Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism

Conference Proceedings

Urban Ally

February 12th to 13th, 2022

Urban Ally


Urban Ally

First published in 2022 by
ASEAN Connection Centre for Urban Design and Creativity (Urban Ally)
Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University
31, Na Phra Lan Road, Phra Borom Maha Ratchawang,
Khet Phra Nakhon, Bangkok, Thailand 10200
https://www.urbanally.org/ Email: contact@urbanally.org

ISBN 978-974-641-817-1

Editorial Consultants
Associate Professor Chotima Chaturawong, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D.
Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, Ph.D.
Pichet Titha

Cover Design and Layout
Paew Hirunkerd
Pichet Titha

To cite
Urban Ally. (2022). Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism - Conference Proceedings. Bangkok: Maikadok Co.,Ltd.

Printed at
Maikadok Co.,Ltd. 265 Soi Rama2 51 (Wat Lao), Rama2 Road, Thakham,
Khet Bangkhuntien, Bangkok, Thailand 10150

Urban Ally

ASEAN
Connection Centre
for Urban Design
and Creativity

REINVENTING
UNIVERSITY
SYSTEM

Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism

Conference Proceedings

Urban Ally

Proceeding Insights

Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism
International Roundtable-Conference
February 12th to 13th, 2022

The proceedings collects abstracts and illustrations presented online at the international round-table-conference organized by the ASEAN Connection Centre for Urban Design and Creativity (Urban Ally), on February 12th to 13th, 2022.

The Urban Ally is an educational research centre initiated at the Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University, Thailand. Originated in 2021, it received a great deal of support and help from Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI), an autonomous public agency affiliated to Thai Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI) to improve and strengthen the academic quality of public institution. Under this direction, the Urban Ally intends to catch the changes in urbanism, design, and creativity in Thailand and Southeast Asia, and to reinvent educational competence of those realm towards the international level. Challenging new study topics, it is going to criticize and boost up the ways in which our cities could be better built and cared for all possibilities. To make more sense of diverse cities, basis are urban history, art, and culture while fundamentals are highlighted of data thinking, city reinventing, sustainable designing, and making it happen.

The emergence of urban change nowadays makes a big impact to all cities. In many cases, urban development cannot respond to basic human needs, as well as cannot catch social changes and dynamic of local economy at the level of our communities. Questions are raised of how place could be more livable for people and has better attachment to our everyday life. In the meantime, various fragments are found in urban transformation and there is significant to explore the way in which they could be re-fabricated to make city more sustainable, livable, and more responsive to people, importantly, with respect to place identity of given locations.

The international roundtable-conference on the theme of Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism was therefore a platform for observation, analyzation, and discussion on how cities can be adapted towards a more flexible and resilient society. The built environment, cities and architecture in the Southeast Asia are habitually driven by globalized developments that are far from country's rootedness and living of ordinary people. Dialogues on existing knowledge and methods of environmental design through social and economic innovation could reflect states which we are and what kind of collaboration in Southeast Asia should look forward to.

The conference committee realized influences from this situation and provided diverse themes as well as a careful definition in order to stimulate multiple perspectives and insights among the audiences and international speakers.

The conference consisted of sessions with well-known keynote speakers and paper presenters from many countries. The keynote speakers and their titles of presentations included Johannes Widodo, Evolution of Urbanism: Reflection from Asian Perspective; Catalina Ortiz, Urban Design Otherwise: Reframing Spatial Justice Through Decolonial Inspirations and Living Heritage; and Sharon Zukin, Refabricating the Modern City: Global Narratives, Local Demands. Ng Sek San was also invited as a special guest to provide the design review of the Old Town Engagement.

Sharing experiences and insights among the audiences, intellectual presentations from academics, researchers, and designers were carried out with five sessions of roundtables; namely, Re-fabricating Urbanism, Make It Happen, Sustainability and Wellbeing, Data Thinking, and Data Art. Their moderators included Lassamon Maitreemit, Supitcha Tovivich, Tarinee Ramasoot, Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, and Siriporn Dansakun, respectively.

We would like to express our gratitude to all speakers and authors for their participation which are greatly beneficial to encourage our ASEAN community more sustainable. We also would like to thank to the Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University, the Thailand Science Research and Innovation (TSRI), and the Thai Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI), for the great support of the event making our knowledge-sharing networks more robustness.

Singhanat Sangsehanat

Singhanat Sangsehanat
Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University

Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D., is an assistant professor in urban design and the director of ASEAN Connection Centre for Urban Design and Creativity (Urban Ally), Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University, Thailand. His research interests are urban morphology and its transformation, placemaking, and sustainable community.

He has undertaken the studies of Bangkok's morphological identity, superblock patterns, socio-spatial community, urban rehabilitation, tourism, and housing development plans in many parts of Thailand. His articles are for example, Place Evolution from Klong Lat to Soi Lat: Transformative Urbanism from Water-Based to Land-Based City of Bangkok (2020); Reading Urban Identity: Approach to Culture, Landscape and Place (2018); Sense of Place and Bangkok Identity (2018); and Superimposed Morphology in Sukhumvit: Diversity of Bangkok Historico-Geography (2015).

Table of Contents

Table of Contents (2)

Sustainability and Wellbeing

Data Thinking

Data Art

Table of Contents (3)

Committees

Keynote Lectures

Evolution of Urbanism: Reflection from Asian Perspective

Johannes Widodo
Ph.D., Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, School of Design and Environment, National University of Singapore

Dr. Johannes Widodo is the director of MA.ArC (Master of Arts in Architectural Conservation) program, and Tun Tan Cheng Lock Centre for Asian Architectural and Urban Heritage in Melaka (Malaysia) of the National University of Singapore. He is an Associate Member of the Singapore Institute of Architects (SIA), the founder of mAAN (modern Asian Architecture Network), Executive Committee member of the Asian Academy for Heritage Management, jury member for UNESCO Asia Pacific Awards for Cultural Heritage Conservation, member of ICOMOS International Scientific Committee, a founding member and director of ICOMOS National Committee of Singapore and Indonesia, a founding member of DoCoMoMo Macau and Singapore, the founder and executive director of iNTA (International Network of Tropical Architecture). He served as an advisory board member of the Preservation of Sites and Monuments of the National Heritage Board of Singapore (2013-2019) and a board member of SEACHA (South-East Asian Cultural Heritage Alliance) (since 2019).

Abstract:

The genesis of architecture and human settlements is a continuous process of production and layering of patterns, forms, and spaces in different scale levels across historical periods. Our urban morphology and architecture are the product of the cosmopolitan communities, the articulation of the multi-layered tangible and intangible urban traditions and modernization processes. Diversity, eclecticism, fusion, acculturation, adaptation, are the nature of our architecture and urbanism. Located right at the crossroads of world trading routes, affected by the changing monsoon, Southeast Asia has been very open towards various influences from the outside: India, Arab, China, Europe, Japan, and the rest of the world. These exchanges took place primarily in and around the South China Sea, Java Sea, and Malacca Strait – which could be perceived as the Mediterranean Sea of Asia – between two great sub-continents (China and India) and two great oceans (Pacific and Indian). Since the 1st century, the coastal regions and their hinterlands became fertile grounds for new civilizations, new blends of urbanism and architecture. Southeast Asian urbanism is an evolving process of modernity, from the distant past to the recent past, and the contemporary. It is a progression through the continuous process of transplantation, adaptation, accommodation, and fusion of traditions and forms that resulted in countless forms of architectural typology and urban morphology. Industrialization, urbanization, westernization, colonization, decolonization, and nation-building, these phenomena have variously defined Asian modernism and modernization process.

The keynote will reflect on the evolution of urbanism from an Asian perspective, about the urban-morphogenesis from the Tribal Society 1.0 to Agricultural Society 2.0, Industrial Society 3.0, Information Society 4.0, and the current and future challenges humankind faces. It will explain the chronological morphological layering process's underlying ideas, concepts, and ordering principles from the past to the present. Cases from various urban areas in Asia from South-, East-, and Southeast Asia will be presented to illustrate the vernacular, traditional, cosmopolitan, colonial, modern, and contemporary points.

In this era of globalization, we are all facing the challenges of global warming, rising ideological contestation, widening the gaps between the rich and the poor, worsening environmental conditions, and so on. The United Nations released 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2012 as a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for the world by addressing the pressing contemporary issues of poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Specific targets have been set to be achieved by 2030. Urban heritage conservation is included as part of the Sustainable Cities and Communities goal, together with other targets. The current COVID-19 pandemic provides us with the opportunity to reflect, to learn from past wisdom, and to change our mindset and acts. The core of our urban identity, energy, and resilience is the constantly evolving transplantation, adaptation, and hybridization process.

Our generation is fully responsible for handing over our past generations' natural and cultural heritage to the future generations in good condition. Reciprocal cultural links and layering between Southeast Asia and the world is the root and the breeding ground for our cultural resilience and agility in fulfilling that responsibility. Understanding, preserving, and refabricating this will become critical in reaching sustainable development targets and preserving the core of our cultural resilience and identity.

Urban Design Otherwise: Reframing Spatial Justice Through Decolonial Inspirations and Living Heritage

Catalina Ortiz
Ph.D., Associate Professor, Joint Programme Leader, MSc Building and Urban Design in Development, Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London

Dr. Catalina Ortiz is a Colombian urbanist. She uses critical pedagogies and decolonial methodologies to study the politics of space production in cities of the global south to find alternative ways to forge spatial-racial-epistemic justice. She currently works as Associate Professor and co-Programme Leader of the MSc Building and Urban Design in Development at University College London.

Abstract:

The pandemic has called for alternative methods of teaching and research, but can such methods also produce alternative epistemologies? In Spring 2020, UCL DPU students embarked on a remote, digital co-creation exercise with Moravia Cultural Centre, the Moravia Resiste Collective, and the Cooperative Coinvite from Medellín, Colombia. Together we created a 'Living Heritage Atlas' of affective cartographies – enquiring into care, migration, recycling, connection, and memory. Students and community organisations utilized a living heritage approach, using storytelling to uphold a different story of Moravia and respond to threats of displacement couched in terms of urban transformation. The Atlas sees living heritage as a concept capable of enabling a rethinking of urban futures as well as pasts. The digital exhibition will introduce the Atlas as a co-creation process as well as a potential tool for combatting spatial violence and challenging teleological understandings of urban development.

Refabricating the Modern City: Global Narratives, Local Demands

Sharon Zukin
Ph.D., Professor Emerita of Sociology and of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

Dr. Sharon Zukin is professor emerita of sociology and of earth and environmental sciences at Brooklyn College and the Graduate Center of the City University of New York. She is known for the pioneering study of architecture, art, and real estate development Loft Living (1982) as well as The Innovation Complex (2020), the first critical examination of New York's tech industry. Her book Landscapes of Power won the C. Wright Mills Award; Naked City: The Death and Life of Authentic Urban Places received the Jane Jacobs Award for Urban Communication. She has also received the Lynd Award for career achievement in urban sociology.

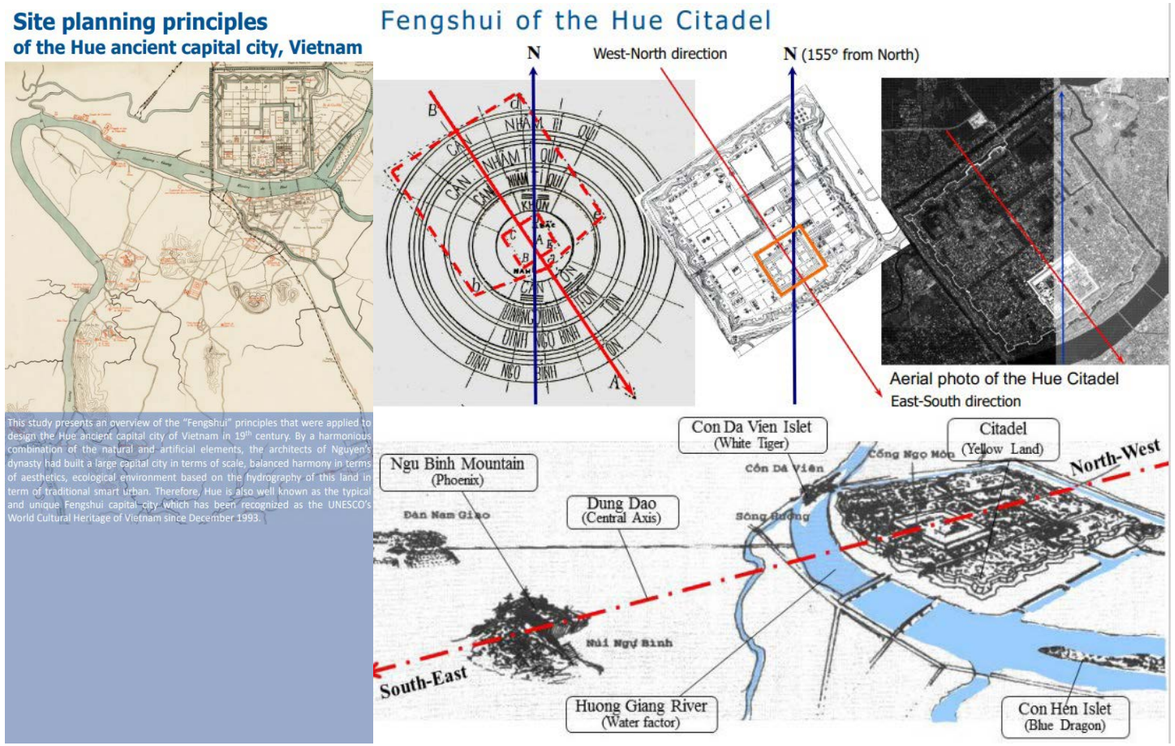
Abstract:

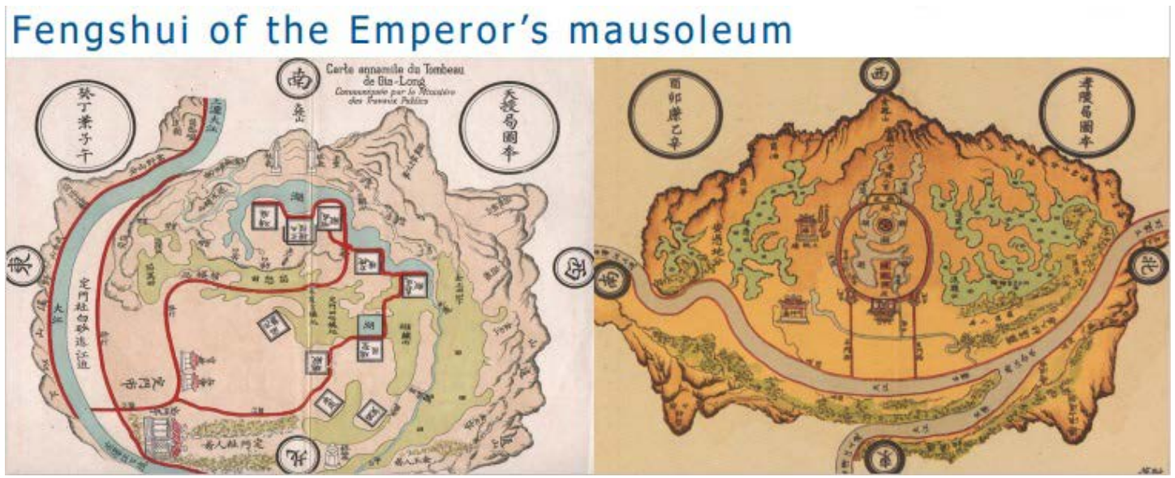
No trope in the global toolbox of urban development is more widely used than "modern city." Often understood as a "western" concept that was imposed on other regions of the world, urban modernism now travels a circular route. Cities like New York that had symbolized a high point of modernity struggle to reshape both their image and their built environment to look "creative," "innovative," and "smart." But when these growth strategies are applied to specific urban sites, they are challenged by stakeholders with conflicting claims for land, jobs, and democratic control. If efforts to refabricate the modern city fail to reconcile global narratives of economic development and local demands for social justice, a new urban modernism remains out of reach.

Re-Fabricating Urbanism

Site Planning Principles of the Hue Ancient Capital City, Vietnam
- Approaching from Macroscopic to Microcosmic -

Le Vinh An
Dr. Arch, Dean of Faculty of Architecture and Applied Art, Duy Tan University, Da Nang City, Vietnam
Vo Ngoc Hung
MA. Arch. Vo Ngoc Hung, Lecturer, Hong Bang International University, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam





Dr. Le Vinh An is an architect and lecturer who is an expert in the field of architectural heritage conservation and restoration, hue monuments conservation center, Vietnam. He is a director of Vietnam – Japan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Duy Tan University, Da nang City, Vietnam and also a dean of the Faculty of Architecture and Fine Art, Duy Tan University. He has been working as a core-member of the "Core-to-Core" Program for UNESCO's World Cultural Heritage Conservation in Mekong Basin and a member of Vietnamese National Architectural Association.

Vo Ngoc Hung is a lecturer at Hongbang International University, Faculty of Architecture. He has many experiences in the academic and professional arena. He participated in the professional academic forums in Ho Chi Minh City and a training program for architectural students of Hongbang International University. He worked as a director & architect of Tuong Ngoc Designing and Construction Co, LTD and of An Thinh Phat H2T Construction and Trading Co, LTD.

Abstract:

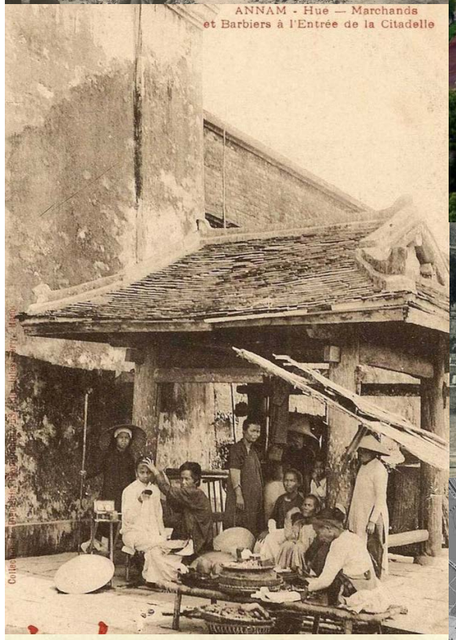
This paper presents an overview of the "Feng-Shui" principles (the Fengshui) that were applied to the planning and construction of the Hue capital city at the beginning of the 19th century in Vietnam. By a harmonious combination of the natural and artificial elements, architects of Nguyen's dynasty designed and built a large Hue capital city in terms of scale, balanced harmony in terms of architectural aesthetics, useful function and ecological environment based on land hydrography in terms of traditional smart urban. Therefore, Hue is well known as the typical and unique Fengshui capital city which has been recognized by UNESCO as the first World Cultural Heritage of Vietnam since December 1993.

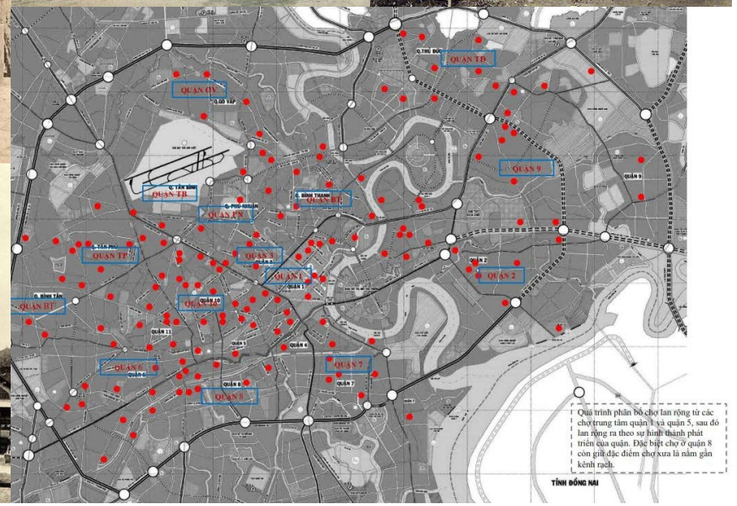
Through this study, the basic constituents of the Fengshui of Hue will be determined from the macro to micro approach shown in terms of urban planning and architectural construction under the Nguyen's dynasty (1802-1945). Additionally, we would do a mapping of the Fengshui constituents, providing specific images of the Hue ancient capital city.

Principles of the Fengshui are not only useful for Hue urban planning but also for many aspects of social life that have been formulated into Folk-Fengshui. They have been used by local people extensively for resident site planning and architectural designing and construction in Hue up to nowadays. Applying the Fengshui has become a strong custom that dominates social and spiritual life of people and contributed to the unique cultural characteristics of the Hue ancient capital city.

Traditional Market in Saigon HCMC

Vu Thi Hong Hanh
Ph.D., Deputy Dean of Architecture Department, University of Architecture, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam





Dr. Vu Thi Hong Hanh gained her Ph.D. on Urbanism – Urban Design, Oxford Brookes University, UK, in 2010. She has over 20 years working as a lecturer and researcher in architecture, urbanism, and landscape architecture. She has devoted her career in teaching higher education with UAH. Apart from teaching, publishing and doing research in disciplines of architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning and urban design, she also practices her design profession via a wide range of design and planning projects across Vietnam. She believes 'a design while is so contextual should be meaningful beyond its lifespan'.

Abstract:

Ho Chi Minh City, through more than 300 years of formation and transformation, has asserted its role as the country's most dynamic commercial and cultural center. Located conveniently for both waterway and road transportation, trading activities and culture exchanges here have always been bustling and vibrant. During this long period of time, market spaces/places developed and changed in various scales and forms. From the empty lands by the rivers and canals where temporary tents and tarpaulins were erected, a series of durable market buildings were built throughout the city. These related to water channels, typical street markets, trading activities which expanded vigorously in scope to the surrounding. We know that the market plays an essential role in economic development, and it also preserves people's cultural and spiritual values. In that sense, the market architecture serves the needs of trading and demonstrates a unique local cultural imprint.

For several reasons, the market space today in Ho Chi Minh City and Vietnam in general has gradually decreased. It is more common to see a neglected environment and, in some cases, even elimination of the markets, which used to be bustling trading places. Supermarkets, shopping centers, retail shops, convenience stores provide more convenient buying and selling services and spatial environmental comforts. Commercial franchises offer guaranteed storage and quality of goods, flexible opening hours, and sometimes 24-hour, seven-day availability. These options are supported by better customer care service and so they gradually become more attractive than traditional markets. In addition, in the pressure of urbanization accompanied with infrastructure projects, residential complexes, and building constructions, while local land has limited availability, the traditional market space is being under threat of demolishment, relocation, site clearance, encroachment, legal disputes, leading to an imbalance and negative impacts on the traditional/historic aesthetic image of urban space.

'What will be the future of the traditional market in the current development of Saigon - HCM?' This depends on how people recognize and evaluate the roles and values of the traditional market in the new context. It is vital to consider the historic values, contemporary landscape, as well as economic, cultural, environmental potentials of the markets. This paper analyzes and clarifies spatial characteristics of the traditional markets and its vicinity, from which appropriate corresponding behavioral suggestions could be obtained.

Users'-Imageability of Regenerate Alley in Shaping Place Attachment: The Case of Kuala Lumpur

Hammou Harizi; Norsidah Ujang; Noor Fazamimah Mohd. Ariffin; Marek Kozlowski
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Hammou Harizi is a PhD student in Urban planning and design at Universiti Putra Malaysia. He graduated with a Master of Landscape Architecture degree from the same university in 2019. He worked as an architect with several design and construction firms in Algeria for four years after graduating as an architect in 2012 from the University of Saad Dahleb Algeria.

Abstract:

While urban alleys have long been associated with blight and crime, recent urban regeneration efforts have been conceptualized by urban planners. The interest in rejuvenating the alleys is rapidly increasing, however, literature and studies on the subject are evidently lacking, particularly on the visual and psychological aspects. In urban design and place quality research, much has been discussed on the influence of the physical form and activity on the sense of place. However, the linkage between the visual image and attachment has not been adequately explored. This paper raises a question, what is the significance of image of regenerated alleys in shaping place attachment? Over 60 published studies that met the inclusion criteria were reviewed addressing that back lanes/alleys/alleyways could be considered as part of urban design strategies and not as leftover spaces. Recent literature demonstrates a need for enhanced legibility of smaller urban spaces and improved permeability of larger urban blocks in alleyways. Based on an extensive review of literature, this paper underlines the relationship between the image of a space and attachment to regenerated alleys in Bukit Bintang Kuala Lumpur city in the context of urban regeneration. Kuala Lumpur's laneways are a general component of urban space that form the map of Kuala Lumpur City. With 234.75 hectares of Kuala Lumpur City Centre area, the city consists of more than 1000 laneways which become a very valuable space for a rapid growth city. Bukit Bintang area is one of the busiest places in Kuala Lumpur. Laneways in this area become a major artery for the people to move around Bukit Bintang. Upgrading the alleys and pedestrian walkways around Kuala Lumpur are implemented with the use of mural arts as elements for improving the image quality and creating a sense of belonging. In that regard, previous studies found several backlanes in Kuala Lumpur showed the success of turning back streets into lively alleys. This paper establishes a conceptual framework to a significance of alleys image on place attachment. Consequently, place regeneration has been linked to the physical improvement and preservation of historic places which strongly identified with the cultural image and the need to experience the places with comfort. Sustainable urban regeneration requires an understanding of place attachment reflected in the relationship between people and the destinations that goes beyond the attractive image of the places.

Using Community Based Learning for Architectural Classroom to Solve Low-Income Housing: A Case Study of Communities Along Lat Phrao Canal

Monton Janjamsai
Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Department of Architecture, Phanakorn Rajabhat University, Thailand

Dr. Monton Janjamsai graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture and a Master's degree and Doctor of Philosophy in Urban and Regional Planning from the Faculty of Architecture, King Mongkut Institute of Technology Ladkrabang. He is currently working in the Department of Architecture in the Faculty of Industrial Technology at Phranakhon Rajabhat University. He has always been interested in education integrated with community development. Since 2009, he started developing a pattern of Community-Architecture Classroom or Community-based learning (CBL). It was also the beginning of his work in the Ladprao Canal Area, collaborating with the Community Organization Development Institute (public organization), which intended to improve the residential area and the well-being of those in need.

Abstract:

Lat Phrao Canal has a long history, in the past, it was an important water transportation route with a length of about 24.5 kilometers, while these areas encounter encroachment along the canal by low-income people to build their houses. Presently, the number of low-income housing more than 7,000 households led to sewage pollution, reduced canal area, and so on. The residence is a slum area using non-permanent materials for construction causing a dilapidated house, narrow corridors, no solid waste management and facing health problems and non-safety. It also lacks common areas for social activities.

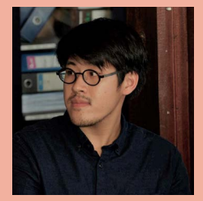
Solving problems of communities along the Lat Phrao canal is carried out by the Community Organization Development Institute (CODI) using an approach called Baan Mankong Housing projects. As a government institution under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, CODI can provide legal and institutional backup to formalize and legalize community organizations to improve people's lives and communities. For instance, they provide the community with stable housing in terms of long-term land leasing (30-year contract), coordinate low-interest loans, facilitate essential infrastructure for their communities, and so on.

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Industrial Technology at Phranakhon Rajabhat University has the policy to integrate teaching and learning with real projects that bring problems as a case to create experiences and learning which is called Community Based Learning (CBL). The CBL uses the course of Architectural Design VII as a case study which proceeds from the fourth-year students to design a low-income housing development (Baan Mankong Project). The project was coordinated with the representative communities in the area and supported by CODI throughout the period of one semester (four months). A case study of communities along Lat Phrao canal started in 2010 and continued until 2013, CODI played a role to coordinate with local communities and to create understanding and helped to set up a savings group including coordinating with relevant government agencies. While the department of architecture played a role in architectural design and drawing by using a community participation process. The objective of the CBL is to study a model of cooperation, the role of stakeholders in a community-based learning management as well as a pattern of outcomes of the process toward the stakeholders. They reflect benefits, problems, obstacles, and suggestions of the study to utilize. The process of CBL is divided into 7 steps as follows: Network Collaboration, Site Survey to Collective Data, Data Analysis, Synthesis, and Alternative Design, Public Presentation and Criticism, Design Development and Final Production, Evaluation and Conclusion, and Recommendation. The goal of this project is to create a potential of land use with adequate accommodation and utilities for the quality of life, such as multi-function areas for social participation, waste management, water systems, as well as connections to external transportation systems.

Make It Happen

Reflect on CAN Community Architects Network Through Co-creation and Transition

Witee Wisuthumporn
Coordinate, Community Architects Network (CAN), Thailand



Witee Wisuthumporn, a community architect full of questions and confusion, mostly about 'How things in the society are happening the way it is,' 'What are necessary to bring about changes in a better way,' 'How can he be a part of those positive changes.' This could be the kind of curiosity that led him to trying out a community architect after he finished his undergraduate (2008). Since then he co-founded a young architect team, Khon Jing Joe (2009). Joined Low-income Housing Program in CODI [Community Organizations Development Institute] (2009-2010). Co-found CROSSs and Friends.co.ltd, a company which aims to little by little make better changes for community and society with multi disciplinary approaches (2016-Now). At the same time, he joined CAN [Community Architects Network] (2016-Now) as a Network Coordinator, supporting youngblood and practitioner with training, workshops, knowledge management and on ground actions. Throughout his years of practice, Participatory Process and Cocreation Process for better solutions have always been there where he works. These kinds of processes seem to help communities and him answering those questions and point out how we can be a part of the changes we want to see.

Abstract:

In the context of many Asian countries lie similarities of communities and grassroots as the base structure of society. As the rapid urbanization arises with the modern building technique, we (our Asia society) rush into building civilization and might have partially forgotten to nurture our community, city and society INCLUSIVELY.

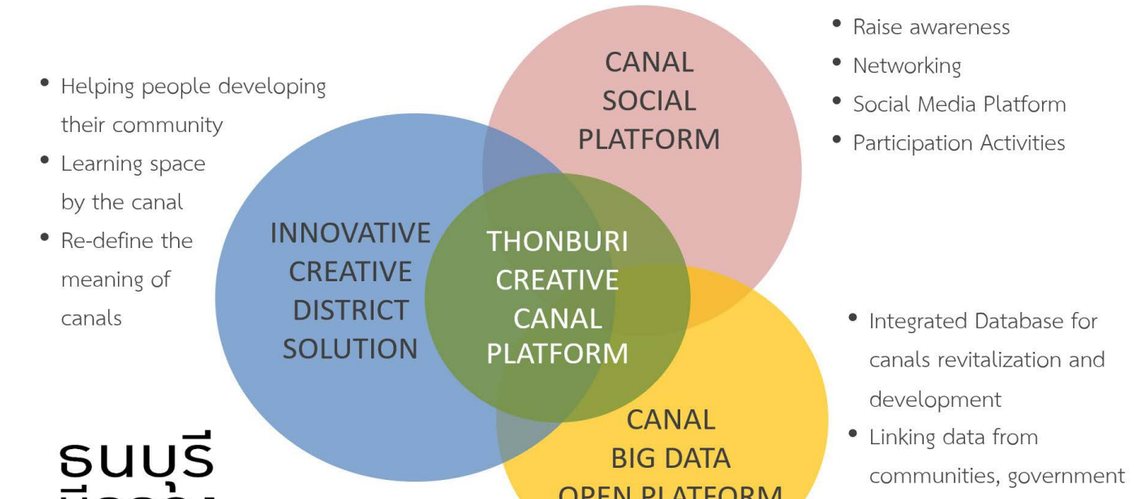
The Community Architects Network [CAN] is a regional network of community architects and planners, engineers, young professionals, lecturers and academic institutes in Asian countries. Established in 2010, the network has been supporting community-driven projects regarding people, housing, city-wide upgrading, and recovery from disaster. The role of community architect is to build the capacity of people, through participatory design and planning process to support people to find their own solution.

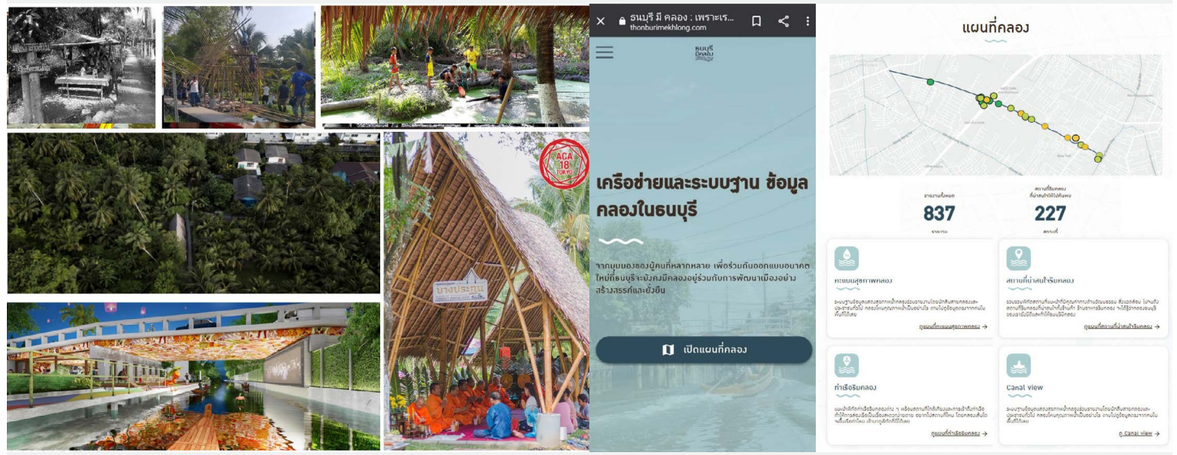
The late work of CAN Network from 2016-2021 has been focusing on Inclusive city wide upgrading, to scaleup not only the number of low-income housing and community development projects but also the awareness throughout the spectrum of multi sector individual, group and authority on inclusive city development. Co-creation has been the new mindset/philosophy to open up spaces of questions and conversation from people and organizations from multi levels to rediscover their potential, seeking the direction(s) of better changes which they want to see for their own city. The process usually starts with conversations around simple questions, such as 'What better changes do we want to see in our city?' // 'What changes need to happen?' // 'Who should play a part in these changes?' // 'What should we do first, and what for later?'. The conversation would grow as the discussion circle became bigger. The conversation would snowball into the on ground issue. The process will support people to take action with their hands, big or small. People will start to see change and the confirmation that the change is possible would grow in people's hearts. Switching back and forth HEAD-HAND-HEART as the momentum of co-creation grows. Little by little people would step along Co-creation Process into the territory of unknown finding solutions together. Started from a 4-day Action Workshop in Chumsaend, Thailand in 2016 as the pilot project then to Pontianak, Indonesia 2018 / Jhenaidah, Bangladesh 2019 / Yangon, Myanmar 2019.

In year 2021, CAN is in the time of transition of shifting Coordination Center from based in Thailand to Bangladesh and Philippines. This transition reflects the deep quality of the network in different ways. As CAN is also in the co-creation process, stepping into the unknown and rediscovering the possibilities.

Thonburi Creative Canal: Social Innovation Platform for the Sustainable Future of Canal and Waterfront Communities in Thonburi, the Historical District of Bangkok

Yingyong Poonnopatham
Lecturer, Arsom Silp Institute of the Arts, Thailand





Yingyong Poonnopatham, Executive Director of Arsomsilp Community and Environmental Architect and a lecturer from Arsomsilp Institute's School of Architecture who holds the motto "Work as the practice of Dharma", interested in the participatory design process as a learning process for community and city development. Believe that people in the community and city are a part of a whole living organism that can be aligned together to create a better world through dialogue and collaboration.

Abstract:

Thonburi used to be called The Venice of the East from its canal networks, waterfront communities, agricultural areas, and also the way people are living harmoniously with water. Until the Bangkok city has changed by the city's development, the canal communities were left behind, declined, and blocked as the backyard of the city, and also the canals were transformed into a drainage system of the city. The canals and communities were left in miserable condition.

The main 3 causes of this situation were the lack of canals and waterfront communities integrated database in the urban development, the carelessness of society to the potential of the canals, and also the lack of collaborative approach in city development among stakeholders. To make the collaborative city approach in changing this situation, we propose the Thonburi Creative Canal project to the National Innovation Agency and get supported in the Social Innovation Program.

The Thonburi Creative Canal project aims in using technology and social media to make the collaborative city platform in canals development. We create "Thonburi Me Khlong" (which means Thonburi has canals) as a name for the platform to engage people interested in the canals' development issues. The 3 roles of this platform as the solution are:

- The initiative of canal big data platform: integrate data of all aspects related to canals development and linking the communities, government, and also civil society.
- The social platform: raising awareness and participation activities in canals development issues, and also networking communities and stakeholders to collaborate in canals development citywide.
- The innovative creative district solution: via the process, design, and partnership, we aim to create viable pilot projects to be the model of the collaborative canal development initiative.

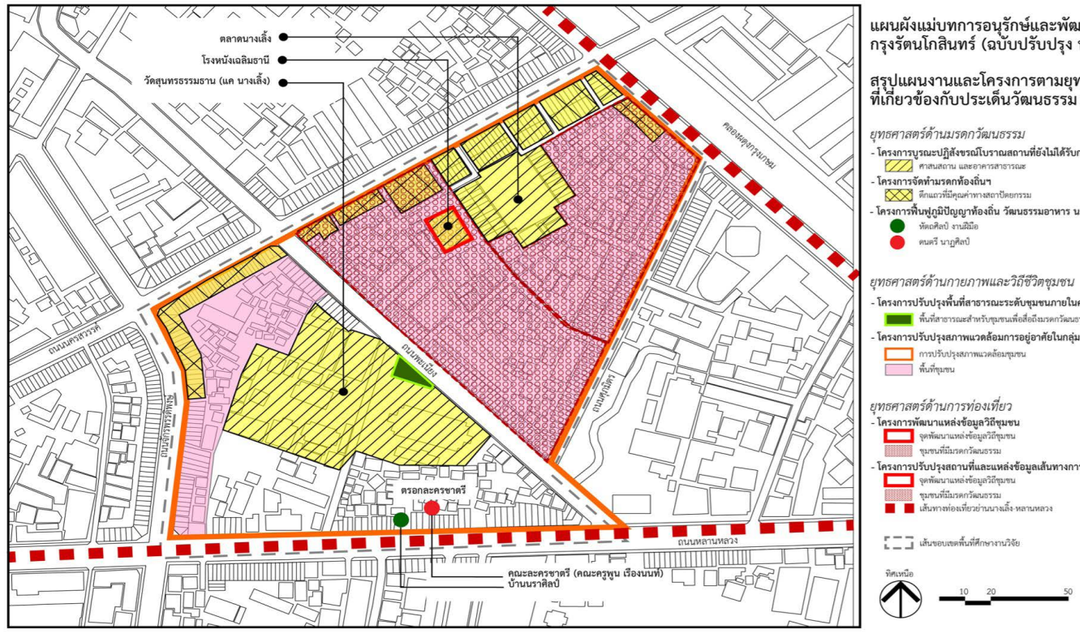
From the action, we had explored some initiatives with communities, such as Canal View; 360 degrees view of the canal-side database that enables people to see the potential of canals in Thonburi, the waterfront community's asset mapping, new idea for community development program that we test with the communities in some small events, and also the viable architecture design and community masterplan that we create with the community.
The expected outcomes of this project are:

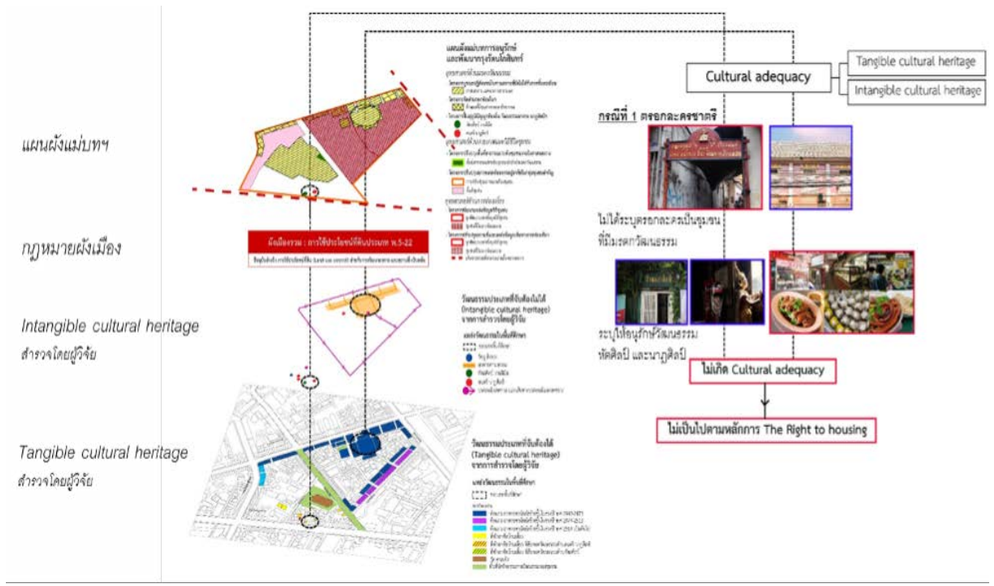
- Raise awareness of canal rehabilitation and canal community development in broader society
- Canal Big Data Initiative for the rehabilitation of canals in the future
- The canal creative district movement that preserves canals and traditional canal communities along with the urban development

For the reflection, we found that the canal rehabilitation is a potential action that can raise awareness for both the communities and outsiders, especially when we communicate the story of the place and people along the canal to the society. The data platform can be managed in terms of the technology issue but the consistency of the input process and the access for the public data are still uncontrollable. The most difficult things are the attempt to create a win-win solution between the development projects from developers and the communities revitalization that has many constraints and still has a long way to go.

The Right to Adequate Housing: The Urban Planning Policies that Supported the Cultural Adequacy: in Nang Loeng Community Bangkok

Siranut Sununtharod
Urban Planning Postgraduate, Faculty of Architecture and Planning,Thammasat University, Thailand





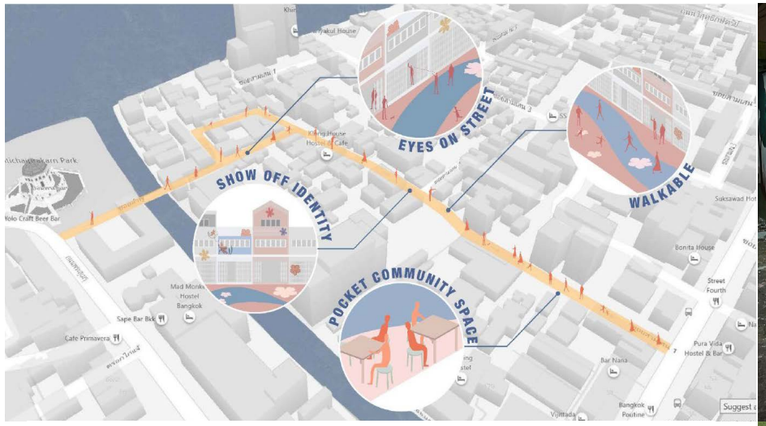
Siranut Sununtharod graduated with a bachelor's degree from the Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University and a master's degree from the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University. Former architect at Shma Soen and now an architect at Airports of Thailand Public Company Limited (AOT), he is interested in building sustainable communities and town planning by hoping the development of communities and cities will go in the same direction with maximum efficiency.

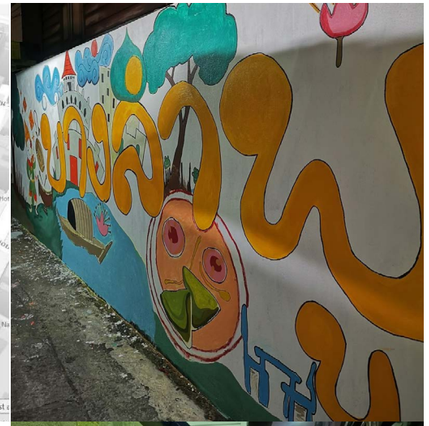
Abstract:

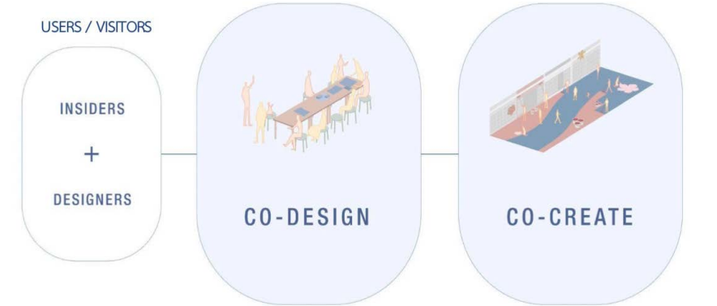
This research is the study of the cultural adequacy, which is one of the rights under the right to adequate housing by UN Habitat. Nang Loeng, a community that uses the theme of "culture" as a tool to present community identity and clearly fought over housing rights. One of the objectives to study Thailand's urban planning policy is the draft of The Bangkok Comprehensive Plan (2019) issued under the Town Planning Act 2019 and the master plan for conservation and development of Krung Rattanakosin (2019 revision). How can the Nang Loeng community maintain cultural sufficiency? Studied together with the legal framework on rights, the Constitution of the kingdom of Thailand (2017), the analysis of relevant policies, it was found that the citizen right under the Constitution clearly stated that individuals have the right to preserve and promote their local culture. The state has a duty to support individuals and communities to exercise their rights to preserve their own community culture to the fullest. However, through the study of the urban planning policy, in the content section of the Rattanakosin Krungsri Conservation and Development Master Plan (Update B.E. 2020), found that Nang Loeng community is in the project plan of Nang Loeng-Lan Luang area. It has incomplete information on cultural heritage in the area of issues of inconsistent physical development. While the drafting of the Ministerial Regulations for the City Planning of Bangkok, the main tool in the city development today, Nang Loeng community area is designated as commercial land use for the city, specifying the ability to construct and modify the use of the building from the type of residence up to large buildings (According to the definition of the Ministerial Regulation No. 55) for commercial activities. Concept of urban planning is mainly used to promote physical development and demonstrates a correlation between urban planning policies and the need to maintain the culture of the community. This will lead to a preliminary recommendation to the government to develop a city planning policy with greater awareness of the right to preserve culture that the state has to do. It is also information to encourage communities to know how to exercise their rights in maintaining the cultural identity of the community and contribute to the stability of housing according to international principles.

Love Kids, Love Soi Project Review

Sonjai House







Sonjai House is a gathering of the alumni's friends from the Faculty of Archeology, Silpakorn University who are interested in community studies and integrate various perspectives from anthropology, interdisciplinary history, architecture, archeology, development studies. Besides making process of media production, they intend to strengthen knowledge and enhance the understanding of society and culture through four types of work, namely, 1) activities based participatory process to engage, co-create knowledge, exchange discussions and to co-produce environment for learning opportunity; 2) community research to collect data and provide case or area-based studies analysis, transforming into the community archive and database for development practice; 3) media production for social communication in form of books, infographics, key-visuals; 4) exhibition design, process and management instigated from database and archive.

Abstract:

Community participation is defined as a social process extensively employed in participatory action research and community development projects. Participation not only involves community members to gain access to the idea of the project in the first place, but also enhances stakeholders and researchers to understand the context of community and identify key members interested in project implementation. Whilst participatory community development processes often ensued in unsustainable outcomes, it has been a key in the approach of development practitioners who adopt uncompromising frameworks to create participatory processes. The conservative approach recurrently did not resemble the way of lives or community needs, which neither resulted in the impeccable impact nor change in the long term.

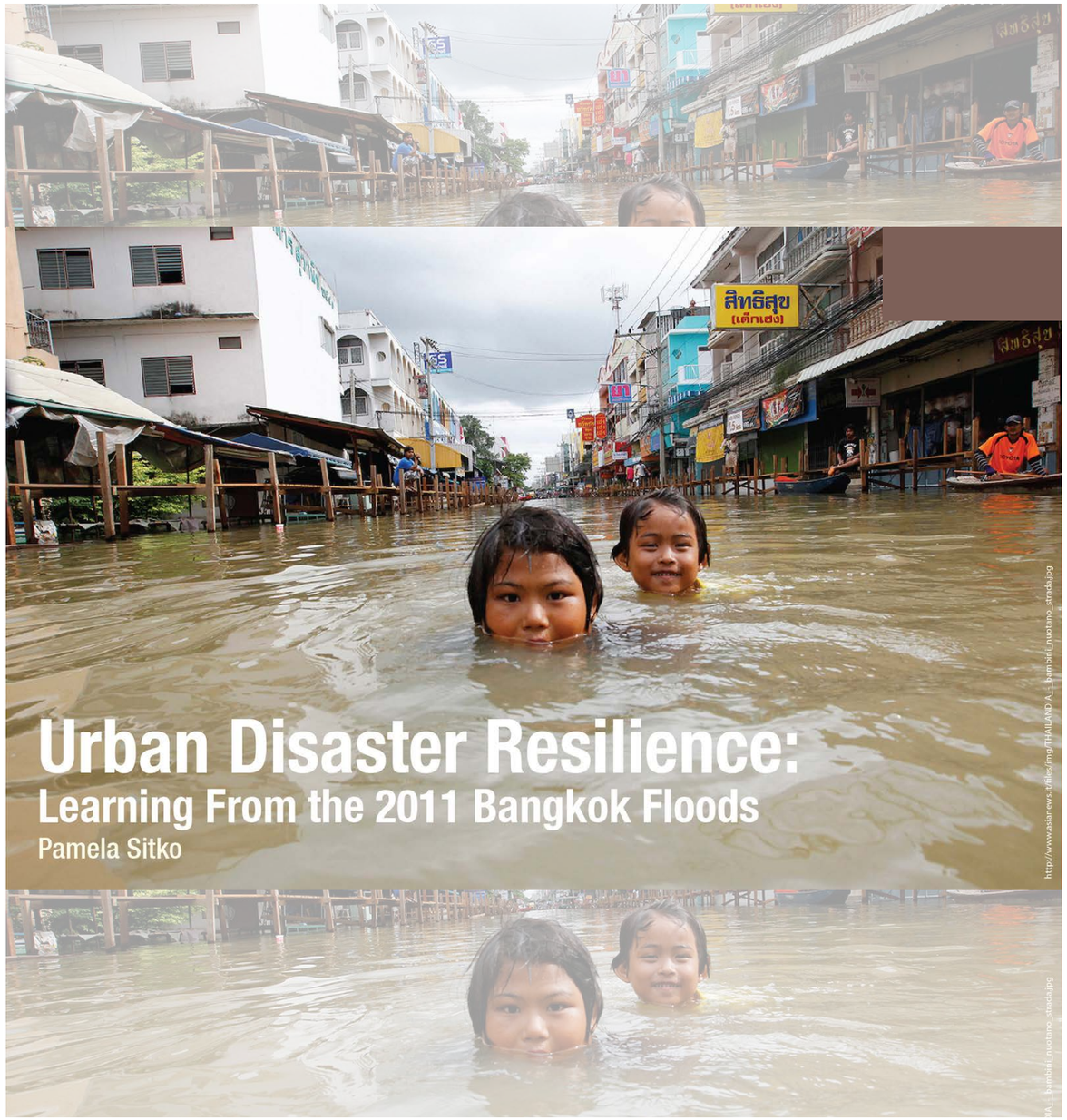
Initiating "New World Old Town" "Reentering Khaosan Road (เข้าซอยข้าวสาร)" and "Co-create with Kids in the Soi" (คนเด็กสร้างซอย)" is the participative review of the work process with an attempt to increase the involvement of "community or direct stakeholders" who were less partaken in the development process. In line with community participation framework, the development practitioners, researchers, and community members primarily underline the collection and analysis of data in relevance to characteristics and accessible resources of communities in Rattanakosin Island (the old town heart of Bangkok) in advance of identification of development process to indicate where there are gaps. Implementing with community developers and researchers, and designers positioning as a supporter of the community's work whereas recognizing the community at the core of practices will result in the creation of a participatory process.

In this urban development programme, the work processes were designed to embrace associates from educational institutes, designers, and the local community network that is Gaysorn Lamphu Group along with children and youths who live in to understand the area. They usually gather and create social activities in different parts of the old town. It encourages wide-ranging changes through local groups, especially the revitalization of neighborhood urban activities and lifestyles. Emphasis on the creative design process with youth community participation is the main driver in the creation of community networks and organizations. It enables related development partners comprising local government, private sectors, civilians, educational and religious institutions, and other agencies to improve lives and long-term sustainability in the old town.

Sustainability and Wellbeing

Urban Disaster Resilience: Learning from the 2011 Bangkok Flood

Pamela Sitko
Ph.D., Adjunct Fellow, Humanitarian and Development Research Initiative (HADRI),School of Social Science and Psychology, Western Sydney University



Dr. Pamela Sitko is an emergency management practitioner with 17 years' experience in government and non-government organisations across 20 countries, including Australia where she lives. She have extensive experience developing and managing a wide range of projects across numerous stakeholders within the emergency management sector. She thrives in dynamic, complex environments where I can apply strategic thinking, lead teams and solve problems. Now she is a Senior Project Officer, Resilience and Recovery Branch Sydney, Australia.

Abstract:

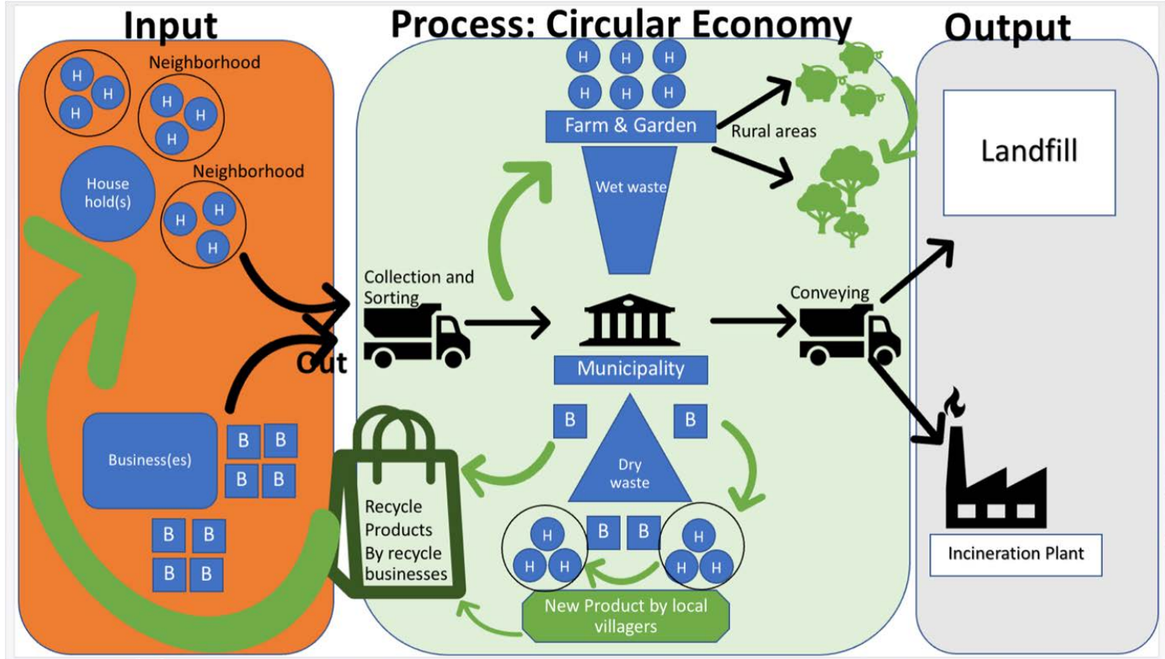
The pandemic has called for alternative methods of teaching and research, but can such methods also produce alternative epistemologies? In Spring 2020, UCL DPU students embarked on a remote, digital co-creation exercise with Moravia Cultural Centre, the Moravia Resiste Collective, and the Cooperative Coinvite from Medellín, Colombia. Together we created a 'Living Heritage Atlas' of affective cartographies – enquiring into care, migration, recycling, connection, and memory. Students and community organisations utilized a living heritage approach, using storytelling to uphold a different story of Moravia and respond to threats of displacement couched in terms of urban transformation. The Atlas sees living heritage as a concept capable of enabling a rethinking of urban futures as well as pasts. The digital exhibition will introduce the Atlas as a co-creation process as well as a potential tool for combatting spatial violence and challenging teleological understandings of urban development. Reducing disaster risk, managing rapid urbanisation and tackling poverty is an enormous challenge, particularly in vulnerable neighbourhoods in low and middle-income countries. By 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will live in towns and cities, with 95 per cent of future urban expansion in the global South. At the same time, disasters are increasing in frequency, severity and intensity. Poorer people in vulnerable neighbourhoods are least equipped to cope with the threat of disaster. When flooding struck Thailand's capital city Bangkok in 2011, the United Nations estimated that 73 per cent of low-income households were badly affected (UNISDR 2013). With disasters in cities on the rise, current thinking suggests that resilience offers valuable insights for reducing risk.

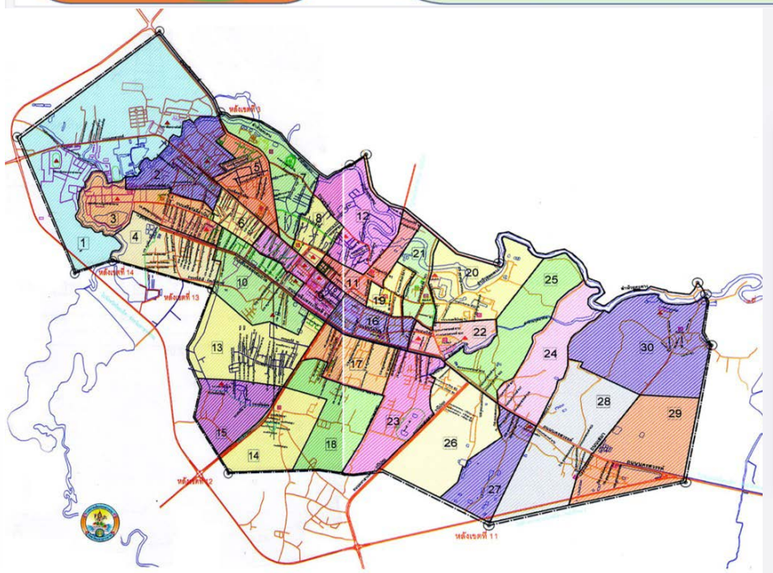
This research seeks to develop and validate a conceptual framework for understanding urban disaster resilience in low-income neighbourhoods. It combines two urban approaches. The first, complex adaptive systems (CAS), views the city as a combination of inter-dependent parts working together at a multitude of scales that shapes its overall behaviour. The second, urban morphology, seeks to understand the creation of urban form by establishing connections between the city's historical economic, political and social transformations to its modern day form. The conceptual framework was applied to three low-income neighbourhoods in Bangkok affected by the 2011 flood. Through a case study approach, qualitative information was gathered and analysed in order to understand city-scale and neighbourhood level transformations that built patterns of vulnerability and resilience to chronic stresses and acute shocks.

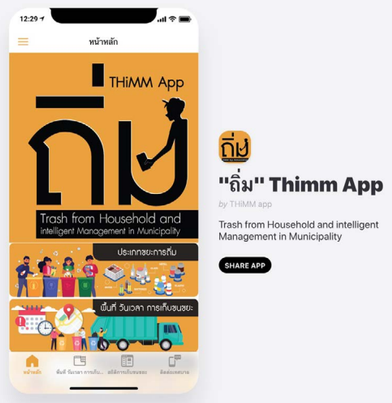
This research concludes that combining CAS and morphology provides a valuable conceptual framework for understanding urban disaster resilience. Such a framework places people at the centre while providing a scalar and temporal analysis of co-evolving acute and chronic risks in urban areas. Moreover, the intersections of CAS and urban morphology identify dimensions of resilience, where human systems and the built environment affect each other in a positive or negative ways – before, during and after a disaster. Overall, this research concludes that resilience needs to be built both before and after a disaster to be effective, and that disaster itself is a test of how systems and the built environment have learned from history about how to cope with and adapt to shocks and stresses. To these ends, urban disaster resilience can be defined as the ways in which the built environment, complex adaptive systems and people interact to cope, adapt and transform in order to reduce disaster risk.

Urban Development and Community Solid Waste Management in Provincial Areas: A Case Study in Mahasarakham municipality

Pechladda Pechpakdee
Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Urban Design and Creative Arts, Mahasarakham University, Thailand







Dr. Pechladda Pechpakdee is based in the Faculty of Architecture, Urban Design and Creative Arts at Mahasarakam University. She has worked on city development plans with Thailand's Department of Public Works and Town and Country Planning, the National Housing Authority, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, and a member of municipal governments. She is interested in urban studies and development studies.

Abstract:

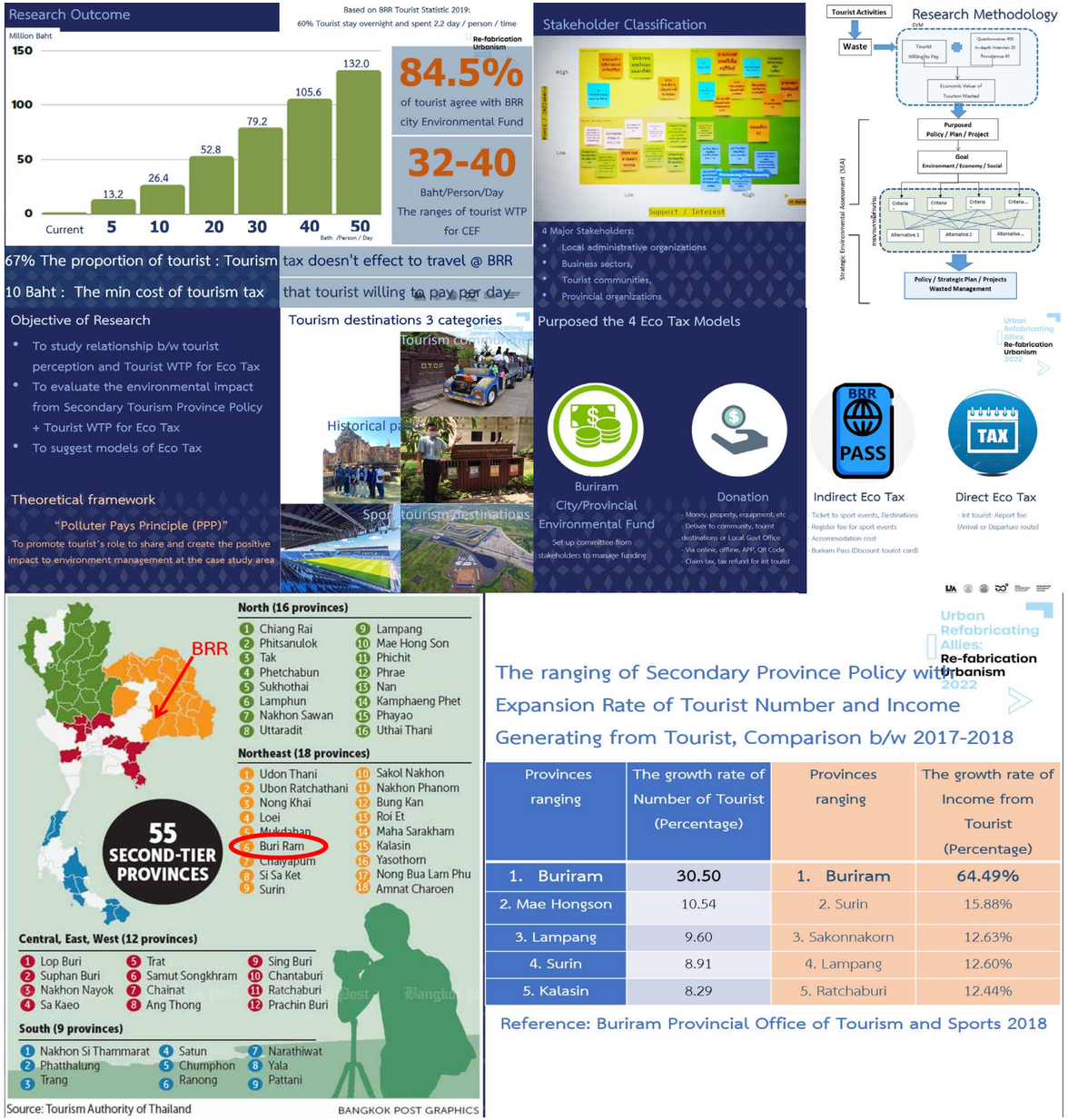
The approaches of community solid waste and waste management globally expand through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to protect the environment and human health. However, environmental burden has been arisen from the high volume of products, consumptions, and wastes. This illustrates that the linkage of economic growth and waste volume are inseparable. In Thailand, the community solid waste management has not been effectively operated from the cradle to grave through the cooperations both formal and informal sectors among entrepreneurs, government sectors, and consumers. For example, the rate of fees charged of waste management from both entrepreneurs and consumers does not reflect the reality of the operating costs. The community solid waste management based on the approach of circular economy has been confronted with the problem waste management and recycling from household to social level. Importantly, there are the missing links of the cooperations in urban development to provide waste management system for BCG concept.

Methods: To study on the urban development and the environmental management through mixed methods by exploring the cycle of waste flow management from the input at household level, collection and disposal processes from formal sectors and waste sorting from informal sectors for reuse and recycle through symbiosis concept

Results: Based on urban development perspective, there are the missing links of community waste management in Thailand including the urban infrastructures and community facilities for the community waste management. Additionally, there are the barriers of cooperative governance across the administrative areas and the private sectors for establishing the businesses related to the recycling process as BCG model.

Guidelines for Managing Environmental Impacts of Secondary Tourism Province Policy with Economic Aspect: A Case of Buriram

Kitapatr Dhabhalabutr
Ph.D., Assistant Professor, Urban and Regional Planning Program, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand



The ranging of Secondary Province Policy with Expansion Rate of Tourist Number and Income Generating from Tourist, Comparison b/w 2017-2018

Provinces ranging	The growth rate of Number of Tourist (Percentage)	Provinces ranging	The growth rate of Income from Tourist (Percentage)
1. Buriram	30.50	1. Buriram	64.49%
2. Mae Hongson	10.54	2. Surin	15.88%
3. Lampang	9.60	3. Sakonnakorn	12.63%
4. Surin	8.91	4. Lampang	12.60%
5. Kalasin	8.29	5. Ratchaburi	12.44%

Reference: Buriram Provincial Office of Tourism and Sports 2018

Dr. Kitapatr Dhabhalabutr currently is a Director of Master Program Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Architecture at Khon Kaen University. He completed a Master and Doctor degrees from ABP, University of Melbourne, Australia. His expertise focuses on smart and sustainability for campus planning, housing and digital ecosystem. Last year he published 2 text books which are now available on sale on Amazon.com and KKU Bookshop. The first book is "Case study approach in tackling environmental, physical, and social sustainability in Bangkok" in Sustainable Tropical Urbanism (English edition). The second one is International and Thailand Low-Income Housing Development (Thai edition).

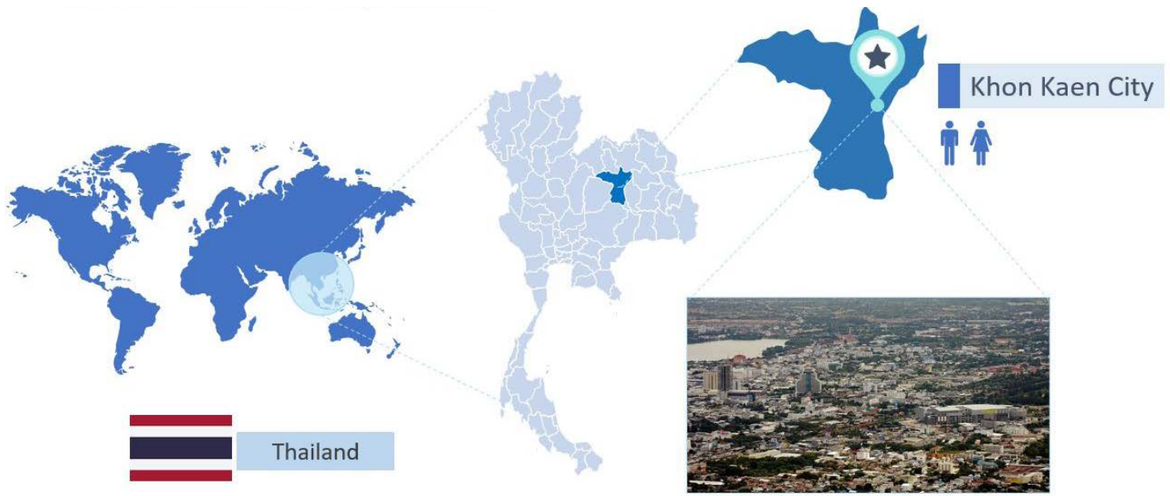
Abstract:

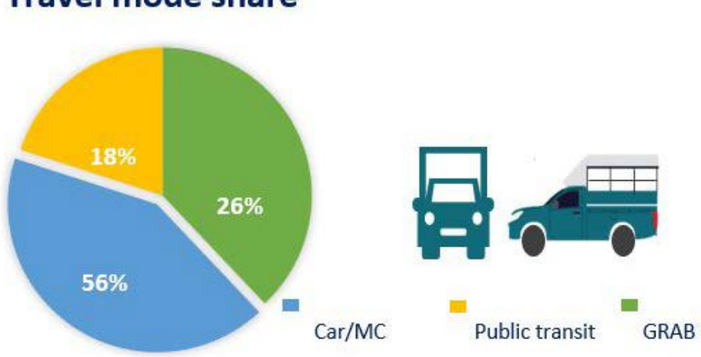
This research project aims to study the relationship and evaluate the environmental impact from Secondary Tourism Province Policy. The evaluation conducts from economic value of environment affected by tourism expansion. Particularly, the research focuses on garbage management at tourism destinations in 3 categories: sport tourism destination, historical destination, and communities. The main research theoretical framework is Polluter Pays Principle (PPP) which focused on the tourist roles to share and create the positive impact to environment management at the case study area.

The research process was applied under Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) with three target groups; service providers (tourist business sectors), clients (tourists both Thai and foreigners) and suppliers (government sector, communities). The research studied tourist behavior and perception with the Willingness to Accept Compensation (WTA) by conducting 400 questionnaires, in-depth interviews (20) and focus groups (60) with key participants from 4 sectors: local administrative organizations, business sectors, tourist communities, and provincial organizations. The target areas were 3 types of tourist destinations at Muang Buriram District and Chaloem Phra Kiat District. Some key research findings are 54.50% of tourists sampling group agreed with the idea to pay for Buriram environmental tax (WTP) at the rate of 48.94 bath/person/day. Confidence interval for median of paying rate was 30-40 bath/person/day. Management tools of environment management based on economic aspect are 4 types: Buriram City/Provincial Environmental Fund (garbage from tourism), Donation, Indirect tourism tax, and Direct tourism tax. Every stakeholder most agreed with the concept of City Environmental Fund while Indirect tourism tax was the second rage.

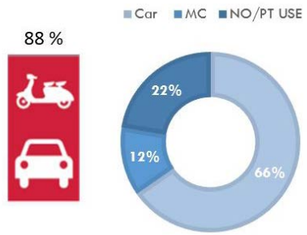
Change of Travel Behavior during COVID-19: Case of Khon Kaen City, Thailand

Pattamaporn Wongwiriya
Ph.D., Urban and Regional Planning Program, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University, Thailand





Vehicle buying intention



Dr. Pattamaporn Wongwiriya obtained her doctoral degree in 2017 from the Graduate School of Urban Innovation, Yokohama National University in Japan. She has been studying urban and transportation planning since 2017 as a Postdoctoral Researcher at the Department of Transportation Engineering and Socio-Technology, Nihon University, and for the last four years up at the Urban and Regional Planning Program, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University. Her main research concerns are urban transportation planning and policy, travel behavior, mobility management, and urban planning. Additionally, she has actively participated in academic societies such as The World Conference on Transport Research Society (WCTRS) and The International Conference of Eastern Asia Society for Transportation Studies (EASTS).

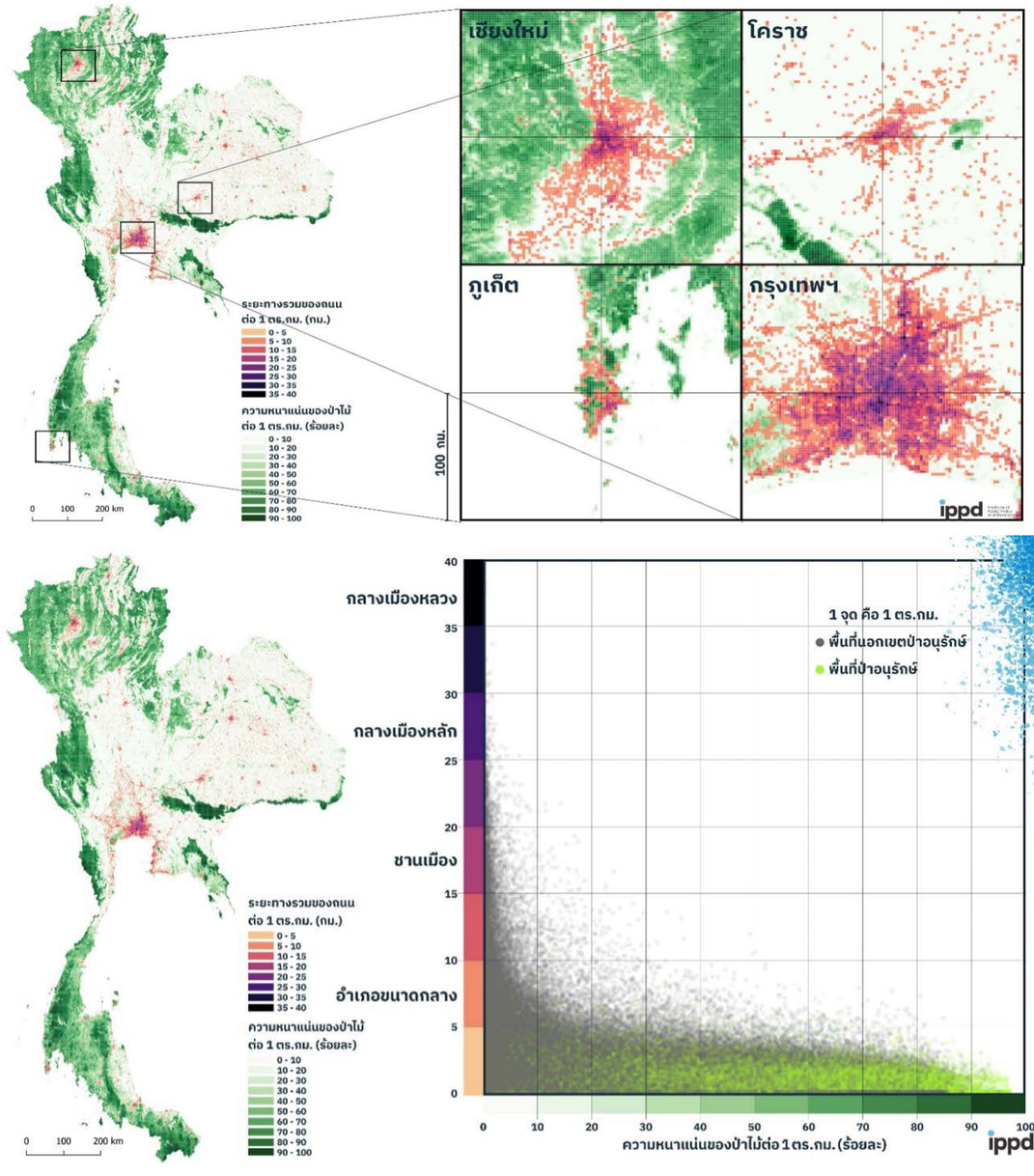
Abstract:

This study presents individuals' perceptions of a daily out-of-home travel behavior during the COVID-19 travel restriction in Khon Kaen City, Thailand. First, the study utilized data from the COVID-19 survey for examining the change of travel behavior and the intention to use public transport. Then the data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, especially multiple linear regression. The results revealed that public transport ridership is declining while private vehicles and ride-hailing services are increasing. Furthermore, most young workers who do not own private vehicles prefer to use the ride-hailing service more than the public transport because of the fear of contracting COVID-19 in the public transport vehicles. Moreover, the study also showed factors that affect the intention to use public transportation during and after COVID-19: awareness of the environmental impact, affordable travel cost, reliability service, and the excellent improvement of the vehicle due to the COVID transmission risk with a statistically .05 level and 76.3 % of the fitted data in the multiple regression model. The findings of this study provide insights into people's response to COVID-19 travel restrictions in Thailand, which will help develop transportation improvement policies during COVID-19 and unprecedented future scenarios.

Data Thinking

Exploring Spatial Data in Search for Green Urbanity

Wan Chantavilasvong
Urban and Regional Planning Department, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand



Wan Chantavilasvong is a lecturer at Chulalongkorn University, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. She holds a Master in City Planning degree from MIT and has work experiences in many countries including Thailand, India, Egypt, Peru, and the US. Her research interest has been on urban data analytics, sustainability, future of work, and globalization.

Abstract:

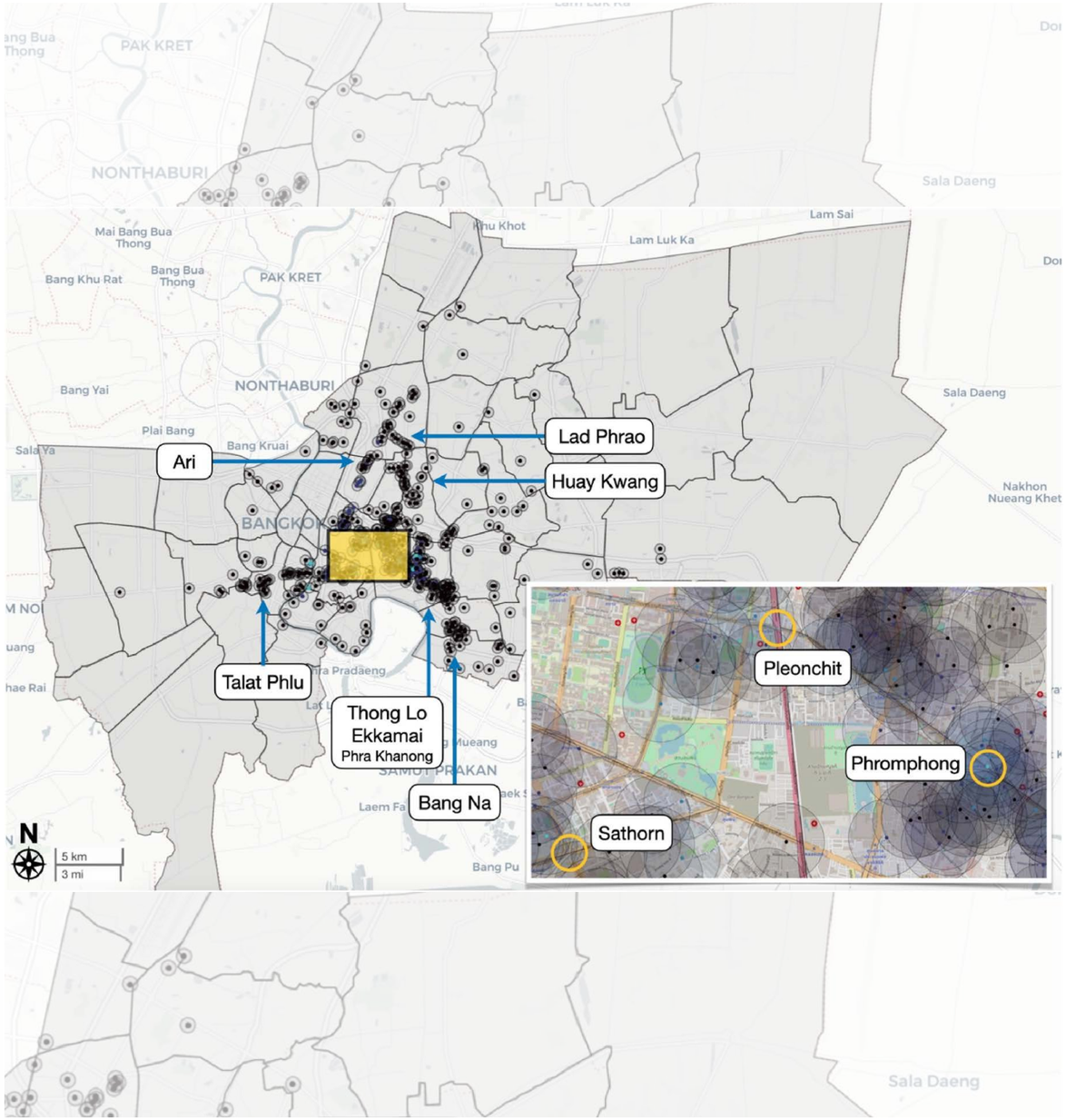
The region of Southeast Asia is primarily situated in the tropics, which is supposedly home for a variety of vegetations, animals, insects, building into biologically diverse environmental ecosystems. However, with the rise in urbanization and population density in the past several decades, urbanity has taken over the natural world and threatened much of the biodiversity in this tropical region. The concept of green growth, green economy, sustainable development, as well as green urbanism, among many others, have been at the center of many governmental development agendas due to the global focus on achieving SDGs as well as complying to the Paris agreement. Albeit such movements, much of the theories and case studies of exemplary cities have been explored in the developed world rather than those of developing countries. In Southeast Asia alone, only Singapore is globally recognized as well developed and is thriving with its green urbanism agenda. Meanwhile, cities in other countries are struggling to renegotiate between urban and population growth with the natural environment and to reconceptualize urban infrastructures to encompass ecological services.

This research is an extension of a part of the Beyond Growth project, funded by the Institute of Public Policy and Development (IPPD) (Thailand) in 2020 (Figure 1-2). This research expands on such study and uses a total of 4 open-sourced data to look for the relationships between urbanity and natural spaces namely: 1) road networks from Open Street Map, 2) high-resolution population density from Humdata 3) tree coverage data from the Global Forest Watch created by WRI , and 4) water areas from Open Street Map. While figure 2 only shows the relationship between tree coverage and street density as a proxy for urbanity, other details, such as water features and population density will be added to this research to better understand the missing nuances that the previous research did not get to cover.

This research aims to explore spatial data in the whole Southeast Asian region beyond Thailand (Figure 1) to better understand the relationships between ecological "green" areas and urbanity. While the main assumptions can be made that the more urban certain spaces become, the less "green" such places will be, as shown on Figure 2, this research also wants to find outliers that show how green urbanity exists in our developing world and highlight such places for future exploration. Furthermore, this research also aims to build an index of cities to see how street infrastructure and population growth can be reconceptualized so that green urbanity is actually a possibility in the developing countries such as ours in Southeast Asia.

Google Maps Amenities and Condominium Prices: Investigating the Effects and Relationships using Machine Learning

Viriya Taecharungroj
Ph.D., Associate Professor, Marketing, Mahidol University International College (MUIC), Thailand



Dr. Viriya Taecharungroj is an Associate Professor of Marketing at Mahidol University International College (MUIC), Thailand. He is also a Senior Fellow at the Institute of Place Management, Manchester Metropolitan University. His research focuses on areas of place marketing, management, and analytics.

Abstract:

Neighbourhood amenities significantly impact condominium prices and attract population to the area. Despite evidence of improved accuracy, studies that use machine learning to assess the effects of amenities on condominium prices are limited. To fill the gaps in this research lacuna, the first objective was to identify and analyse the important neighbourhood amenities that impacted condominium prices in Bangkok, Thailand using Google Maps and machine learning. Five hundred condominiums in Bangkok were selected. The second research objective was to elucidate the relationship characteristics between amenities and condominium prices. Results will assist property developers through an awareness of amenities that increase condominium demand and suggest appropriate neighbourhood amenity development directions for city planners.

An extreme gradient boosting (XGB) algorithm identified 36 important amenity factors; findings determined that 95 amenities from Google Maps explained 52% of the price variance. To further investigate the amenities, the model was optimised with 36 amenity factors showing the best performance. The importance of each amenity factor was identified. Top ranked amenities were cultural (bars and gyms) and commercial (restaurants and lodgings).

The multiplicity of relationships between amenities and condominium prices as bounded positive, accelerated positive, limited positive, humped and negative was elucidated. Results showed that the popularity and other features of amenities drive condominium prices in several non-linear ways, while an attractive urban environment requires multiple amenities.

A nexus between public and private entities is crucial to foster more sustainable city planning. This research elucidated the role of public and private urban amenities on condominium prices. As such, the development of important amenities should play a central role in city planning. Continuous dialogue and collaboration between urban amenity providers (BMA and private businesses) and housing providers (NHA and property developers) are paramount, with the goal as an integrative plan to improve urban amenities in much-needed areas of Bangkok and catalyse residential demand which, in turn, will foster neighbourhood regeneration and deliver a more sustainable city in the long-term. A combination of small quick-wins and long-term collaborative/integrative frameworks could help Bangkok improve its amenity space.

Relationship between Condominium Development and Surrounding Areas

Mitsuko Takeuchi
Ph.D. Candidate, Japan Woman's University, Japan
Satoko Shinohara
Professor, Japan Woman's University, Japan

Mitsuko Takeuchi, Ph.D. Student at Japan Women's University (JWU), Architect. She graduated from JWU with a Master's Degree, and worked at some architectural design offices. While working for Spatial Design Studio and joining some projects with Professor Shinohara, she became interested in the study of the relationship between community and spaces. She established own office in 2019 and entered the doctoral course at JWU in 2020.

Satoko Shinohara, Architect, President/ Professor at Japan Women's University. CEO at Spatial Design Studio established in 1986. Chief Editor of "Journal of Architecture and Building Science" of Architectural Institute of Japan (AIJ) from 2013 to 2015.

Abstract:

The value of a condominium complex is assessed by the distance from the city center, the distance from the station, the status of the address, school districts, the surrounding environment, the specifications of the dwelling unit, and so on. As for the surrounding environment, how long it takes to hospitals, supermarkets, parks, et cetera is described in the pamphlet. On the other hand, from the perspective of the neighborhood, the population will increase, the children of the condominium will be added to the classmates of the children, and they have a little expectation that new young people change their aging community to be active.

In Japan, condominiums for sale appeared in the 1950s. After that, Act on Building Unit Ownership, etc. was enacted in 1962, and the number of condominiums supplied increased due to the booming economy of the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. Condominiums became popular as a housing option in the 1970s. Initially, it was recognized as a temporary residence until the purchase of a detached house, but nowadays, people come to think of it as a permanent residence. The introduction of automatic lock system around 1990 is one of the most influential topics for condominium planning. Prior to that, neighbors could freely come to the site, and anyone could come to the door of the dwelling unit.

Since the introduction, safety and respect of privacy are regarded as important matters, and it makes the border clarify between the inside and outside of the condominium. After that, developers focus on the inside of the security, for example, luxurious lounges, ornamental gardens, and various common spaces, such as guest rooms, library, and gyms. However, on the other hand, it further emphasized the distinction between inside and outside and led to being closed to the neighborhood. The pamphlet of the condominium introduced multiple layers of security, the image perspective of a luxurious lounge, and the exterior surrounded by walls. It was valued that it was gated.

In recent years, we recognize the importance of the community in condominiums, and have begun to make plans focusing on the practicality and comfort of common spaces. We have experienced many calamities and begun to pay attention to cooperation with the local community. People were greatly affected by the difficulty of returning home due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the increase in time spent at home due to the Corona disaster.

In the previous research, they say that the four elements are necessary for the common space of the condominium. Core that forms the center of the community, Open Space that can be used for multiple purposes, Spot that becomes a place of residence and favorite place and fosters attachment, and Border that shows the area of the community. If we plan these four elements properly, common spaces can be contributive spaces to make a desirable community in condominiums. In addition, the design of Border is especially important in terms of "cooperation with the community".

The construction of condominiums has a great impact on the neighborhood because of its volume. It should be possible to propose a space that supports the neighborhood, not isolated from it, because it has a large volume. Residents are aware that they are also residents of the area, and it is desirable to position the condominium in the community including the surrounding environment and proposal a space that encourages a more comfortable life for the residents themselves.

BANGKOK COMMUTING: The X Minutes City

Taitawip Thirapongphaiboon
Researcher, Data Thinking Lab, Urban Ally, Thailand

Zheng is a digital management consultant at Accenture. He leverages firms by integrating the technology into business models. Likewise, his ultimate goal is to embrace the value of architecture & technology in the business, not merely as a supplement. His latest accomplishment included creating a price predictive Artificial Intelligence model for a construction company and implementing a banking application for more than 1 million users. Recently, he is developing a project with Urban Ally on how to enhance lives quality based on the data of Bangkok City.

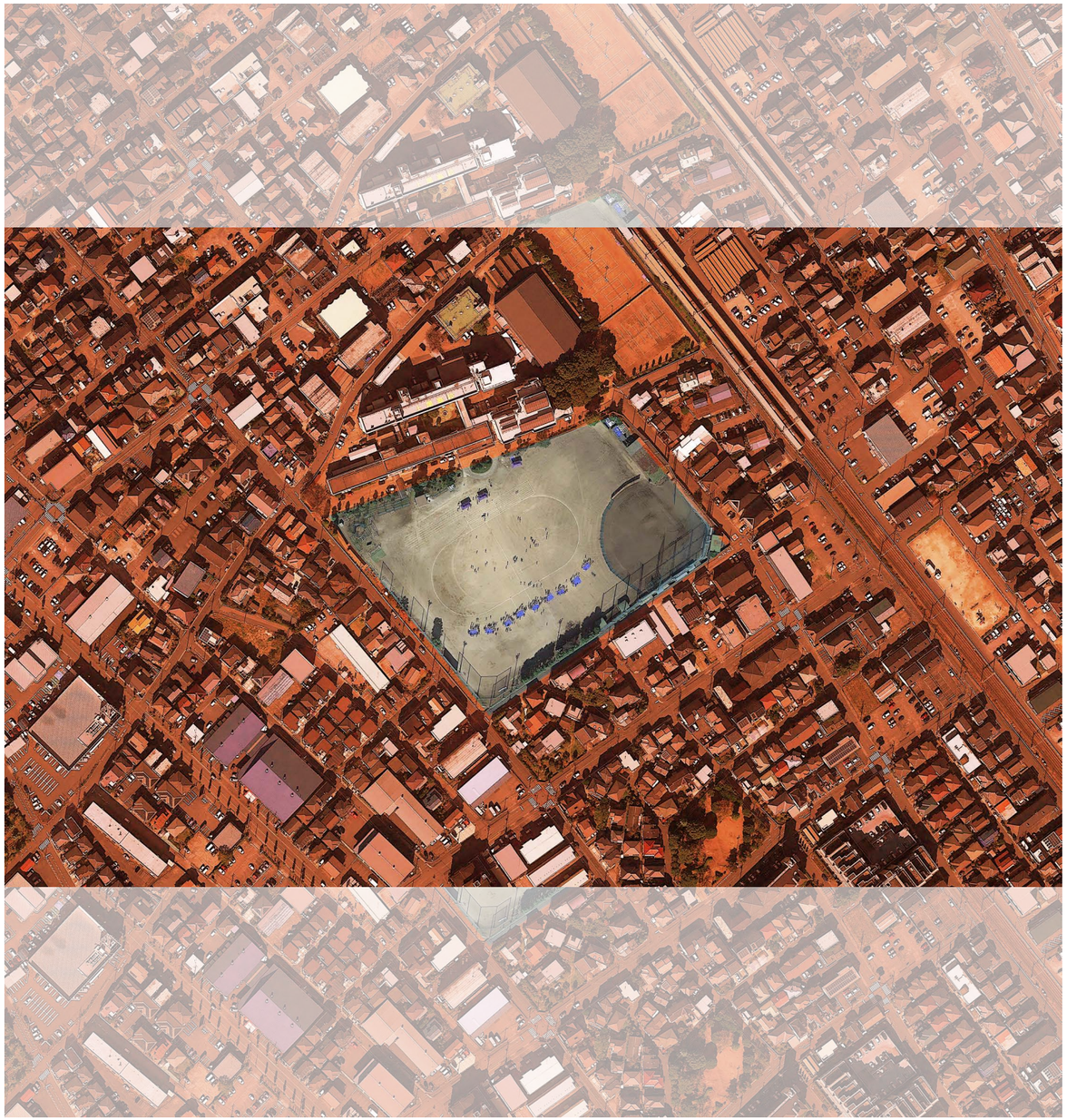
Abstract:

One of the keys to indicate the quality of a city is to measure the commuting time. According to Transit-Oriented Development (TOD), the TOD site must be located on an existing or designated Trunk Line Network or on a Feeder Bus within 10 minutes from Trunk Line Network. However, the criteria are the guideline for Transit-Oriented Development and have not been used to design most cities nowadays. If so, the question arose: how many minutes for commuting does a city have? And is it at least meeting the walkability standard – 10 minutes?

The main objective of this research is to measure the average approximation of commuting time from each area in Bangkok to the nearest Trunk Line Network or a Feeder Bus. The methodology will include the big data extraction; for example, Google Place APIs and the exploratory data analysis such as commuting time distribution analysis.

The ‘Covid Slide’ Phenomenon and Its Mitigation

Donlaporn Chanachai
Cloud-Floor, Thailand



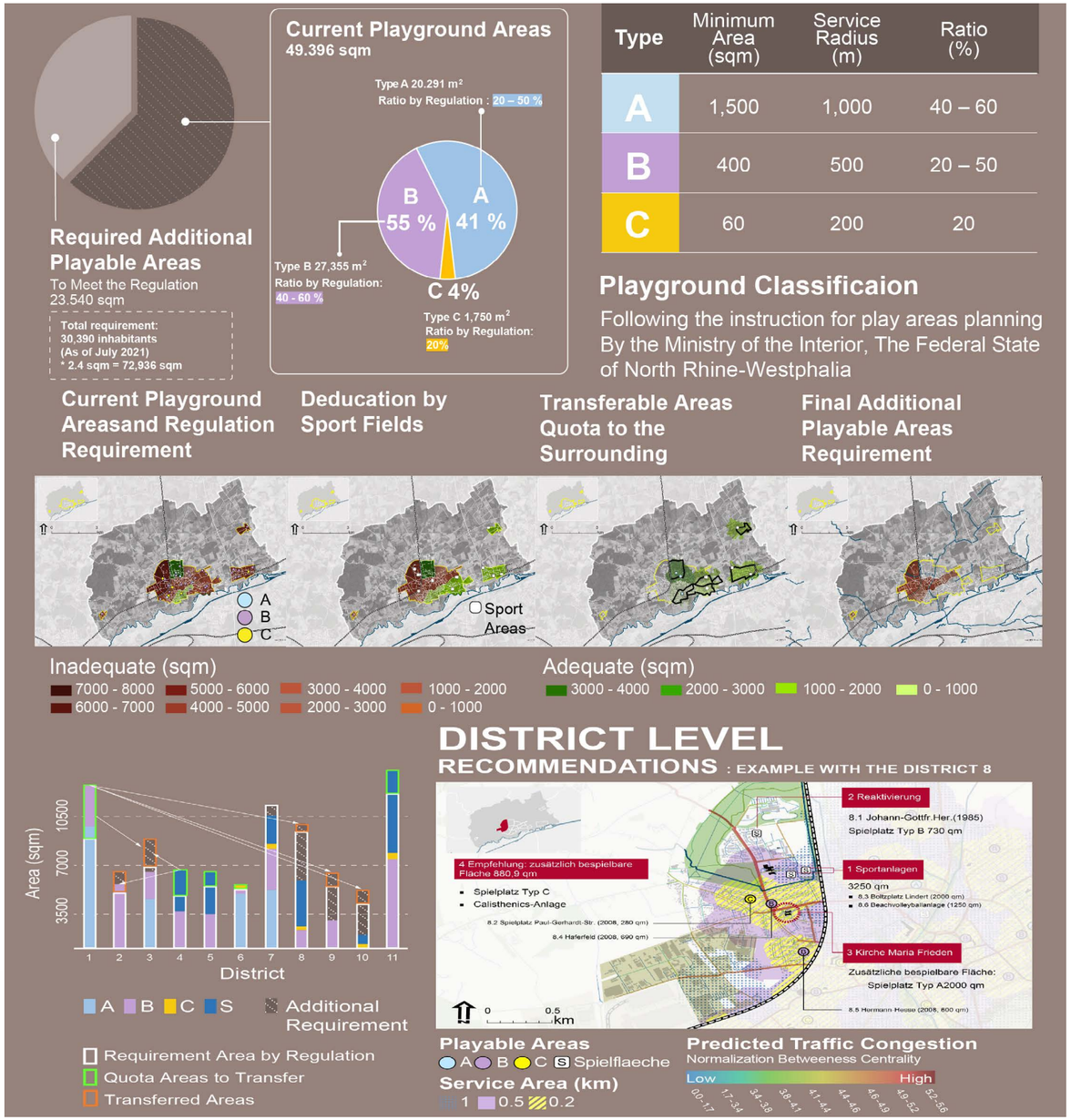
Donlaporn Chanachai is a co-founder and co-managing director of Cloud-floor, a Bangkok-based architectural practice focusing on urban intervention designs. She received a Master’s degree from Städelschule Architecture Class (SAC) Germany, with a specialization in ‘Architecture and Performative Design’ and a Bachelor of Architecture from Silpakorn University. She enjoys exploring thematic maps on digital platforms and runs a micro-blog @spacemappers on Instagram.

Abstract:

This policy brief discusses the problems that Covid-19 has caused to our educational systems around the world. It explores the ‘Covid Slide’ phenomenon that has led to a learning loss of our children, which has led some analysts to coin the term ‘A New Lost Generation’ to explain the current young generation affected by the pandemics. The author then highlights ways that humans have attempted to mitigate the impacts of Covid Slide’ and the challenges that are still ongoing, which include the inability to find the learning spaces that minimize the opportunities for the spread of Covid-19. The brief ends with a proposed way forward to build a database for public spaces that includes options to filter based on different parameters that would allow teachers and parents to select the spaces suitable for their outdoor curriculum.

Manifestation of Playground Development Planning: The Case of a Small City in Münsterland, Germany

Jan Casselmann; Dr. Kulacha Sirikhan
UMOTO Studio, Hamburg, Germany



UMOTO Studio is an Agency for Urban Movement Culture, based in Hamburg, Germany. They focus on various dimensions of humans in motion in urban environments. The cross-disciplinary work in synergy is their key method to deliver holistic planning processes, which cover analytics, planning, and design. Jan Casselmann is a spatial planner with focus on urban trends and street culture. His background is also covering health prevention and social work concepts in urban space. Dr. Sirikhan is an urban analyst with a PhD degree from The University of Tokyo. She specializes in urban transformation and spatial econometrics using Geospatial data analysis.

Abstract:

"We don't stop playing because we grow old, we grow old because we stop playing." George Bernard Shaw

Free space for playing and learning is an essential requirement for personal development. However, playing is not just essential for kids. Playing can take many different forms and cannot be clearly separated from other activities such as living or exercising, neither in terms of space. The city administration has the goal to promote diversity and improve living conditions for the young generation. The project is initiated by the department of youth welfare, which actively monitors the well-being of children and young people. This paper focuses on the first stage of the study, which discusses the definition of playable areas and results of the spatial analysis.

The instruction for guidance planning on playground-areas by the Ministry of the Interior of the Federal State of North Rhine-Westphalia prescribes three types of playgrounds categories, according to a function and user's age group. First, a playground type A serves as play areas for all ages group as the district's central play areas. Second, a playground type B is preferable for school-age children as a neighborhood's play area. Lastly, a type C playground should be available for toddlers and pre-school children near residential areas. Each playground type has a minimum space requirement for 1,500, 400, and 60 square meters for A, B, and C type respectively. The service radiuses are 1 kilometer for type A, 500 meters for type B, and 200 meters for type C. The total public play areas requirement follows the criteria for a low-density urban area that total amount of public play areas requires 2.4 square meter per habitants. Therefore, there will be a vast number of additional spaces to meet the instruction. This required amount of additional playground area challenges the small city with the demographic problem in shifting toward an aging population. Therefore pedestrian zones, schoolyards, sports facilities, and public community facilities can be taken into account to fulfill the instruction on sufficient playable opportunities.

Although, the local sports fields are found more attractive for teenagers and young adults including multiple soccer fields, a basketball court, and a skate park. In fact, sports fields cannot be considered as playgrounds regarding the emission control law due to their user's age group, noise pollution, and safety issues. The group of teenagers and (young) adults has become excluded from the development planning in first hand. The conflict on the playable area definition and the playground planning instruction in terms of noise pollution draws a question on how to manifest playable areas, such as soccer-fields- in the guidance of urban planning for all generations. Therefore, we introduced the new category of additional playable areas that provide a play and learn opportunity for all age groups including sports facilities, play streets, neighborhood meeting points, schoolyards, and natural areas. However, this category is not classified as a playground by the norm.

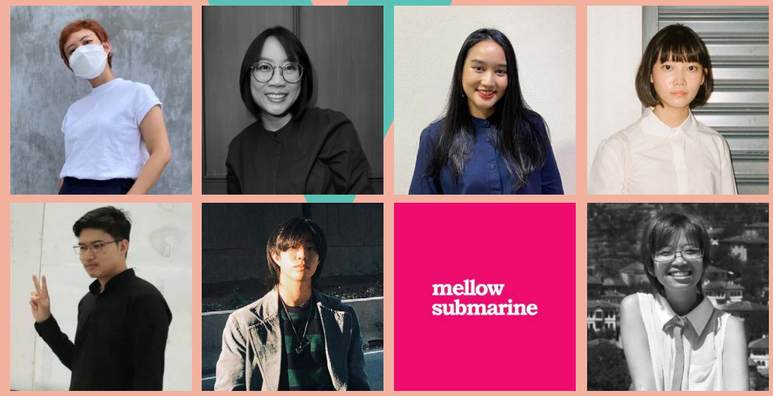
Then, the quantitative analyses were performed to encourages the use of geo-spatial data to shape the planning process and identify optimized management solution. First, the service area analysis was performed in the geographic information systems (GIS) software using the network analysis toolset to ensure the service area coverage. The service area coverage results capture the transferable quota areas to surrounding districts. The introduction of the playable area-category and the quota of transferable areas reduced the number of area deficits to meet the instruction. This solution became practical, feasible, and embracing for the place identity of this small city.

Lastly, the streets' network analysis using spatial graph centrality indices represented a likelihood busy path movement, and traffic congestion, which is very useful to identify potential area for the compensated additional playable areas. Future research should investigate deeper on a particular need for equipment qualities and functions to improve the existing playgrounds. Finally, the inclusive participation process should conduct to synergy analysis between user's requirements and results from expert lens.

Data Art

/ Anemo.Graphy / and / Anemo. Chore /

Pimolsiri Prajongsan; Bunnada Yongvanichakorn; Paravee Pokawatthananurak; Thunchanok Thongborisut; Chonlathee Sontib; Watta Aunaumporn; Siriwat Patchimasiri (Artists)**; Siriporn Dansakun** (Direction)



Pimolsiri Prajongsan,
Bunnada Yongvanichakorn,
Paravee Pokawatthananurak,
Thunchanok Thongborisut,
Chonlathee Sontib,
Watta Aunaumporn,
Siriwat Patchimasiri,
Siriporn Dansakun (Direction)

Abstract:

Wind occurs when the air starts to move, resulting from differing air pressure between locations. We cannot see the wind with our naked eyes alone; we can only observe its effect when it interacts with objects - moving them around and making them seem more alive in the process.

/anemo.graphy/ is a combination of three-dimensional generative arts and spatial design that aims to provide viewers a new perspective on wind and its characteristics. The generative arts are designed based on five concepts involving: The existence of wind; Wind behaviour and its characteristics; Wind can be considered alive; Wind can only be seen through other mediums; and Wind can make objects seem more alive. Regarding the concepts, wind data i.e. wind speed and wind direction around different areas of Bangkok simulated using the CFD function in the DesignBuilder simulation software are employed and generated into different three-dimensional graphical models using generative algorithm in Grasshopper modelling software. This is, for example, the wind data is employed as an input to generate different amplitudes of the sticks oscillating regarding to particular pivot point – when the wind speed in a specific position rises, the amplitude of the particular stick is increased accordingly. This represents the existence and the characteristics of the wind which is dynamic and diverse through space and time. This concept is also represented in a two-dimensional graphic design as a map. In this piece, a map of the areas shows the wind speed with different colours, each of which correlates directly to the differing wind speeds in the areas of the study.

In order to exhibit the generative arts and to amplify the key concepts, the spatial design is designed to be situated at the Suan-Kaew, Silpakorn University, Tha-Pra campus, surrounded by heritage buildings including the heritage music pavilion. The space is constructed with 87 hexagonal columns, each with a different height, aligning to create a canopy for shade in the daytime, and acting as a projector screen after sunset. An anamorphic illusion is used to give observers the ability to visualize the wind differently based on the viewing angle. With the heritage buildings as a background, there is only one specific vantage point that the viewers are able to see the whole animation without any interruption. Every time the viewers move, they will see a new perspective in the dynamic space that is emphasized by the overlapping columns and the moving parts.

From the same parent topic, / anemochore / is the sound design that amplifies the existence and the behaviour of the wind in an auditory, not visual, approach. The sounds that wind makes when it interacts with various objects in daily life are recorded and modified using a sampling machine. Then they are remixed and modulated into a soundtrack intended to accompany the particular animation made specifically to represent the sound sources. The sounds are designed to be played in a loop without breaks to improve the observer's experience and increase immersion in the art installation.

Recall Data

Pichet Titha (Data)**; Wuttin Chansataboot** (Artists)**; Siriporn Dansakun** (Curator)

Pichet Titha is a full-time lecturer at the Department of Architecture and Related Arts, Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University. He is experienced and interested in employing remote sensing technologies and historical data to investigate physical changes of communities and cities, including historic buildings, historic districts, building conservation, historical maps, and old photographs.

Wuttin Chansataboot is a Thai media artist working across disciplines from filmmaking to multi-media installation. His works have been regularly exhibited at art events and film festivals internationally. Chansataboot's project "The Metamorphosis of Self and Identity in the Digital Era" won the Celeste Prize (in Project Prize category) in Milan which made him the only Asian artist to be awarded the prize in 2015. As a full-time lecturer, Chansataboot is currently teaching in the Sculpture division, Faculty of Fine Arts, Chiang Mai University. His creative process usually associated with the mechanism and fluidity of digital medium which could significantly alter what we perceive as reality in various aspects.

Siriporn Dansakun (Curator)

Abstract:

The physical aspects of historic areas and cities are being studied. It contains essential data sets, such as historical maps, that constitute evidence for recording the past. As well as ancient photographs Overlay Mapping is the process of combining historical maps from various periods with current maps via Google Earth. Observing changes in topography, city planning, structures, and cultural traces using maps and aerial pictures from 1887 to 1973, for example at Wat Ratchaburana (Wat Liap), Bangkok which is located south of the old Bangkok city.

During the establishment of Bangkok city, some land expansion were used as palaces, noble mansions, and temples, such as Wat Ratchaburana (Wat Liap). To shield the city from the south, the area was developed into a commercial sector. Shophouses and dwellings made up the neighborhood. Due to its proximity to the Chinese community's commercial district (Sampheng), the road began to be built during the construction of shophouses; schools and government offices first shown on the map in 1907. The city walls were dismantled to make more space available for government offices, such as the Russian Consulate, Post office along the Chao Phraya River, and the construction of the Memorial Bridge to connect Phra Nakhon and Thonburi. It caused the surrounding region to be expropriated and demolished as well as the opulent houses and shophouses to be changed into a park area beneath the bridge.

Utilizing digital tools as means of communication between audiences and contours of memories inscribed in a diverse range of venues in the capital of Thailand. "Recall" is an interactive installation bridging the past and the present through precious archived images of cityscape, aerial photographs, and maps of particular areas in Bangkok captured and created in different time periods.

Instagramable Memory Data

Pichet Titha (Data)**; Aunchisa Sungsuppun** (Artists)**; Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn** (Artists)**; Panichaya Tantaha** (Artists)**; Siriporn Dansakun** (Curator/Direction)

Pichet Titha is a full-time lecturer at the Department of Architecture and Related Arts, Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University. He is experienced and interested in employing remote sensing technologies and historical data to investigate physical changes of communities and cities, including historic buildings, historic districts, building conservation, historical maps, and old photographs.

Siriporn Dansakun (Curator)

Aunchisa Sungsuppun, Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn and Panichaya Tantaha are students at the Faculty of Architecture, Silpakorn University. They joined the workshop color and memory, learned Installation from Data in the course of Perception in Architecture, and participated in 'Form of Feeling' art installation. Sungsuppun is interested in art, Installation, and architecture while Ongardyuthanakorn enjoys running exercise in her own individual way and Tantaha is interested in spatial perception, art, Installation and architecture.

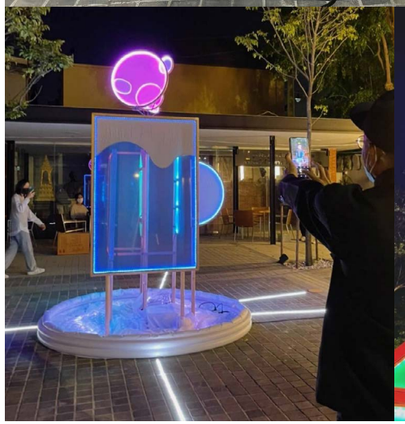
Abstract:

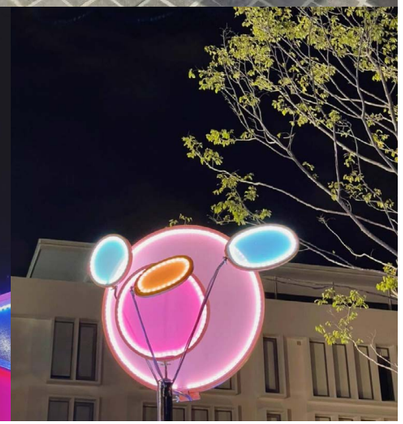
The use of contemporary social trends and technologies to commemorate the memory of a city place and people through historical photography is known as Instagramable memory. Thailand's capital city, Bangkok was established 240 years ago (founded 1782). The image of the city in the past before photographic technology was frequently depicted in frescoes in churches and temples. It portrayed people's manner of life, clothing, architecture, traditions, culture, as well as recorded some historical anecdotes. Until the reigns of King Rama IV and King Rama V, Siam was affected by foreigners in the field of photography, which resulted in the popularity of photography among the elite. Prior it extended throughout society due to high cost of materials and instruments. Aside from photographs of aristocratic families, Bangkok photographs can still be discovered in a variety of business areas showing the character of urban, roads, rivers, and buildings. This is crucial information in the quest for evidence that has continued to the present day. Old photos are used to identify the exact location of streets, signs, stores, bridges, and canals, as well as obviously visible architectural characteristics, such as shapes, decoration, doors and windows can be used to logically deduce the period of construction.

The utilization of Instagramable memories is a mix of old and new images. The user can take a self-portrait against a backdrop of historical landmarks from the city or photographing actual locations in the present. When compared to buildings that once stood in various locales, It purposes to resurrect memories and digitize historical photos.

Data Art Experimental Design: Color Memory
BKK Design Week and Urban Ally Festival

Siriporn Dansakun; Chana Mahayosanun; Nichamon Amatayakul; Aunchisa Sungsuppun; Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn; Panichaya Tantaha (Artists)





Siriporn Dansakun is an architect, designer , and researcher. She is interested in spatial perception, semiotic, design methodology, elements creating space, art and science, new lifestyle for culture.

Chana Mahayosanun is a spatial designer based in Copenhagen and Bangkok. She is interested in multi-disciplinary like architecture, anthropology, environmental psychology, and user experience. She is trying to connect these bits of knowledge into a relationship between humans and space.

Nichamon Amatayakul is a project manager in the creative industry and museum based in Thailand. She is interested in exploring and finding the connection between innovation, interactive installation, digital, contemporary arts, design and education.

Aunchisa Sungsuppun, Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn and Panichaya Tantaha are students at the Faculty of Architecture, Silpkorn University. They joined the workshop color and memory, learned Installation from Data in the course of Perception in Architecture, and participated in 'Form of Feeling' art installation. Sungsuppun is interested in art, Installation, and architecture while Ongardyuthanakorn enjoys running exercise in her own individual way and Tantaha is interested in spatial perception, art, Installation and architecture.

Abstract:

We all have our nostalgic memories.

I assume we recalled a particular moment by looking at something we used to possess. Our childhood lay hidden in certain things. Maybe, each object has memories. We might not be aware, but those memories linger in us.

We separated our memory into five stages: Pre-school, Elementary school, Middle school, High school, and College.

Each stage has different reminiscents.

Teddy bear presents pre-school nostalgia.
Pencils recall times in elementary school.
Popcorn is famous among middle-schooler
Meatball skewers bring back the event of the after-school break for High schoolers.
Drinking beer at the college stage is almost a mandatory memory we all share.

We simplified these items into simple geometry and blended them into a sculpture. We weave them together like how our memories are formed.

Our memory is also associated with color. The specific set of colors could represent or recall certain settings. Apart from the nostalgic objects, we underlay the color of memories into this installation, bringing light and colors to exhibit our retrospection.

and we hope you'll share some with us!

Homage to the Fallen

Wuttin Chansataboot; Siriporn Dansakun; Eakkriddi Punnalerdkun (Artists)

Wuttin Chansataboot is a Thai media artist working across disciplines from filmmaking to multi-media installation. His works have been regularly exhibited at art events and film festivals internationally. Chansataboot's project "The Metamorphosis of Self and Identity in the Digital Era" won the Celeste Prize (in Project Prize category) in Milan which made him the only Asian artist to be awarded the prize in 2015. As a full-time lecturer, Chansataboot is currently teaching in the Sculpture division, Faculty of Fine Arts, Chiang Mai University. His creative process usually associated with the mechanism and fluidity of digital medium which could significantly alter what we perceive as reality in various aspects.

Siriporn Dansakun is an architect, designer, and researcher who is interested in spatial perception, semiotic, design methodology, elements creating space, art and science, new lifestyle for culture.

Eakkriddi Punnalerdkun is an architect and designer, who is interested in art and intervention in design methodology.

Abstract:

"Homage to the Fallen" is an installation art which employed the actual daily death toll of the people who have died due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 76 provinces of Thailand, derived from the statistical data collected between 2019 to 2021 on the Ministry of Public Health's website, as a primary source for creating an alternative visual language.

By considering 4 main factors, which are "the alternative forms of message and spatial creation," "the land use and its relation to the concept of afterlife," "the options of life after death," and "the integration of digital media into the creative process." The numerical facts collected from the website were used to generate and conduct the appearance and characteristics of numerous wiggling lines which formed a single abstract moving image. The image was then projected onto layers of semi-translucent fabric stretched across the upper part of the pavilion's structure. Metaphorically, the combination of the generated motion graphic on the surface of the cloud-like form represented a humble homage to the deceased ones who were believed to reincarnate as heavenly beings.

Committees

Conference
Assistant Professor Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Peeraya Boonprasong, Ph.D.
Associate Professor Chotima Chaturawong, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Sineenart Sukolratanametee, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Supitcha Tovivich, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Pongpon Yasri
Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, Ph.D.
Phopsuk Tadtong, Ph.D.
Siriporn Dansakun
Siridate Wangkan
Lassamon Maitreemit
Naweepahb Taksayos
Piya Limpiti
Prapanpong Monkaew
Yupa Phetkaew
Srirat Kallayawuttipong
Piyatida Kongdam

Academics
Emeritus Professor Kamthorn Kulachol
Assistant Professor Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Peeraya Boonprasong, Ph.D.
Associate Professor Chaiyasit Dankittikul, Ph.D.
Associate Professor Rujiroj Anambutr, Ph.D.
Associate Professor Chotima Chaturawong, Ph.D.
Professor Vira Inpuntung, Ph.D.
Thai City Planners Society
The Association of Siamese Architects under the Royal Patronage: ASA
Thai Association of Landscape Architects: TALA
Council of Deans of Architecture
Schools of Thailand: CDAST
Korakot Tachsaringkansakul
Wimolporn Noysang

Public Relations
Assistant Professor Supitcha Tovivich, Ph.D.
Siriporn Dansakun
Naweepahb Taksayos
Prapanpong Monkaew
Mukda Thavorn
Srirat Kallayawuttipong

Monitoring and Evaluations
Assistant Professor Peeraya Boonprasong, Ph.D.
Lassamon Maitreemit
Assistant Professor Darunee Mongkolsawat, Ph.D.
Phopsuk Tadtong, Ph.D.
Willaya Song-im
Yupa Phetkaew
Kuljira Noipong
Srirat Kallayawuttipong
Wimolporn Noysang
Piyatida Kongdam

Meetings and Documents
Assistant Professor Peeraya Boonprasong, Ph.D.
Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Supitcha Tovivich, Ph.D.
Siriporn Dansakun
Lassamon Maitreemit
Willaya Song-im
Korakot Tachsaringkansakul
Wimolporn Noysang
Piyatida Kongdam

Premises and Audio-visual Equipments
Assistant Professor Pongpon Yasri
Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, Ph.D.
Chakkrawoot Chungsaman
Prasit Sonsri
Chonlathanphan Nantapasuk
Sumet Thavorn
Ruwaida Arbedeen

Exhibition
Pitchaya Nithipattrarat
Piya Limpiti
Siriporn Dansakun
Assistant Professor Panita Wongmahadlek, Ph.D.
Pheereya Boonchaiyapruek, Ph.D.
Naweepahb Taksayos
Chakkrawoot Chungsaman
Sumet Thavorn
Ruwaida Arbedeen

Proceedings
Emeritus Professor Kamthorn Kulachol
Associate Professor Chotima Chaturawong, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D.
Associate Professor Chaiyasit Dankittikul, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Sineenart Sukolratanametee, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Pratima Nimsamer, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor Phimolsiri Prajongsarn, Ph.D.
Phopsuk Tadtong, Ph.D.
Pichet Titha
Sumet Thavorn
Korakot Tachsaringkansakul
Suwanna Tiangnadon

Finance
Assistant Professor Singhanat Sangsehanat, Ph.D.
Siridate Wangkan
Assistant Professor Pongpon Yasri
Wipaporn Comnunt
Panudda jeenduang
Piyatida Kongdam

The International Roundtable Conference
Urban Refabricating Allies : Re-fabrication Urbanism

February 12th to 13th, 2022
All lectures from 9:00 - 18:00

February 12,
9:50 - 11:05
Urban Change and Heritage : Reflection on Southeast Asian Perspectives
Dr. Johannes Widodo
Associate Professor,
School of Design and Environment,
National University of Singapore

11:05 - 12:50
Re-Fabricating Urbanism Session

14:25 - 16:35
Make It Happen Session

16:45 - 18:00
Urban Design Otherwise : Reframing Spatial Justice Through Decolonial Inspirations and Living Heritage
Dr. Catalina Ortiz
Associate Professor,
Bartlett Development Planning Unit,
University College London

February 13,
9:00 - 10:15
Refabricating the Modern City : Global Narratives, Local Demands
Dr. Sharon Zukin
Prof. Emerita of Sociology and of Earth and Environmental Sciences,
Brooklyn College and Graduate Center,
City University of New York

10:15 - 12:00
Sustainability and Wellbeing Session

13:15 - 15:15
Data Thinking Session

15:25 - 17:10
Data Art Session

Urban Ally Conference Day1 [Feb 12th]
Urban Ally Conference Day2 [Feb 13th]

ASEAN Connection Centre for Urban Design and Creativity
REINVENTING UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Urban Ally

The International Roundtable Conference Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism

February 12th, 2022

9:30 - 9:50
Opening Session

9:50 - 11:05
Urban Change and Heritage: Reflection on Southeast Asian Perspectives
Dr. Johannes Widodo
Associate Professor, School of Design and Environment, National University of Singapore

Re-Fabricating Urbanism Session

11:05 - 11:20
Site Planning Principles of the Hue Ancient Capital City, Vietnam: Approaching from Macroscopic to Microcosmic
Dr. Le Vinh An and Vo Ngoc Hung
Faculty of Architecture and Applied Arts (FAAA), Duy Tan University

11:20 - 11:35
Traditional Market in Saigon HCMC
Dr. Vu Thi Hong Hanh
Deputy Dean of Architecture Department, University of Architecture Ho Chi Minh City

11:35 - 11:50
Users'-Imageability of Regenerate Alley in Shaping Place Attachment : The Case of Kuala Lumpur
Hammou Harizi, Norsidah Ujang, Noor Fazamimah Mohd. Ariffin and Marek Kozlowski
Universiti Putra Malaysia

11:50 - 12:05
Using Community Based Learning for Architectural Classroom to Solve Low-Income Housing : the Case Study of Communities along Lat Phrao Canal
Dr. Monton Janjamsai
Associate Professor, Faculty of Industrial Technology, Phranakorn Rajabhat University

12:05 - 12:20
Place Identity along the T2 Road : Critical Transformation Challenges
Kalouna Chanthanakhone, Vasaly Sisavath, Phoutthachalernphone Siphandone and Thanousorn Vongpraseuth
Faculty of Architecture, National University of Laos

12:20 - 12:50
Q & A Session

12:50 - 14:25
Break

Make It Happen Session

14:25 - 14:40
Reflect on CAN Community Architects Network Through Co-creation and Transition
Witee Wisuthumporn
Coordinate, Community Architects Network (CAN)

14:40 - 14:55
Thonburi Creative Canal : Social Innovation Platform for the Sustainable Future of Canal and Waterfront Communities in Thonburi, the Historical District of Bangkok
Yingyong Poonnopatham
Lecturer, Arsom Silp Institute of the Arts

14:55 - 15:10
The Right to Adequate Housing : The Urban Planning Policies that Supported the Cultural Adequacy in Nang Loeng Community Bangkok
Siranut Sununtharod
Urban Planning Postgraduate, Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Thammasat University

15:30 - 16:35
Old Town Engagement
Love Kids, Love Soi Project Review:
Team 1 - Sonjai House
Run! Flower Project Review:
Team 2 - Splendour Solis
Old Town Illumination Project Review:
Team 3 - 27 June Studio

15:10 - 15:30
Q & A Session

16:35 - 16:45
Break

16:45 - 18:00
Urban Design Otherwise: Reframing Spatial Justice Through Decolonial Inspirations and Living Heritage
Dr. Catalina Ortiz
Associate Professor, Bartlett Development Planning Unit, University College London

The International Roundtable Conference Urban Refabricating Allies: Re-fabrication Urbanism

February 13th, 2022

9:30 - 10:15
Refabricating the Modern City : Global Narratives, Local Demands
Dr. Sharon Zukin
Prof. Emerita of Sociology and of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Brooklyn College and Graduate Center, City University of New York

Sustainability and Wellbeing Session

10:15 - 10:30
Urban Disaster Resilience: Learning from the 2011 Bangkok Flood
Dr. Pamela Sitko
Adjunct Fellow, Humanitarian and Development Research Initiative (HADRI), School of Social Science and Psychology, Western Sydney University

10:30 - 10:45
Urban Development and Community Solid Waste Management in Provincial Areas : A Case Study in Mahasarakham Municipality
Dr. Pechladda Pechpakdee
Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Urban Design and Creative Arts, Mahasarakham University

10:45 - 11:00
Sustainable Guidelines for Managing Tourism Compost with Economic Aspect : A case of Buriram Sports Tourism City
Dr. Kitapatr Dhabhalabutr
Director of Urban and Regional Planning Master Program, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen University

11:00 - 11:15
Data-Driven Feedback Loops in Architectural Design
Dr. Narongwit Areemit
Executive Director, Khon Kaen Branch Manager & LEED AP, Architects 49 Limited

Data Thinking Session

13:15 - 13:30
Manifestation of Playground Development Planning : the Case of a Small City in Münsterland, Germany
Dr. Kulacha Sirikhan and Jan Casselman
UMOTO Studio

13:30 - 13:45
Google Maps Amenities and Condominium Prices: Investigating the Effects and Relationships Using Machine Learning
Dr. Viriya Taecharungroj
Associate Professor, International College,

13:45 - 14:00
Relationship between Condominium Development and Surrounding Areas
Mitsuko Takeuchi (Ph.D. Candidate) and Prof. Satoko Shinohara
Japan Women's University

14:00 - 14:15
Bangkok Commuting : The X Minutes City
Taitawip Thirapongphaiboon
Researcher, Data Thinking Lab, Urban Ally

14:15- 14:30
The 'Covid Slide' Phenomenon and Its Mitigation
Donlaporn Chanachai
Cloud-Floor

14:30- 14:45
Exploring Spatial Data in Search for Green Urbanity
Wan Chantavilasvong
Urban and Regional Planning Department, Chulalongkorn University

14:45 - 15:15
Q & A Session

15:15 - 15:25
Break

Data Art Session

15:25 - 15:40
Anemo Graphy - Anemo Chore
Pimolsiri Prajongsan, Bunnada Yongvanichakorn, Paravee Pokawatthananurak, Thunchanok Thongborisut, Chonlathee Sontib, Watta Aunaumporn, Siriwat Patchimasiri (Artists) and Siriporn Pansakun (Direction)

11:15 - 11:30
Change of Travel Behavior during COVID-19: Case of Khon Kaen City, Thailand
Dr. Pattamaporn Wongwiriyol
Urban and Regional Planning Program, Faculty of Architecture, Khon Kaen

11:30 - 12:00
Q & A Session

12:00 - 13:15
Break

15:40 - 15:55
Recall
Pichet Titha and Wuttin Chansataboot (Artists)

15:55 - 16:10
Instagramable Memory
Pichet Titha, Aunchisa Sungsuppun, Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn, Panichaya Tantaha (Artists) and Siriporn Dansakun (Direction)

16:10 - 16:25
Color & Memory
Siriporn Dansakun, Chana Mahayosanun, Nichamon Amatayakul, Aunchisa Sungsuppun, Chawanya Ongardyuthanakorn and Panichaya Tantaha (Artists)

16:25 - 16:40
Homage to the Fallen
Wuttin Chansataboot, Siriporn Dansakun and Eakkriddi Punnalerdkun (Artists)

16:40 - 17:10
Q & A Session

17:10 - 17:15
Closing Speech

ASEAN
Connection Centre
for Urban Design
and Creativity

REINVENTING
UNIVERSITY
SYSTEM