Landscape Architecture



2025

Landscape Architecture
Department of Architecture
Paragon International University

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Department of Architecture
Paragon International University
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Course Instructor
Pisith Hun

Book Editor
Pisit Hun
Leangheak Phan
Povtharith Lim

Cover Graphic
Team 8

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Foreword

Landscape architecture is a mandatory subject for the Bachelor's Degree of Architecture. The course, which takes place in the second semester of the sophomore year (the 4th semester), had 33 students enrolled in the 2025 academic year. These students were divided into 10 teams to design a public park in Phnom Penh.

This course introduced students to the core principles of landscape architecture, teaching them to design projects that thoughtfully integrate environmental, social, and aesthetic factors. Through a structured design process, students gained the skills to create sustainable and innovative landscape solutions.

As part of the course assessment, students first observed an existing public park in Phnom Penh. They then wrote a report detailing the site area, plant and material lists, and human activities, while also providing their own narrative. Additionally, they completed four landscape sketching quizzes to better understand key landscape architecture concepts such as form, rhythm, hierarchy, and order.

The final project focused on designing a new 5-hectare park in Phnom Penh. Throughout a six-week studio, students conducted an in-depth site analysis, explored various landscape solutions, and designed a conceptual landscape architecture plan.



The student projects were presented on June 27, 2025 at Paragon International University. This course booklet showcases the final submissions from 10 unique projects completed during the semester. Each project includes three boards: site analysis, design strategies, and a master plan with renderings.

For further information on the program, please visit our website at https://arc.paragoniu.edu.kh/

Students

Boulyheng Kao, Phnom Penh
Bunsovannreach Ou, Phnom Penh
Chainarin Thoeun, Siem Reap
Jame Brownlie, Sihanoukville
Kanika Sopheab, Sihanoukville
Kimban Ho, Phnom Penh
Kimheng Nhoeb, Phnom Penh
Leakana Touch, Phnom Penh
Leakna Chea, Phnom Penh
Leangheak Phan, Takeo
Lychhay Sean, Phnom Penh
Maridy Sophat, Kandal
Monirachana Ly, Phnom Penh
Panhavortey Chhay, Phnom Penh
Panhavottey Sao, Kandal
Pichphalla Poch, Phnom Penh
Pisdar Sing, Phnom Penh
Povtharith Lim, Siem Reap
Rithy Mean, Siem Reap
Seangheang Ngov, Phnom Penh
Setiyuth Sothea, Phnom Penh
Sinhhout Oeng, Kratie
Soklim Try, Kandal
Soksothearith Chea, Siem Reap
Solyna Ouch, Phnom Penh
Somanea Thya, Phnom Penh
Sophearith Ry, Phnom Penh
Sothearak Ngorn, Takeo
Suntry Khou, Battambang
Vathana Tout, Kandal
Vengtheang Khouch, Phnom Penh
Vinly Chim, Phnom Penh
Vydanut Kheng, Kandal
Yusvorthiny Kak, Phnom Penh

Course Outline and Objective

Course Outline

This course explores the fundamental concepts, theories, and methods of landscape architecture, emphasizing designs that harmonize with ecological systems and human needs. Students will examine how theoretical principles translate into physical landscapes, investigating the environmental, socio-cultural, and aesthetic dimensions that shape intervention strategies.

Structured in two phases, the course first establishes foundational design principles and then applies them through a hands-on design process. Students will engage with contemporary issues in the field, drawing inspiration from leading practitioners and innovative projects that address sustainability, resilience, and cultural relevance.

The course combines weekly lectures, case study analyses, and practical exercises. Through individual and group projects along with critiques and presentations students will develop skills to critically observe, conceptualize, and design landscapes that respond sensitively to dynamic environmental and social contexts.

Course Objective

- Understand the fundamental principles, theories, and historical context of landscape architecture, analyzing the relationship between design, ecology, and human experience.

- Evaluate the environmental, socio-cultural, and aesthetic factors that shape landscape design decisions in diverse contexts.

- Apply technical and creative skills to conceptualize, plan, and develop landscape architecture projects using a structured design process.

- Examine contemporary issues, innovations, and sustainable practices in landscape architecture, assessing their impact on the profession and the environment.

Course outline and objective

Course Learning Outcome

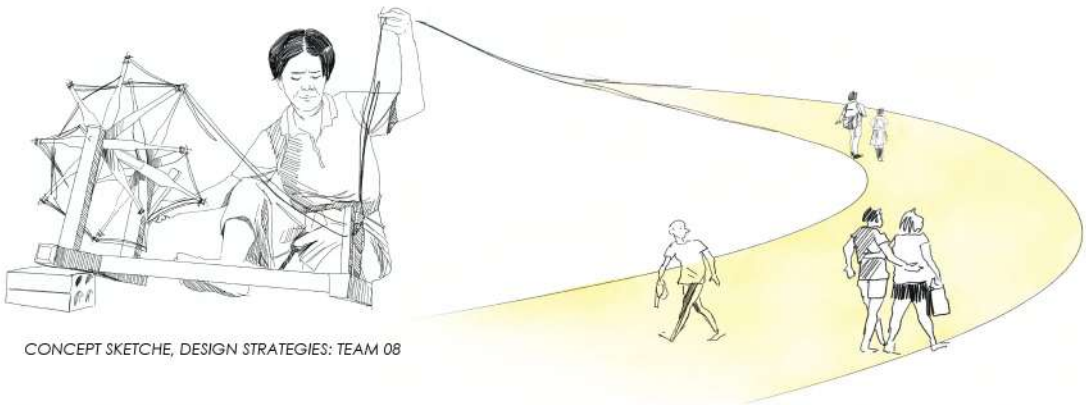
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Apply core principles and theories of landscape architecture to design solutions that integrate ecological systems, cultural narratives, and functional requirements.

2. Assess environmental, socio-cultural, and aesthetic factors through site analysis to inform evidence-based design decisions.

3. Produce a comprehensive landscape architecture project, demonstrating competency in conceptual development, spatial planning, and technical representation (e.g., drawings, models, or digital visualizations).

4. Critique contemporary challenges in landscape architecture (e.g., climate resilience, equity, biodiversity loss) and propose innovative design strategies grounded in sustainable practices.



CONCEPT SKETCHE, DESIGN STRATEGIES: TEAM 08



Class activities





GROUP PRESENTATION, PHASE 01





QUIZ 01: HAND WARMING EXERCISE





Assessment 1

Park and Garden Observation

Public green space stands as a central component of the Landscape Architecture Course 2024–2025. In this introductory module, students engage directly with Phnom Penh's diverse network of parks and gardens, observing and analyzing the relationship between landscape elements, vegetation, materials, and human behaviour. Before designing their own projects, students must first understand what already exists—the dominant trends, local plant species, construction materials, and social patterns that define the city's public landscapes.

The first assignment, Park and Garden Observation, introduces students to systematic site analysis. Each student group selected one park or garden in Phnom Penh and conducted field observations focusing on four criteria: 1) Trees, 2) Plants and Shrubs, 3) Ground Materials, and 4) Human Activities, accompanied by reflective critiques.

Ten student teams documented ten distinct sites including seven publicly owned parks, two privately managed gardens, and one within a university campus. This exercise does not aim to produce research findings but rather to consolidate student observations into a collective documentation of Phnom Penh's contemporary landscape conditions.



Survey and Sketch Activities

Assessment 1

Park and Garden Observation

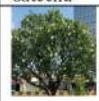
									
Lagerstroemia Floribunda	Sindora siamensis	Mango Tree	Areca Catechu	Phoenix Sylvestris	Copernicia macroglossa	Bismarck Palm	Romdoul	Pride of India	Manila Palm
									
Logan	Coconut	Frangipani Red	Frangipani White	Beng tree	Burma Padauk	Millingtonia	Cannonball tree	Flamboyant tree	Toothbrush tree
									
Rain tree	Siamese rosewood	Sakura Tree	Hopea odorata	Burmese rosewood	Barringtonia	Malayan Tree	Banyan	Yellow Frame	Bodhi

Figure 1: Common Tree Species Identified Across Phnom Penh's Public Green Spaces

									
(Carmona Retusa)	(Ficus Microcarpa)	Singapore Daisy	Murraya Paniculata	Golden Dewdrop	Giant Lily	Acalypha Wikesisna	Wrightia Religiosa	Yellow Hibiscus Flower	Varietied Pandanus
Lxora Javanica	Good Luck Plant	Nephrolepis cordifolia	Crinum asiaticum	Schefflera	Syngonium	Singapore Daisy	Epipremnum	Colocasia	Golden Pothos
'Purple Knight	Canna Lily	Hellconia	Barleria Cristata	Oleander	Peregrina	Wild betel	Licuala Palm	Lady Palm	Dracaena fragrans
Yellow walking Iris	Costus woodsonii	Yellow Trumpet bush	Tropical Hibiscus						

Figure 2: Common Shrubs and Plants Found in Phnom Penh Parks and Gardens

Figures 1 and 2 illustrate the range of trees, shrubs, and ornamental plants commonly found in Phnom Penh's green spaces. Dominant canopy trees include Lagerstroemia floribunda (Pride of India), Sindora siamensis, Hopea odorata, Bismarck Palm, and Romduol—the national flower of Cambodia. Beneath these layers, students identified a rich palette of shrubs and groundcovers such as Murraya paniculata, Acalypha wilkesiana, Ixora javanica, Syngonium, and Heliconia, reflecting both tropical aesthetics and local maintenance practices.

Assessment 1

Park and Garden Observation



Granite Tile (white)	Granite Tile (black)	Terrazzo (white)	Terrazzo (Grey)	Exposed Aggregate Concrete	Sand Stone	Sedimentary Rock	Concrete Block Paving	Asphalt Road	Footpath Tile

Figure 3: Ground Cover Materials

Ground surfaces across Phnom Penh's public parks display a diverse composition of materials that respond to both aesthetic and functional demands. Commonly observed materials include granite tiles (white and black), terrazzo finishes (white and grey), exposed aggregate concrete, sandstone, sedimentary rock, concrete block paving, asphalt, and footpath tiles.

Collectively, these materials illustrate the hybrid character of Phnom Penh's landscape practice, balancing imported construction techniques with local adaptations. Their arrangement not only guides movement and accessibility but also shapes the sensory and thermal experience of each park, influencing how users walk, rest, and gather throughout the day.

Across all ten sites, observations reveal dynamic rhythms of public life that blend exercise, leisure, work, and social interaction. Morning hours are characterized by walking, jogging, and light exercise, particularly among adults and the elderly. Midday brings quieter scenes of resting, reading, and studying, while the evenings transform the parks into vibrant social arenas filled with picnics, street vending, games, and performances.

Parks in Phnom Penh reveal a complex mix of liveliness, accessibility, and neglect, reflecting both their social vitality and the city's ongoing urban challenges. Many green spaces are strategically located in central or high-density areas, making them easy to access and popular for daily leisure, exercise, and family gatherings. Their open spaces and greenery create a sense of relaxation and safety, as seen in Friendship Park and Canadia Park, where people enjoy walking, chatting, or exercising. Yet these parks also suffer from poor maintenance, with issues such as overflowing rubbish bins, misplaced drainage systems, broken benches, and untrimmed vegetation diminishing their visual and ecological quality. The lack of proper seating, insufficient shade, and limited night lighting reduce comfort and discourage longer stays. Moreover, traffic congestion and noise pollution along major boulevards compromise the tranquility that urban parks are meant to provide. Despite these flaws, visitors continue to use these spaces enthusiastically, valuing them as rare opportunities for recreation and community interaction in a fast-urbanizing city. With better waste management, landscape care, and amenities like benches, trees, and designated vendor zones, Phnom Penh's parks could evolve into more inclusive, sustainable, and

Assessment 2

Re-imagine Public Park

Building on the foundational work of Assessment 1: Park and Garden Observation, students recognized the growing need to increase accessible green spaces across Phnom Penh, particularly in its suburban areas. They also acknowledged that the role of public parks in urban environments has gained significant importance due to their positive social, ecological, and psychological impacts on city residents.

However, as urban lifestyles evolve, contemporary park design must move beyond traditional aesthetic and functional considerations. Factors such as park form, spatial configuration, plant selection, furniture design and placement, material textures, and the diversity of activities have become essential in shaping public spaces that respond to the needs of modern urban life.

Recognizing these challenges, students enrolled in ARC246 Landscape Architecture undertook a comprehensive design project to create a new park in the outskirts of Phnom Penh. Each group selected and analyzed a five-hectare site, identified existing deficiencies, and developed creative design interventions addressing ecological, social, and aesthetic aspects.

The final project outputs consist of three A1 presentation boards:

- Board 1: Summary of site location, survey, and analysis
- Board 2: Design intentions, form transformation, and spatial programming
- Board 3: Master plan, detailed sections, zoom-in plans, and rendering perspectives

Figure 5 illustrates the geographical distribution of the students' selected project sites across Phnom Penh's city

Site location

Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia, a region marked by dense urbanization, tropical biodiversity, and cultural diversity, presents landscape architects with the challenge of designing parks that respond to rapid development while preserving ecological resilience.

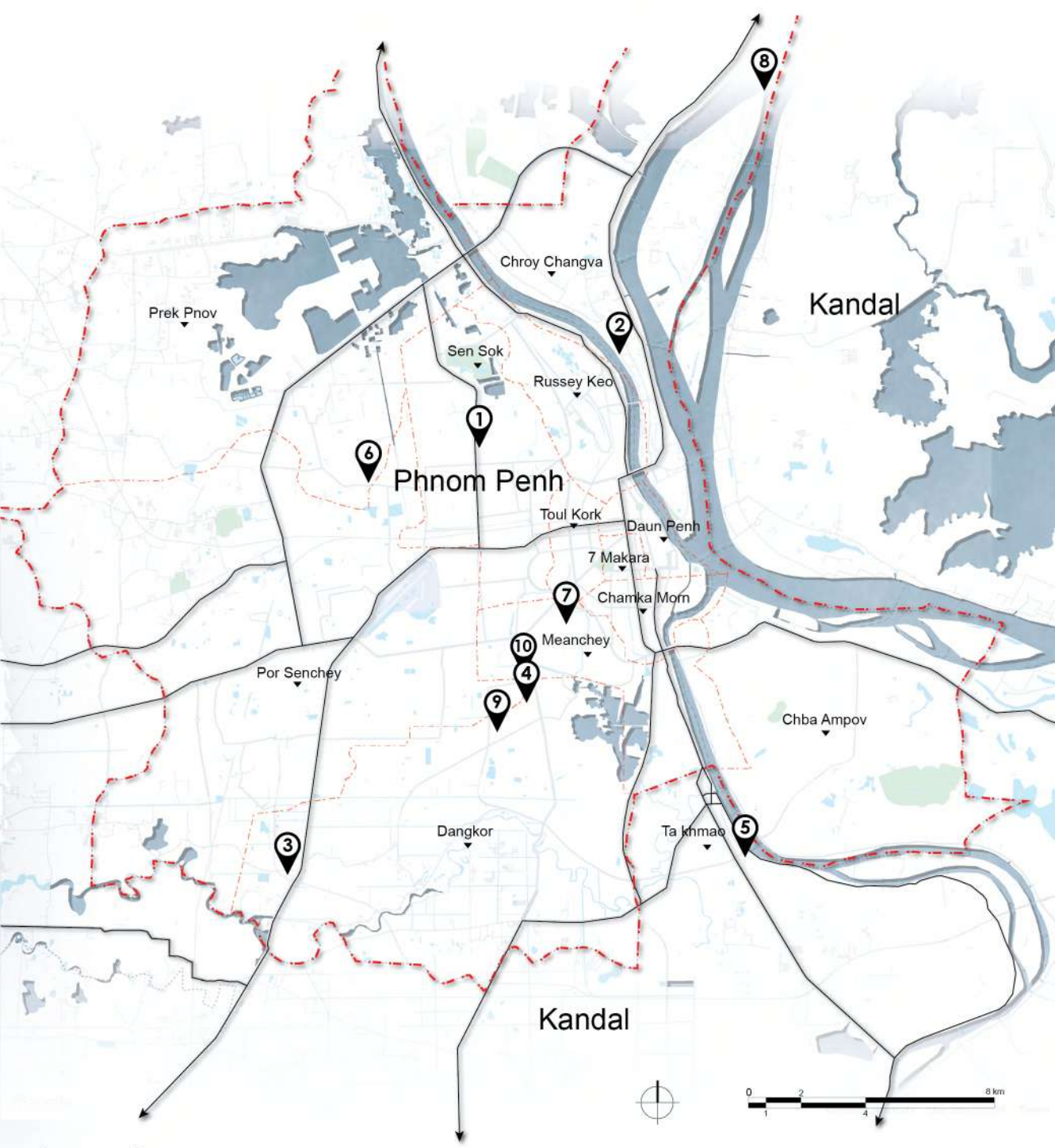
Cambodia

Cambodia, with its tropical climate, fertile plains, and deep cultural heritage, is undergoing fast urban growth that places increasing pressure on natural systems. For landscape architects, designing parks here means addressing flooding cycles, integrating native vegetation, and creating spaces that not only serve recreation but also strengthen community ties and reflect the nation's traditions.

Phnom Penh City

Phnom Penh, the capital city of Cambodia, illustrates the urgent need for sustainable green infrastructure amid rapid urban expansion. The city's parks must act as multifunctional landscapes—cooling urban heat, absorbing floodwaters, and providing social spaces in a dense environment. Here, landscape architecture can redefine public space, merging ecological design with the daily rhythms of city life.

Figure 4: Site Location of Phnom Penh



Legend

- Water body
- Green space
- Main road
- Secondary road
- District Boundary
- Provincial Boundary
- Site Location
- District

1. Breeze Park
2. Prek LeapCommunity Park
3. Wat Sleng Community Park
4. The Urban Oasis Wetland
5. Ta Khmau Community park
6. The Ground Lotus
7. Green Line Park
8. Koh Dach Beach
9. Sounsan Neardey Public Park
10. The Nourish of Soul - The Floating Park

Figure 5: Geographical distribution of student's projects

Breeze Park: A place to feel the light

Rithy Mean, Yusvorthiny Kak, Vinly Chim



"In every breeze, there will be a place that helps us to feel light, calm, free from the pressure on our shoulders."

Breeze Park is a contemporary nature park that seeks to combine modern landscaping strategies with the soothing feel of natural features.

The goal being to offer an active yet peaceful urban escape that supports relaxation, recreation, and connection. It focuses on accessibility, flexibility, environmental sensitivity and features softscape-focused zones, complemented by shaded gathering spaces and meandering paths that allow for exploration and opportunities for social interaction.

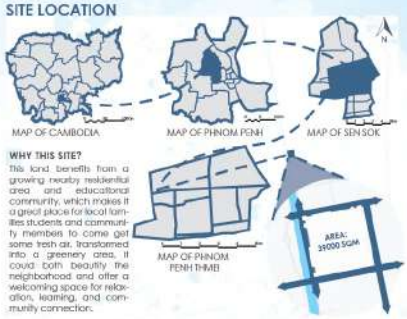
Every element of the park is made to offer comfort and visual openness, encouraging people to slow down, wander freely in the greenery area, and reconnect with themselves, others, and the natural surroundings in a peaceful, uplifting environment.

Responding to the pressures of city life in Cambodia, the project provides a breathing, human-scaled environment for people to relax, connect with nature and enjoy the lightness of open-sided design.

SITE ANALYSIS

Observation Of Chosen Site

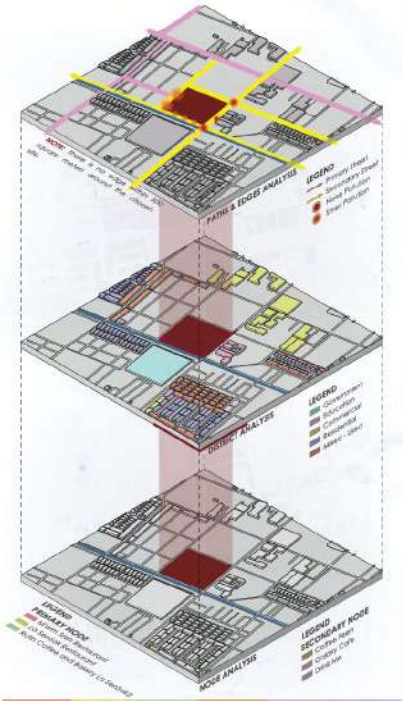
SITE LOCATION



WHY THIS SITE?

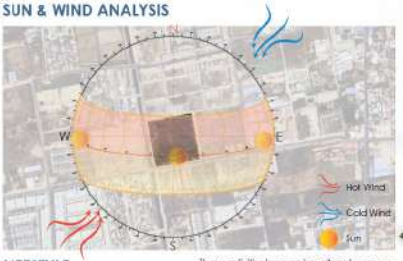
This land benefits from a growing nearby residential area and educational community, which makes it a great place for local families, students and community members to come get some fresh air, transformed into a greenery area. It could both beautify the neighborhood and offer a welcoming space for relaxation, learning, and community connection.

SITE CONTEXT

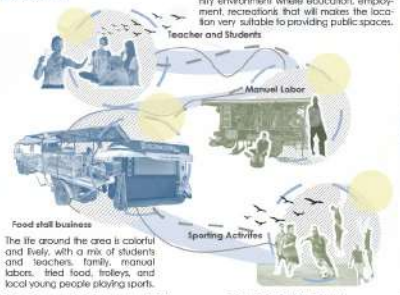




SUN & WIND ANALYSIS



LIFESTYLE



These activities happen in a vibrant, community environment where education, employment, recreations that will makes the location very suitable to providing public spaces.

The life around the area is colorful and lively, with a mix of students and teachers, family, manual labors, fried food, trolleys, and local young people playing sports.

SITE VIEWS





DEMOGRAPHY

KHAN SEN SOK

Population: 162,133

Area: 51.78 Km²

Population Density: 3,131/Km²

Annual Population Change: 3.5 %



GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS

MALES	FEMALES
79,230	82,903
48.8%	51.2%

Household: 21,321 Household Size: 4.8

RELIGIOUS DEMOGRAPHIC



OCCUPATION



PEOPLE AGE GROUP



TRANSPORTATION



SITE OBSERVATION

SURROUNDING BUILDING



TREE & VEGETATION



GROUND TEXTURE



SITE PLAN

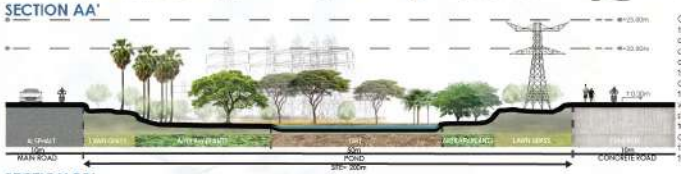


FLOOD MAP



The chosen site does feature a significant elevation change and unevenness within the land, does being prone to facing flood during raining season, and at the very least containing pond after a few rain.

SECTION AA'



On **Section AA'** we can see that the land has several differences elevation does allowing for flood especially during the raining season, there are also many trees and a lot of variety among the tree species and other vegetation, on the back of site there is also a massive transmision tower, there is also different type of road on the left with asphalt and on the right contain concrete.

SECTION BB'

From the view of **Section BB'** we see that the site contain a relatively flatter appearances, but still contain view of variety of trees and vegetation just like **Section AA'** as well the massive transmission tower at the center back of the site, where as the road contain different road material with the left use concrete road, where as the right use gravel road. The vegetation includes lawn grass, artillery plants, and clusters of mature trees that contribute to the natural ambiance of the area.



SWOT

Strengths



The massive land allows for a more flexible design and provides access to several main roads.



Being next to several gated community



Several existing trees

Weaknesses



Uneven land and descending elevation from the main road



Having a massive electrical pole on the back of the site



Prone to dry-season snacks and invasive toddy palms, the land is less suitable for gardening.

Opportunities



A good green space for residents in the gated community as well as passersby, also serving as a community gathering spot



Good for hosting festivals and activities

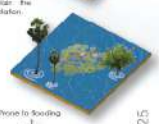


Make use of the existing ponds

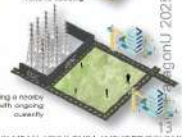
Threats



Could be prone to harsh hot climate making it hard to maintain the plants and vegetation



Prone to flooding



EDC is expanding a nearby power plant, with ongoing construction currently underway.

BREEZE PARK
A PLACE TO FEEL LIGHT

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY — LECTURER: PISITH HUN
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING — TEAM 9: RITHY MEAN, VINLY CHIM, YUSVORTHNY KAE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
ARC 246 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

PROJECT BRIEF

Breeze Park is a contemporary nature park that seeks to combine modern landscaping strategies with the soothing feel of natural features. The goal being to offer an active yet peaceful urban escape that supports relaxation, recreation, and connection. It focuses on accessibility, flexibility, environmental sensitivity and features softscape-focused zones, complemented by shaded gathering spaces and meandering paths that allow for exploration and opportunities for social interaction. Responding to the pressures of city life in Cambodia, the project provides a breathing, human-scaled environment for people to relax, connect with nature and enjoy the lightness of open-sided design.

DESIGN CONCEPT

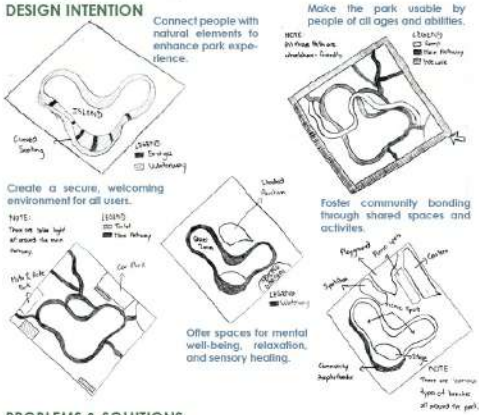
The concept behind Breeze Park is to deliver a sense of the gentle and calm, with round, suitable shapes and raw space that connect fluidly, easily and naturally. The layout blends active and passive zones, with shaded paths, gathering spaces, and greenery that offer comfort, clarity, and connection to nature. It reflects a modern, user-friendly, accessible approach to landscape design.

DESIGN INSPIRATION



The design is inspired by the gentle movement of wind and the organic patterns found in Cambodia's tropical environment. Elements like airflow, water, and natural curves guide the form and layout, while local context and climate shape the material and planting choices—creating a peaceful, modern park rooted in nature.

DESIGN INTENTION



MASTERPLAN



DESIGN STRATEGIES

ACCESS



PATH

ROAD ARE THE MAIN ACCESS POINT WITHIN THE PARK AND THE MAIN SERVING AS A MODE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR PASSERBY AS WELL AS A SPACE DIVIDER BETWEEN DIFFERENT FUNCTION



SKYRAMP

SERVE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE ROAD, AS WELL AS OFFERING A SCENIC VIEW FOR PEOPLE WHO COMMUTE BY THIS RAMP.

RESTING



BENCH

A BENCHES DESIGN WITH A FUTURISTIC AND SLEEK DESIGN, THAT INCORPORATE BOTH ECONOMIC AS WELL AS TECHNOLOGY.



PAVILLION

ONE OF THE MAIN COMMUNITY GATHERING AREA THAT SERVE AS A SHADING SPOT AND PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH SEATING

ACTIVITY



AMPITHEATRE

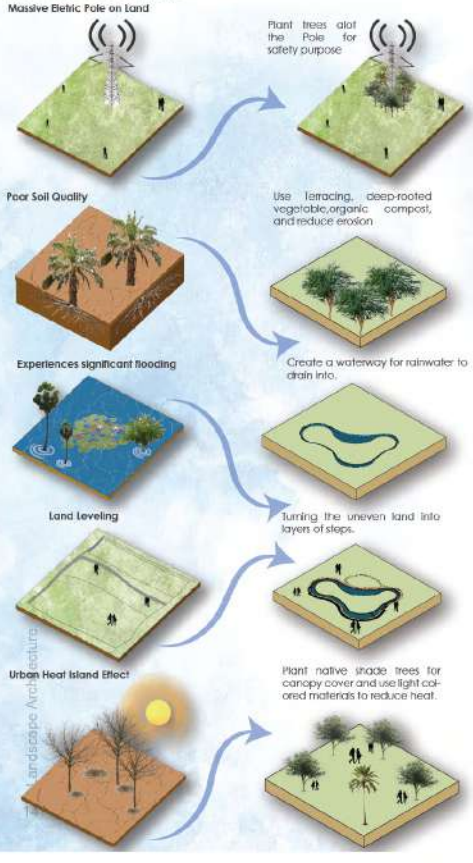
THE MAIN ATTRACTION WITHIN THE PARKS, IT IS THE BUILDING THAT BRING COMMUNITY TOGETHER EITHER FOR ANNOUNCEMENT, FESTIVAL, MUSIC PERFORMANCE AND MORE.



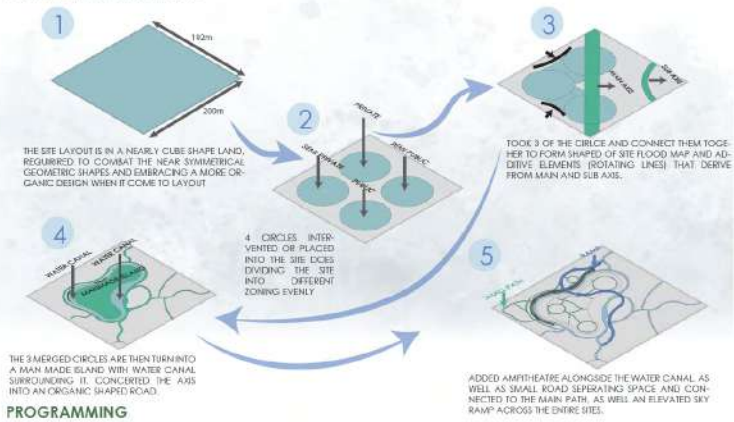
WATCHTOWER

THE HIGHEST POINT IN THE PARK, IT PROVIDE PASSERBY THE OPPORTUNITY TO GET A SCENIC VIEW OF ALL THE PARK.

PROBLEMS & SOLUTIONS



FORM TRANSFORMATIONS



PROGRAMMING



BREEZE PARK
A PLACE TO FEEL LIGHT



CLOSE UP VIEW


RAMP


PLAYGROUND


WATCHTOWER


CANTEEN

ZOOM IN MASTERPLAN



LEGEND
1 ENTRANCE
2 GARDEN
3 WC
4 PARKING
5 BUS STOP
6 PAVILLION
7 WATER CANAL


SPORT AREA


AMPITHEATRE

TREE SELECTION


BENG TREE, (AFZELIA XYLOCARPA)


MANGO TREE, (MAGNIFERA INDICA)


(CASSIA FISTULA)


PALM TREE, (BORASSUS FLABLIER)


KOKI TREE, (HOPEA ADORATA)


ROMDOUL TREE, (METRELLE MESYNA)


LEBBECK, (AL-BIZIA LEBBECK)


ROYAL POINCIANA, (DELONIX REGIA)

LYCHEE TREE, (LITCHI CHINESIS)


MONKEY POD TREE, (SAMANEAN SAMAN)


MAGNOLIA, (MAGNOLIA GRANDI-FLORA)


SIAMESE ROSEWOOD, (Dalbergia cochinchinensis)

SCHRUB SELECTION


CHINESE HISBISCUS, (HIBISCUS ROSA SINESI)

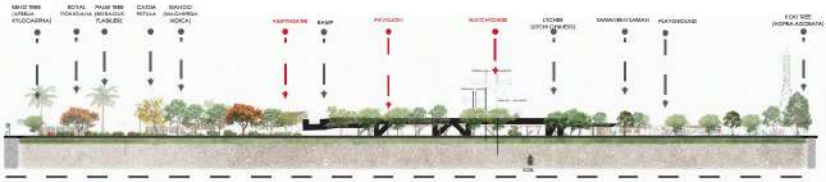

PANDAN, (PAN-DANUS AMARYLLIFOLIUS)


MAGNOLIA, (MAGNOLIA GRANDI-FLORA)

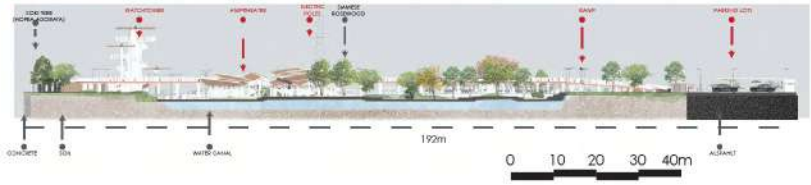

IXORA, (IXORA COCCINEA)


JASMINE, (JASMINUM OFFICINALE)

SECTION AA



SECTION BB



COLOR USED



MATERIAL



FURNITURE USED


A FUTURISTIC FURNITURE PROVIDED WITH SHADING


A MODULAR SEATING AREA THAT MADE TO FIT THE FLOWY NANATURE


A SEATING AREA SURROUNDING A TREE, MEANT TO HELP PROVIDE BOTH SEATING AND NATURAL

Prek Leab Community Park

Panhavortey Chhay, Panhavottey Sao, Kanika Sopheap, Leakna Chea

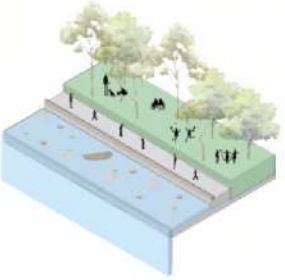


"Not just a park but a place where nature and community meet ."

Once located next to a slum and a polluted creek, Prek Leap Community Park now breathes new life into an area long overlooked. Rather than hiding those flaws, the park embraces them as essential parts of the landscape and the story it tells, transforming forgotten edges into shared spaces of healing and renewal.

With winding pathways, native plants, and open areas for gathering, the park creates moments of calm and community. The restored creek flows again, not just with water, but with quiet promise. Shaded walkways and open lawns provide a safe and welcoming space for families to rest, play, and reconnect with nature while celebrating local identity through everyday use.

It reminds us that connection can grow naturally, without erasing the soul of a place, showing how resilience and beauty can emerge from once neglected grounds.



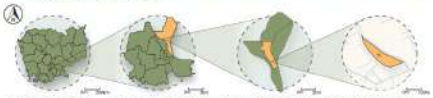


SITE ANALYSIS

PREK LEAP

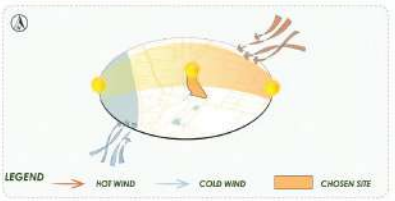
PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
COURSE: ARC246-LANDSCAPE ARCHITECURE
LECTURER: PISITH HUN
ACADEMIC YEAR: 2024-2025

SITE LOCATION



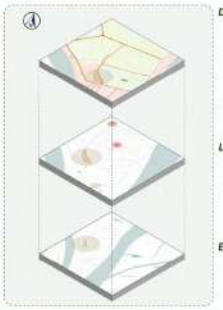
Prek Leap is considered a highly suitable location for the development of a public park due to its open land, natural greenery, and proximity to the Mekong River, which adds both scenic and environmental value. Situated just outside Phnom Penh, the area offers a peaceful setting while remaining easily accessible. Its natural features help support biodiversity, reduce flooding, and improve air quality, making Prek Leap a thoughtful and sustainable choice for a public park.

SUN AND WIND ORIENTATION



In Prek Leap, the sun rises at 05:39, reaches solar noon at 12:10, and sets at 18:14. The sun's azimuth shifts from 59.96° at sunrise to 242.42° at sunset, following a southern trajectory across the sky. This pattern affects natural lighting, shading, and outdoor environmental conditions throughout the day. Understanding this trajectory is essential for optimizing daylighting, reducing heat gain, and improving energy efficiency. It also helps in designing green spaces and minimizing reliance on artificial lighting.

SITE LEGIBILITY



DISTRICT AND PATH
- RESIDENTIALS AREA
- UNUSED AREA
- MIX-USED AREA
- NATIONAL ROAD
- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD

LANDMARK AND NODES
- NODE 1: THE CIRKDE ROUNDABOUT
- NODE 2: BOREY PHNOM PENH PARK ROUNDABOUT
- LANDMARK: SCIENCE STAR ROUND ABOUT

EDGE
- STREAM
- MEKONG RIVER

SITE VIEWS



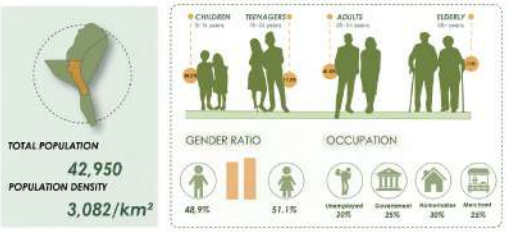
LIFESTYLE ACTIVITIES



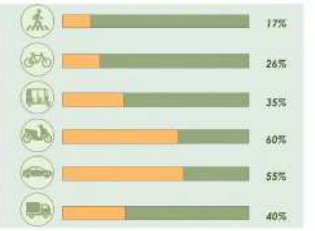
SITE SURROUNDING



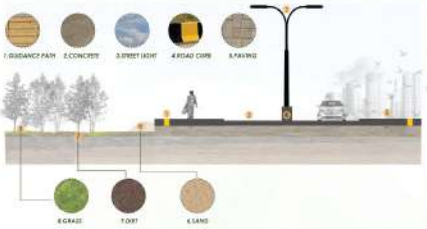
DEMOGRAPHY



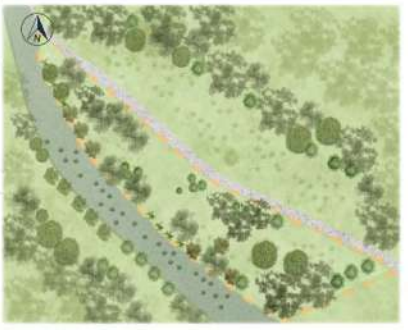
TRANSPORTATION ACESSIBILITY



STREET FURNITURES



PLANT SURVEY



TREES PALETTE



SWOT ANALYSIS



STRENGTH
- The site is on the main road make it easy to acess.
- The site is directly adjacent to a paved road with a pedestrian walkway, indicating good vehicular and pedestrian access.
- Near Borey Phnom penh park.
- Good environment and fresh air.
- Not flooded.

WEAKNESS



- A lot of small residential lanes next to the site.
- Lack of public transportation.
- Lack of public faculities.
- Bad views from stream.

OPPORTUNITIES



- Surrounding land will be fulfilled with community places, residential Buildings, commercial buildings, convenience stores or markets.
- The area can create parking space on the site.
- Gain more foreigners.

THREATS



- Slum construction is constructed on the steam can cause bad views.
- bad smell from river steam.

SITE SECTION AA'



SITE SECTION BB'



TEAM MEMBERS: PANHAVORTEY CHHAY, PANHAVOTTEY SAO, KANIKA SOPHEAP, LEAKNA CHEA
FACULTY OF ENGERNEERING
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

PREK LEAB COMMUNITY PARK

PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
COURSE: ARC246-LANDSCAPE ARCHITECURE
LECTURER: PISITH HUN
ACADEMIC YEAR: 2024-2025

CONCEPT

PREK LEAP COMMUNITY PARK is designed to strengthen the connection between people and their surroundings by following the creek as a green pathway through everyday life. It brings neighbors together with shared spaces such as gardens, seating areas, play zones, and open lawns. The design encourages social interaction, relaxation, and cultural activities, turning a simple walkway into a lively center of the neighborhood.

PROJECT INTENTION



SUSTAINSIBILITY

The design promotes sustainability by using local plants and materials, preserve the natural flow of River stream, and and integrate green landscaping.



ENVIRONMENT

Increase greenery to reduce urban heat, clean the air, and manage rainwater sustainably.



COMMUNUTY

Create inviting outdoor spaces that encourage people to gather, interact, and build relationships.



PROMOTE FUNCTIONALITY

Design spaces that serve practical uses such as relaxation, social interaction, play, walking, and gathering.

PROBLEM SOLVING



stream has been cleaned and transformed into a vibrant public space. The water is clear, and aquatic plants like lotus add ecological value. Pedestrian pathways and shaded seating areas invite community interaction, while trees provide cooling and improve the landscape's aesthetics.



Transforming the slum area that negatively affects the view into shop houses can improve the landscape while also supporting local residents financially. This change can also help attract tourists, offering them a chance to experience local life and visit the nearby park.

FURNITURE

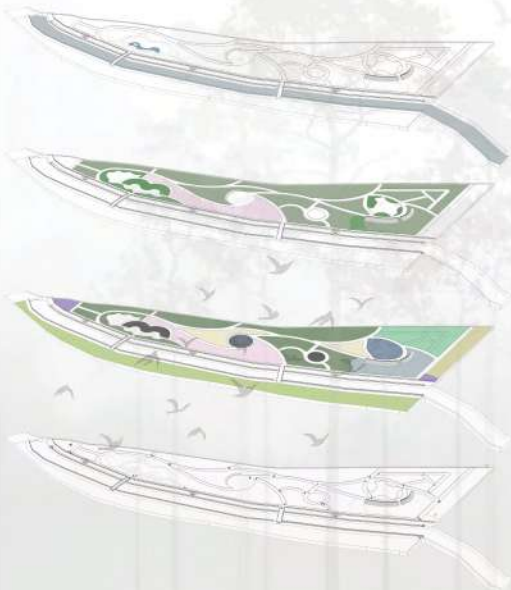


This set of park furniture features a street light, food stall, swings, and various seating options—each element thoughtfully designed to support safety, leisure, and social interaction in the public space.

HUMAN ACTIVITIES



PROGRAMMING



WATER
- STREAM
- KOI-FISH POND

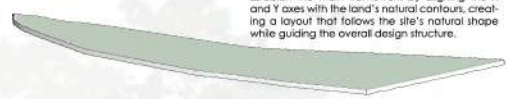
GREENERY ZONE
- TREES/BUSHES PLANT
- BERM AREA
- FLOWER GARDEN AREA

ZONING
- PARKING LOT
- RESTROOM
- FOOD FOREST
- PLAYGROUND
- OUTDOOR CINEMA
- SITTING AREA WITH PLANT
- FLOWER GARDEN
- GREEN AREA
- PAVILLION
- NODES: FOUNTAIN
- READING AREA
- LOCAL HOUSES/SHOPS

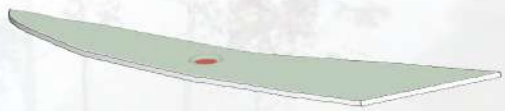
CIRCULATION
- MAIN Y-AXIS PATHWAY
- MAIN X-AXIS PATHWAY
- SUB-PATHWAY
- PARKING LOT PATH

FORM TRANSFORMATION

Establish the main framework by aligning the X and Y axes with the land's natural contours, creating a layout that follows the site's natural shape while guiding the overall design structure.



Create a central gathering space in the park that acts as the main hub for social interaction, encouraging community bonding and shared activities.



Connect pathways to the gathering point with organic, flowing shapes Define functional zones along the paths—gardens, seating, play areas, and lawns—each supporting specific activities.



TEAM MEMBERS: PANHAVORTEY CHHAY, PANHAVOTTEY SAO, KANIKA SOPHEAP, LEAKNA CHEA
FACULTY OF ENGERNEERING
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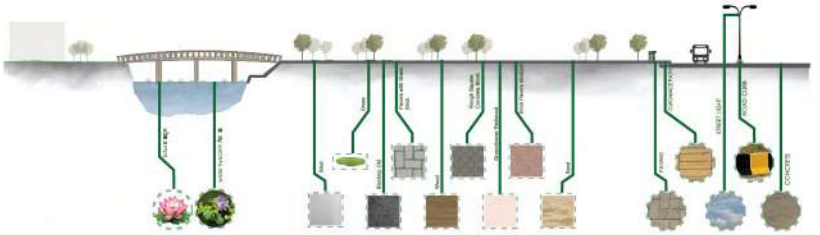
PREK LEAB COMMUNITY PARK

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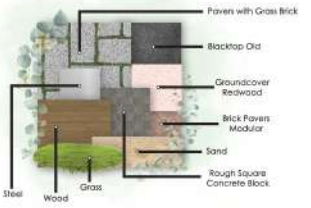
MASTER PLAN



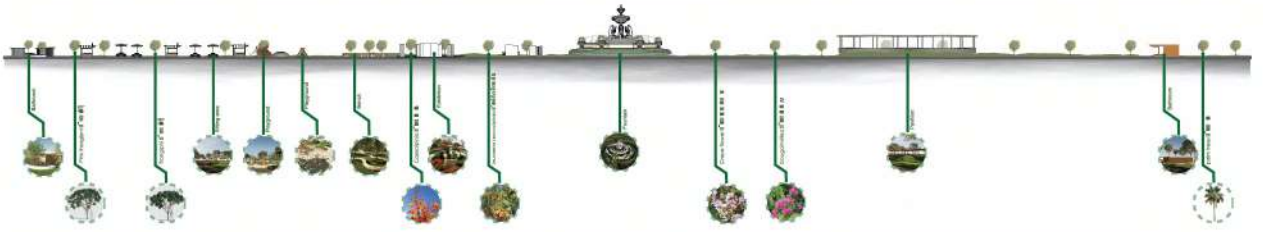
SECTION AA'



MATERIALS AND TEXTURES



SECTION BB'



EXTREA VIEWS RENDERING





















TEAM MEMBERS: PANHAVORTEY CHHAY, PANHAVOTTEY SAO, KANIKA SOPHEAP, LEAKNA CHEA
FACULTY OF ENGERNEERING
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Wat Sleng Community Park

Setiyuth Sothea, Chhainarin Thoeun, Seangheng Ngov



"A space for recreation, resilience, and reflection."

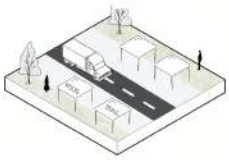
Wat Sleng Community Park is a green spine that reconnects nature and city life, offering space for leisure, community, and quiet reflection. It blends local identity with environmental resilience through symbolic forms and thoughtful landscape design.

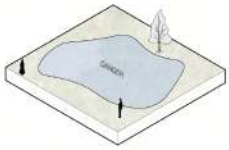
The park balances local tradition and modern urban life like yin and yang, while also drawing inspiration from the mountain terrain to shape the design and characteristics of the park.

Together they create a flowing space where culture, city, and nature connect, fostering social interaction, promoting ecological awareness, and encouraging sustainable lifestyles that celebrate Phnom Penh's evolving urban identity and collective environmental consciousness through active participation, inclusive design principles, artistic interpretation, and long-term stewardship of the urban environment.









SITE ANALYSIS


CAMBODIA


PHNOM PENH


DANGKOR DISTRICT

SITE LOCATION



DESCRIPTION

This site is ideal for a public garden due to its accessible location at a major road intersection and proximity to dense residential areas. The large, undeveloped land allows flexible design without demolition, while nearby farmland adds ecological value. Vegetation can buffer traffic impacts, and as the area grows, the garden will support sustainability and community well-being.

SANGKAT PONG TEUK DEMOGRAPHY

16,070	Total Population
11.15 km²	Area
1,441/km²	Population Density
6.7 %	Annual Population Change

SANGKAT KRANG PONGRO DEMOGRAPHY

4,333	Total Population
6.883 km²	Area
629.5/km²	Population Density
3.3%	Annual Population Change

ESTABLISHMENTS BY KINDS OF BUSINESS



Home business: 67.9 %

Street business: 22 %

Traditional market: 10.1%



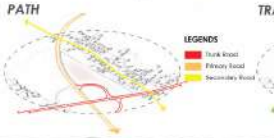
LIFESTYLE & HUMAN ACTIVITIES

AGE GROUP

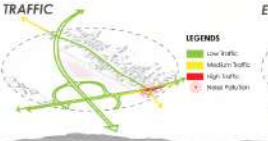




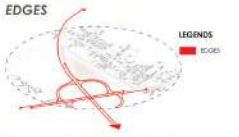
PATH



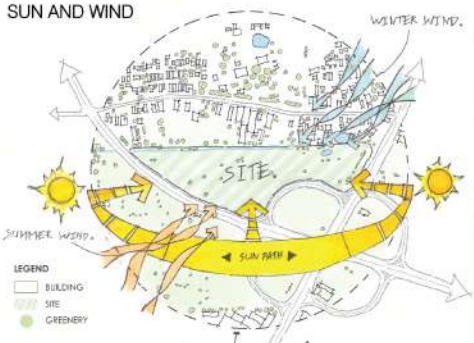
TRAFFIC



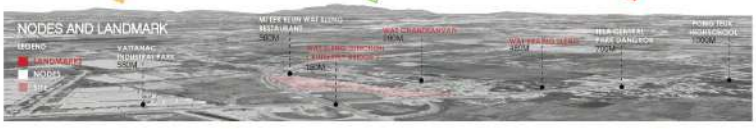
EDGES



SUN AND WIND



NODES AND LANDMARK



SITE OBSERVATION







S Rich water system: The site contains a rich water system, including ponds and canal.
Strategic location: It is strategically located along National Road 3, a major route, increasing visibility.



W Difficult access: location near the bridge, with few safe or convenient entry points.
Lack of pedestrian infrastructure: Lack of sidewalks, crossings, and shaded walkways.

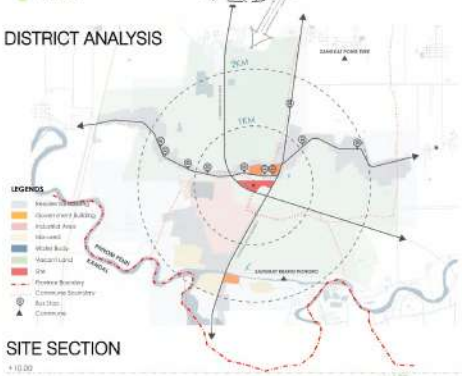


O Park landmark potential: It is poised to become the first greenery facility along Ring Road 3.
Community gathering space: Can serve as a community gathering space, supporting cultural and religious tourism.

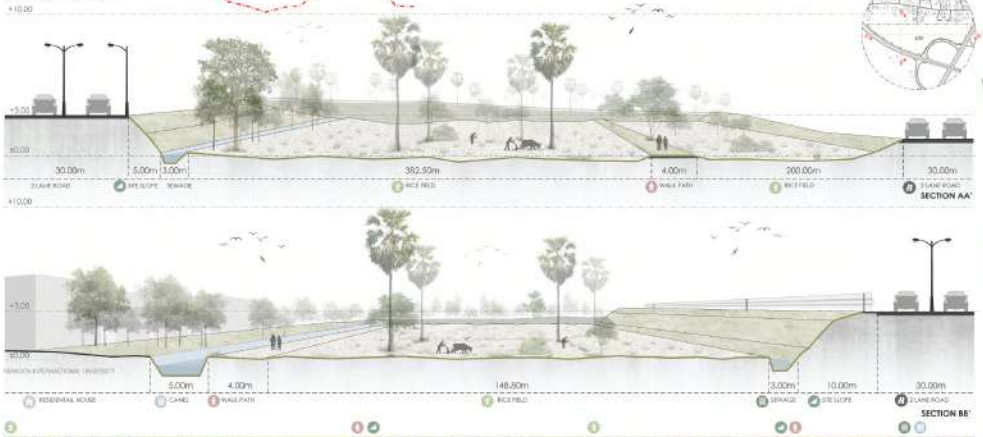


T Deforestation threat: Deforestation and land clearing may endanger its natural value and ecological health.
Flood risk: The site is prone to flooding, especially during the rainy season.

DISTRICT ANALYSIS



SITE SECTION





INTRODUCTION

Wat Sleng Community Park is a green spine that reconnects nature and city life, offering space for leisure, community, and quiet reflection. It blends local identity with environmental resilience through symbolic forms and thoughtful landscape design.

CONCEPT

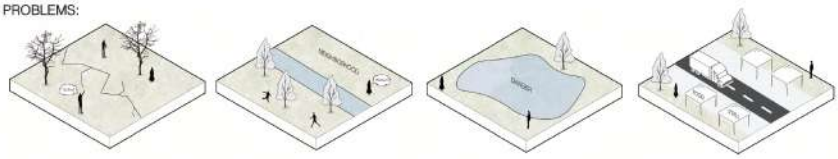
Green Connection · Everyday Vitality · Identity · Eco Comfort

DESIGN INSPIRATION



The park balances local tradition and modern urban life like yin and yang, while also drawing inspiration from the mountain terrain to shape the design and characteristics of the park. Together, they create a flowing space where culture, city, and nature connect.

PROBLEMS:



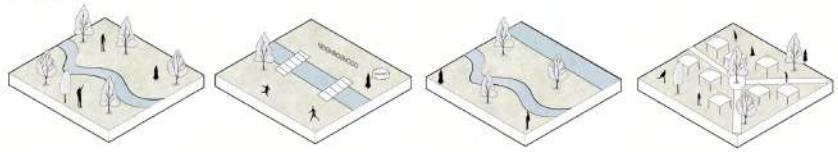
Rice fields with very few existing trees, exposed to direct sunlight and resulting in excessive heat.

Water canal separates the park site from the surrounding neighborhood.

The low terrain causes water to collect easily, leading to regular flooding during the rainy season.

Local food stalls are currently set up along the path, posing safety risks for pedestrians.

SOLUTIONS:



Add a new water canal and plant more trees to create cooling vapor, and provide shade.

Build multiple bridges and access roads to connect the neighborhood to the site.

With the help of new canal system and existing canal, it will sure help prevent flooding.

Instead create a local market inside the park to promote the community's economy and local agricultural products.

MAIN VISIONS

RECONNECT THE URBAN AND NATURAL
Integrate green into the dense community of Sangkat Pong Tenk. Provide a buffer from Ring Road No.3's heavy traffic while offering a green retreat to the growing population.

BRING LIFE BACK TO EVERYDAY LIVING WITH A PARK
Promote healthy outdoor activities, bring different generations together, and support small local businesses like food stalls and wooden shops.

KEEPING IDENTITY THROUGH FORM AND DESIGN:
The landscape blends city growth with the community's identity by using thoughtful design. This helps the community feel connected and proud, even as the city develops around them.

FACING CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES
Maximize shade and cooling by using the strong southern winds and planting plenty of trees. Use the natural slope of the land and seasonal water flow to create sustainable water features.

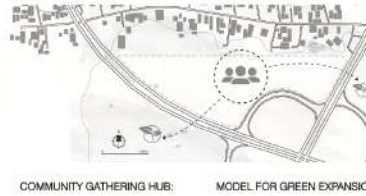
BUBBLE DIAGRAM



This bubble diagram shows the layout of Wat Sleng Community Park, connecting key areas like the entrance, local market, pavilion, and community zone. It links recreational spaces, play areas, and natural features like the rice field and open field, creating a balanced space for culture, activity, and daily use.

LEGENDS
- Circulation Link
- Main Entrance
- Sub Entrance
- Function Boundary

FUTURE PLANNING



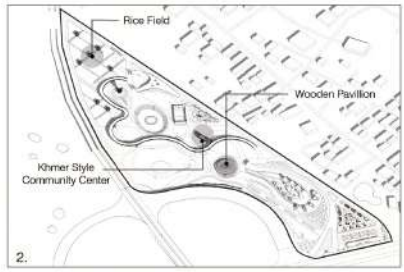
COMMUNITY GATHERING HUB:
In the future, the park will become the main gathering place for the community, supporting daily activities, events, and social connections. It will play a key role in local life as a shared space for all generations.

MODEL FOR GREEN EXPANSION:
The park will serve as a model for expanding green spaces along other parts of the Butterfly Bridge area, inspiring similar developments that connect nature, culture, and community throughout the city.

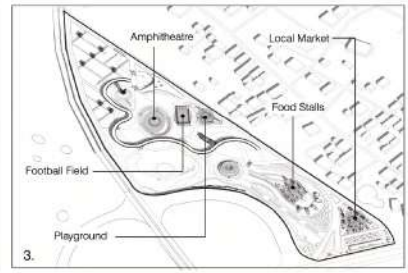
DESIGN STRATEGIES TOWARD VISIONS



RECONNECT THE URBAN AND NATURAL
Park is designed with multiple access points, especially from nearby neighborhood roads. This makes it easy for locals to enter and feel that the park is a natural extension of their daily environment.

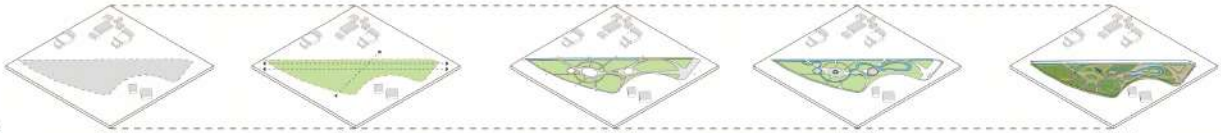


KEEPING LOCAL IDENTITY THROUGH FORM AND DESIGN:
The park reflects local identity by integrating traditional forms, materials, and community workspaces. Features like wooden pavilion, rice fields, and craft areas support local.



BRING LIFE BACK TO EVERYDAY LIVING WITH A PARK
Park is designed to support daily life by blending everyday tasks with public space. Making it a lively place where people can shop, eat, play, and relax all in one space.

MASTER PLAN DEVELOPMENT



STEP 1:
Define the site boundary and assess existing conditions to establish a strong foundation for a context-sensitive and responsive landscape design.

STEP 2:
Establish three main axes that connect the potential access points to the site, guiding movement and structuring the overall spatial organization.

STEP 3:
Divide each zone based on its specific function to ensure that every area of the park supports its intended activity creating a well-organized and purposeful spatial layout.

STEP 4:
A water feature is introduced to promote sustainability, support natural cooling through evaporative breeze, and enhance the sensory experience of the park.

STEP 5:
The final stage includes the addition of a sky bridge and the integration of essential landscape elements to complete the park's functionality and aesthetic appeal.

PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
STUDENT : BETHYUTH SOTHEA, SEANGHENG NGOV, CHHANARIN THOEUN
LECTURER : PISITH HUN
ARC 248 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

MASTER PLAN



SECTION PLANS



SELECTED VEGETATIONS



FURNITURE USED



MAIN MATERIAL USAGE

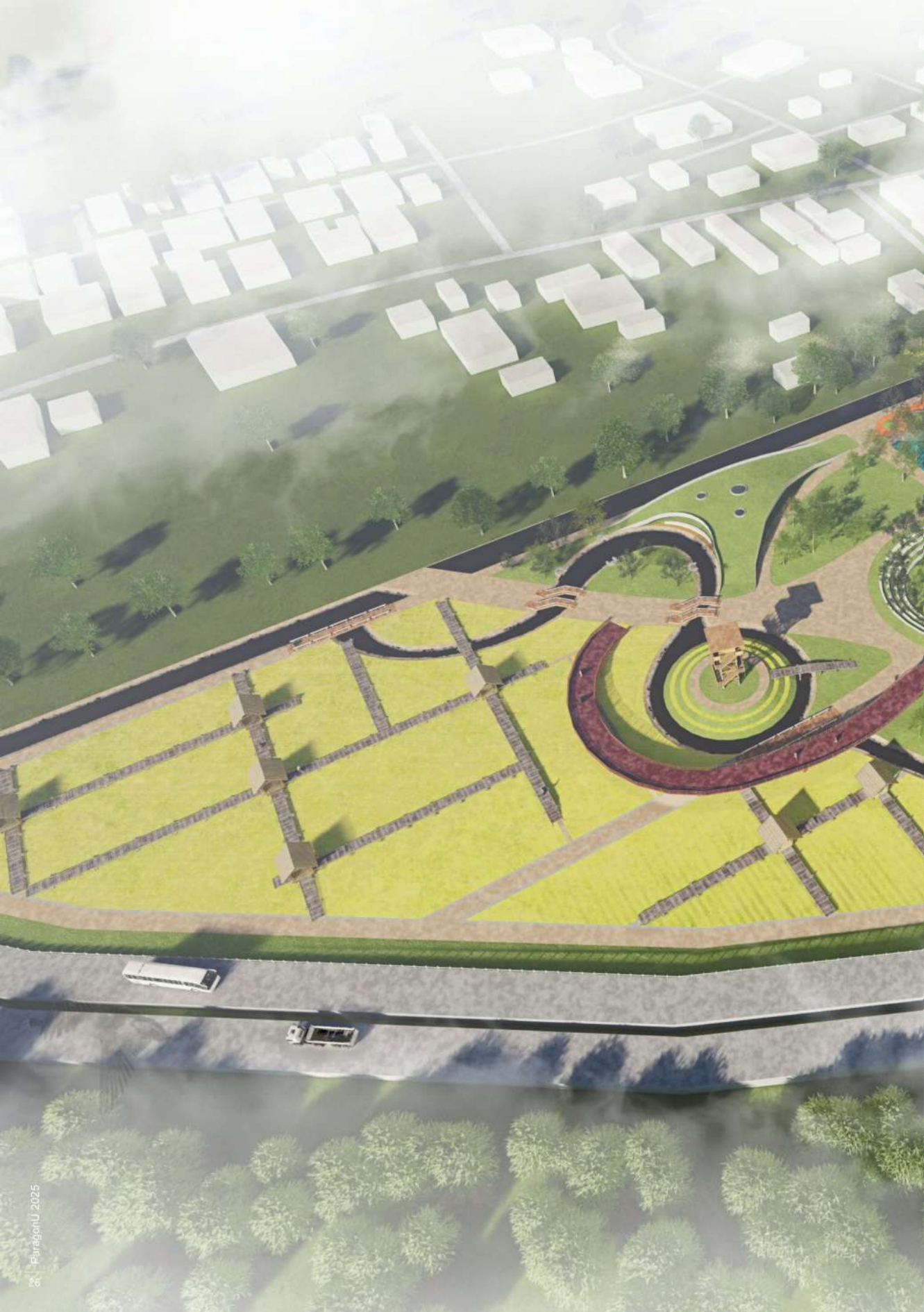
- GRASS
  USAGE: Almost all relaxing area are cover in grass
- OAK WOOD
  USAGE: Pavilion &Clock tower structure
- STAINLESS STEEL
  USAGE: Benches and seating frames Railings and handrails
- POLISHED CONCRETE
  USAGE: Seating surfaces or sculpted steps Outdoor amphitheaters or open platforms
- RED TILED PAVEMENT
  USAGE: Skybridge pavement
- DECOMPOSTED GRANITE
  USAGE: Park pavement

COLOR SCHEME



VISUALIZATION







The Urban Oasis

Soksothearith Chea, Suntry Khou, Soklim Try, Boulyheng Kao



"This is why a healing park matters in an urban area."

The concept of the project is to create a green healing pocket park in an urban area. Located in between a stream, the design structures and pathways are set to merge and balance itself with the wetland characteristics of the site. Centered around the key factors of water, greenery, and transitional structures, the park is a natural healing place, a communal gathering center, and a sustainable green hub for the local community needs.

Strategically, different zones are carefully designed to give the users different experiences and sense of discovery from the deckings on the stream side to the dry land park area and to the wetland zone with each having their own unique environment set to fit with their surroundings and user interaction.

As a result of the carefully planned system and attention to detail, we created not just a park but a place designed for sustainability, accessibility, aesthetics, community, and health for physical as well as mental wellness of our users.
strengthening regional identity.

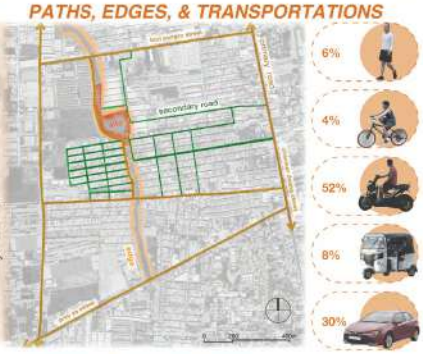
Together, the design respects the past while shaping a welcoming and adaptable public space for future generations.

SITE ANALYSIS

SITE LOCATION, DIMENSIONS & SURROUNDING NODES



PATHS, EDGES, & TRANSPORTATIONS



SURROUNDING BUILDINGS



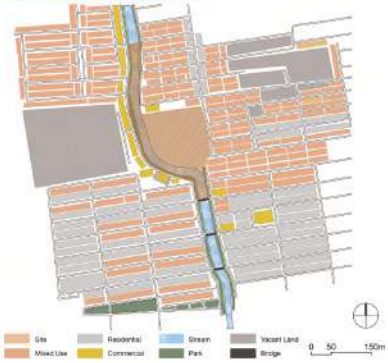
SITE DEMOGRAPHY



LIFESTYLE & ACTIVITIES



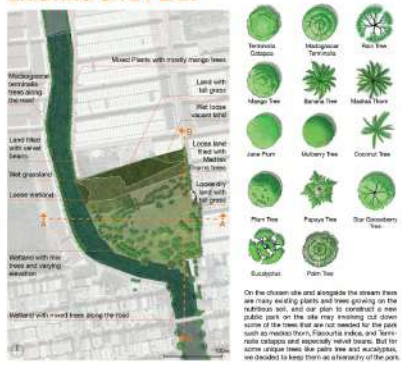
DISTRICTS & ZONING



GROUND MATERIALS & TEXTURES



EXISTING SITE PLAN

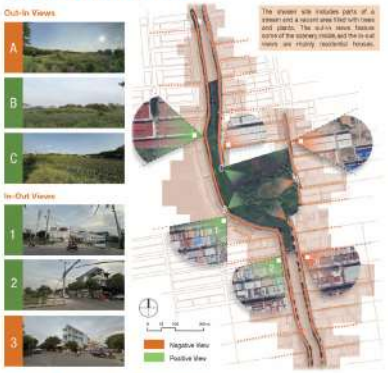


On the chosen site and alongside the stream there are many existing plants and trees growing on the nutritious soil, and our plan to construct a new public park on the site may involving cut down some of the trees that are not needed for the park such as madras thorn, Flacourtia indica, and Terminalia catappa and especially velvet beans. But for some unique trees like palm tree and eucalyptus, we decided to keep them as a hierarchy of the park.

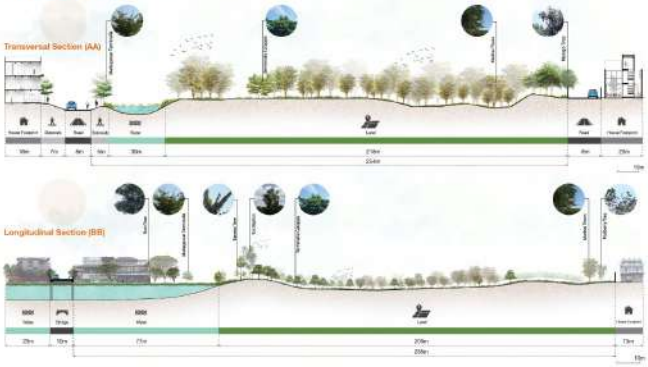
SURROUNDING FURNITURES



VIEWS OF THE SITE



SITE SECTION



FLOOD MAP



As the chosen area is next to the stream which the only water system that controls the flood in the neighborhood the site is rarely getting flooded by the storm but the the soil conditions of the land is loosened up due to the nearby source of water that make it slightly difficult for people to access. The highest water level can rise from 1m to 1.5m, the edges of the stream rises 0.75m to 1m. But in the future the chosen area might get slight flooded because of the nearby lake are being filled with soil for other construction purposes.

SUN & WIND CONTEXT



SWOT ANALYSIS

S — STRENGTHS



Lively Neighborhood : This site has a large population, many infrastructures and nodes.
Water system : Existing drainage system.
Developing Area : This area is well developed and continues to thrive.
Existing Greenery : Lots of trees and plants inside the site, surrounding the site, and waterway.

O — OPPORTUNITIES



Community Engagement : Connecting the community as a central node.
Develop the Community : Providing a local natural park for the locals.
Economic Gain : Boost visitors and provide economic benefits for the community.

W — WEAKNESSES



Surrounding Paths : Tree trunks block the pathway surrounding the site.
Soil Conditions : The land is filled with loose soil.
Accessibility : The land is currently difficult to access from the outside.
Edges : The site currently has a wall blocking it, and is a disconvenience for the locals.

T — THREATS

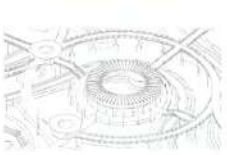


Facing Floods : Floods could occur if the land is overfilled with water.
Busy Nodes : Could face congestion and noise pollution as it turns into a central park.
Incorrect Usage : Instead of free space, people might turn it more into a market.

THE URBAN OASIS WETLANDS

PROJECT BRIEF

This project is a repurposing of a wetland area previously unoccupied and used only as a local drainage, into a vibrant, naturally immersive ecological park that balances environmental restoration with public engagement. Through thoughtful landscape design, this projects not only cover the essentials of design aesthetics, but it also covers other areas such as the integration of functionality, the integration of sustainability, especially ecologically and environmentally. The project embraces the future park location as an identity, understanding its condition, as the wetland the local area, it serves as a central node and an oasis in the city, where the surrounding would just be concrete, plaster and other modern construction materials, this serves as a natural area with lust green environment. The design focus is well-rounded, aesthetics, functionality, and sustainability, serving as a model for park or green space developments in busy cities.



The Green Space in the urban or developed area.



Benjakitti Forest Park (Thailand) - Main case study

VISUALIZATION



PLANNING & INFRASTRUCTURAL DIAGRAMS

BLUE INFRASTRUCTURES



1. Stream Water System 2. Wetland Water Systems 3. Rain Garden

Water as the main concern and central design among the natural resources of the site, the blue infrastructures incorporates various water elements including rain garden, stream water system, and wetland water systems to integrate and interlock with the park's circulation paths such as bridges and dockings. It also act as an irrigation system and water reservoir for the green infrastructures of the entire park.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURES



1. Riverside Garden 2. Wetland Gardens 3. Main Park Garden

The park's green infrastructure is designed in multiscalar natural systems to accommodate ecological presence and partial wildness of the site in the urban area while enriching it, by extending it as various types of landscape (communal, utilitarian or bionomical), or even being part of the nods within the park's infrastructures. The three types of gardens, the riverside garden, the wetland gardens, and the main park garden combines the three types of land which are riverside lands, wetlands, and dry land together into one multiland park.

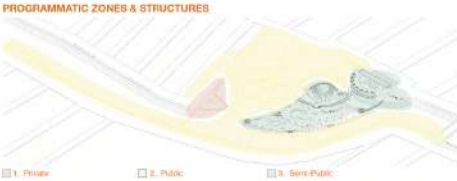
TRANSITIONAL INFRASTRUCTURES



1. Riverside Dockings 2. Wetland Bridges 3. Plaza Dockings

The overall site is connected with wooden paths and loops of bridges that intertwined with each other act as a primary path for visitors to walk freely while enjoying the views of the wetlands. On the otherside of the park, the riverside, there's a long interconnected docking that stretches from one large riverside docking to another, forming long pathway for visitors to walk.

PROGRAMMATIC ZONES & STRUCTURES



1. Private 2. Public 3. Semi-Public

The main programmes of the park is to create a nature pocket inside an urban area with public infrastructures being the bridge walkways, the riverside dockings, and the sightseeing areas. The semi-public infrastructures are the amphitheatre, the local shops, the rain garden, the pavilion area, the picnic area, and the toilets. The only private area is the secluded canopy on the very far corner of the park where privacy is prioritized.

DESIGN INTENTIONS

The goal of this project is to create a well developed wet land park.

Intention 1 : (Local node & Environment) Transforming an unused space into a local node, with consideration for ecology and the environment.
Intention 2: (Circulation) Create a comprehensive and varied circulation
Intention 3: (Aesthetic & Experience) Great aesthetic and a variety of immersive experience.

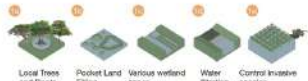


DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS



DESIGN STRATEGIES

Intention 1: Ecological & Environmental Strategies
Use native wetland plant species
Pocket land filling, while also creating ponds.
Include different wetland zones (Deep, Shallow, Ponds, Stream, Land)
Stormwater management and water filtration.
Control invasive plant species.



Intention 2: Access & Circulation Strategies
Include the on-ground path and bridges (elevated paths).
Interconnected trails for different exploration directions.
Connect the park to the local community with bridges.



Intention 3:Aesthetic & Experiential Strategies
Incorporate both modernism and natural experience into the design.
Zoning of activities (Public/ Semi-Public/ Private)
Emphasis on natural elements including trees, water, plants, ground, sky, light, and textures.



SUSTAINABILITY CONCEPT

1. (Environmental) Ecological Restoration: Using native plants.



2. (Environmental) Water Management and Filtration: Controlling water level and improve park water quality.



3. (Environmental) Site Shading: Trees and canopy are strategically placed to shading cleritorie or shelter.



4. (Environmental and Economical) Low-impact infrastructure: Structures and furnitures are constructed from local material such as wood and recycled materials.



PLANTS & TREES SELECTION



MATERIALS DESIGN



FURNITURE DESIGNS



MASTERPLAN DEVELOPMENT



1. Axis
The axis serves as a central element that divides the land into different zones while guiding circulation. It creates a hierarchy of movement, where the path align with the axis and connect with the key areas and provide passive space.

2. Subtraction (Interior)
In the second step, subtract half of the park's interior to allow water to flow through the sit, creating a natural wetland zone. This transformation helps manage stormwater and boost the park's ecological value and appearance.

3. Addition (Interior)
Third step, landforms are added to create spatial tension and small islands within the water to provide areas for plants to grow, enhancing biodiversity and adding visual interest to the wetland landscape.

4. Intervention
Fourth step, a circular path laid along the curve axis and the straight path follows the straight also intersects the circular path. Resting places are then created at these intersection points, offering moments of pause and connection within the landscape.

5. Final Form
Final step, greenery is planted alongside the paths to improve the natural atmosphere, outdoor furniture is added for comfort and usability, and a gathering space designed to accommodate publics and private use.

THE URBAN OASIS WETLANDS

MASTER PLAN & ZOOMED-IN MASTER PLAN









RENDERINGS







SECTION AA



SECTION BB









Ta Khmau Community Park

Sinhhout Oeng, Vengtheang Kouch, Monirachana Iy



"A green heart for Ta Khmau, where community connects, culture lives on, and nature offers shade, peace, and purpose."

Located in the heart of Krong Ta Khmau, this community park provides a lively and sustainable space that reflects local identity while addressing city's lack of green areas. Designed with comfort in mind, the park offers plenty of space for students and the elderly to gather, bond and relax.

The park's design is deeply inspired by its surroundings, featuring a water element that reflects the nearby Bassac River, adding both beauty and a cooling effect. Its circular layout echoes the iconic Bassac Western Circle Garden Roundabout, creating a sense of flow and unity. Locally sourced wood is used throughout, reinforcing a strong connection to place and supporting sustainable, regional craftsmanship. Together, these elements create a park that feels authentically local—both in design and material.



SITE ANALYSIS

Landscape Observation
Krong Ta Khmau

Paragon International University
ARC 246 - Landscape Architecture
Lecturer: Pisith HUN
Group5: Monirachana LY, Sinhhout OENG, Vengtheang KOUCH
Academic Year: 2024/2025 (S4)

SITE LOCATION



WHY THIS SITE?

The site was chosen for a public park due to its scenic location near the river and its lush, green surroundings, which creates a peaceful setting for outdoor activities. Its proximity to a nearby school also makes it a convenient and valuable space for educational programs and student recreation, benefiting the broader community.

SURROUNDING FURNITURE & BUILDING



The surrounding area is cluttered with an overwhelming number of **commercial signs**, several **buildings in poor and deteriorating condition**, and a mix of houses that appear randomly placed, lacking any sense of organization or urban planning.



SITE PLAN



VEGETATION LIST



SITE DEVELOPMENT



SURROUNDING TREES



These **three types of trees** are commonly found in the areas surrounding the site and appear to be in **good health**, which suggests they are well-suited to the local environment; therefore, we are confident that, once introduced to our land, **they will adapt easily and grow successfully.**

DRAINAGE



VIEWS



VIEW LOCATION



LEGEND

- Positive View
- Negative View

DESCRIPTION

The site offers beautiful views of the river, roundabout, and nearby facilities like pagodas and schools. However, some underdeveloped infrastructure and nearby factories detract from its appeal.

SECTIONS

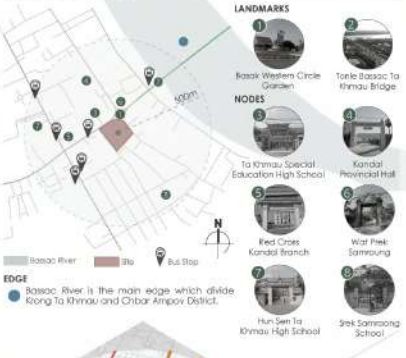
SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'

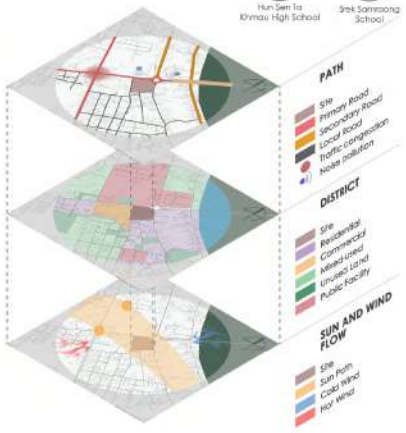


SITE LEGIBILITY

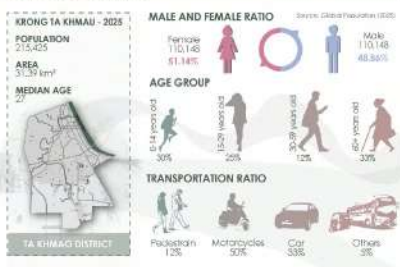


EDGE

- Bassac River is the main edge which divide Krong Ta Khmau and Chbar Ampov District.



DEMOGRAPHY



FLOOD MAP



DESCRIPTION

The site is located near Bassac River which is very beneficial for flood concerns. It is very unlikely to be flooded because the river acts as a water route which collects all the rain water. During rainy seasons, it is likely to raise the water level of the river by 15 to 20 meters in distance. The highest point is in October-November (Omtuk seasons).

LEGENDS

- CHOSEN SITE
- NORMAL LEVEL WATER
- HIGH LEVEL WATER

LIFE STYLE



OCCUPATIONS



SWOT ANALYSIS

S

- Community Engagement
- Environmental Benefits
- Easy Accessibility



W

- Infrastructure Gap
- Sensory/Noise Pollution
- High Traffic



O

- Urban Expansion
- Governmental Development
- Tourist Attraction



T

- Security Concerns
  Solution: Add street light or camera
- Urban Competitions
  Solution: offer unique attractions
- Climate Change
  Solution: Climate-resilient design



TA KHMAU COMMUNITY PARK

CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

Paragon International University
ARC 246 - Landscape Architecture
Lecturer: Psith HUN
Group5: Monkachana LY, Sinhhour OENG, Vengtheang KOUCH
Academic Year: 2024/2025 (S4)



PROJECT BRIEF

WHAT?
This project is the design of a public park within the chosen site, focusing on **comfort, sustainability, and connection to local identity.** The park incorporates natural materials, shaded seating, and key features inspired by Krong Ta Khmau's landmarks, creating a **space community gathering, and interaction with nature.**

WHY?
Amid Krong Ta Khmau's rapid urbanization, daily life depends on built infrastructure but **lacks shared natural spaces** vital for recreation. This project aims to **fill that gap** by creating a central public space that serves as a **resting area, encourages social interaction and physical activity.**



CONCEPT INSPIRATION



The park design is deeply rooted in the local identity of Krong Ta Khmau, drawing inspiration from the **Bassac River, the Ta Khmau bridge**, and the iconic circular roundabout at the Bassac **Western Circle Garden**. The overall **layout embraces a circular motif**, reflecting the roundabout's form and symbolizing community connection. **A pedestrian bridge** within the park offers elevated views and provide more enjoyable space for every visitoring, echoing the Ta Khmau Bridge. **Small water/pond** features inspired by the nearby rivers are integrated into the landscape, surrounded by lush greenery . These elements work together to create a space that feels familiar and local—inviting visitors to enjoy a meaningful and place-based experience.

TREE PRESERVATION



The current land condition consists primarily of sand, which will be removed and **replaced with nutrient-rich topsoil** to ensure proper conditions for tree planting. Additionally, **several existing trees on the site will be preserved** and thoughtfully integrated into the design, enhancing the natural character of the space and promoting sustainability.



DESIGN STRATEGIES



LOCAL MATERIAL: The park design emphasizes wood and local materials to create a natural, sustainable, and culturally connected environment that blends with the site.

THE BRIDGE DESIGN: connects key areas, blends with the landscape, enhances viewpoints, ensures safety, and reflects the park's identity using durable, context-friendly materials.



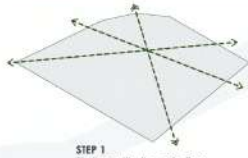


ZONING: The design separates silent and active zones, positioning quiet areas away from the main road to enhance comfort and minimize noise disturbance.

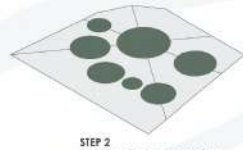
THE ROOF OR OVERHANG SHELTERS SEATING AREAS: providing protection from sun and rain, enhancing user comfort, and ensuring year-round usability while blending with the park's design.



FORM DEVELOPMENT



STEP 1
Starting with the **axis lines** from the entrance dividing the site into different spaces



STEP 2
Applying **circular shapes along the axis line** to divide the space and create functionality



STEP 3
Creating pathways following the axis line to connect all the functions and spaces together



STEP 4
Subtracting some part of the land to create depth and leveling inside the park.



STEP 5
Finally, adding the functions of each spaces and a bridge to add more leveling and depth to the overall park designs.





PROGRAMMING







ACTIVITIES DIAGRAM



RETAIL AND FOOD
Incorporate food and retail outlets providing a proper space for the existing vendors in the park.



KIDS SPORT/PLAY AREA
A dedicated safe space for kids to play and involve in sport or fitness activities to improve their productivity.



PICNIC AREA
An area fil with greenery that allows visitors to enjoy and spent their quality time with their family.



FREE FLOW OF SPACE
To reconnect with nature, allowing people to do recreational activities combining with a scenic relaxation.

MOOD BOARD



TA KHMAU COMMUNITY PARK

DRAWINGS AND VISUALIZATION

Paragon International University
ARC 246 - Landscape Architecture
Lecturer: Pisith HUN
Group5: Monirachana LY, Sinhhout OENG, Vengtheang KOUCH
Academic Year: 2024/2025 (S4)

MASTER PLAN



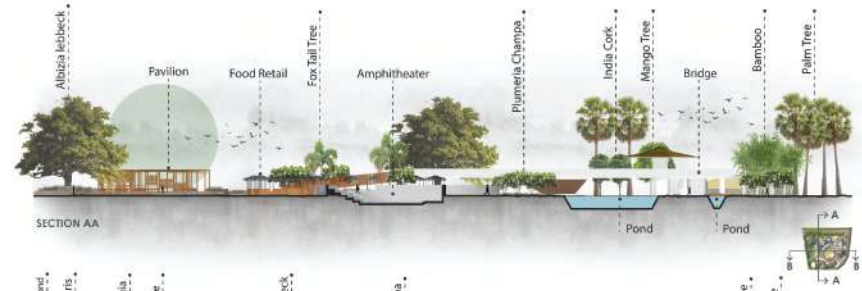
LEGEND:

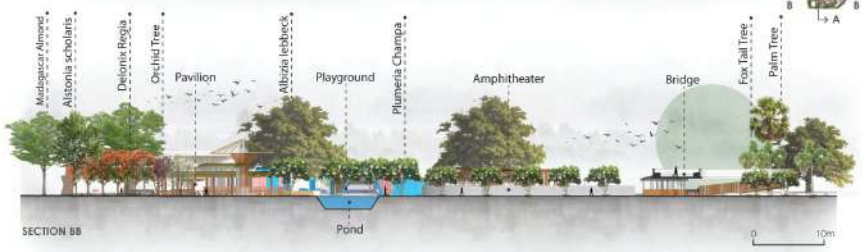
1. Drop-Off Area
2. Main Entrance
3. Sub-Entrance
4. Amphitheater
5. Pavilion
6. Playground
7. Sport Area
8. Picnic Area
9. Quiet Zone
10. Bridge
11. Water Canal
12. Restroom
13. Car Parking
14. Motorbike/Bicycle Parking

TREE SELECTION



SECTION





SHRUB SELECTION



3D VISUALIZATION



Bird's eye view



Pavilions



Playground



Seating Area



Quiet Area



View from bridge



Sub Entrance

The Lotus Ground

Solyna Ouch, Somanea Thya



"A landscape that listens to its land and people, transforming with the seasons, holding stories, and giving space for memory, movement, and meaning."

This park transforms a once forgotten lotus pond into a flexible public space that shifts with the seasons. Instead of controlling the water, the design embraces it that allows the pond to fill naturally in the rainy season and become a usable dry basin in the dry season.

Around the pond, the landscape gently steps and folds, creating playful edges, shaded rest areas, and platforms for local vendors and plenty of activity that fits the daily life of the locals. Tree canopies and plants frame the space, making it feel both open and rooted in place.

Designed with the informal routine of the community in mind, the park invites movement, gathering that perfectly responds to how people already live and interact with the land.

It is not just a green space, it is a living system that reflects change, resilience and the deep connection between people, water, and place.





SITE ANALYSIS

SITE LOCATION





Why this site?

This diamond-shaped land in **Kork Roka District, Prek Pnov Commune, Phnom Penh** sits between two roads and acts as an informal pedestrian shortcut. Its lower elevation leads to seasonal flooding, forming a lotus pond during the rainy season.
The site was selected for its deep community connection, cultural relevance, and untapped potential. Surrounded by local businesses, a school, and a pagoda, it offers a unique chance to create a public park that blends everyday function with **flood resilience and tradition.**

SITE VIEWS

Legends:
- Positive view
- Negative view



Out-in views



VIEW 1- In front the two road faces a electric pol.
VIEW 2- faces the site and the secondary road.
VIEW 3- faces the site and some local vendors.
VIEW 4- faces the site and the primary road.

In-out views



VIEW 5- faces a gas station and other local businesses.
VIEW 6- faces a local vendor and primary road.
VIEW 7- faces a school and local homes.
VIEW 8- faces the primary road and local homes.

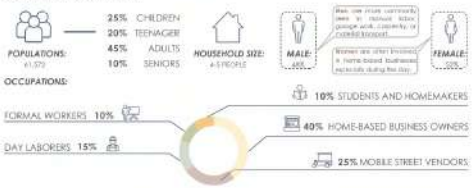
STRATEGIES:

1. To reduce visual attention on the **light pole** in View 1, surround it with grasses or **dwarf bamboo** to soften. And add small **seating area** or **sculptural feature** to redirect focus.
2. In View 4 with the primary road exposed, add **terraced plantings** and **transparent fencing** to reduce noise and block poor visuals without closing off the site.
3. In View 3 due many Local Vendors, create a **flexible vendor strip** with **shaded stalls** and **seating** to support the locals micro-businesses and preserve the existing social economy of the area.
4. For View 7 Intergrate a **Quiet Community Zone** and develop a **calm green buffer fencing** for the school and homes. include seating, educational gardens, and **shaded learning spaces** that serve the students and families.

DEMOGRAPHY

The site is located on the northern side of Phnom Penh, specifically in **Kork Roka, Prek Pnov Commune.** This district lies on the northwestern fringe of the city, beyond the core urban area, where development is more mixed and often **semi-rural or peri-urban** in character.

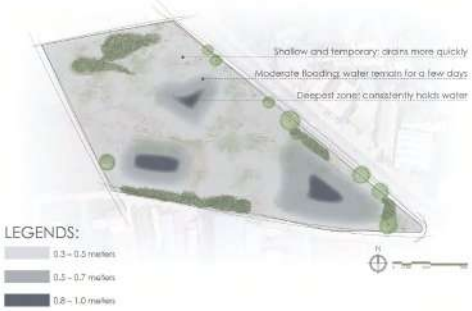
According to the 2019 statistic:



Source: Sangkat (City District) Cambodia - population statistics, charts, maps and locations (n.d.).

FLOOD MAP

During the **rainy season (May to October)**, the site floods due to its lower elevation, with water collecting in **three main areas.** The largest flooded zone becomes a temporary lotus pond, which locals use to harvest lotus flowers and fruit. In the dry season **(November to April)**, the site remains dry and is actively used as a pedestrian shortcut and gathering space.



SITE LEGIBILITY



LEGENDS:
- CHOSEN SITE
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- COMMERCIAL AREA
- GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES
- UNUSED LAND
- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- MINOR ROAD
- KRANG THNONG PAGODA
- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER
- CONGESTION TRAFFIC
- SMOOTH TRAFFIC
- MODERATE TRAFFIC
- NOISE SENSORY

SITE PLAN



SITE OBSERVATION



Site Surroundings



Vegetation



The Intervention on the site is that it contains limited vegetation, with only **four tree types** sparsely distributed. These conditions present an great opportunity to make a design that enhances the **site's ecological function** by introducing native shade trees, layered planting zones, and water-absorbing species to support stormwater management and improve user comfort.

Street Furniture and Ground Texture

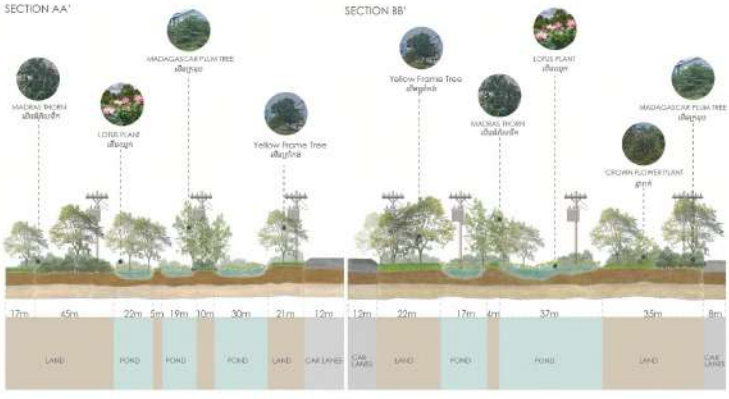


LIFESTYLE ACTIVITY



Conclusion: This diagram illustrates the everyday lifestyle activities of local in **Kork Roka District**, highlighting farming, mobile vending, and strong family and religious values. It shows how locals engage in **lotus harvesting, schooling, informal trade, agriculture, temple visits,** and **home-based routines** as part of their daily life.

LAND SECTION



SWOT ANALYSIS



Conceptual Development

THE LOTUS GROUND



PROJECT BREIF

Set within a lively, informal neighborhood at the outskirt of Phnom Penh, this public park is designed as a dynamic communal space that reflects the spirit of its surroundings. With schools, homes, pagodas, and local vendors nearby, the park responds directly to everyday life—offering playful spaces for children, shaded corners for rest, and open areas for social gatherings. It supports the local economy by weaving in flexible vending spots for street sellers, while also creating pockets for quiet reading, spontaneous play, and community interaction. More than just a park, it becomes a living backdrop for neighborhood life—where familiar routines and natural rhythms come together in one shared space.

PROJECT INTENTION

This park does more than add green—it brings life back to an overlooked space. Centered around the lotus pond, it transforms a seasonal flood zone into a year-round place for gathering, play, and rest. Every element responds to real daily routines—vendors, crossing paths, quiet breaks. The design is shaped by the community, for the community—familiar, flexible, and full of life.



CONCEPT



The concept **"Rooted in Rhythm"** reflects the natural cycle of the lotus pond and the daily flow of community life around it. Instead of reshaping the site, the design embraces its existing patterns like seasonal flooding, informal vendor activity, and everyday movement across the space.



Alongside its seasonal rhythm, the park is built around the daily life of **the community**. From shaded vendor spots that uplift the local's economy to informal gathering areas such as communal gardens, each space supports real local needs—making the park not just a destination, but a natural extension of the neighborhood.

TARGET USERS



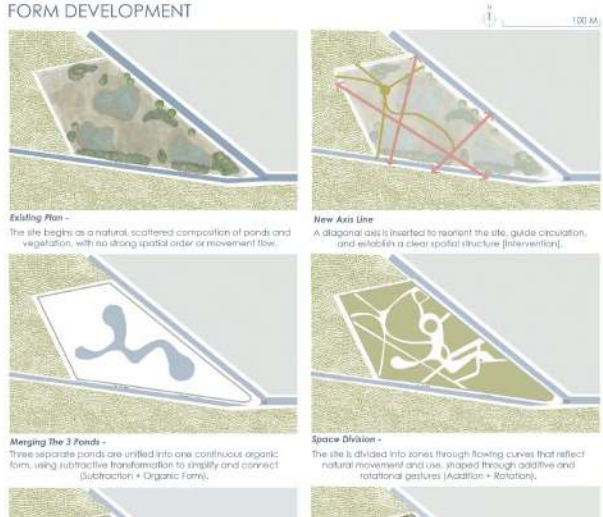
GREENERY PROPOSAL

TREE LIST	NAMES	Yellow Frame	Frangipani	Thai Crape Myrtle	Lagerstroemia Indicia	Quercus Rubra	White Willow	Coconut	Areca Plam	Trumpet
	PICTURES									
	AMOUNT	20 Trees	10 Trees	20 Trees	10 Trees	25 Trees	10 Trees	15 Trees	6 Trees	6 Trees
TREE LIST	NAMES	Samanea Saman	African Tulip	Terminalia	Mango	Guava	Water Apple	Longan	Banana	Jack fruit
	PICTURES									
	AMOUNT	4 Trees	20 Trees	7 Trees	4 Trees	6 Trees	5 Trees	4 Trees	6 Trees	4 Trees
PLANT LIST	NAMES	Rhododendron	Rhapisolepis Indicia	Hydrangea Macrophylla	Jasmine	Murraya Paniculata	Licuala Palm	Golden Pothos	Fern	Lotus
	PICTURES									
	AMOUNT	50 Shrubs	40 Shrubs	35 Shrubs	20 Shrubs	15 Shrubs	10 Shrubs	10 Shrubs	10 Shrubs	-
GROUND TEXTURE	NAMES	Makiyian Grass	Soil	Pond Water	Garden Rock	Pebbles	Grass Pavers	Patio Garden Tile	Sand	Wood Decking
	PICTURES									

FURNITURE USED



FORM DEVELOPMENT



Existing Plan -
The site begins as a natural, scattered composition of ponds and vegetation, with no strong spatial order or movement flow.

New Axis Line
A diagonal axis is inserted to reorient the site, guide circulation, and establish a clear spatial structure (Intervention).

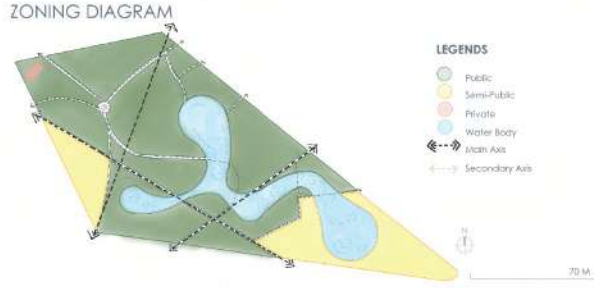
Merging The 3 Ponds -
Three separate ponds are unified into one continuous organic form, using subtractive transformation to simplify and connect (Subtraction + Organic Form).

Space Division -
The site is divided into zones through flowing curves that reflect natural movement and use, shaped through additive and rotational gestures (Addition + Rotation).

Integrating Facilities -
Pathways, platforms, and pavilions are added carefully to support activity without disrupting the natural flow (Additive Transformation).

Final Form -
All transformations are combined into a cohesive landscape where nature, function, and form coexist (Synthesis).

ZONING DIAGRAM



PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY | ACADEMIC YEAR: 2024-2025 | COURSE: ARC 246 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | INSTRUCTOR: PISITH HUIN | SOMANEA THYA, SOLYNA OUCH

THE LOTUS GROUND . VISUALIZATION

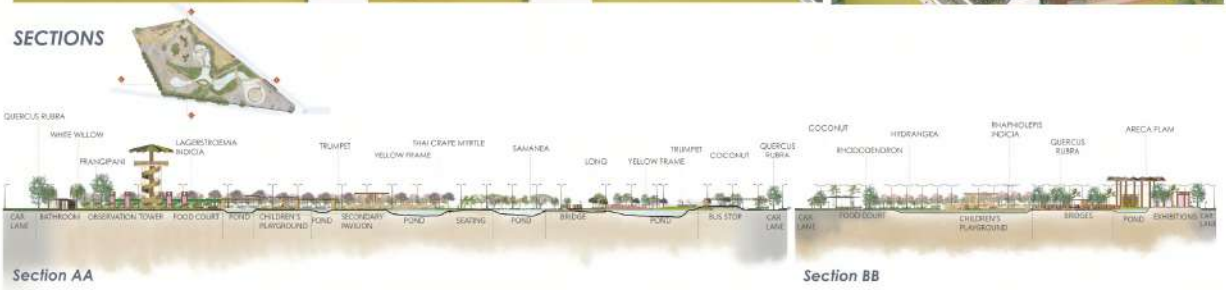
MASTER PLAN



CLOSE UP MASTER PLAN



SECTIONS



SPECIAL VIEWS

View from the main bridge



Children's Playground



Secondary Pavilion



Main Pavilion + Exhibition



Site Seeing Deck



Community Garden



Food Court



Bird Eye's View







Green Link Park

Kimban Ho, Pisda Sing, Lychhay Sean, Sovanreach Ou

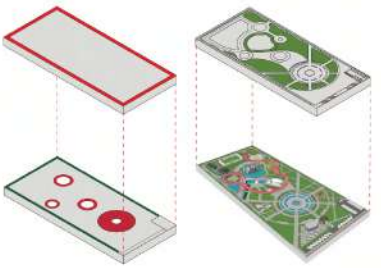


"Not just green space, but a green experience designed for gathering, growing, and grounding."

Green Link Park is a community-driven landscape project located in Sen Sok, Phnom Penh. Designed to transform an unused urban lot into a vibrant green space, the park serves as a peaceful escape from city life while reconnecting people with nature.

The layout combines active and passive zone including playgrounds, an amphitheater, a coffee pavilion, and a looping elevated path to encourage interaction, leisure, and discovery. Its design promotes inclusivity and comfort for all age groups, fostering a sense of belonging and shared experience.

By integrating local plant species, thoughtful circulation, and environmentally responsive elements, the park offers not only visual beauty but also ecological value. Green Link Park stands as a sustainable model for future urban development in Cambodia.



SITE ANALYSIS

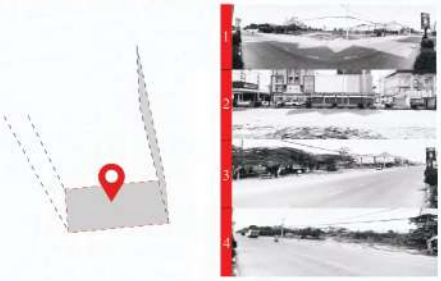
INTRODUCTION

Conducting a site analysis is a crucial first step in planning a design of a park, especially in a dynamic and rapidly developing city in Phnom Penh. The analysis also take into issues such as rapid urbanization, traffic congestion and the need for climate resilience. Understanding these elements ensures that the park design will be sustainable, functional and benefical for the city population.

SITE LOCATION



SITE DIMENSION & SITE VIEWS



DISTRICT



DESCRIPTION

According to site analysis within an 800-meter ringe of the site location, we can say that about 70% of the surrounding area is a residential area or Borey. The other 30% of the radius is a mix of work area and educational institution.

LEGEND

ST. TRUNG MORN | ST. 2004 | ST. NORTHBRIDGE

GOVERNMENT BUILDING
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
SITE LOCATION
COMMERCIAL
RESIDENTIAL
UNUSED AREA
FACTORY

LANDMARK & NODES



LANDMARK



NODES



PATH & EDGE



DISCRIPTION

Tourgnoeun Street is the primary road of the site location where it's the main road to the site location.
Traffic Analysis Time : 7AM - 9AM & 5PM - 6PM

LEGEND

SITE LOCATION
PRIMARY ROAD
SECONDARY ROAD
PEDESTRIAN SIDEWALK
HEAVY TRAFFIC INTERSECT
LOW TRAFFIC INTERSECT
HEAVY TRAFFIC ROAD
LOW TRAFFIC ROAD

DEMOGRAPHIC

Total Population : 248464
Population Density : 8936 inhabitants/km²

Major ethnicities (Cambodia) : Khmer:95.8% Cham:1.8% Chinese:0.6% Vietnamese:0.5% Others:1.3%

Household size (urban average) : 4.3persons/household

Area : 29km² (11mi²)

GENDER

Females: 130222 (52.4%)

Males: 118242 (47.6%)

80% Boy-Girl couples: 56,000 of 94%
10% Boy-Boy couples: 1,800 of 3%
10% Girl-Girl couples: 1,800 of 3%

Motorcycles 58.1%
Private Cars 14.1%
Public Buses 1.4%
Walking 10.9%

SWOT ANALYSIS

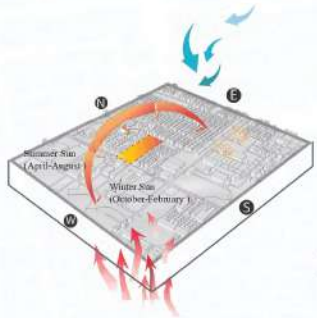
Strengths:
+ Well-organized grid layout with strong road connectivity
- Mixed-use area: residential, industrial, and service zones
- Key landmarks nearby (Ministry, hotels, sports club, etc.)

Weaknesses:
- Dense housing with limited green/public spaces visible
- Possible traffic congestion due to high density
- Industrial zones close to residential areas may affect livability

Opportunities:
- Ideal for commercial hubs, retail strips, or mixed-use developments
- Potential to improve green spaces or recreational parks
- Room for smart infrastructure and sustainable planning

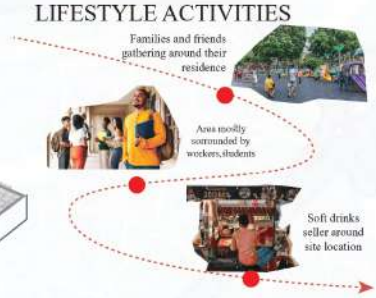
Threats:
- Urban sprawl may reduce livability over time
- Environmental concerns from industrial proximity
- Infrastructure strain if population growth isn't matched by services

CLIMATE CONDITIONS



The site receives strong solar exposure from east to west, with prevailing cool breezes from the east and hot winds from the southwest, while seasonal sun angles high in summer (April to August) and low in winter (October to February) guide passive ventilation and orientation strategies; additionally, noise disturbances from the eastern edge must be considered in the spatial planning of learning environments.

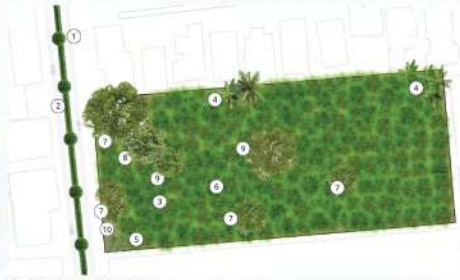
LIFESTYLE ACTIVITIES



LAYOUT PLAN



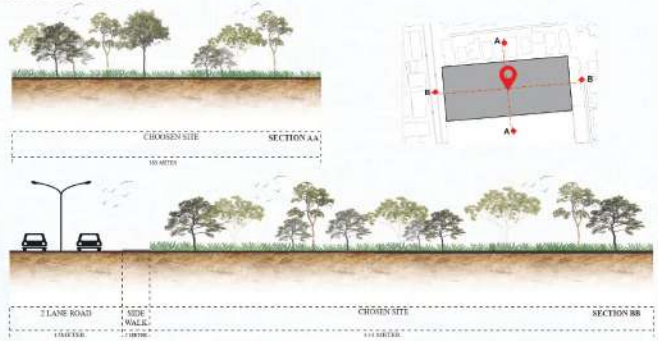
PLANTS & GROUND TEXTURE



PLANTS SURVEY



SITE SECTION



GREEN LINK PARK

SENSOK, PHNOM PENH CAMBODIA



PROJECT INTETNTION

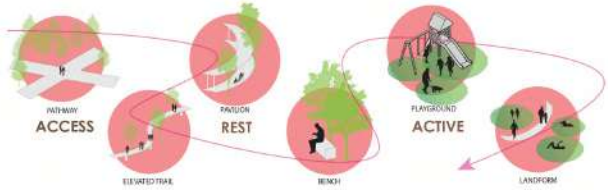
THE INTENTION OF THIS PROJECT IS TO DESIGN A PUBLIC PARK LANDSCAPE WITHIN THE URBAN FABRIC OF THE CITY, CREATING A GREEN SPACE THAT SERVES AS A VITAL ECOLOGICAL, RECREATIONAL, AND SOCIAL HUB FOR THE COMMUNITY. AS CITIES GROW DENSER, THE IMPORTANCE OF ACCESSIBLE, INCLUSIVE, AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIVE OPEN SPACES BECOMES INCREASINGLY CRITICAL. THIS PROJECT SEEKS TO TRANSFORM AN UNDERUTILIZED OR VACANT URBAN AREA INTO A VIBRANT, SUSTAINABLE PARK THAT ENHANCES THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR RESIDENTS. . THIS LANDSCAPE PROJECT AIMS TO DEMONSTRATE HOW THOUGHTFUL URBAN DESIGN CAN CONTRIBUTE TO HEALTHIER CITIES BY RECONNECTING PEOPLE WITH NATURE, FOSTERING COMMUNITY INTERACTION, AND ADDRESSING ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES IN A MEANINGFUL AND VISUALLY INSPIRING WAY.

CONCEPT DESIGNING



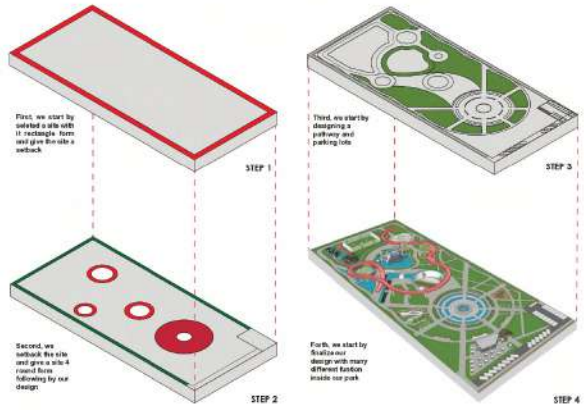
WE START BY DRAFTING A AXIS WHERE WE DIVIDE THE AREA INTO PARTS . A CENTER LOCATION WHERE FOUND AND PLACE AND A PERFECT VIEW FROM THE STREET TO PLACE AN IMPORTANT POINT LIKE PAVILLION. MOREOVER PLAYGROUNDS AND SPORT ARAE WERE PLACE ABIT FAR FROM THE STREET LOCATED IN THE BACK OF THE PARK.

DESIGN STRATEGY



THE DESIGN STRATEGY FOR THIS URBAN PARK LANDSCAPE FOCUSES ON TRANSFORMING A SELECTED CITY SITE INTO A DYNAMIC, COMMUNITY-ORIENTED GREEN SPACE THAT CONNECTS PEOPLE, NATURE, AND THE SURROUNDING URBAN ENVIRONMENT. THE APPROACH INTEGRATES THOUGHTFUL SPATIAL PLANNING, RESPONSIVE CIRCULATION, AND ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS TO ENSURE FUNCTIONALITY, COMFORT, AND IDENTITY.

FORM TRANSFORMATION



PLANTS SELECTIONS





PROGRAMMING & ACTIVITY



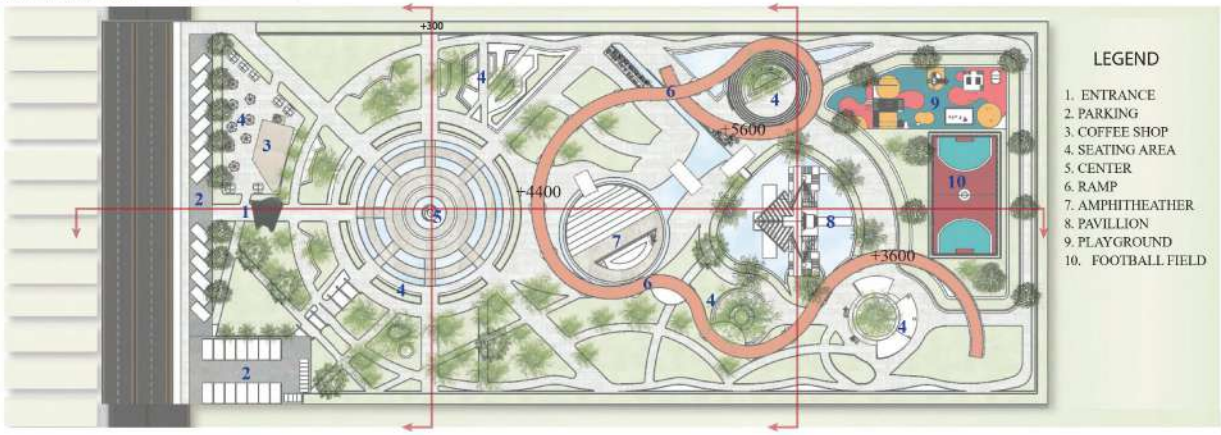
GREENERY INFRASTRUCTURE | PROGRAMATIC INFRASTRUCTURE | CIRCULATION INFRASTRUCTURE



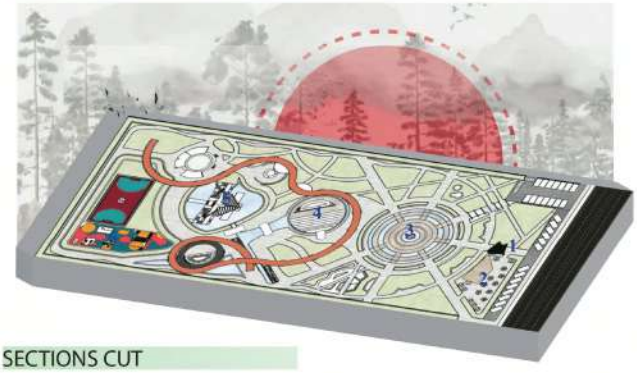
MOOD BOARD



MASTER PLAN



ZOOM IN MASTER PLAN











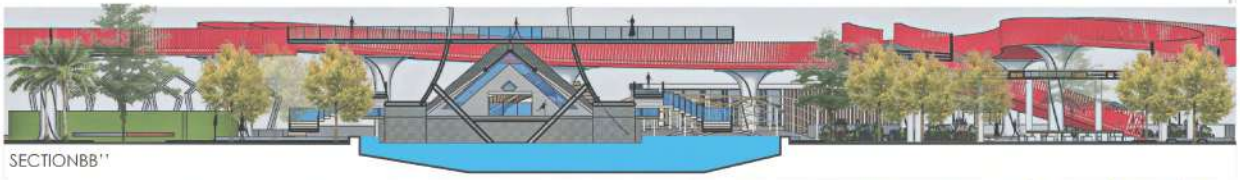




SECTIONS CUT



SECTIONAA''



SECTIONBB''



SECTIONCC''

IMAGE RENDERING



OVERALL VIEW



CENTER VIEW



PAVILLION VIEW



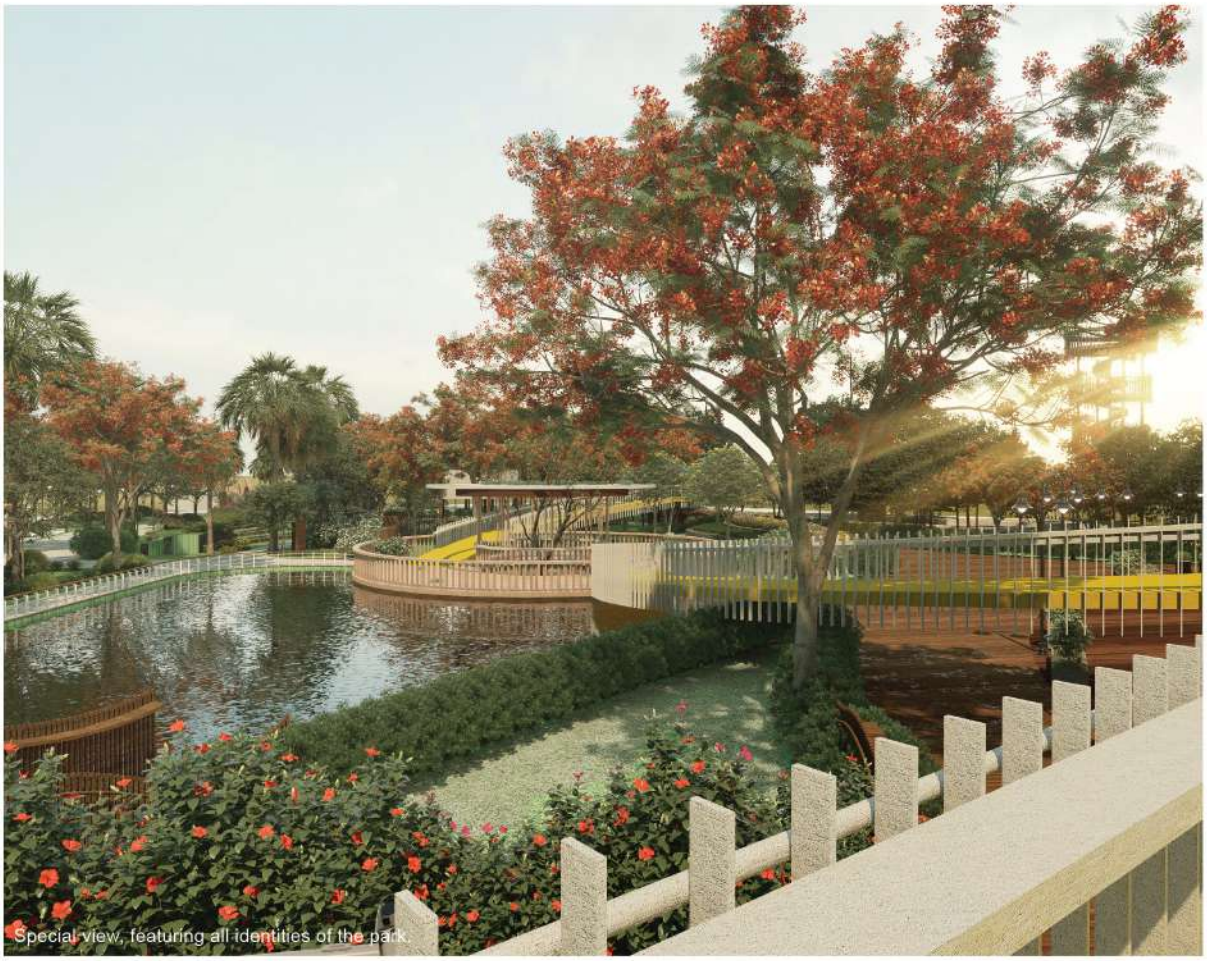
BIRD EYES VIEW



SEATING AREA

Koh Dach Beach

Leangheak Phan, Povtharith Lim, Leakana Touch, Jamie Brownlie



Special view, featuring all identities of the park.

"Reweaving the coast of Koh Dach, where water, land, and culture are woven together."

This project reimagines the coastal edge of Koh Dach Island as a vibrant, resilient landscape that celebrates local identity and nature. Inspired by the island's strong tradition of silk weaving, the design brings this cultural craft into the heart of the park's experience.

Organic pathways, weaving forms, and crafted pavilions reflect the movement of silk threads, offering spaces for gathering, reflection, and celebration. The layout connects key elements such as seating, food stalls, and cultural displays through fluid, interconnected lines.

The design supports community well-being by creating shaded, open-air spaces for local vendors, performances, and relaxation. Plant selection focuses on native and tropical species that enhance biodiversity and require low maintenance.
Sustainable, locally sourced materials like bamboo, terrazzo tile, and thatch are used throughout, reducing environmental impact and strengthening regional identity.

Together, the design respects the past while shaping a welcoming and adaptable public space for future generations.

SITE ANALYSIS

KOH DACH BEACH REVISUALIZES THE COAST OF KOH DACH

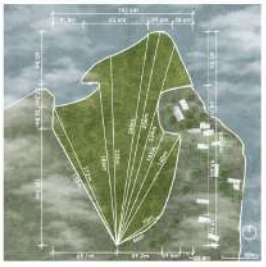
SITE LOCATION



Why this site?

Located in the northeast of Phnom Penh, this site shows immense potential as an emerging development zone and future tourist attraction. Additionally, the surrounding water environment offers a significant advantage for further growth.

SITE PLAN



VEGETATION PLAN



SITE VIEWS













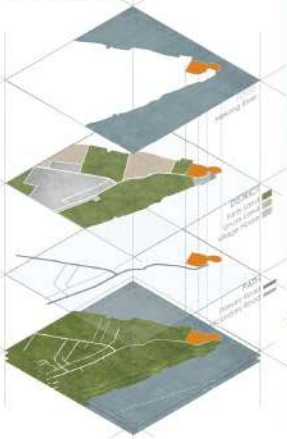






With most of the views being positive—especially toward the river, the park design will emphasize integrating these scenic elements. Less desirable views will be screened with tall trees to enhance the visitor experience.

SITE LEGITABILITY



Despite the site having few nodes and limited pathways, its greatest strength lies in its distinctive location. Positioned at the edge of Koh Dach, it is easy to identify and access, giving the site strong legibility.

FLOOD MAP



LIFESTYLE ACTIVITIES



SITE OBSERVATION

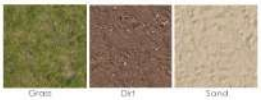
In-site plant



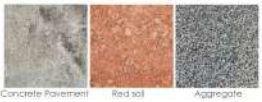
Surrounding plant



Type of ground texture inside the site



Type of ground texture surrounding the site



CULTUREAL SIGNIFICANT



Koh Dach, or Silk Island, is famed for its traditional silk weaving, especially the iconic hol skirt, with many locals making a living from the craft and tourism.



Farming, fishing, and the Mekong shape daily life, with Bon Om Touk uniting the community and horse carts still used for transport.



Koh Dach values family, wider wisdom, and community, with pagodas serving as spiritual and educational centers.

OCCUPATION

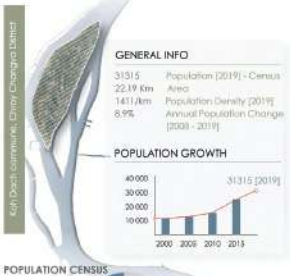


General observation on the site:

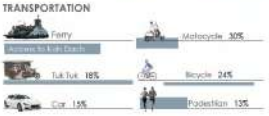
Outside the site: Hard road condition, narrow street and red soils leading to the site. The local likes to plant various plants infront of their house and on the road side creating a very nice neighborhood atmosphere, with clean air.

Inside the site: Half of the land is a mango farm and another half is a vacant land with grass covered, witout any trees. There's a big slope that drops to the sand beach where local puts up their business. The site without shading is unimaginably hot.

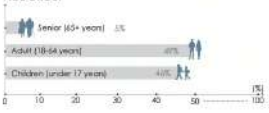
DEMOGRAPHY



TRANSPORTATION



AGE GROUP



POPULATION CENSUS



SWOT ANALYSIS



STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
-CULTURAL HERITAGE -EASY ACCESS FOR SHORT TRIP -GOOD AIR QUALITY -TOURISM ATTRACTION	-INTENSE HEAT TEMPERATURE -ROUGH ROAD CONDITION -FAR FROM THE CITY -RURAL AREA	-GOVERNMENT INVESTMENTS -AGRI-TOURISM -CYCLING AND WALKING TOURS -SUSTAINABLE FARMING	-POLLUTION -URBANIZATION -CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS -ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY

SECTION DIAGRAM



PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY | LECTURER: PISITH HUN | STUDENT: JAME BROWNLIE, LEANGHEAK PHAN, LEAKANA TOUCH, POVTHARITH LIM | COURSE: ARC246 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



PROJECT BRIEF

This project revitalizes a degraded coastal area into a vibrant, resilient landscape that reflects its natural and cultural context. By restoring native ecosystems, integrating local materials, and creating inclusive public spaces, the design strengthens the site's identity while promoting environmental sustainability. The intervention addresses erosion, flooding, and climate challenges through adaptive strategies, transforming the coastline into a dynamic space for community, ecology, and heritage.

TREE SELECTION

Tree Names	Chan Kri	Palm tree	Umbrella tree	Mango tree	Rainbowpod tree	Coconut
Pictures						
Amount	10 trees	12 trees	10 trees	20 trees	10 trees	6 trees

Tree Names	Golden rain tree	Koki Tree	Siamese rosewood	Gum tree	Barringtonia
Pictures					
Amount	10 trees	10 trees	5 trees	7 trees	5 trees

Tree Names	Malaysia Umbrella	Thai Crape Myrtle	Cannonball tree	Teak tree	Toothbrush tree
Pictures					
Amount	3 trees	5 trees	5 trees	3 trees	5 trees

PLANT SELECTION

Plant Names	Canna lily	Jasmine	Singapore daisy	Oleander	Licuala palm
Pictures					
Amount	20 shrubs	20 shrubs	—	15 shrubs	10 shrubs

Plant Names	Golden puthos	Spider plant	Swiss cheese	Umbrella plant	Fern
Pictures					
Amount	20 shrubs	50 shrubs	10 shrubs	10 shrubs	—

Plant Names	Lilly Pilly Syzygium	Taro	Golden dew drops	Peregrina	West Indian jasmine
Pictures					
Amount	—	40 shrubs	10 shrubs	25 shrubs	—

CONCEPT



Rooted in the rich tradition of silk weaving on Koh Dach Island—famed for its vibrant culture and craftsmanship—the park design draws deeply from this heritage to create a space that feels both natural and meaningful. Inspired by the flow, texture, and softness of silk, the layout embraces organic forms, layered materials, and gentle transitions that guide movement across the site. Paths, planting, and gathering spaces are carefully interwoven to echo the tactile experience of weaving, creating a landscape that is both dynamic and calming. Every element—from spatial rhythm to material choice—reflects the island's identity, inviting visitors to connect with its history, people, and artisanal spirit. The result is a living cultural landscape where tradition, nature, and community blend into a seamless and enriching experience.

MATERIAL

Materials	Black pavings	Fabric	Terrazzo tiles	Woods	Metal bars	Concrete	Polycarbonate panel	Plywood
Pictures								
Dimension (mm)	200 x100	-	600 x600	-	-	-	-	-
Surface color	Reddish grey	Warm beige	Grey beige	Reddish brown	Grey	Grey	Translucent	Wooden brown
Usage	Path ways in the park.	For tents, canopies, and stalls.	For food court area flooring.	For food stalls and structures.	Handrails along the bridge and structures.	Pathways and parking lot areas.	Used for roofing, stalls, partitions, and protective covers.	Used for stalls, kiosks, flooring, and temporary structures.

DESIGN INTENTION

Boosting the Local Economy: Supporting locals by creating opportunities to earn through tourism, continuing the tradition of welcoming and benefiting from visitors.

Promote the local culture: making people more aware of the community of koh dach and its heritage of making silk skirts, understand the local neighborhood in a deeper level

Gathering Space for Locals and Tourists: A welcoming space where locals and tourists can relax, unwind, and connect encouraging community engagement and shared experiences.

Organic and sustainable look : The aim is to create a space where everyone can relax, breathe in the scent of nature, find shade from the heat, and feel grounded—connected to the earth.

DESIGN STRATEGIES

- Organized Vendor Spaces
- Tourist attractions space
- Using local material
-Cultural food stand throughout the park

- Showcasing craftmanships
- Space to host cultural events
- Using local artworks
-Artisan Showcases and sale space

- Creating a shared space
- Space for children's
- Fun activities inside the park
- Eatery place and relaxing area

- Organic pathways
- Calming water features
- Quiet space inside the park
- Fabric canopies across the park

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

Being inspired by the thread of the silk, our bridge takes an organic shape, bending its way around the park as if its a loose thread waiting to be woven.

Inspired by the warp reel, the exhibition space in our park takes on its distinctive octagonal form. Like the reel that holds threads in place for weaving, the building's octagon-shaped base symbolizes unity, structure, and the interconnection of tradition and creativity.

Inspired by the spinning motion of the weaving machine, our watchtower leads visitors up a spiral staircase to a peaceful height—where they can pause, breathe in fresh air, and momentarily escape the stresses of everyday life.

FORM TRANSFORMATION

EXPLODE DIAGRAM

The park's layout is composed through layers of natural systems and human interaction—beginning with the landform and water bodies, followed by circulation paths and gathering zones, and topped with a thoughtful arrangement of greenery. Each layer contributes to a cohesive and immersive experience, rooted in context and crafted to support both ecology and community life.

ACTIVITIES DIAGRAM

PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY | LECTURER: PISITH HUN | MEMBER: POVTHARITH LIM, LEAKANA TOUCH, JAME BROWNLIE, LEANGHEAK PHAN | ARC-246 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | YEAR 2024-2025

KOH DACH BEACH

REVISUALIZE THE COAST OF KOH DACH

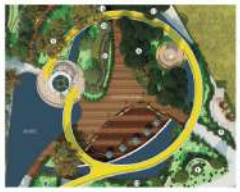
MASTER PLAN



CLOSE UP MASTER PLAN







SPECIAL VIEWS





SECTION PLAN







The pathway along the silk exibition pavilion.



The quiet area of the park on the south side.



The park food court on the north side.



The view from the beach to the park .



The view of the beach pathway at sunset.



The view of the beach.

Sounsan Neardey Public Park

Sophearith Ry, Sothearak Ngorn, Kimheng Ngoerb



"Design with nature, walk with water — a city thrives when people and rivers reconnect."

Phnom Penh Riverside Eco-Walk is a reimagined urban landscape along the Tonlé Sap River. This project transforms a neglected stretch of riverside into an ecological promenade that enhances flood resilience, public engagement, and biodiversity.

The design incorporates bioswales, wetlands, and native vegetation to manage seasonal flooding while providing natural cooling in the urban heat. Permeable paving and rain gardens filter runoff, keeping the river clean and nourishing the planted areas.

More than a flood barrier, the Eco-Walk becomes a social spine. Shaded walkways, floating platforms, and community gardens invite locals and visitors to engage with the river in daily life.

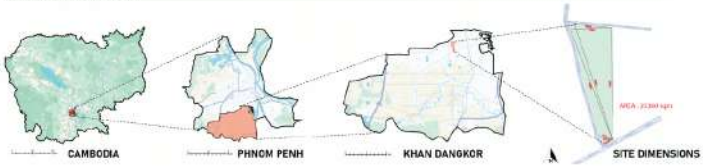
Inspired by Cambodia's floating villages and water-centered culture, the design emphasizes coexistence with water rather than control. It celebrates vernacular knowledge and renews lost connections between people and their environment.

This project envisions a Phnom Penh where urban development and ecological restoration go hand in hand — resilient, inclusive, and rooted in place.

SITE ANALYSIS

GROUP MEMBERS: SOPHEARITH RY, SOTHEARAK NGORN, KIMHENG NHOEB
COURSE: ARC 246 - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
LECTURER: PISITH HUN

SITE LOCATION



SITE VIEWS



SITE LEGIBILITY

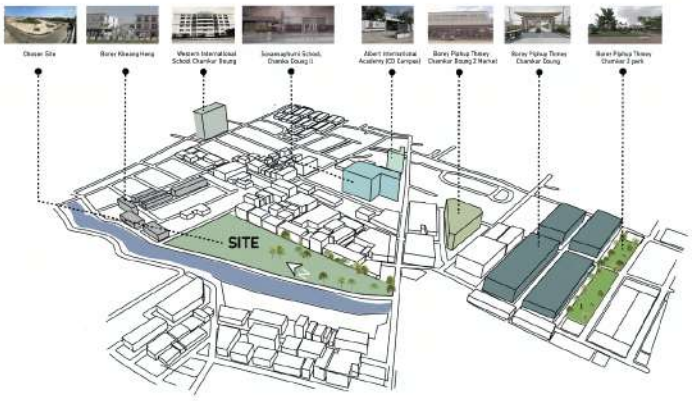
DISTRICT



GREEN AREA



NODE AND LANDMARK



DEMOGRAPHY



Population : 76,421 (2019)
Area : 14.29 km²
Population Density : 5,346/km² (2019)
Population Change : 15% (2008-2019)

Female 51.5% Population: 39,312 (2019)
Male 48.5% Population: 37,109 (2019)

Age Group



Transportaion Ratio



HUMAN ACTIVITIES



People usually traveling across this area at evening time, mostly student, worker and people living around this area

At evening time, around 5pm, people living around this area mostly come and have some snake with their friends or their family.





From 3pm on, people living nearby the site normaly do some exercise like walk or ride the bike cycle around the site.

At the afternoon time around 3pm-4pm on weekday, there is a driving learning session driving at the site area.



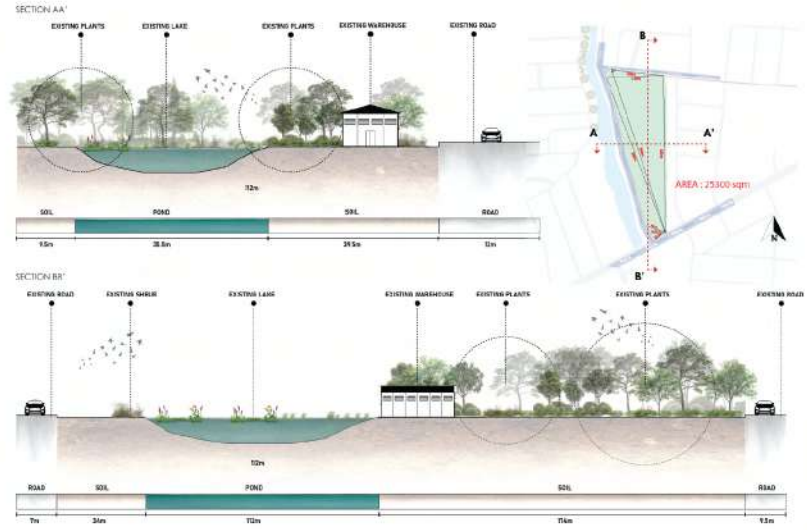
SITE OBSERVATION



LEGENDS

- Water Spinach
- Albizia Tree
- Bulrush
- Eucalyptus Tree
- Jujube Tree
- Madagascar Plam Tree
- Papaya Tree
- Mango Tree
- Tamarind Tree
- Monkeypod Tree

SITE SECTION



SWOT ANALYSIS



STRENGHT

- No Flood (has a canal)
- Many residential surrounding site
- Big road easy to access on the site
- Public transportation



WEAKNESS

- Main road near the site which has a bad traffic during evening
- No pedestrian link due to parking on the road
- Sound and air pollution from vehicle & some commercial



OPPORTUNITY

- Existing trees (give fresh air to environment on the site)
- Developing area (Mostly increase residential and school)

-Residential

-School



THREAT

- Gangsters (effect to feeling people who enjoy)
- Have other park near the site
- Smell form canal



PROJECT INTENTION

The intention of this public park is to create a community-oriented, inclusive green space that supports both active and passive recreation while enhancing the urban environment and social connections. The design uses a strong axial organization to establish a clear circulation spine and spatial hierarchy, guiding visitors through diverse experiences.
Along this axis, various program zones cater to different user groups such as children, seniors, fitness enthusiasts, and casual visitors. The park balances open areas for gatherings and events with quieter, intimate spaces for relaxation and reflection. Native plants, varied topography, and seasonal landscaping enrich the ecological and sensory quality of the site.

The park's goals include:

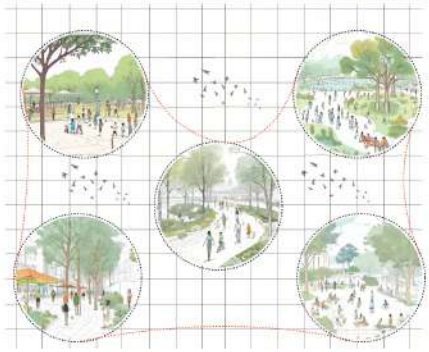
Encouraging movement and healthy lifestyles through accessible, walkable paths that connect varied landscapes and activity zones.

Creating flexible gathering spots for socializing, rest, and community activities, including shaded pavilions and informal seating.

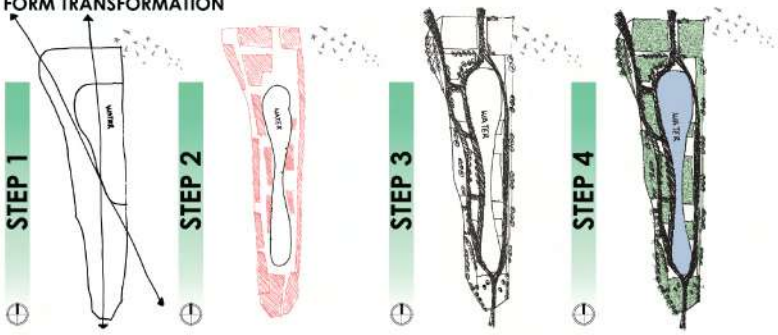
Strengthening the bond between people and nature with immersive plantings, water features, habitat zones, and educational ecological elements.

Incorporating sustainable features such as green buffers, permeable surfaces, rain gardens, and shade to improve comfort, biodiversity, and stormwater management.

Overall, the park aims to be a vibrant, adaptable public space that fosters community engagement, environmental awareness, and urban resilience—serving as both a recreational asset and a place for learning, reflection, and regeneration.



FORM TRANSFORMATION



STEP 1: Dividing the Axis
A primary longitudinal axis is introduced to organize the site, dividing it into two zones and establishing circulation hierarchy.

STEP 2: Adding Programmatic Functions
Functional zones such as gathering spaces and rest areas are placed along the axis, responding to site context and user needs.

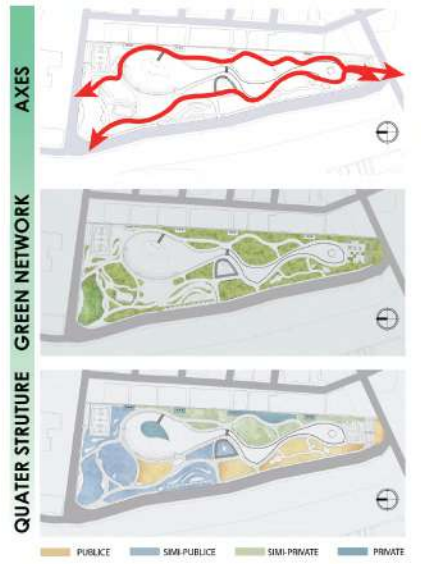
STEP 3: Axis as Circulation Path
The axis evolves into the main pedestrian walkway, integrating secondary paths to enhance connectivity and promote movement.

STEP 3: Vegetation and Program Integration
Vegetation and landscape elements are added to soften boundaries and enhance usability. Programmatic areas like play-grounds, and recreation spaces complete the design, creating a balanced and engaging public environment.

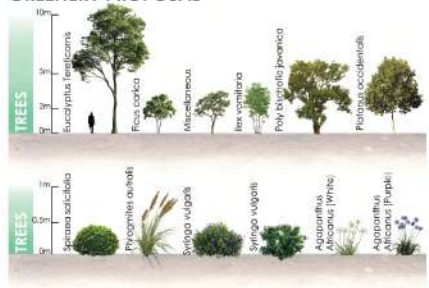
Master Plan



PROGRAMING



GREENERY PROPOSAL

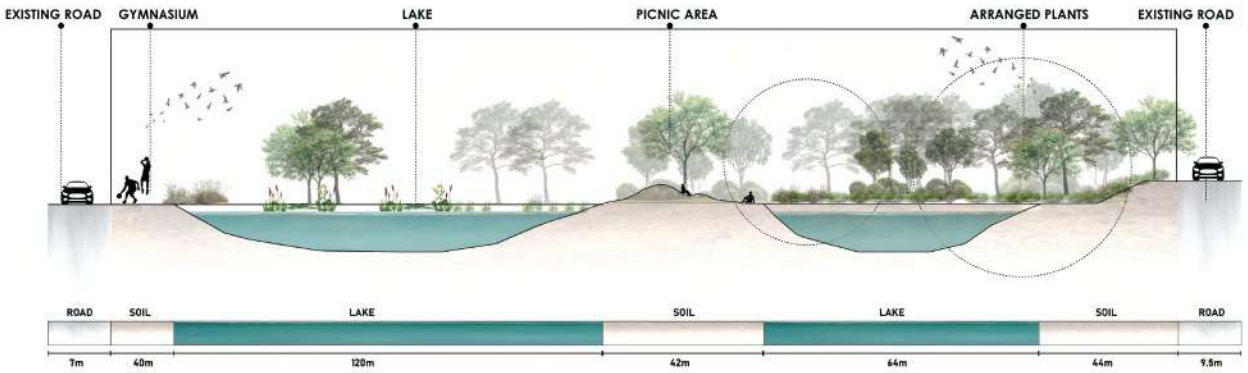


MATERIAL AND FURNITURE PROPOSAL

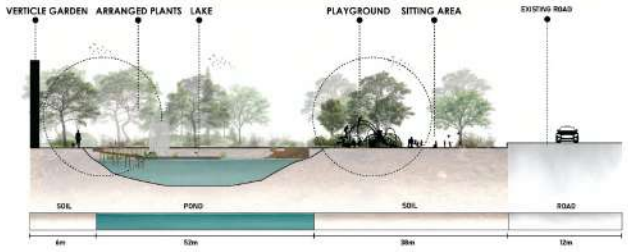


Paragon International University | Lecturer : PISITH HUN | Course : ARC246 Landscape Design | Team: Sopheerith Ry, Sotheerak Ngorn, Kimheng Nhoeb

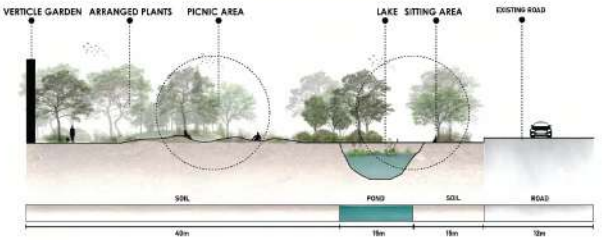
SECTION AA'



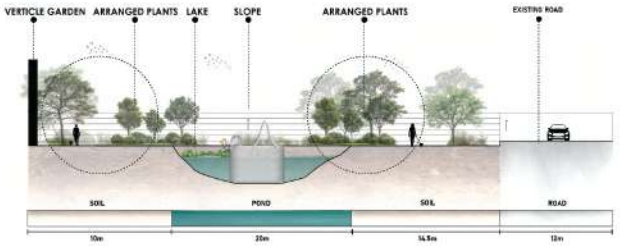
SECTION BB'



SECTION CC'



SECTION DD'



SLIDE SHOW



RENDERING IMAGES















The Nourish of Soul The Floating Park

Vydanut Kheng, Vathana Tout, Maridy Sophat



"More than a water reservoir, our park is a sanctuary where nature and serenity float together—nourishing the soul, one ripple at a time."

The Nourish of Soul – The Floating Park redefines urban green spaces in Phnom Penh by transforming a 52,045 sqm water reservoir into a vibrant ecological and recreational hub. Strategically located at the intersection of Pou Senchey and Mean Chey communes, this innovative park addresses the city's need for sustainable public spaces while celebrating Cambodia's unique water-based culture. Drawing inspiration from floating villages and natural elements like lotus leaves and flowing waves, the design features organic pathways, modular platforms, and interactive water features that create a dynamic dialogue between land and liquid.

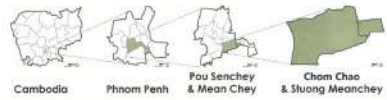
Sustainability and cultural preservation form the heart of the park's design philosophy. The landscaping incorporates native aquatic plants like water hyacinths and sacred lotuses, which perform dual functions of water filtration and cultural symbolism. Edible gardens and sloping hills demonstrate innovative approaches to urban agriculture and stormwater management.

The park's lighting system, powered by renewable energy, creates a magical atmosphere at night while minimizing environmental impact, proving that ecological responsibility can coexist with breathtaking beauty.

At its core, The Nourish of Soul is a celebration of harmony—between pedestrians and water, people and nature, movement and stillness. This park is not just a place but an experience, where the soul finds nourishment and the city rediscovers its balance. It's where Phnom Penh breathes, and where every ripple tells a story of renewal and connection.strengthening regional identity.
Together, the design respects the past while shaping a welcoming and adaptable public space for future generations.

SITE ANALYSIS
'The Floating Park'

ARC 246 - Landscape Architecture
ACADEMIC YEAR 2024/2025
SEMESTER: 4
Instructor: Pisith HUN
Group Member: Vydanut KHENG, Vathana TOUT, Maridy SOPHAT



SITE LOCATION

SITE DECRIPTION

The proposed park site is located in **Phnom Penh, Cambodia**, positioned at the intersection of two dynamic communes: **Pou Senchey and Mean Chey** within **Chom Chao and Strong Meanchey** districts. The area of the site is **52,045 sqm** which is bordered by **Street Lu 5, Street 04** and **Street Toul Pongro**. It occupies a strategic urban zone with mixed residential and commercial activity. Its central position offers excellent accessibility for community members while addressing the area's need for green infrastructure.



BACK GROUND

URBAN EXTENSION



From 2000 to 2025, the area developed quickly, changing from farmland and water into a busy urban zone. In the early years, there were only a few buildings, but by 2025, the land was filled with houses, factories, and roads.

SUN AND WIND CIRCULATION



DEMOGRAPHY

Sangkat: Chom Chao, Khan Por Sen Chey
Population : 226,971
Density : 3,749/km²
Area : 60.54km²
Anual Change : 6.2%

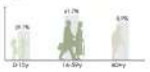


Sangkat: Stueng Mean Chey I Khan Mean Chey
Population : 248,464
Density : 8,936/km²
Area : 27.81 km²
Anual Change : 2.2%

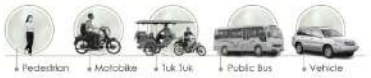
Gender Ratio



Ages Ratio



Transportation Ratio



TARGET USERS

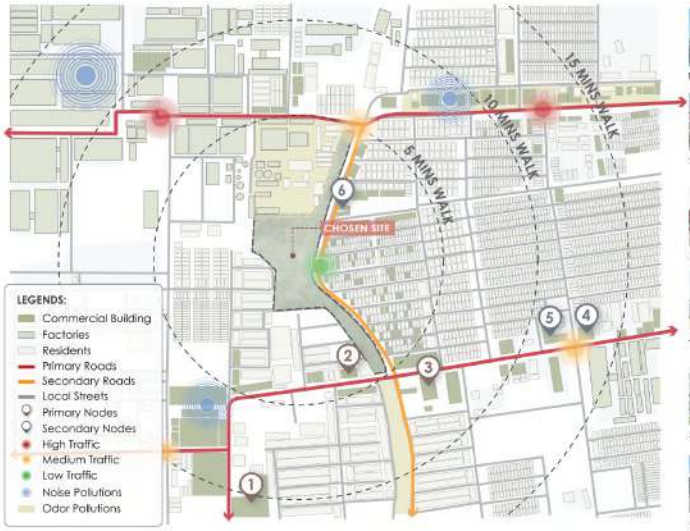


SITE OCCUPATION

LIFESTYLE ACTIVITIES



SITE CONTEXT



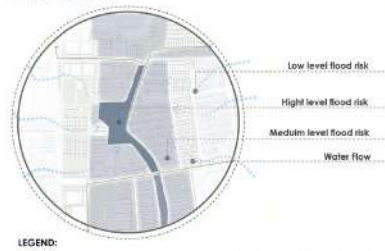


SITE VIEWS



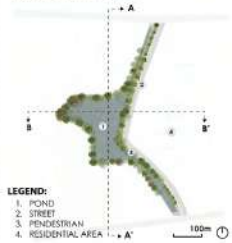
The negative views in this area stem from industrial clutter, poor visual cohesion, and environmental discomfort. To address this, our canal-side park design will strategically soften the industrial edge by using layered landscaping: native trees and tall shrubs will screen factories, while reflective water features will mask noise and cool the microclimate.

FLOOD MAP



LEGEND:
The flood risk that cover the site land: Estimate height **0.4-0.8m** during **Summer Season**
The flood risk that cover the site land: Estimate height **0.6-1m** during **Winter Season**
The flood risk that cover the resident surround the site: Estimate height **0.3-0.6m** during **Summer Season**
The flood risk that cover the resident surround the site: Estimate height **0.5-0.8m** during **Winter Season**
Low level flood: Estimate height **0.2-0.4m**
Water Flow
Village Street

LAYOUT PLAN



SECTIONS

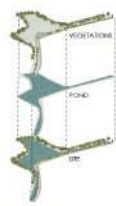


Section A-A'



Section B-B'

EXIST PLANT STRUCTURE



The site's greenery structure illustrate a diverse mix of vegetations and existing water feature by combining functional and ornamental species that enhance ecological and aesthetic value to the site which also giving the opportunites to the site for featuring both aesthetic visual of the greenery and moisture plants.

SWOT ANALYSIS



- Prime Location Between two districts
- Existing Natural Feature :Save the landscaping cost and creating the authentic, natural atmosphere
- Densely populated areas often lack green spaces, making your park highly attractive to local families, joggers, and workers.



- Urban Lifestyle Trends
- Hosting Events and Community Activities
- Can promote green branding by incorporating eco-projects like recycling stations, tree-planting programs, or "green education" centers.

- The pond suggests water accumulation: without careful planning, rainy seasons might cause parts of the park to flood.
- High Development and Maintenance Costs
- Drainage and Soil Stability Issues



- Heatwaves or strong rains could impact visitor numbers if natural shading or drainage is not properly managed.
- If not well-managed, parks can sometimes become underused or unsafe — requiring investment in lighting, patrols, and community programs.



CONCEPTUAL PROCESS

The Nourish of Soul *'The Floating Park'*

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INTRODUCTION AND DESIGN INTENT

Project Overview

The Floating Park is a visionary public space designed atop Phnom Penh's water reservoir, transforming an underutilized water body into a vibrant ecological and recreational hub. Inspired by Cambodia's floating villages and the dynamic flow of water, the park features a network of curved bridges, modular decks, and interactive zones—seamlessly connecting people to nature. By day, it offers fitness, cycling, and food markets; by night, it becomes a luminous spectacle with illuminated fountains and reflective waterscapes. The design prioritizes sustainability, community engagement, and a harmonious balance between built and natural environments.

KEY DESIGN INTENTIONS & SUSTAINABILITY



Activity + Serenity – Balanced Experiences

Day bursts with energy—cycling, and fitness. Elevated wooden decks nestle under shaded canopies, framing waterfront views for campers. By day, dappled light and breezes; by night, soft lantern glow and water whispers. This duality engage both community vibrancy and personal retreat.

Camping Under the Trees – Nature's Retreat

The camping zone merges adventure with tranquility, offering an urban escape where nature and comfort coexist. Visitors can sit on the grass, feel the air, and enjoying the view in the quiet atmosphere. As dusk falls, the park transforms: fountains shimmer, bridges glow, and quiet corners emerge.





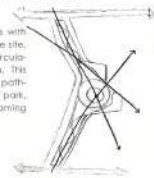
Floating Bridges – A Journey Along the Water

Curved bridges glide above the reservoir, inviting visitors to wander and pause. Integrated seating and exposed rocks below create moments for reflection and connection with water. The design mimics natural flow, blending movement and stillness, while offering ever-changing views of the park's vibrant activities and serene landscapes.

INSPIRATION AND CONCEPT

Axies

The design of the park begins with establishing the main axis of the site, serving as a guiding line for circulation and spatial organization. This axis helps define the primary pathway that runs through the park, directing movement and framing key views.





Lotus Leaf

The lotus leaf, symbolizes purity, renewal, and resilience—rising clean from muddy waters as a metaphor for harmony and hope. Its broad, radial form offers natural shelter and efficient water drainage, embodying the principles of biomimicry.





Shape of Wave

The shape of a wave as an organic pathway inspiration symbolizes fluidity, movement, and harmony with nature. Wave flows naturally and gracefully, a wave-shaped path encourages a more relaxed, explorative journey through space, guiding users gently rather than directing them rigidly.

FORM TRANSFORMATION



Site of project ***Axis of the Site*** ***Axis of the Site Create Zone***

Using the established axis, the site is divided into functional or spatial zones. These zones are defined by their purpose (e.g., public/private areas, circulation paths) and are aligned with the axis for coherence.



Synthesis Process

This phase involves a subtractive approach, where parts of the mass or volume are intentionally removed to shape the form. On the exterior, carving out courtyards, terraces, or setbacks to create open spaces or frame views. For interiors, it could involve designing atriums, or connecting corridors to enhance spatial flow.



Additive Process(Exterior & Interior)

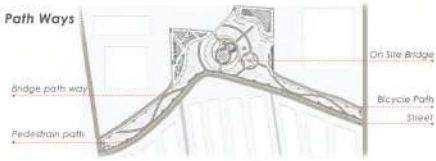
Complementing the synthesis step, the additive process focuses on incorporating elements that enrich the design.



Final Process

The last stage is all about fine-tuning the design with smaller, functional details that elevate usability and atmosphere. This might involve adding benches, lighting, planters, or decorative paving; for a park, it could include handrails, signage, or landscaping.

PROGRAMMATIC ZONING







VEGETATIONS LIST

List of Tree



List of Plants & Flowers



MATERIALS & FURNITURES CHOICE



FURNITURES





VISUALIZATION

The Nourish of Soul *'The Floating Park'*

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MASTER PLAN



ZOOM-IN MASTER PLAN

Picnic Area and Site Seeing



Mixed-used Area



Main Plaza and Canopy



SECTIONS



RENDERING IMAGES

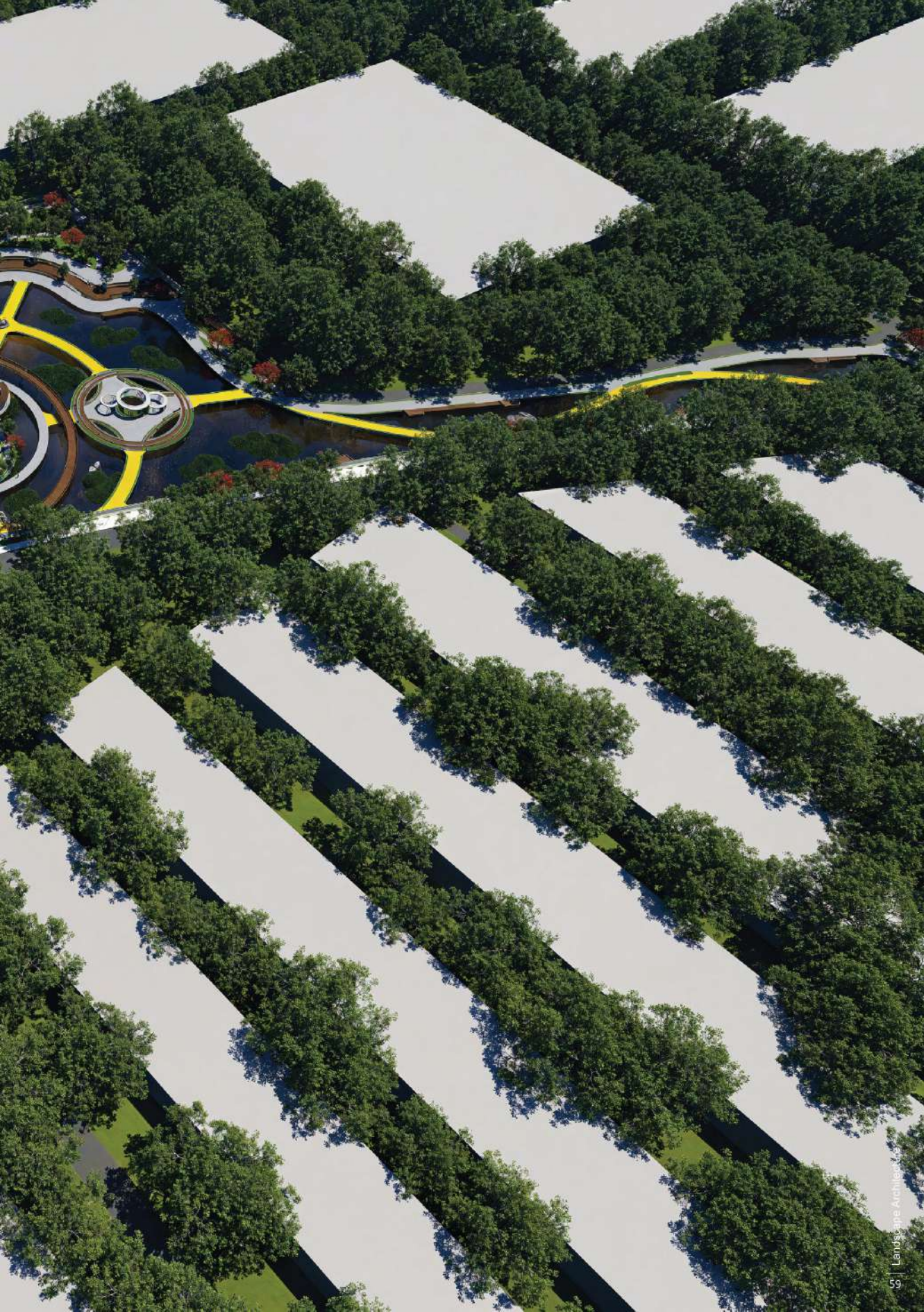













ARC
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