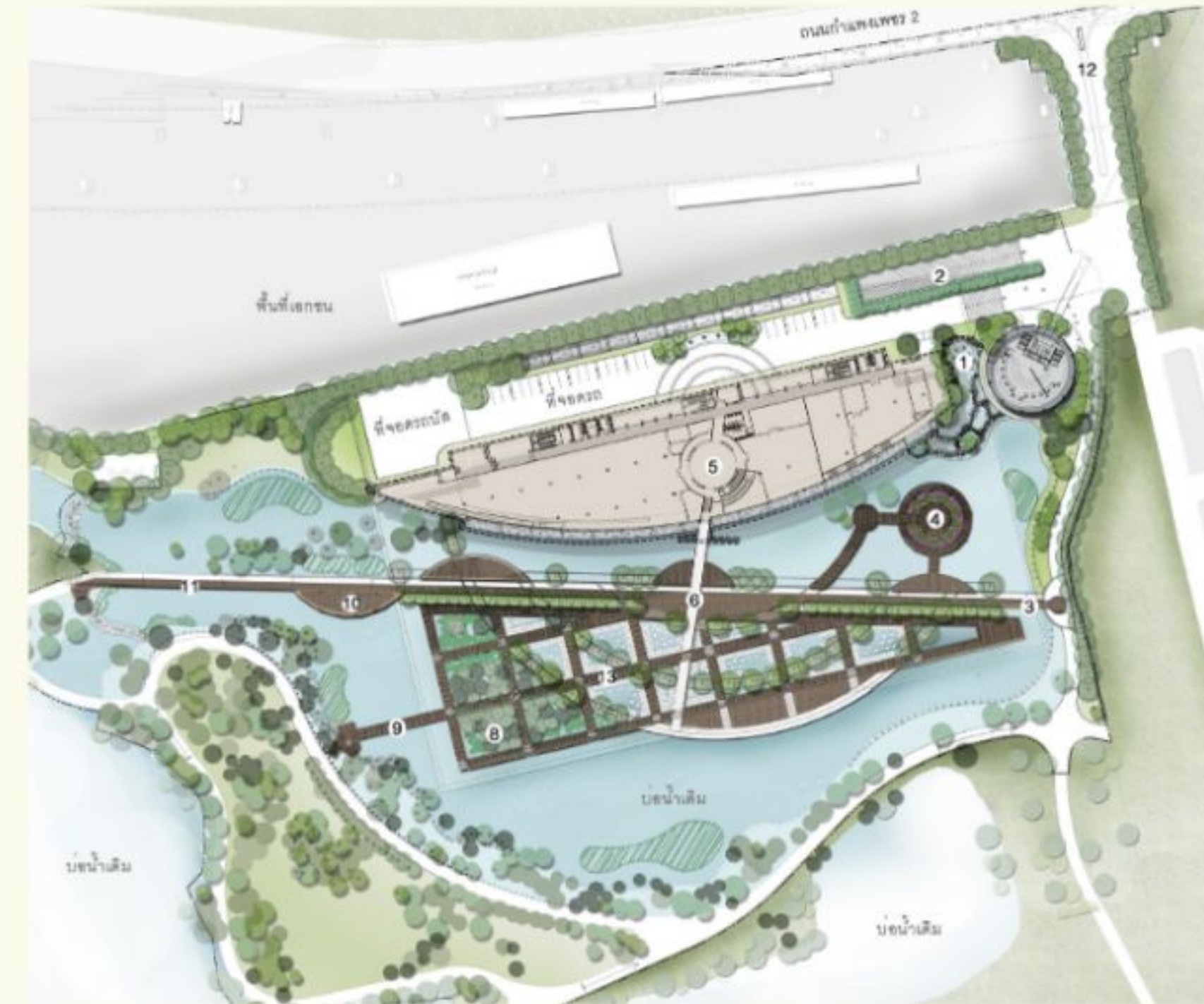
In response to the constraints as mentioned above, the project landscape architect proposed to utilize all circulation space in the building as

a green area in order to add more green space to the building. Therefore, the design employed the idea of a roof garden that came with a limitation of sunlight for all indoor plants. This is the starting point of the 'Green Connection' concept for the design tends to connect all circulations in the building. It not only connects people's lives in the building with the natural environment, but also connects the building itself to the green area surrounding the site.

All circulation paths and walkways were designed in various types of garden walkways to fit in with the function of each space. There are seats and benches provided together with art objects placed purposely all around the building, creating a creative and lively atmosphere to inspire people who are producing good projects for our society. The designer has considered all types of users and universal design features including ramps for disabled people and tactile objects set on the floor to guide blind people are provided to make the design accessible for everyone; even those who cannot see can still feel and hear the space through the aroma of the plants and sound of water.

Bang Sue Environmental Education and Conservation Center

Group Three Design



LOCATION
Kamphaeng Phet 2
Road, Suan Wachira
Benchathat
(Suan Rod Fai),
Chatuchak,
Bangkok, Thailand
AREA
12 Rai

The Bang Sue Environmental Education and Conservation Center (EECC) project was developed on the northwest reservoir of Suan Wachira Benchathat or the Railway Park's (SUAN ROD FAI) boundary. The project's main entrance access was situated on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road in order to minimize the traffic impact on the crowded park. The circulation path within the compound had been designed to maintain the existing main routes such as bicycle lanes, walkways and a jogging route, and connects to the Park's circulation system.

The project was designed to be in harmony with the existing environment. The main building is designed as a 2-storey with an underground waste-water treatment plant (WWTP) facility (of 10x100x150 m. size). The building consists of two sides; a curvaceous waterfall-facade facing the park and an office-like side facing Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road and the elevated express way.

The EECC project is to house and foster environmental education, especially related to Aquatic Plants and an ecology conservation center which aims to educate and raise visitors' awareness regarding the importance of environment resources, not only in conservation aspects, but also through integration and promotion of lively urban environments. The facade of the building facing the park will be highlighted by a 100-meter-long waterfall utilizing recycled wa-

ter treated by an advanced treatment process from the underground WWTP.

The main Landscaped area - constructed and floating - looks onto an existing reservoir and functions as an educational Aquatic Plants study center and an OPEN WATER GARDEN which displays water plants according to their habitats and botanical grouping. Intimate spaces for multifarious aquatic plants are provided and highlighted through a special area dedicated to the ROYAL PROJECTS CASE STUDY. This garden will also provide spaces for environmental activities or an outdoor retreat, recreational spaces and concerts highlighted by the unique surroundings. All visitors could move, learn and be entertained along the landscaped areas of the floating wooden boardwalks. All landscape functions, features and elements were inspired and designed in the RIPPLE PATTERN, to blend the technology and existing lush urban environment with human demands and use.

This project is considered as a FIRST PILOT PROJECT in South East Asia for the SUBMERGED WWTP project and shall also serve as a PROTOTYPE of a designed project successfully combining and integrating the needs of HUMAN URBAN COMMUNITIES and the ECOLOGY ENVIRONMENT.

PTT Eco Forest Rayong Wanarom Learning Center is a part of PTT ECO Estate located at Asia Industrial Estate, Rayong. The total estate area is 1,200 rai.

For the main project concept, PTT PLC's target was to develop the area to be the first model of a place for cohabitation between humans and nature (industrial and environmental). The theory of eco forest by Dr. Akira Miyawaki, a Japanese expert, was the main idea integrated with the landscape design concept.

Moreover, PTT Eco Forest Rayong Wanarom Learning Center is the first place in Thailand that used landscape architecture design in collaboration with the aspect of an eco forest.

In 10 years time, this place will be a plentifulness forest capable of replacing 100 years of normal forest innovation.

For the landscape design, the landscape architect created a fantastic trail for walking through the forest. Visitors can learn through learning stations and signages along the trail of 5 rai. We will face many rare tree species and natural insects in the forest and can investigate how plant colonies have a sense of dependence.

The place and design functions as both an interesting model for creating a green area in an industrial zone as well as a protection strip and green belt for the Rayong community.



PTT Eco Forest Rayong Wanarom Learning Center

KV Art & Design

LOCATION
Asia Industrial Es-
tate, Map Ta Phut,
Rayong, Thailand
AREA
1,200 rai



General Design
Public Space

Ming Mongkol Green Park

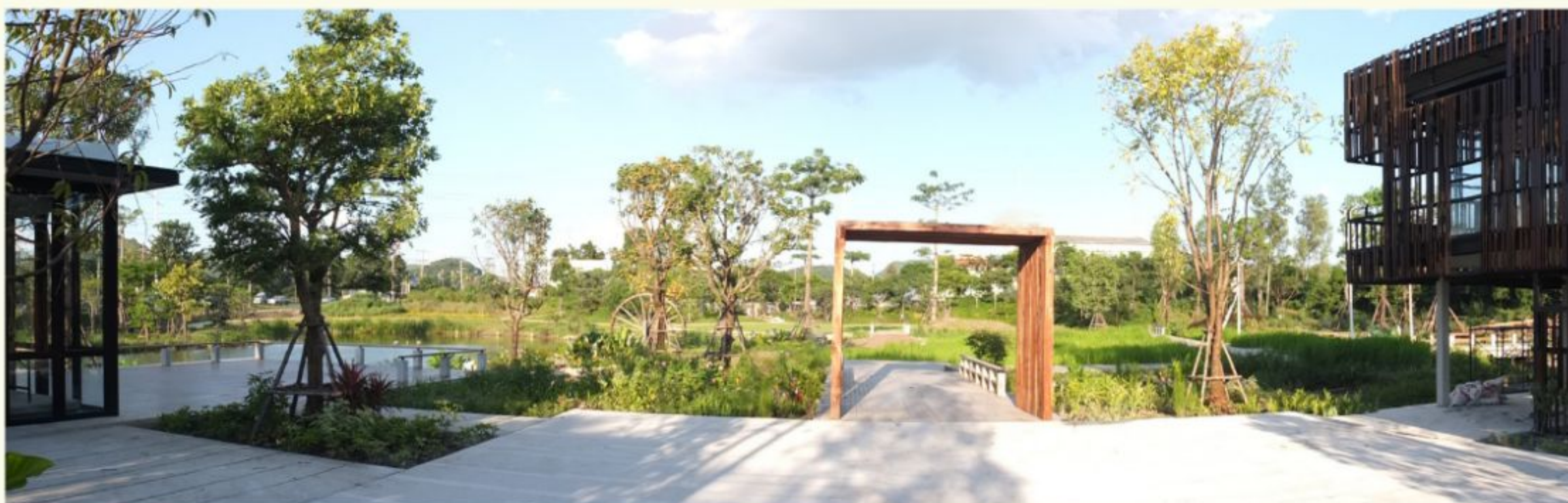
Landscape Architects 49



This is a CSR project by the owner, Siam City Cement, to create a social and ecological sustainable project on a deteriorated orchard land of 22 rai on the Mittraphap highway at Thap Kwang, Khang Khoi, Saraburi. The objective was to create a place that could promote environmental education, preservation awareness, social service convergence and a place of interaction for the locals and tourists and economics that could benefit the local OTOP product and temporary market. Thus, the special blend of a rest area with service facilities such as toilets, a coffee shop, shops and permanent and temporary local product vendors in the park like atmosphere along with a public park featuring an agricultural / herbal garden and vernacular landscape were created.

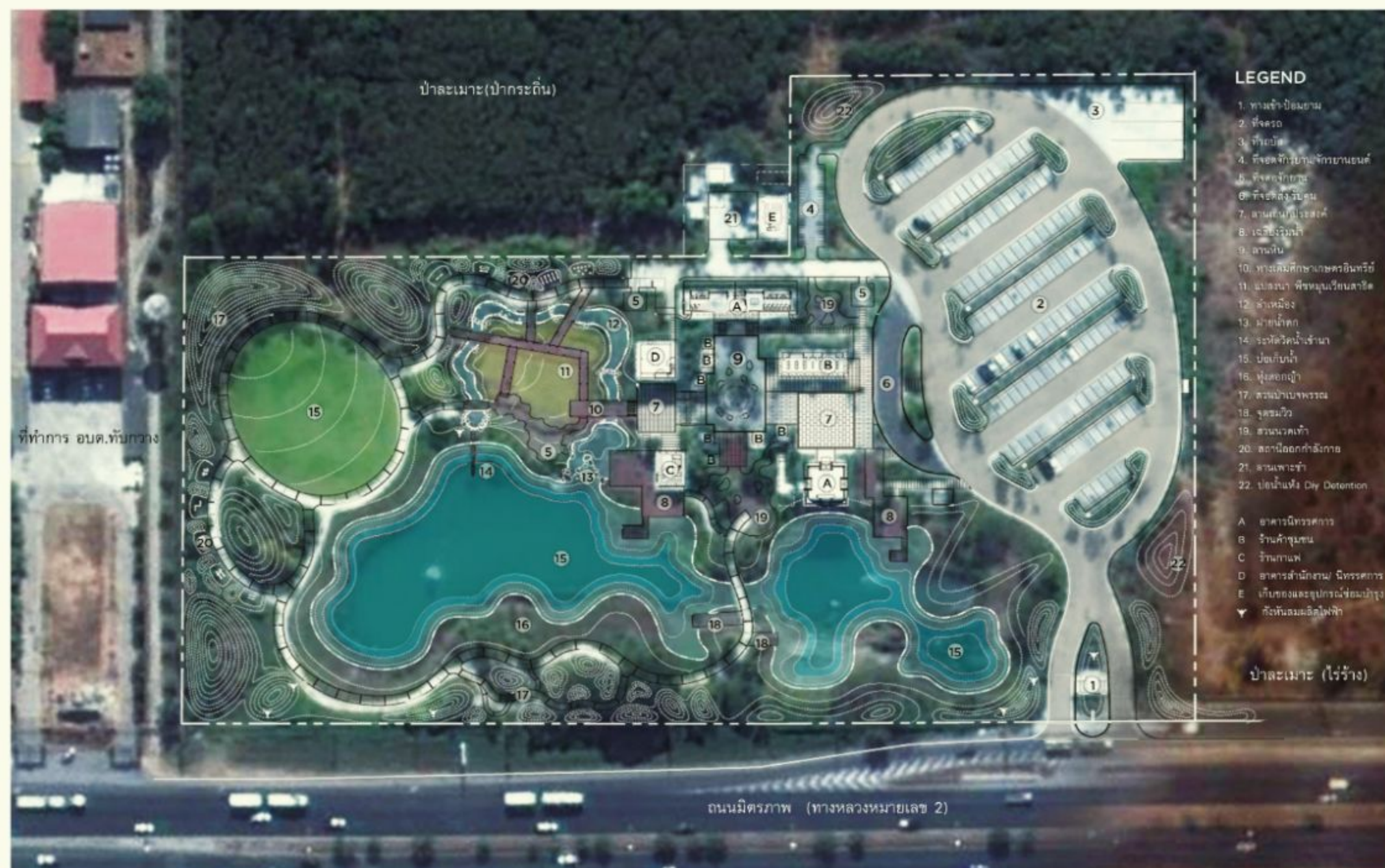
LOCATION
Thanon Mittraphap,
Thap Kwang, Kaeng
Khoi, Saraburi,
Thailand
AREA
22 rai





Our main concept from site planning to the landscape architectural design was to use the Tub Kwang vernacular landscape as a main landscape scene, while embracing the Thai style layout of the community centre / market place of the local's 'Baan Lom Lan' and preserve the existing trees.

The ecological sustainable concepts were used extensively throughout the site in all aspects of the landscape design ranging from the layout site plan to the location of all facilities and buildings from both a functional and aesthetic approach. The natural surface drainage run off, together with the owner's product of pervious pavement, are utilized to promote the water to run back to the aquifer in the collecting swale allowing for only the overflow to be carried through a minimum of the laid inlet to fill in the large manmade pond.





Wind and sun energy were used to generate electricity for the lighting, as well as push the turbine to run the water into the stream and waterfall.

One of the very important messages lies in our selection of plant materials which are very common vernacular plants that many recognize as weeds. They will be used to show the potential of their natural beauty to the eyes of the locals as well as the big city dwellers, encouraging one not to overlook them no matter how common they may be and inspiring people to nurture and preserve such common beauty.



Suanluang Square

Landprocess

Suanlung Square is an urban renovation project for mixed use development. The existing clusters of used roll houses in Sengkong are now in a current state of rapid change according to the re-master planning of the development area of Suanlung - Sanyan district. The Suanlung Square is designed based on an adaptive reused concept. The adaptive reused aspect is not only applied in terms of the architectural scale, but many of the used materials are also applied into the street furniture and signage in the landscape as much as possible. Rather than destroying the ruins, our achievement in convincing the owner is to keep and reuse buildings and architectural elements and transform them into functional open space structures, street furniture and signage.

Another main design concept goal is transforming the automobile oriented blocks into a pedestrian walking district. Fortunately, the project is lead by a team of landscape architects. The initiative of the landscape approach is to re-arrange the open space system and the flow of the footpath circulation for the pedestrian friendly district. The loop circulation has been inserted to keep the walking loop in the project. We decided to readjust some of the building blocks to create a continuous arcade pathway. The arcade helps as a shaded structure and allows for the flow of pedestrians to bleed into the project.

From impermeable development into permeable development, the removed footprint of the architecture has been replaced as a green permeable surface. The walking pavement maintains details of a permeable area as much as possible, ensuring no problems with drainage, and scaling down the driving lane of existing use to the walkable scale of humans.

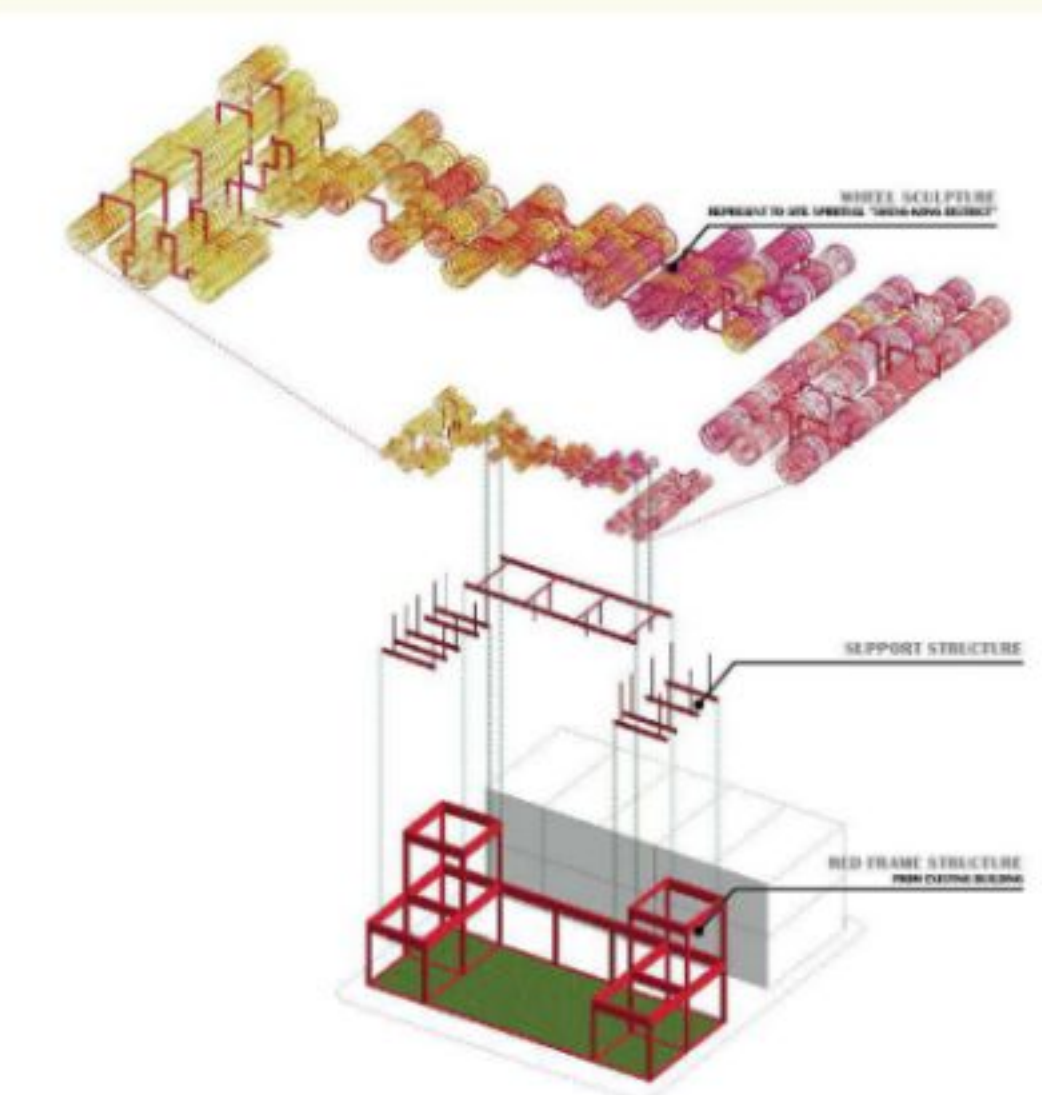
The sense of place at Sengkong has been maintained, yet in a new manner. This project aims to be a showcase for renovating the old building block into a space for public use and the notion of recycling the existing materials. Maintaining the sense of place through modern use and inserting a productive green area into the urban environment are what we try to do as landscape architects in this project.



ผังบริเวณกลุ่มอาคารเดิม



ผังบริเวณใหม่



LOCATION
Chula Soi 5,
Phayathai,
Samyan District,
Bangkok, Thailand
AREA
10 rai



GENERAL DESIGN
PUBLIC SPACE

HONORABLE AWARD

Kamala Beach, Phuket - Tsunami Memorial Park & Evacuation Route

Group Three Design



LOCATION
**Kamala Beach,
Kamala, Kratu,
Phuket, Thailand**
COMPLETION
2004
AREA
2 km.



On Sunday 26, December 2004, at 09.00 a.m. The great TSUNAMI from Sumatra moved towards the Indian Ocean and reached Thailand's west coast on the Andaman Sea, Kamala Beach, Phuket. The disastrous Tsunami destroyed and washed over buildings and many lives, as well as Kamala tourists' destiny reputation.

Kamala's Tsunami Memorial Park Project was urgently established to rebuild, recover and revitalize Kamala Beach to her full potential as a well-known and peaceful beach for tourists and her local villagers' lives. Two kilometers long, the beach was renovated and designed to serve the demands of tourists and was blended with the high variables of local lives, traditions and culture. An Evacuation Route and system were integrated into the Landscape Design. Islamic influence appeared and is inspired in all landscape elements. Existing natural terrain, sand dunes, canals, sand beach and plantations were considered and treated to maintain their function and visual values.

In the main park, Tsunami Memorial Plaza and sculpture are surrounded by tear drop-shaped walkways and planting masses, to remember the TSUNAMI EXPERIENCE, its victims and other losses.

Siree Ruckhachat Nature Learning Park

Axis Landscape



LOCATION
**Kamala Beach,
Kamala, Kratu,
Phuket, Thailand**
COMPLETION
1988
AREA
40 rai

Established in 1981, The Siri Ruckhachati Nature Park, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahidol University was named in honor of Her Majesty the Queen. On 8 August 1988, HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn presided over the official opening ceremony of the garden. The main purpose of this medicinal plant garden is to be a live laboratory for pharmacy students to make themselves familiar with Thai medicinal plants. The garden, however, also has other objectives which are to serve as a collection and conservation center for Thai medicinal plants, to serve as a cultivation place for medicinal plants needed for research projects, and to be a Thai medicinal plants information center for pharmacy students and traditional Thai medicine students from other universities or institutions, as well as for researchers, health professionals, school students, and others.

The park originally served as the preservation area for the collection of over 800 species of medicinal plants. After over 10 years of service since its inception, the number of people visiting the garden has been increasing every year. In 2009, Mahidol University planned to expand the size of the park and upgrade the overall facilities into a regional scale, in order to better serve the public and to promote the local knowledge of using Thai medicinal plants.

The new park was programmed to include 3 major areas, a Medicinal Plants Active Learning Center, a wetland and natural habitat zone and a Medicinal Plants Genetic Research and Services Center. The design idea is trying to integrate activities with an existing natural ecology of the site. However, the salty and poor quality of the soil, high level of ground water and lack of maintenance were the park's major problems and needed urgent improvement.

The re-design and planning of the new park uses simple but intelligent techniques to solve the critical problems that persist. Geofabric tension sheets are used to stabilise and increase soil bearing capacity, soil filling and soil amendment, helping to add nutrients and provide deeper root zones for plants. Water level management helps to lower the ground water and sub-drain was added to help flush the water and dilute the salty soil.

The opening of the park will strengthen and share the knowledge between the campus and their surrounding community. The park will also serve as a large green open space for learning and relaxing for the local people in the region.



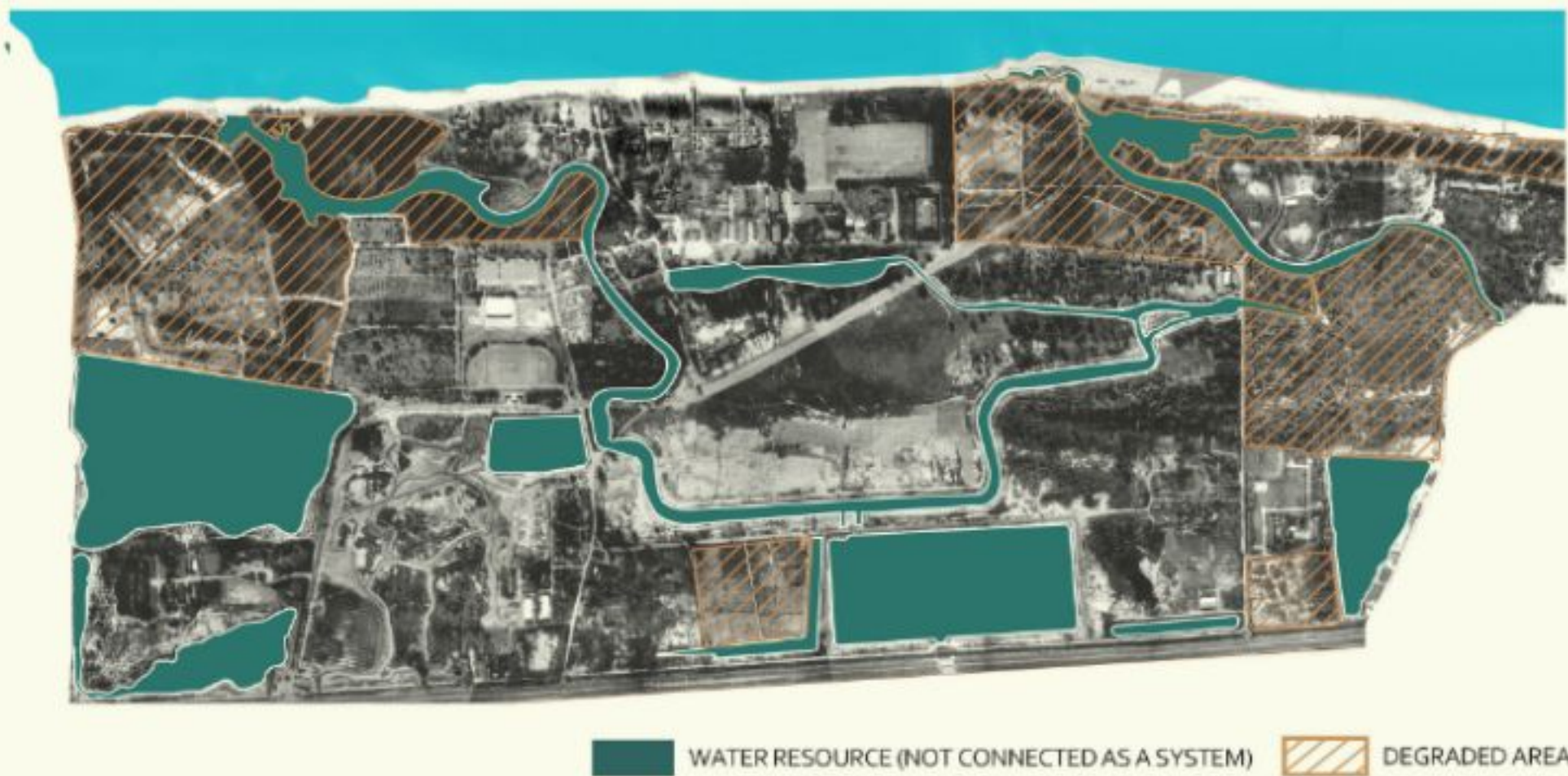
Master Planning

Sirindhorn International Environmental Park

Landscape Planning

LOCATION
Hoaysaineau,
Cha-Am,
Phetchburi,
Thailand
COMPLETION
1998
AREA
4,160,000 sq.m.





The Sirindhorn International Environmental Park was originally 4,160,000 sq.m. of wild natural area with diverse ecologies located on royal property as a private garden of the Mrigadayavan palace during the reign of King Rama 6.

In the reign of King Rama 9, The area was later requested to be a military training camp and placed under the responsibility of the Border Patrol Police Bureau. The developments with a lack of understanding interfered with both the ecological and hydrological systems which lead to the destruction of the mangrove forests and loss of wildlife in the area. In 1998, a renovation project to draw a sustainable plan for the future was established under the name 'The Sirindhorn International Environmental Park' to respond to Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn's intentions of reclaiming degraded lands' ecology, improving local communities' well-being and also promoting the place as a national historical and ecological attraction.



PHASE 1 (YEARS 1-3)



PHASE 2 (YEARS 4-6)



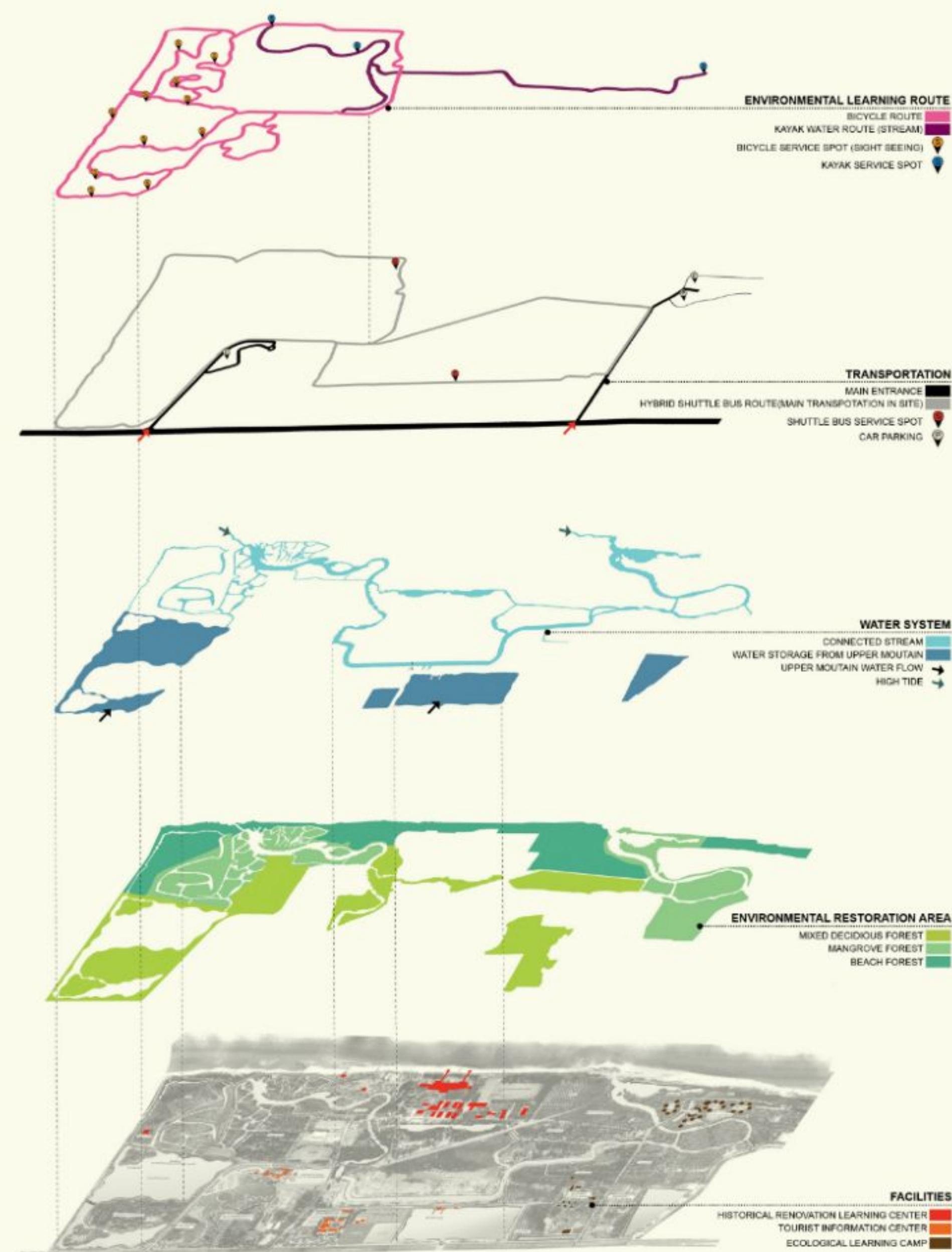


PHASE 3 (YEARS 7-10)



The new masterplan of Sirindhorn International Environmental Park is divided into 3 phases. Ecological restoration is a critical issue for development strategies in phase 1. The revival of disconnected water systems provides a brackish water supply to restore the new mangrove ecology during the reforestation and rehabilitation of wildlife in the early years. Phase 2 focuses on the contribution to local communities. The royal projects such as 'Klang Din' together with 'Sufficiency Agriculture' are created to set an example and to resolve agricultural problems for farming communities. In the final phase, after years of reforestation, the ecologies started to reform once again. The next goal is to provide learning and traveling programs by developing a new energy and ecological learning center together with renovating historical facilities and Mrigadaya-van palace.

Nowadays, the Sirindhorn International Environmental Park is one of the most famous attractions in Thailand. The new environmental park continues to develop itself to stimulate the conscious minds of people to value the importance of preserving natural resources, benefits of conserving and uses of alternative energy and the signification of historic renovations.



The Yannawa Riverfront is a Chaopraya riverfront redevelopment project in Bangkok aimed at creating a public space for urban and community development including a 1.2 km. bike lane and walkway and urban landscape facilities along the river without any landlord expropriate allowing for the retainment of land ownership. The project is organized by the Urban design and development center (UddC), in collaboration with the Faculty of Silpakorn University and Shma Company Limited, using a public participatory scheme to develop the project along with stakeholders and government officers (named as a Taskforce committee) to find an integrated solution, to define the design criteria and implementation of the solutions.

The project is located at Charoenkrung road that is accessible by bus and is also a walkable distance from the mass transit, by BTS sky train Sapan Taksin station and the shuttle boat at Sathon pier; which is rotated by thousands of users every day; therefore, we have designed a transportation hub that connects these accessibilities to the riverfront. The second connection is activities and usage between existing lands. There are a variety of historic values that could create and allow for unique characteristics of land development, for instance, the land use of an industrial shipyard, fish market, famous temples of Bangkok; Yannawa and Suthiwaram, an old local community, and schools. As a result, master planning the physical design along the riverfront presents an alternative spatial approach and program in every land connection node to be suitable with their uses; follow the policy; respect privacy concerns; provide innovative solutions and merge with the surrounding context.

We could say that the riverfront is a linkage of urban space, but also prevents privacy of the community.

Furthermore, Yannawa Riverfront project also aims to develop the health qualities of citizens by providing a proper sized bike land and pedestrian way that could encourage people to spend time more actively here. Not only is there a circulation route, but also spaces for outdoor recreation facilities, sports fields, playgrounds, landscape areas and a multipurpose plaza and lawns that are flexible for both daily and festive uses. Ramp, railing, signage and facilities for disabled and elderly are provided along the circulation at all areas, ensuring an inclusive and universal design for all users.

To prevent the problems brought about by land erosion and floods, the riverfront constructions are designed to integrate dam structures into the walkways, railing and landscape detail design. However, the design follows the standards of engineering so that it is still able to effectively protect against annual floods and is convenient for structure maintenance through the creation of a movable service panel for sustainable use.

This redevelopment of the riverfront of the Chaopraya River, that could be considered the first public project and the longest riverfront area of Bangkok, was integrated through the consideration and support of various specialized areas of knowledge such as, socialization, economy, urban planning, landscape design and engineering to show that there are possibilities to develop citizen life and public space. We hope that Yannawa Riverfront could be beneficial and help revitalize people and the district in the future.

LOCATION
Yannawa,
Bangkok, Thailand
AREA
1.2 km.

Yannawa Riverfront

Shma

In collaboration with: Thai Health Promotion Foundation, Urban Design and Development Center (UddC), Department of Urban Regional Planning Chulalongkorn University (CUURP), Department of Architecture, Silpakorn University



VISTEC and KVIS

Landscape Architects 49



THE GREEN IMPACT 2015



LOCATION
Wangjan,
Rayong, Thailand
AREA
823.32 rai



VIDYASIRIMEDHI INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY AND KAMNOETVIDYA
SCIENCE ACADEMY (VISTEC & KVIS)

The key element of the master planning is to design a landscape that blends with the existing environment and the steep-sloping topography. Also, to preserve almost 50% of existing forest and allow for 10% of the rest to be a reservoir for water circulation for the entire project, which will remain to balance the future eco-forest.

Building clusters were located within close distance for functional convenience, connection and easy maintenance. With having the concept of energy saving as a main purpose, the short distance between buildings encouraged people to walk rather than use transportation which also created a better atmosphere of liveliness and safety. In addition, all buildings have been designed with a concern for orientation and energy saving by facing natural winds and avoiding direct sunlight.

The master plan layout offered internal circulation within the concept of 'Eco-Friendly' by separating a bicycle lane and pedestrian lane from the main traffic lane. Also, adding a covered walkway among each building and providing a main car park that is considered to be a traffic center encourages the use of bicycles or an electric shuttle bus rather than private cars.

Another concept is to encourage bonding activities among students within the campus and with the outside community. Therefore, functional spaces have been provided which consist of a multifunction plaza and sports field that can be easily accessed from the outside.

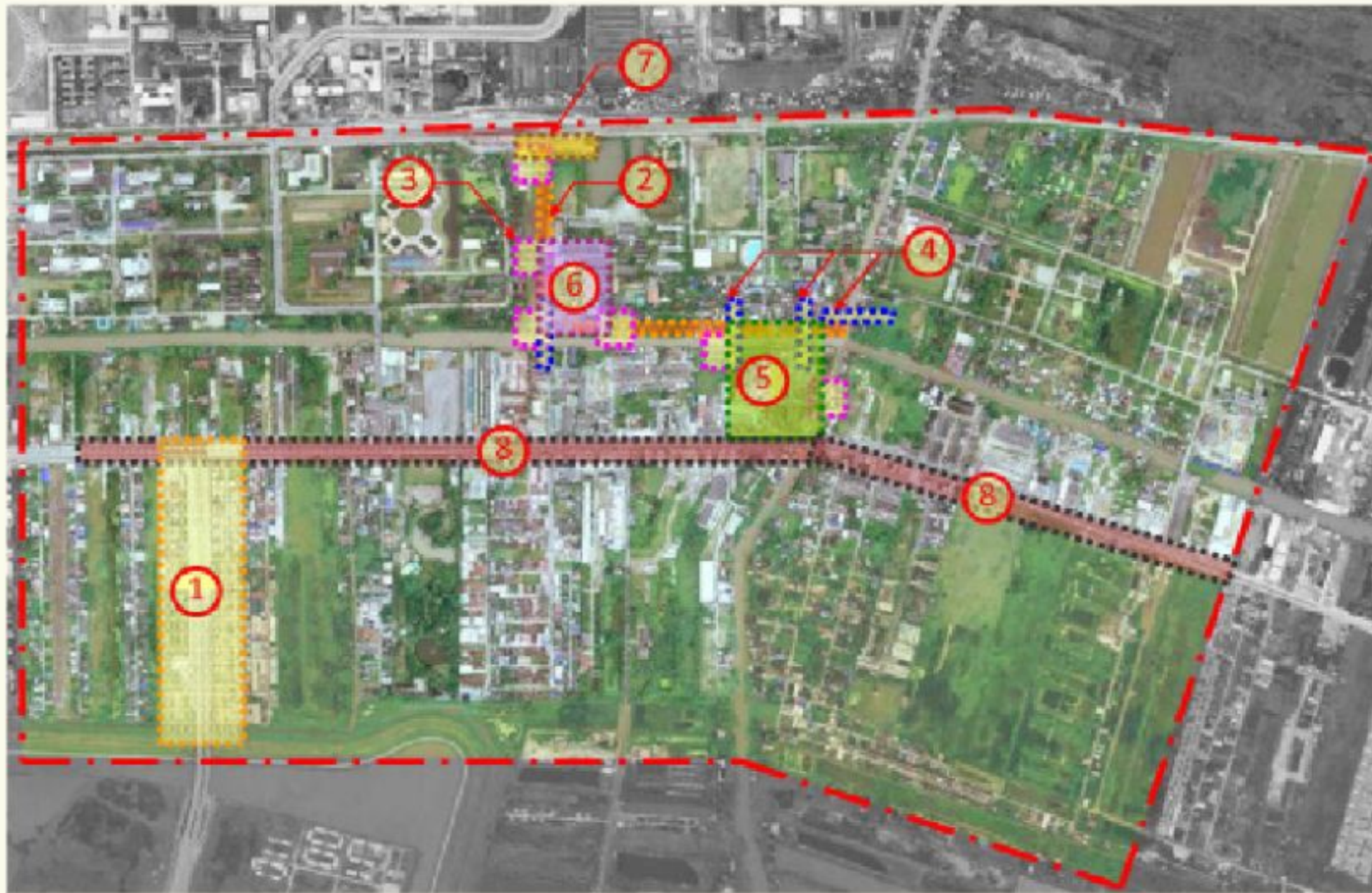
The design also takes future expansion into consideration since the campus will be constructed in phases rather than entirely at once. Hence, the master plan needs to be easily managed while still connected through each phase.

The 'Preserved forest' is also considered to be another main concept of the campus as seen through the intention to preserve as much green as possible and achieve the aim of a green campus that evolves together with nature.



Lat Kra Bang Master Planning

iXora Design



LOCATION
Lat Kra Bang
District Community,
Hua Ta Kay,
Bangkok, Thailand
AREA
3.51 km.



Lat Kra Bang District Community, Hua Ta Kay, owns a district waterfront lifestyle Character that can be considered as a gateway for tourists from Suvarnabhumi airport. The revitalization of this community is a part of the Bangkok Eastern Suburban Development project under the concept of Garden and Ecological City. The aim of this concept is to establish land use appropriate for a balanced co-existence between town community and agricultural activities. The Department of City Planning, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration has indicated a project area component to be developed as follows:

1. Landmark of Gateway to Bangkok Metropolitan Area.
2. Walking and Bicycling Path along Klong Kake, Klong Pravet Burirom and Klong Lum Pa Tiw.
3. Community Pier along Klong Kake, Klong Pravet Burirom and Klong Lum Pa Tiw.
4. Connecting Bridge on Klong Pravet Burirom and Klong Lum Pa Tiw.
5. Revitalization of Hua Ta Kay Market and connecting waterfront area.

6. Commercial Center for community and tourists.

7. Mass Transit center.

8. Renovation of streetscape on Lat Krabang Road.

The design concept for developing all eight components includes the distinct character of the community, such as the combination of a vernacular waterfront community and modern trades and the modern way of life. The idea is to promote a sense of place and sense of community which can lead to a more sustainable development of the community.



Community Service / Workshop

Buddhadasa Indapanno Archives (Suan Mokkh Bangkok)

XSITE Design Studio



THE GREEN IMPACT 2015



Buddhadasa Indapanno Archives, or often called "Suan Mokkh Bangkok or BIA," is dedicated to the heritage of the venerable monk, Buddhadasa Bhikkhu, (May 27, 1906 – May 25, 1993). Buddhadasa Bhikkhu was an influential ascetic-philosopher of the 20th century in Thailand and the founder of Suan Mokkh Chaiya in Surathani province in the south of Thailand. BIA is a center for Dharma learning and edutainment aimed at helping people to attain Nirvana. The center also collects, organizes and maintains a database of original written works by Buddhadasa Bhikkhu.

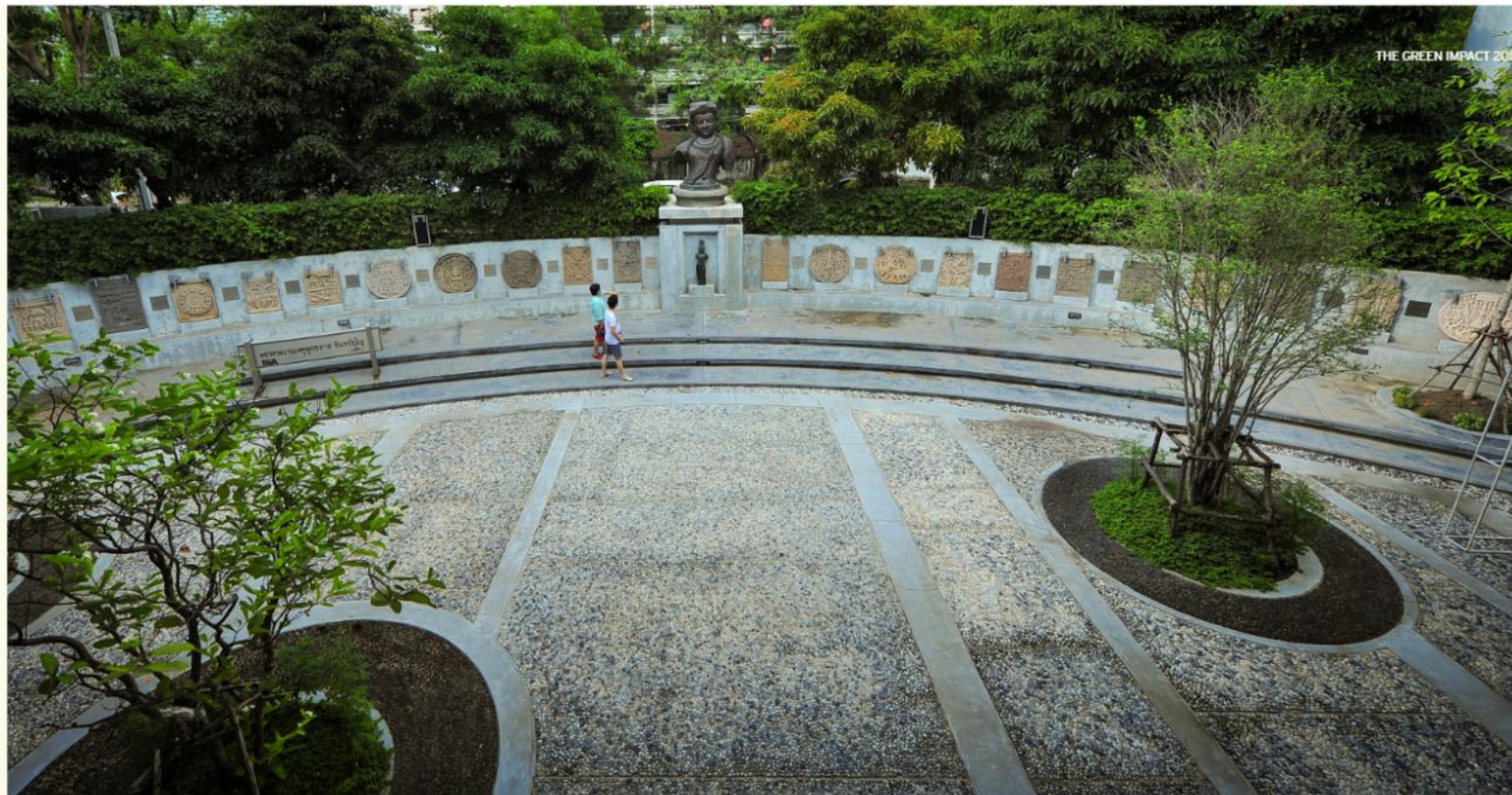
BIA hosts facilities suitable for meditation, lectures, discussion, exhibitions etc. in order to function as a hub for mutual understanding. The site is at the far northern end of Suan Wachira Benchathat Park, adjacent to a large pond.

The purpose of place and the heritage of Suan Mokkh Chaiya formed the design concept while Dharma, the teaching of the Buddha, served as the key design inspiration. A modern Zen landscape is used to implement the concept and the majority of all materials used are natural mediums such as pebbles, stones and grasses, which are combined with raw, rustic surfaces such as iron, rusted iron, bare concrete and wood. All design elements are composed neatly and differently in each area dependent upon the order of approach and functionality of the space in an effort to convey the deep meaning of Buddhadasa Bhikkhu's Buddhism teachings.

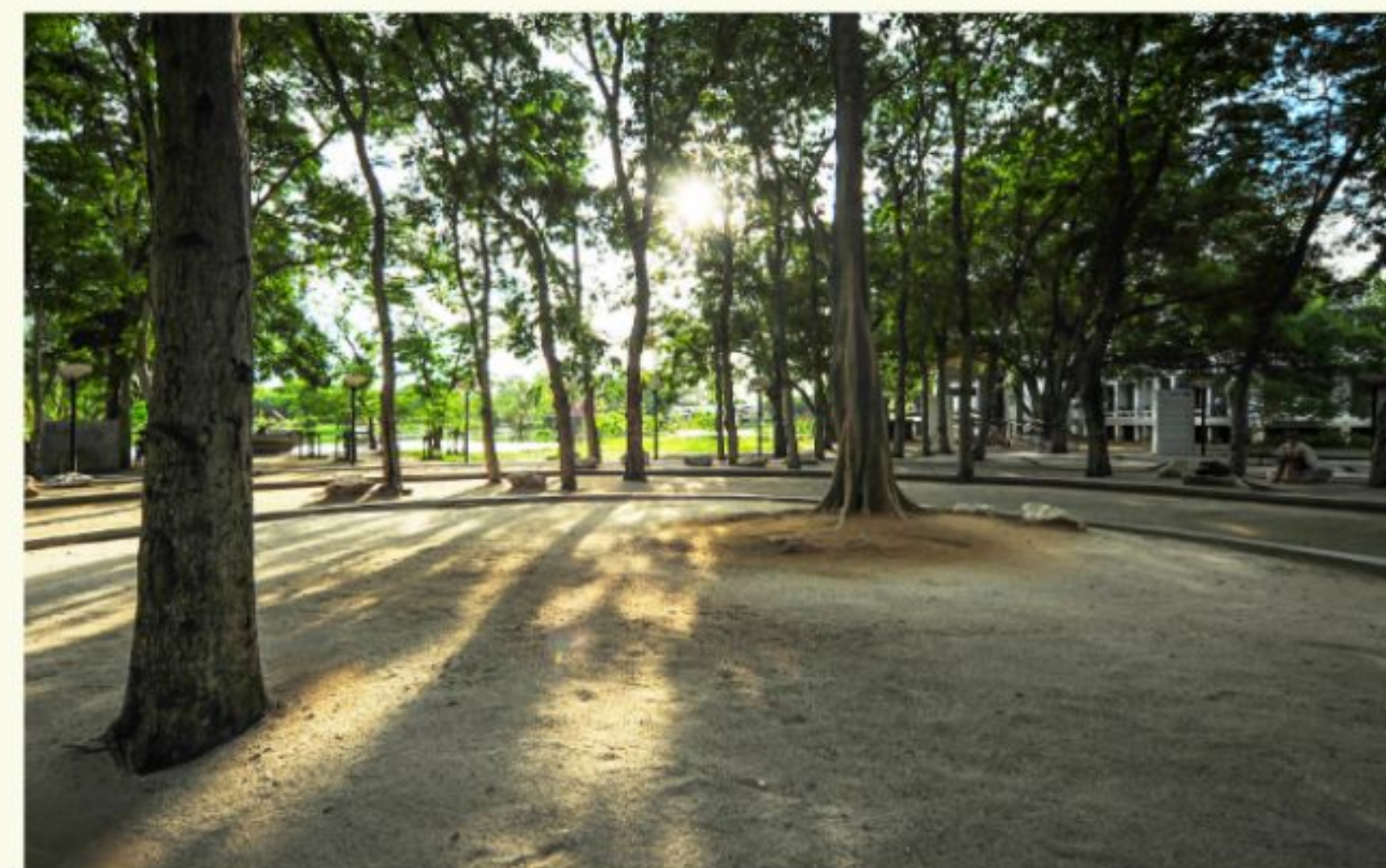
The arrival and parking zone is a multi-purpose and staff parking area and the first area that connects the exterior and interior of the site. Since it is the most public area and is located at the farthest corner from the main building containing knowledge toward obtaining Nirvana, the area has been named "Ignorance Court" as a means of suggesting that most people have very little knowledge when they first visit the BIA. The rustic landscape links the bare concrete and earth-colored concrete floor together with a rusted iron sheet while wildwood plants or weeds are used to convey the human's lack of experience with Dharma.

The Jungle Court zone is the northern greenbelt of the site and is set next to the library of the main building. The big trees grow randomly as if in a jungle in order to create privacy and shading. A grass lawn decorated with smooth polished sphere rock sculptures covers all floor areas implying that more of a polished human mind can be obtained with Dharma as one moves along the way toward the main archives building.

Larn Hin Kong Court is a multipurpose court used for Dharma presentations and special Buddhist ceremonies. The design was inspired by the original court at Suan Mokkh Chaiya in Suratthani province and the key feature is a curved wall with a statue of Avalokiteshvara Bodhisattva set at the center of the wall and surrounded by low relief stone carvings depicting the story of Buddhism. The Sal trees (*Shorea Robusta Roxb*) form the background while reminding one of the moment when the Lord Buddha obtained enlightenment in the Sal jungle. The space is treated in a Zen garden style with five islands of five different types of scent trees and a pebble floor, symbolizing Dharma as according to Buddhadasa Bhikkhu who taught that Dharma is always contained within the five elements.



LOCATION
Vachirabenjatas
Park Nikom Rot Fai
Sai 2 Road, Bangkok,
Thailand
COMPLETION
1993





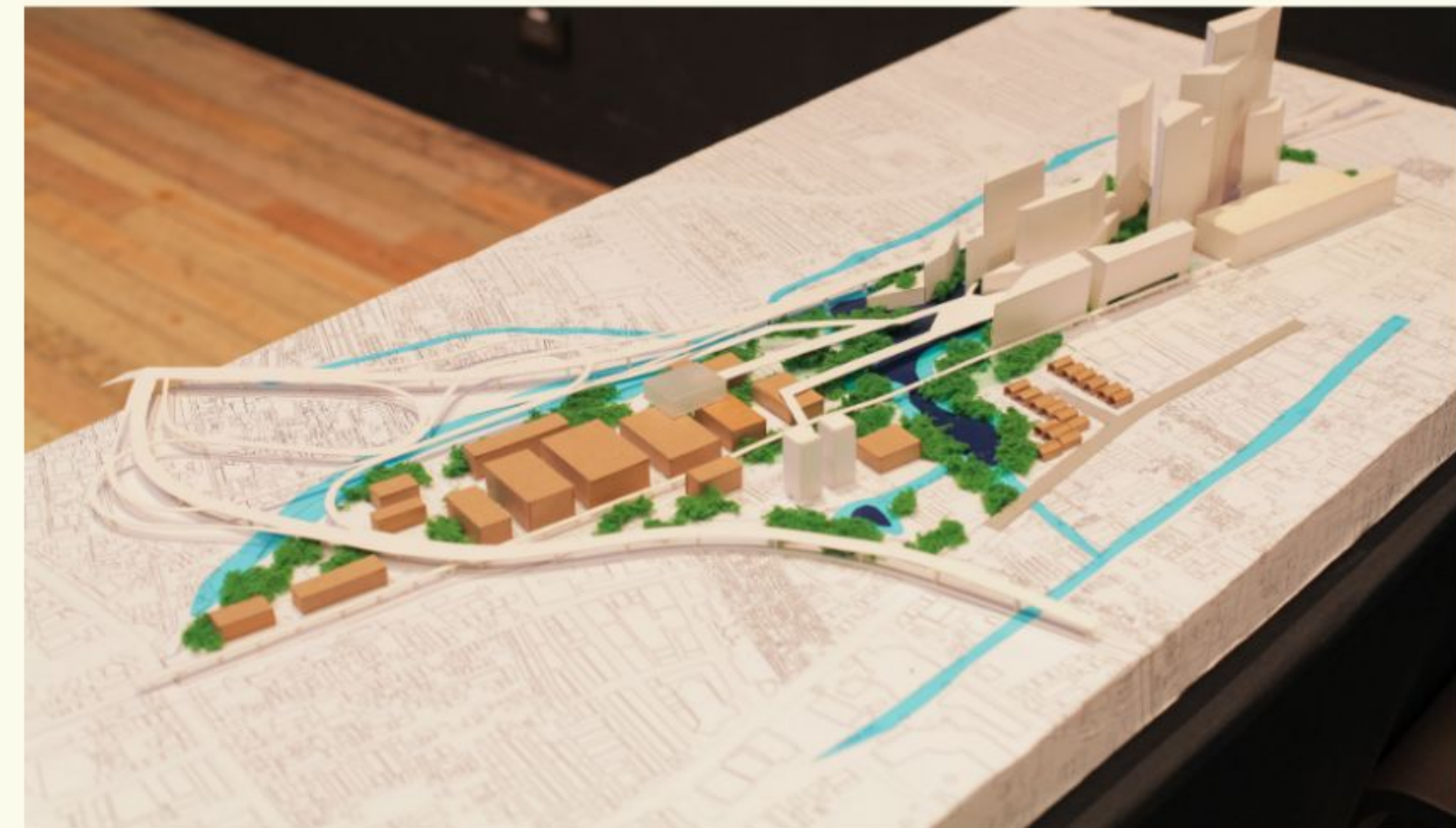
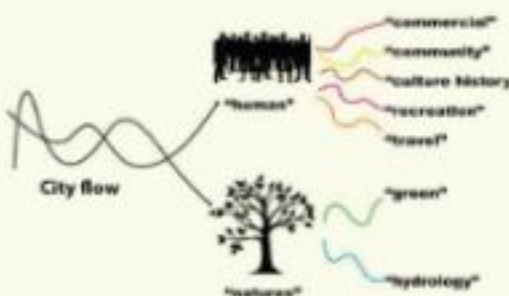
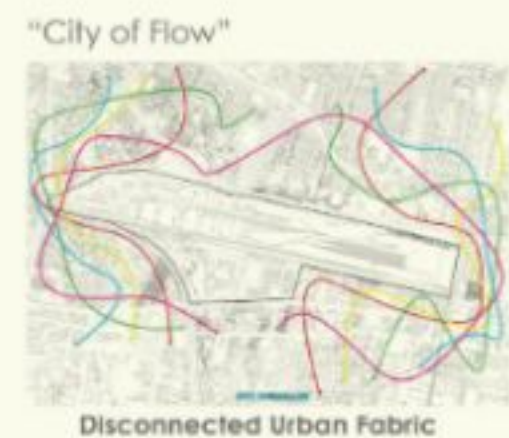
Suan Mokkh Court is a roof garden on the second floor of the main building that is used for small discussion groups and the practice of walking back and forth as a means of obtaining mindfulness. Many references to Dharma are hidden within the landscape elements and function as tools for practicing mindfulness meditation while under a shady Zen garden. Pebbles are, again, used together with grass to create a connection with Larn Hin Kong Court. Eight Mokkh trees (*Holarrhena pubescens*) are also planted in this garden to represent the 'Noble Eightfold Path,' or the way to the end of suffering. The 12 different natural rocks placed on the pebble island at the center represent the 'Law of Dependent Origination' (Paticca-samuppada).

Suan Puud Court is located in Suan Wachira Benchathat Park, which is situated on the other side of the large pond and was once a private golf course for the exclusive use of State Railway employees. Nowadays, this plot of land has been handed over to the BIA to construct a meditation park. The design approach aims to preserve all the existing trees on the site while improving the soil condition and irrigation and providing the proper conditions for new functions as well. The three clean circle concrete lines on the earth floor are used to create a new space and symbolize the 'Three Characteristics,' a teaching in Buddhism. Further linkage with Larn Hin Kong is depicted through the low relief stone carvings. While looking across the treetops to the far edge of the site, visitors may notice five edgeless concrete poles that could remind them of the five precepts, the basic Buddhist code of ethics.



Smart Makkasan - Creative Space Workshop 2013

Shma



Transforming the abandoned land at the heart of Bangkok city center today is no longer solely a task of the government or the authorities. As citizens and residents of Bangkok city, we must determine the environment we want to live in in the future. As a designer, with expertise and related disciplines we are also responsible for giving guidance and creating dialogue amongst related stakeholders from all walks of life to seek the new possibility in which this abandoned land should be developed to confront the city's ongoing challenges.



Transforming 600 Rai (960,000 sq.m.) of Makkasan land is going to create a great impact on the city territory in various aspects ranging from economy, ecology and sociology. The role of this abandoned land must be rediscovered to find out the full potential that this piece of land can offer to the city beyond a public park. This exhibition is the result of a 7 - day intense workshop with young designers and students led by landscape design firm 'Shma' which offers 3 challenging and promising visions for Makkasan - City of Flow, Hydrotopia (Charn) and Retro Metro. These 3 visions are, of course, not the absolute answer for Makkasan's future but they offer the new possibilities for Bangkok citizens to further reflect upon and debate in order to determine their own and the next generation's future.

LOCATION
Makkasan,
Bangkok, Thailand
COMPLETION
2015
AREA
960,000 sq.m.

LANKILA PAT 1 at Klong Chan Housing Community

ShmaSoEn

In collaboration with: Thai Health Promotion Foundation
and Arsorn Silp Institute of Arts



Project LANKILA PAT 1 is located in the Khlong Chan district, between Khlong Chan housing flats 6, 7 and Lam Phang Phuai canal. The site area is around 7 rai and can be accessed from Sriburapa road and flats 6, 7 and 10. The area used to be managed by the National Housing Authority, which later passed management on to the Office of his Majesty's Principal Private Secretary to develop the area into a sports park. The project follows the initiative of his Majesty the King and highlights the importance of the development of human resources within the body and mind as well. Agencies, both public and private sectors, developed joint projects to create a place that could help to build relationships within the community.

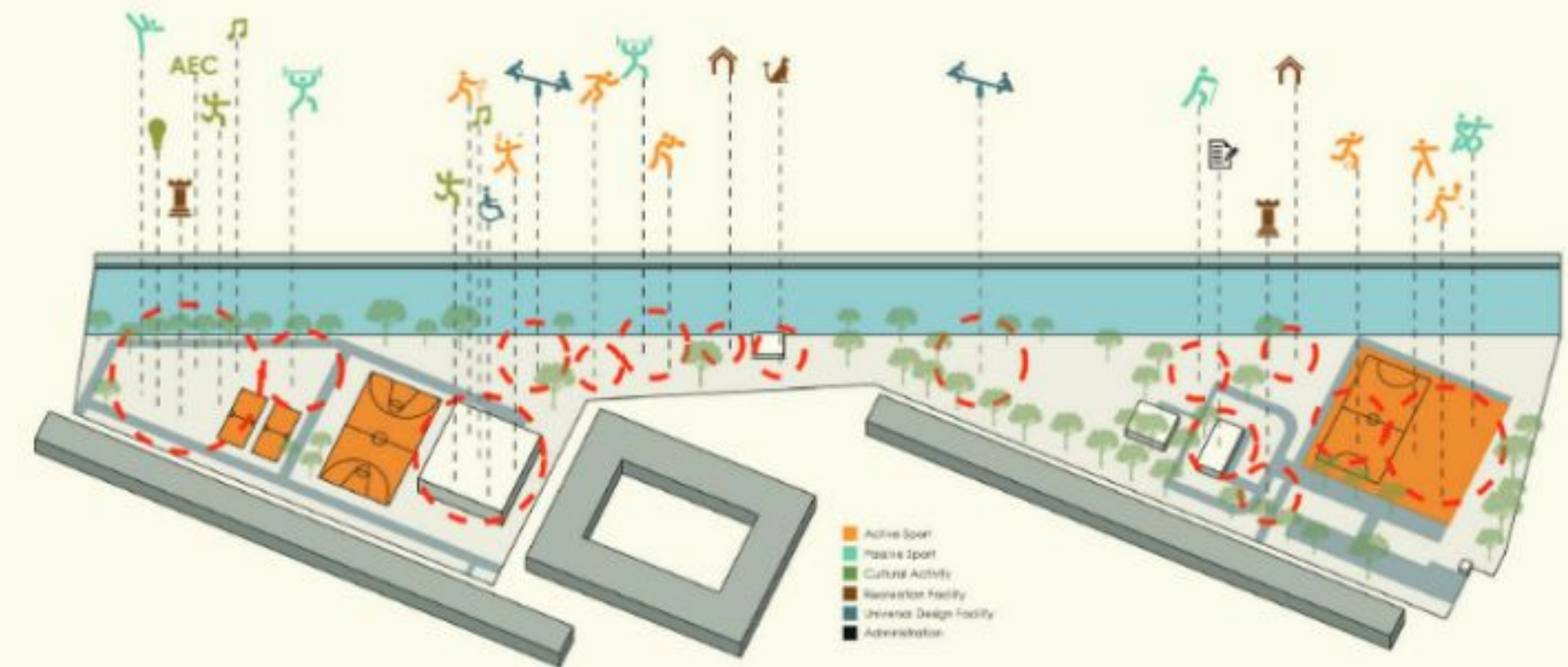
The primary objectives focus on the involvement of the community and the gardens are designed to create a sustainable society and environment. By utilizing the process of participation between the community and govern-

ment, initiated with a public hearing, the community gains awareness of their ownership of the area. The main purpose of this procedure is to further the design of the master plan while keeping the lifestyle of the community as the main focus, collecting their opinions and thoughts throughout the process.

The results from the first hearing and opportunity for community participation showed that:

- The community understands the project overview, changes and norm.
- The design team understands the network of the community and has increased knowledge of the community in areas such as their activities and various sports associations.
- The community commented on the design, purpose, and activities and positioned the activities to follow their needs.

LOCATION
**Vachirabenjatas
Park, Nikom Rot Fai
Sai 2 Road, Bangkok,
Thailand**
COMPLETION
1993
AREA
7 rai



- Following the first meeting, the designers responded to the information they had gained and revised the master plan from BMA to fall in line with the needs of the community. The proposed concept was that of a terrace garden, reflecting the activities and needs of the community, the context of the site and the living conditions of the community while creating a park that could sustain the society and environment.

During the 2nd participation process, a presentation was given to the community to gain their feedback and respond to their needs, the results of which were:

- The community realized that their ideas were being incorporated into the plan.
- The designers were given opportunity to gain feedback from the community for further revision.
- The community became involved in the park management following the construction.

The participation process successfully became integrated into the overall construction and maintenance and will continue to ensure that the process will continue to aid in the support of the community and the design while ensuring that the community is aware of their ownership of the area.




The Original Project Site
which has the existing design and construction.

WORKSHOP I


Conceptual Design
Respond to the needs of the community as possible.

WORKSHOP II

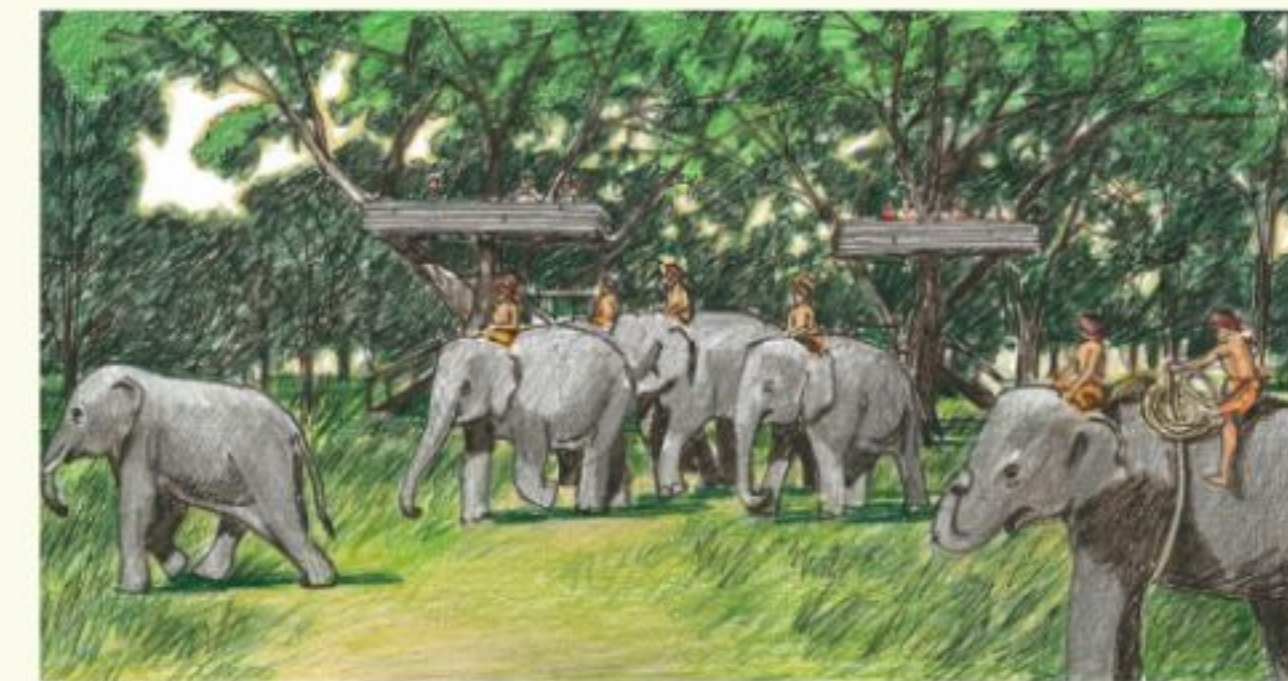

Final Presentation
Respond to usability of the community.

WORKSHOP III


Designing green space that is
suited to the needs and increase ecosystem.

Elephant Kingdom

P.L.Design



LOCATION
Surin,
Thailand
COMPLETION
2011
AREA
1,221 ha
7633 rai / 3,017 ac

Financed by the Zoological Park Organization of Thailand, the Elephant Kingdom project was designated as National Park land which had been damaged by land encroachment and drought. The land had for centuries previous been used for the harvesting of elephant food, which led to the domestication of elephants in the area.

Objective

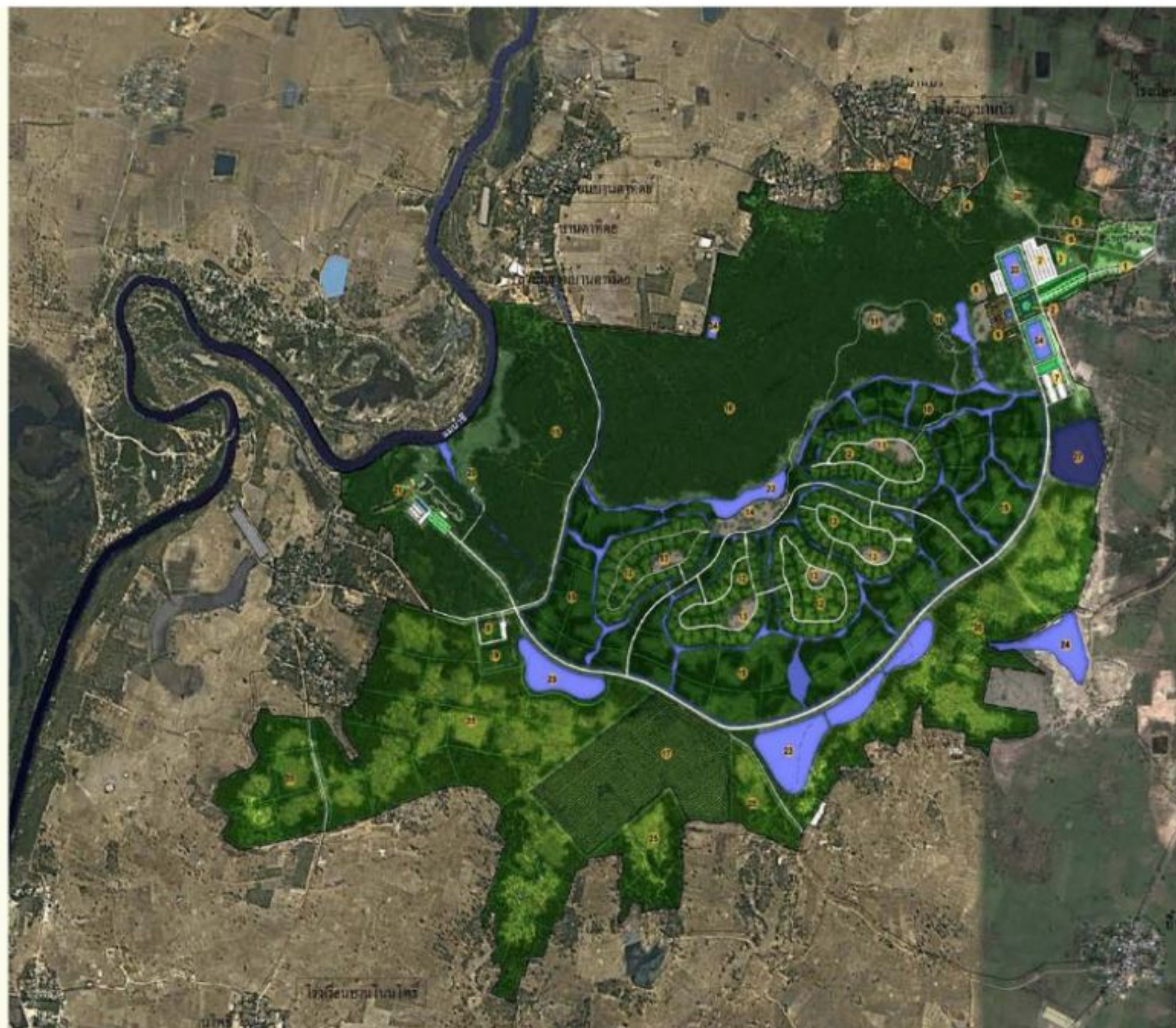
The primary aim of the project is to encourage those living in the area to find means to support themselves and discourage movement away from the area and into the cities. The 'Kuai' people are a traditional community who has been raising elephants in the NE region of Thailand for centuries and long since developed a symbiotic relationship with the elephants whom they consider to be family members. The project was specifically proposed to support the 'Kuai' community in the area. The study included research into the traditional relationships between the community and their elephants, community public hearings, the study of similar developments and facilities such as other regional elephant hospitals and consideration of the communities willingness to be involved and open to the advice of professional experts and input from the Provincial Government, as well as consideration of the brief from the Zoological Park Organization who is behind the financing of the project. It was found that the families and their elephants preferred to stay in the local community,

but found moving to the city necessary due to insufficient food availability, drought and deforestation. Research found that if all of the community were to return to the area, there would potentially be 300 elephants involved in the project. If sufficient food and water could be provided, the project had the potential to become the largest elephant village in the world.

Design Program

The first role of the project was to identify the design program for master plan development through research. Four key items were identified:

- To provide sufficient food and water to support the local community to return.
- After their return, a large concentration of domestic elephants would create a tourist attraction for the region, potentially the largest in the province.
- To develop ecotourism with a 'travel & learn' theme, including facilities such as a museum about the 'Kuai' people and their elephants.
- Sub projects to support the return and associated tourism to include an elephant retirement sanctuary, hospital, factory for processing dung into fertilizer and power and hotel facilities. The designer's final role was to develop the master plan incorporating all of these elements and hopefully create the largest self-sufficient elephant village in the world.



Private Residences



W Residence
1819 Company



Private garden at Prukphirom plot E8
Landscape Tectonix



Baan Khun Srichai
KV Art & Design



Baan Khun Patumthip
KV Art & Design

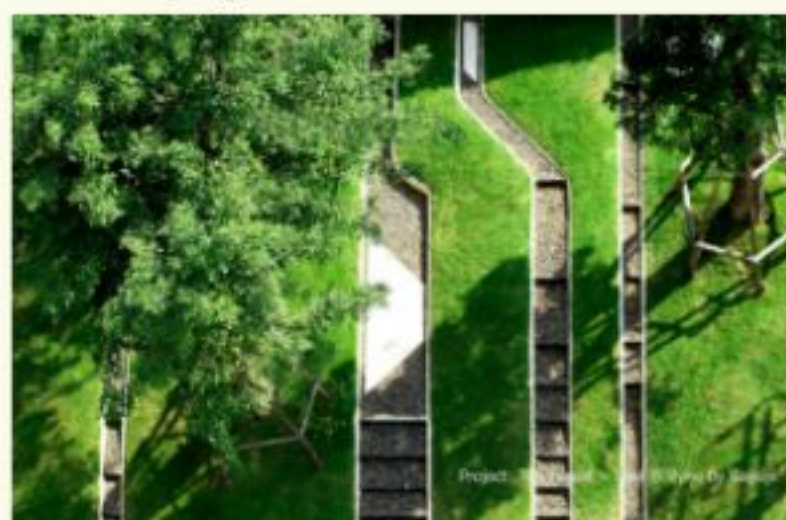
Additional
Entries

General Design Residential Complex

Lumpini Park Riverside - Rama3
Landscape Planning



The Forest + Pool @ Pyne by Sansiri
TROP Company



Botanica Khao yai
TROP Company

HYDE Sukhumvit
Shma



ONYX Phahonyothin
Shma



Summer Huahin Beach
Shma



Baan Klang Muang Nawamin 70
Landscape Tectonix



**Residencetial Complex -
Burasiri Thakham Rama 2**
Landscape Tectonix



**Burasiri
Phahon Yothin -Sai Mai**
Landscape Tectonix



Camko City in Phnom Penh
Sarunya Lormaneenapparot



Elio Delray
Redland-Scape



D Condo Nernpra Rayong
1819 Company

OCAS Condominium
Landscape Architects 49





Nantawan Aksa
P.L. DESIGN



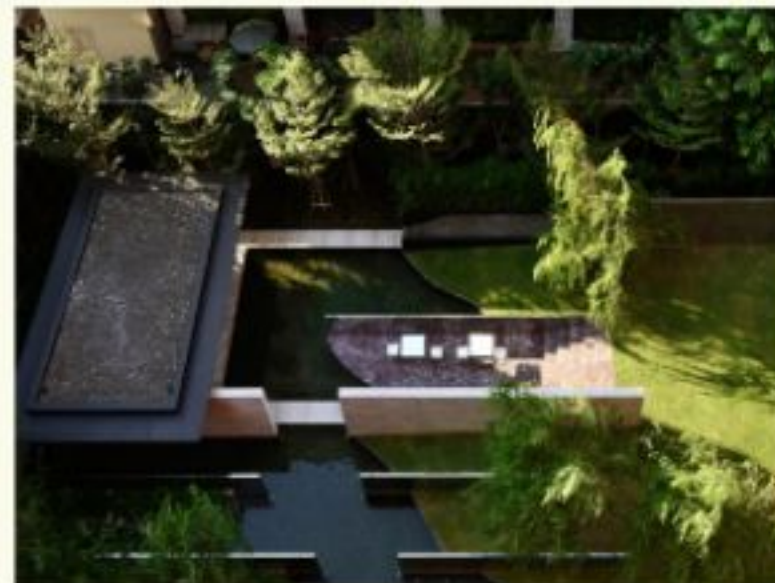
Setthasiri Charan Sanitwong
iXora Design

Setthasiri Rama9
iXora Design



Setthasiri Wacharapon
iXora Design

WYNE Sukhumvit
Sanitas Studio



D Condo Greek Phuket
Redland-Scape



Autumn Hua Hin
Sanitas Studio



Central Plaza Ubonratchathani
On Ground



General Design Commercial

General Design Hospitality



Song Saa
Belt Collins International (Thailand)



Vanana Water Jungle
Belt Collins International (Thailand)

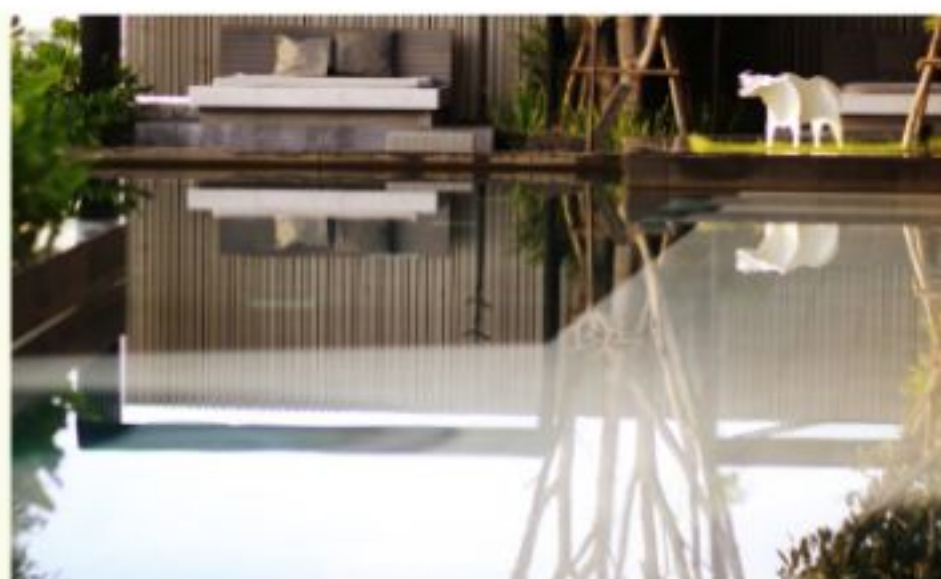


Holiday Inn
P.L. Design

Westin Siray Bay
RAFA Design Office



Cher Resort
iXora Design



Avista Hideaway Resort and Spa
iXora Design



Bangkok Sculpture Center
Landscape Planning



General Design Institution



Chinese Cultural
XSITE Design Studio



Early Learning Center
Landscape Tectonix



BU. Landmark Complex
Landscape Architects 49

SCG - HQ Re-Master plan
RAFA Design Office



Satit Pattana School
iXora Design



Ramada Khao Lak Resort
iXora Design



Frangipani Villa 2 Hotel
Sarunya Lormaneenopparat



European Commission Compound
Saranya Lormaneenopparat



Bang Lum Phu Museum
Studio Taila Company

Energy Complex
Axis Landscape



Master Planning

Bhugaon Township
Landscape Tectonix



Jatujak Metropolitan Park
RAFA Design Office



Master Planning Glamping and Recreation at Monduliri Province Cambodia
Saranya Lormaneenopparat



Rai Boon Rawd 2 Rejuvenation Chiang Rai
iXora Design



General Design Public space

Ancient Benchama Maharat Building Project
Warong Naivinit



Urban needs in the park
Group Three Design



Greeb Campus at Mahidol University
Axis Landscape

Specialty Design

Suvarnabhumi Airport Park
RAFA Design Office



Art Installation for Energy Complex
Axis Landscape



Waterfront at The Chroy Chang Va Bridge in the Phnom Penh
Sarunya Lormaneenopparat

Lum Sai Community Center
Pintira Pochana



Master Plan

Master plan for designated Pattaya City
Axis Landscape



Community Service / Workshop

Redcross Station11
ShmaSoEn



Profiles of the Award Participants

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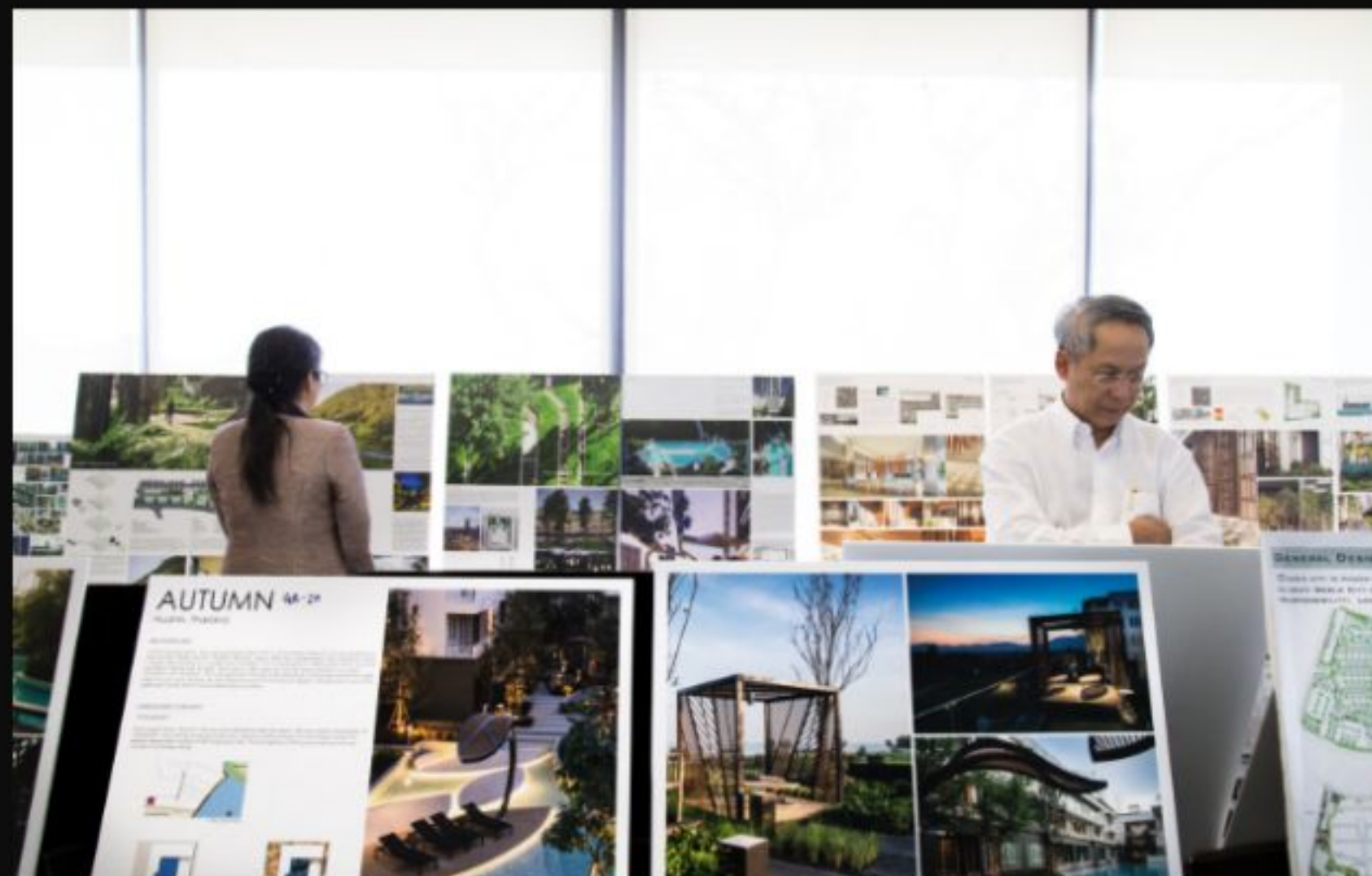
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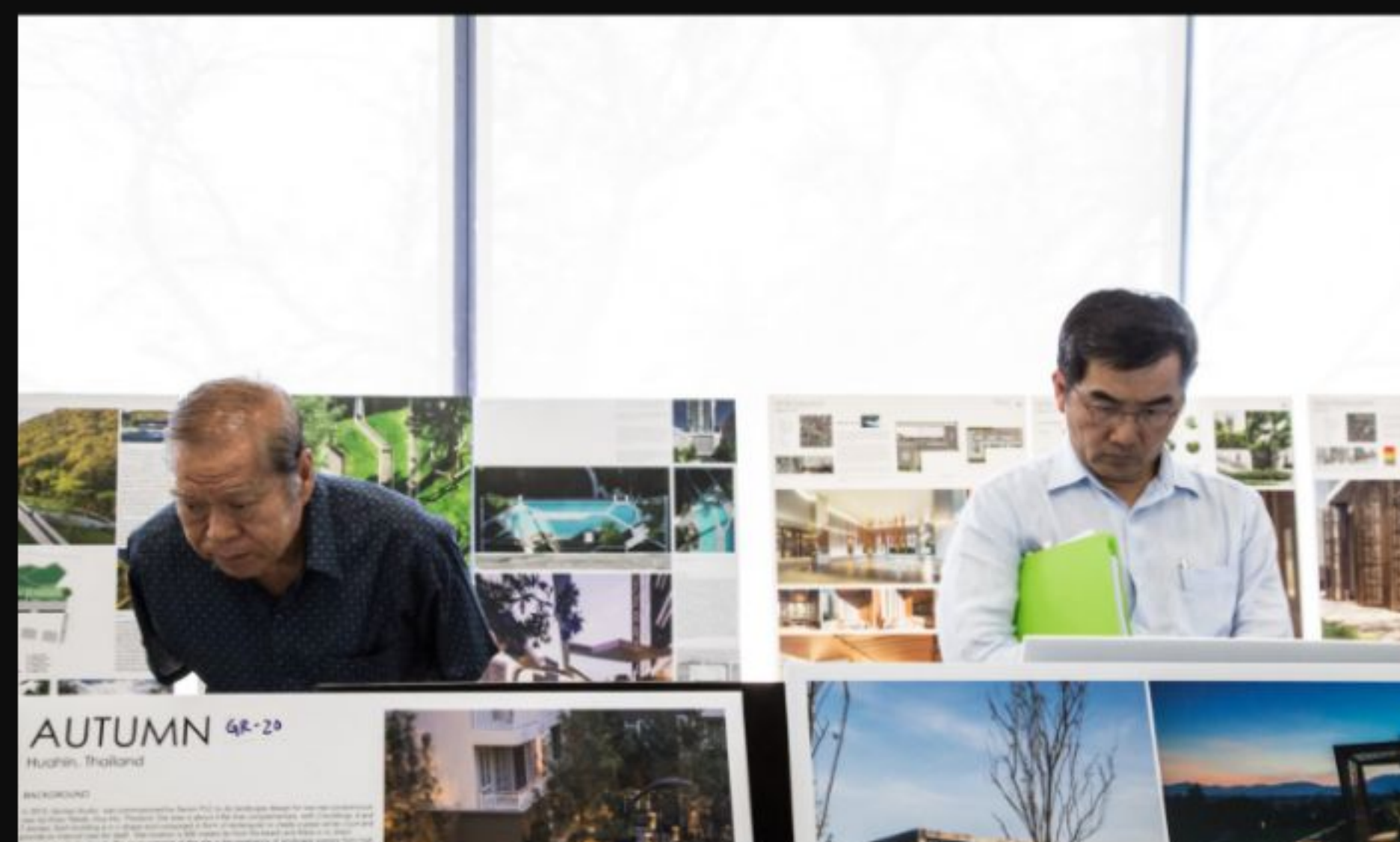
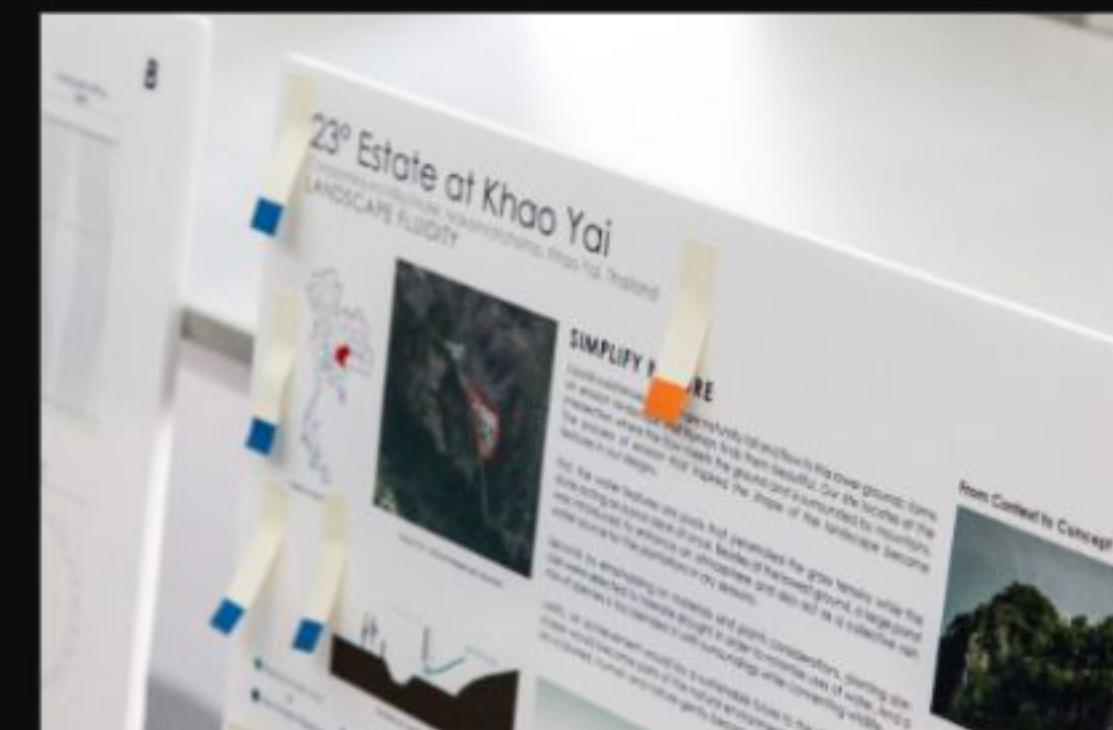
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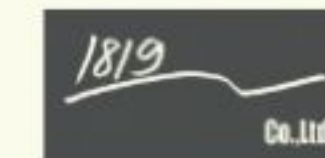
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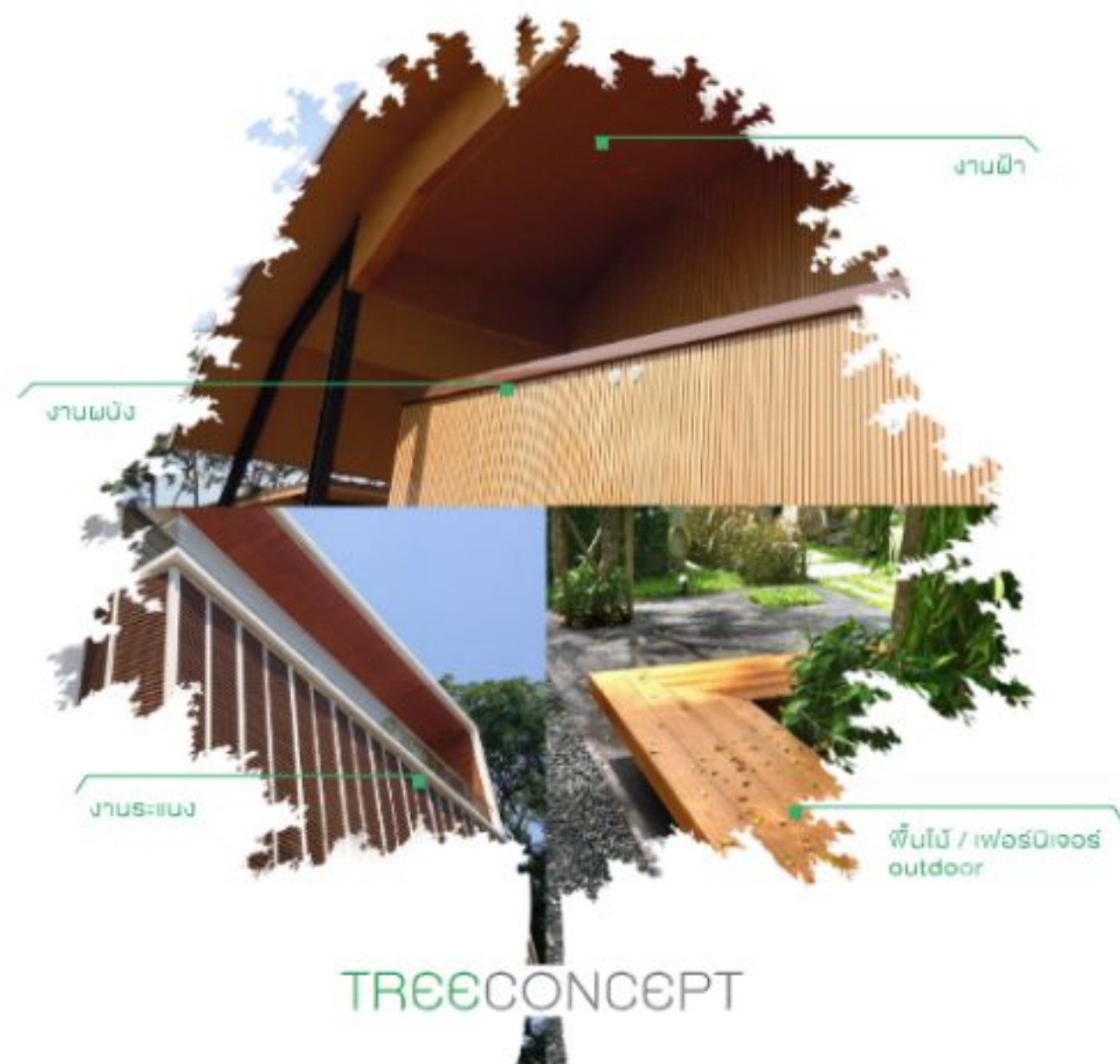


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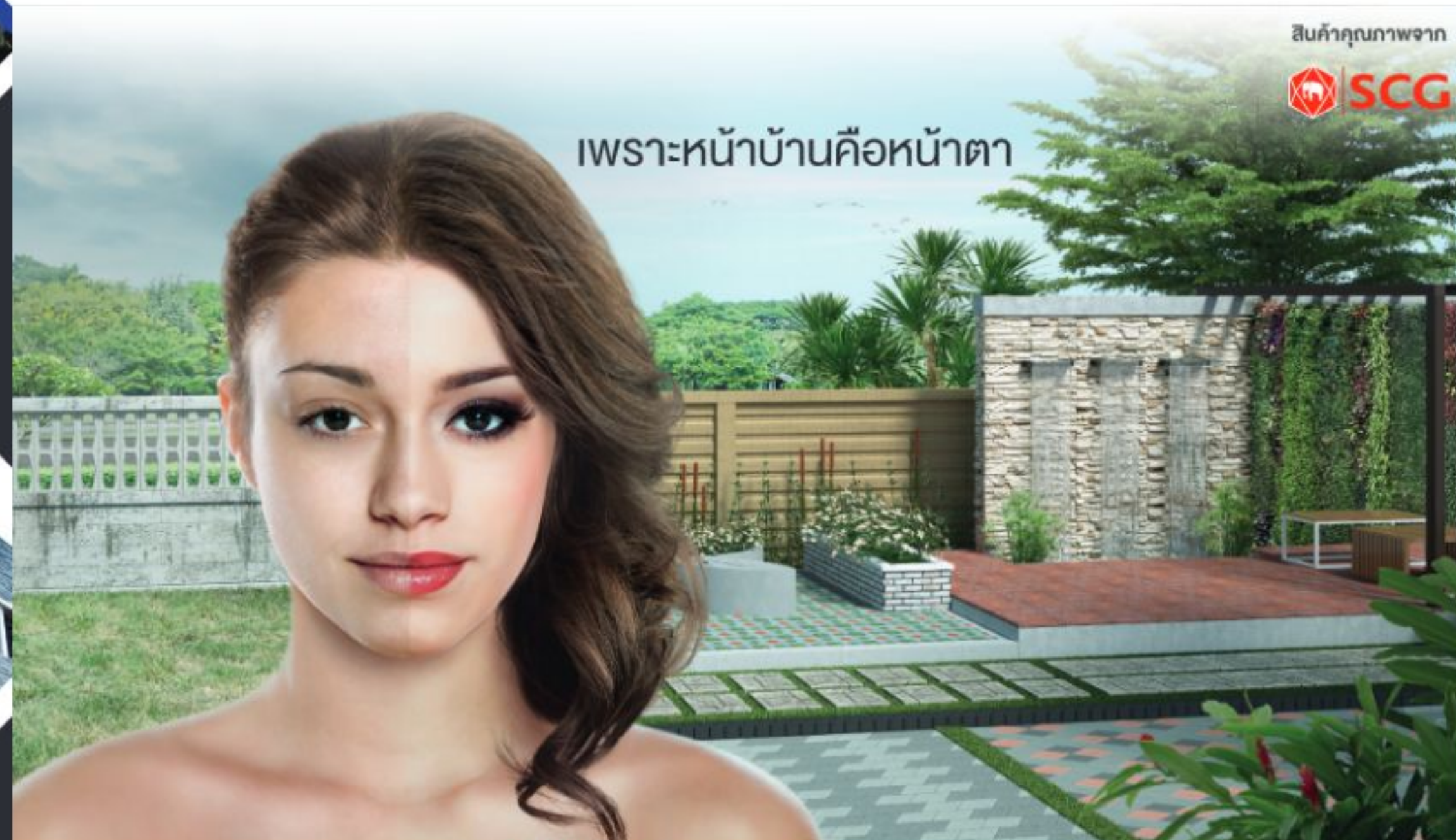
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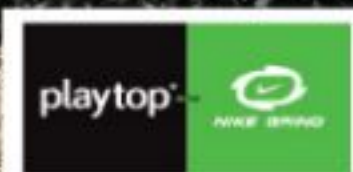
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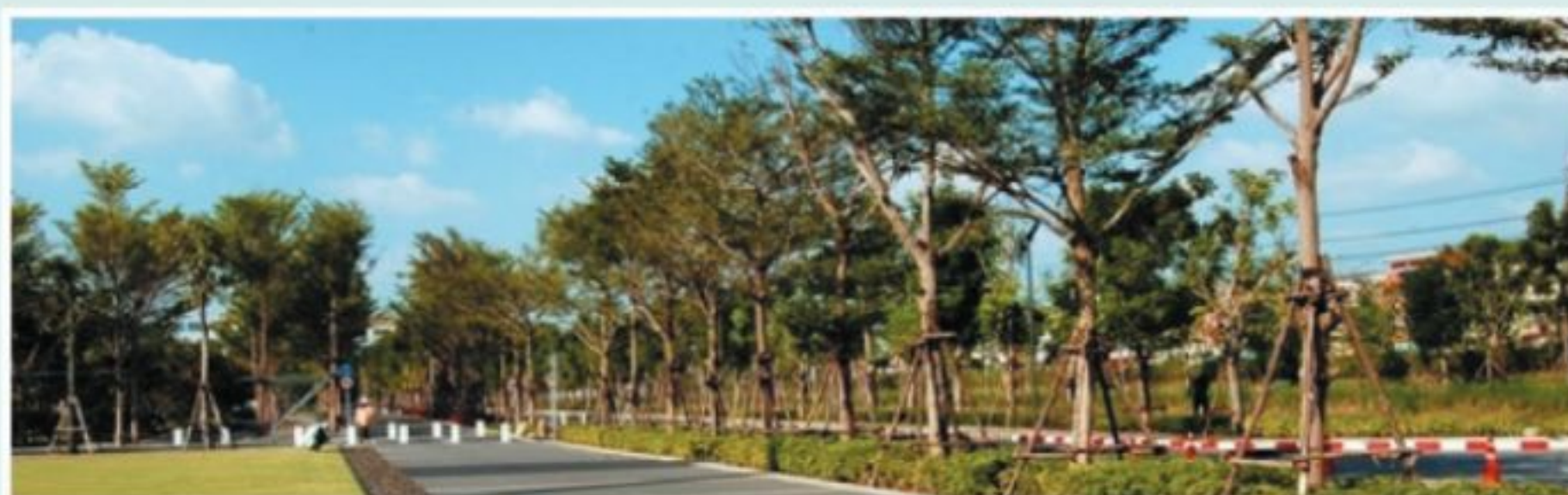


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