Landscape Architecture 2026



Landscape Architecture
Department of Architecture
Paragon International University
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Department of Architecture
Paragon International University
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Project: The Urban Oasis Garden

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Foreword

Landscape architecture is more than the design of green spaces and large urban parks. It is about understanding the relationship between people, place, nature, and the changing conditions of our cities. In a rapidly developing city such as Phnom Penh, finding large areas for major urban parks is increasingly challenging due to its hyper-compact urban character.

This booklet presents the work of students from the Landscape Architecture course at Paragon International University. Throughout the course, students were encouraged to look closely at the city around them, identify overlooked and underutilised urban spaces, and explore how landscape design could transform them into meaningful places for communities. Their projects investigate pocket parks across Phnom Penh, responding to site conditions, local activities, vegetation, climate, accessibility, and community needs. The development and presentation of this booklet were inspired by the Sustainable Urban Dynamics booklet produced at Lund University, particularly its approach to documenting and communicating student design explorations.

More importantly, the works presented here represent a process of learning. Students moved from site observation and analysis to conceptual thinking, landscape strategies, planting and material selection, and finally to spatial design and visualisation. Each proposal offers a different interpretation of what a small urban landscape can become, from spaces for rest and social interaction to places that support movement, play, greenery, cultural identity, and everyday community life.

The works presented in this booklet are the result of a 16-week design process undertaken by sophomore architecture students. As academic explorations at an early stage of their architectural education, the projects may not address every technical aspect in full depth; rather, they reflect the students' developing understanding of landscape architecture, site-responsive design, and public space. As the course instructor, I am pleased to see the diversity of ideas developed throughout this journey. These projects demonstrate how even small and overlooked pieces of the city can inspire thoughtful conversations about public space and the future landscape of Phnom Penh.

I hope this booklet not only documents the students' work and progress but also encourages them to continue observing, questioning, and imagining how landscape architecture can contribute to more liveable, inclusive, and environmentally responsive cities.

Pisith Hun
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Amending Phnom Penh's green space

Should we go small with pocket park?

Author: Mr. Pisith HUN
Editor: Nazalea Kusuma

Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital, has undergone rapid urbanization, especially in the last three decades. The city's growth trajectory continued with the development of thoughtfully planned gardens throughout the French colonization until the present, resulting in 87 public spaces, many of which incorporate green areas. However, with a population approaching four million, the development of Phnom Penh's green spaces must evolve to address space deficit and distribution disparity. Currently, given the city's compact urban form, pocket parks or small-scale urban parks present a potential alternative for urban green spaces.

Phnom Penh's Urban Revitalization

The Cambodian government has prioritized urban greening, evident in policies such as the Phnom Penh Green City Strategic Plan (2017-2026) and initiatives to develop suburban parks. To encourage community involvement, design competitions have been organized, and existing parks have been upgraded with amenities like playgrounds and outdoor gyms.
However, the focus has been on park improvement rather than expansion, leading to a shortage of green spaces, especially in densely populated areas. While new parks, such as the one beneath the Steung Mean Chey Sky-Bridge and those in suburban gated communities have been created, residents still have to compete for limited access.
The growing population and urban expansion have strained green space resources. Furthermore, a significant disparity exists in green space distribution, with nearly 75% concentrated within the central grid-zoned district compared to the outer areas.

To address this gap, private developers have begun transforming underutilized spaces into green areas. Projects like Urban Village and Odom Garden showcase the potential of converting industrial and residential buildings into green hubs. Urban infill, renewal, and revitalization into workspaces and green coffee shops have also become a trend, offering nearby green areas and seating for local residents. Nevertheless, the majority of these initiatives are privately owned, limiting public access and affordability.
Phnom Penh requires more diverse green spaces than solely relying on existing parks and private initiatives. Given the city's dense urban fabric, acquiring large plots of land in the city center is practically challenging. To address this, the government should strategically implement small urban green infill and renewal projects, creating a network of scattered pocket parks.

Amending Phnom Penh's green space

Should we go small with pocket park?

Pocket Park: Definition and Challenges

Pocket parks, also known as green pockets, community parks, or mini-parks have no strict size standard, typically ranging from as small as 0.9 square meters. Pocket parks serve diverse community needs beyond greenery. Recognized by urban environmentalists as a tool to mitigate urban heat islands, contribute to water-sensitive urban design, and enhance biodiversity, pocket parks are increasingly integrated into dense urban areas for improved sustainability.

However, creating pocket parks in Phnom Penh is hindered by a combination of site limitations, design complexities, and operational difficulties. As a relatively new concept, pocket parks face challenges due to the absence of strict enforcement of construction standards and building codes. Identifying suitable locations is difficult because many of Phnom Penh's public spaces are occupied by the informal economy.

Furthermore, without careful design and community input, pocket parks risk prioritizing aesthetics over functionality and local needs. The scarcity of landscape architects experienced in small-scale park design further complicates the process. Designing pocket parks is time-consuming and costly compared to larger parks due to the unique needs of each location. Additionally, vandalism, security concerns, and ongoing operational costs pose significant challenges.

Sewing Phnom Penh's Green Spaces

Despite the challenges, Phnom Penh can effectively implement pocket parks through a multifaceted approach. First, a comprehensive citywide assessment should identify potential locations, including vacant lots, rooftops, and even building facades. Second, the government should establish a dedicated task force to develop a comprehensive policy framework with guidelines, building standards, zoning regulations, and an interactive map for green space development. Third, creating pocket parks requires collaboration among landscape architects, urban planners, and community members. A bottom-up approach with various participatory tools can ensure community ownership, engagement, and functionality of spaces.

While design and planning are crucial for pocket park development, ensuring their long-term sustainability is equally essential. Financial sustainability can be achieved through dedicated funding mechanisms for development and maintenance, supplemented by volunteer involvement, cost-effective design, public-private partnerships, or fundraising. Additionally, a robust monitoring and evaluation system, tracking user satisfaction and environmental benefits, will inform future park development and management.

The future of Phnom Penh's urban landscape holds great promise with the emerging focus on pocket parks. Successful implementation of these green spaces will depend on comprehensive planning, collaborative efforts, and sustained investment in design, maintenance, and community engagement.

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Course Outlines and Learning Objectives

Course Outline:

ARC246: Landscape Architecture explores the fundamental concepts, theories, and methods of landscape architecture. The course emphasizes design approaches that harmonize with ecological systems and human needs. Students examine how theoretical principles translate into physical landscapes while investigating the environmental, socio-cultural, and aesthetic dimensions that contribute to landscape design strategies.

The course is structured in two phases. It first establishes foundational design principles and then applies them through a hands-on design process. Students engage with contemporary issues in landscape architecture and conduct site-based analysis through a mini landscape design studio.

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

Coure Learning Outcome (CLOS):

CLO1: Apply core principles and theories of landscape architecture to design solutions that integrate ecological systems, cultural narratives, and functional requirements.
CLO2: Assess environmental, socio-cultural, and aesthetic factors through site analysis to inform evidence-based design decisions.
CLO3: Examine real case study to formulate design thinking for planning in the Global South cities
CLO4: Produce a comprehensive landscape architecture project, demonstrating competency in conceptual development, spatial planning, and technical representation
CLO5: Critique contemporary challenges in landscape architecture (e.g., climate resilience, equity, biodiversity loss) and propose innovative design strategies grounded in sustainable practices.
CLO6: Interpret urban landscape design ideas effectively through drawings, presentations, and discussions

Class activities













Assessment 1

Landscape sketching and graphic exercises

Sketching is a fundamental skill for landscape designers, providing a direct way to observe, understand, explore, and communicate spatial ideas. Before moving into the landscape design studio, students begin with a series of sketching exercises, followed by graphical assignments that gradually introduce the principles and techniques of landscape representation.

The sketching exercises are designed to help students:

- Develop confidence and hand–eye coordination through hand-warming sketching exercises.
- Understand the fundamentals of landscape drawing and representation, including plans, elevations, and sections.
- Explore the complexity of landscape composition and the relationships between natural and built elements.
- Apply fundamental principles of architectural form, space, and order, including rhythm, proportion, hierarchy, datum, axis, and other compositional elements.
- Develop the ability to draw, compose, and represent landscape elements clearly and professionally.

The assessment is divided into four progressive parts:

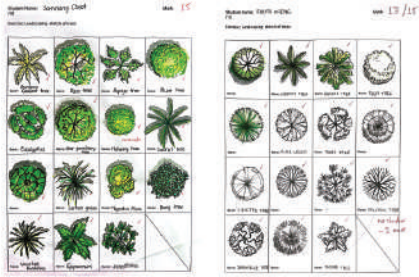
1. Hand-Warming Exercises – introductory exercises focusing on line quality, observation, proportion, and freehand drawing.
2. Tree Plan and Elevation – exploration of vegetation as a fundamental landscape element and its representation in architectural drawings.
3. Datum, Hierarchy, and Rhythm – application of spatial ordering principles through landscape composition.
4. Farmhouse Master Plan – an integrated graphical exercise that brings together the skills and principles developed in the previous exercises through a small-scale landscape master plan.

Together, these four components form the first assessment and account for 40% of the overall semester grade. The exercises provide students with a foundation in landscape representation and spatial composition before progressing to the more comprehensive landscape design studio.

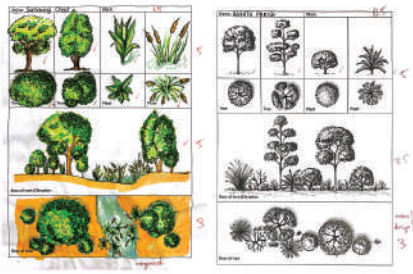
Assessment 1

Landscape sketching and graphic exercises

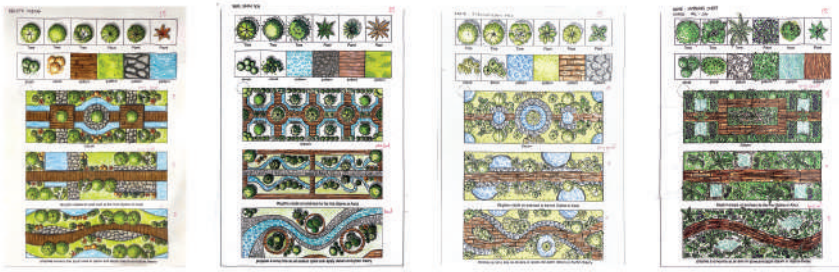
Quiz 1: Hand-Warming Exercises



Quiz 2: Tree Plan and Elevation

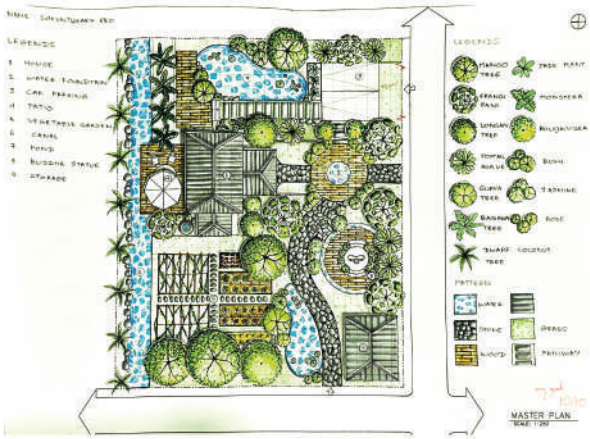


Quiz 3: Datum, Hierarchy, and Rhythm



Quiz 4: Farmhouse Master Plan





Final Assessment

Re-imagined pocket parks

The role of public parks in urban environments has gained increasing recognition due to their significant environmental, social, recreational, and aesthetic contributions to city life. As urban needs and lifestyles continue to evolve, contemporary landscape design must move beyond conventional approaches to park planning. Considerations such as spatial configuration, landscape form, vegetation selection, furniture type and placement, materiality, accessibility, user comfort, and the provision of diverse activities are increasingly important in creating inclusive, functional, and engaging public spaces.
Recognizing the growing need for accessible green spaces in Phnom Penh, ARC246 students undertake a Pocket Park Design Project that applies the principles and representation skills developed throughout the course to a real urban context.

Building on the foundational skills developed in **Assessment 1**, students move beyond classroom-based drawing exercises to engage with an actual site and its surrounding urban context. Working in teams of two to three members, students select a plot of land within Phnom Penh with a maximum area of 400 m^2. The first stage of the project involves site observation, measurement, and analysis to understand existing physical conditions, surrounding land uses, accessibility, vegetation, environmental characteristics, and potential users.
Based on their findings, students develop a pocket park proposal that responds to the opportunities and constraints identified during the site analysis. Students are encouraged to develop a clear design concept that transforms these considerations into a coherent and practical landscape intervention.

The final project is presented through three A1 presentation boards:

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

Figure 1: illustrates the geographical distribution of the project sites selected by students across Phnom Penh.

Site location



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asian architecture is shaped by its tropical climate, cultural heritage, and strong relationship with nature. It emphasizes climate-responsive design through natural ventilation, shaded spaces, and integrated greenery to create comfortable and sustainable environments.

Pocket parks support this approach by introducing accessible green spaces within dense urban areas, offering places for relaxation, social interaction, and recreation. They enhance environmental quality, strengthen the city's visual character, and contribute to healthier, more vibrant, and people-centered communities.

PHNOM PENH CITY

Phnom Penh is the cultural and economic center of Cambodia, where historic landmarks coexist with rapid urban development. Its architecture reflects a blend of traditional Khmer design, New Khmer Architecture, French colonial influences, and contemporary buildings, creating a unique urban identity.

As the city continues to grow, pocket parks play an important role in enhancing the urban environment by providing accessible green spaces for relaxation, social interaction, and recreation. They improve walkability, reduce the impact of dense development, and contribute to a healthier, more attractive, and livable city.



PHNOM PENH URBAN IDENTITY

Phnom Penh's urban identity reflects a blend of Khmer heritage and modern architecture, creating a unique architectural character that defines the city.

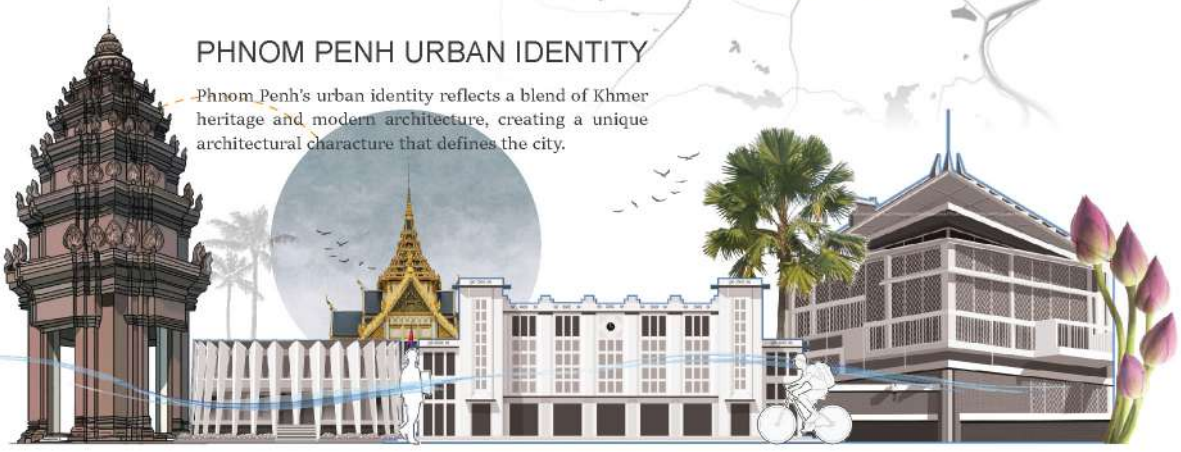




Figure 1: Geographical distribution of student's projects .

THE TRIPOINT PARK

Lyheng Choun, Lykim Tit, Sopheavichet Rith



"A pocket park that transforms an overlooked urban intersection into a vibrant green refuge, connecting people, nature, and movement through inclusive design and shared public space."

THE TRIPOINT PARK reimagines an underutilized triangular site at a three-way intersection in Boeung Kak II, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Formerly occupied by a gas station and a conventional public restroom, the site has been transformed into a pocket park that prioritizes people, accessibility, and urban greenery.

The design introduces shaded seating areas, flowering trees, and lush planting that soften the busy streetscape while creating a comfortable place for pedestrians to rest and gather. Open pathways encourage movement through the park, allowing visitors to experience a calm and inviting environment within the city's active circulation network.

A new universal restroom replaces the previous facility, providing an accessible and inclusive space that serves people of all ages and abilities. This addition improves both functionality and comfort, ensuring the park meets the everyday needs of the surrounding community.

More than a landscaped traffic island, **THE TRIPOINT PARK** demonstrates how small urban spaces can become meaningful public destinations. By replacing vehicle-oriented infrastructure with green open space, the project strengthens the relationship between people, nature, and the city while contributing to a healthier and more livable urban environment.

UNIVERSAL BATHROOM



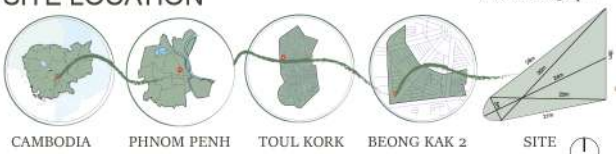
FOUNTAIN/SEAT AREA



SITE ANALYSIS

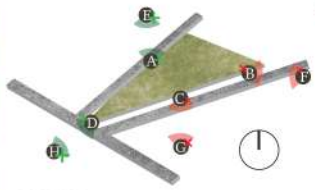
SITE LOCATION

AREA : 265sqm



SITE VIEWS





PEOPLE AGED GROUP



TRANSPORTATION



OCCUPATION



LIFESTYLE AND ACTIVITIES



SITE SURROUNDING



LEGEND

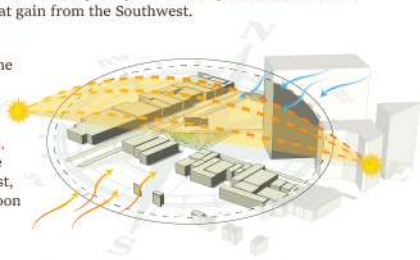
- A CAR DEALER SHOP
- B BEST FASHION STORE
- C I REPAIR TK
- D WESTERN SCHOOL
- E ISL APARTMENT
- F COLOR FLOWAL
- G AL-CHA
- H WAREHOUSE
- I CASTLE CONDO
- J COLOR FLOWAL
- K SEVEN BRIGHT
- L EDOKRIN CLINIC

SUN AND WIND ORIENTATION

Sun Path: The sun go from East to West, exposing the central green site to intense midday and afternoon solar heat gain from the Southwest.

Cool Winds (Northeast):
Desirable cool air flows from the Northeast, but it is partially blocked by the taller adjacent buildings.

Hot Winds (Southwest): Warm, unhindered air currents hit the site directly from the Southwest, aligning with the harsh afternoon sun.



LEGEND

HOT WIND | COOL WIND | SUN | SUN PATH | SELECTED SITE

Design Takeaway: The Southwest facade is the most critical zone, requiring heavy shading (like louvers or landscaping) to block the hot sun and pre-cool the income winds.

SITE OBSERVATION

GROUND TEXTURE

ASPHALT
SAND
DIRT
STONE
CONCRETE

SURROUNDING TREE



SITE LEGIBILITIES



LEGEND

SITE

TRAFFIC
- HIGH
- MEDIUM
- LOW

ROAD ANALYSIS
- PRIMARY
- SECONDARY
- LOCAL

ZONING AND NEIGHBORHOOD
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- UNUSED LAND

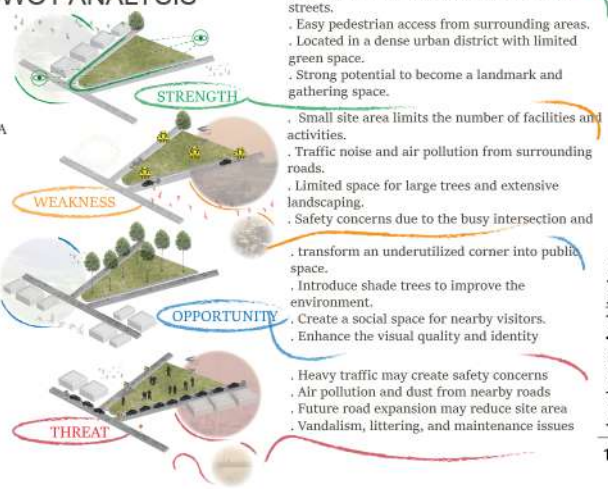
NODES , LANDMARK AND EDGE

NODES
1. DE CASTLE DIAMOND
2. WESTERN UNIVERSITY
3. TROLORK BEK SEAFOOD AREA

LANDMARK
4. RUPP (300M)

EDGE
- RAILWAY

SWOT ANALYSIS



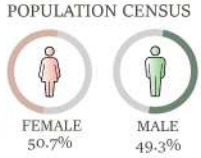
DEMOGRAPHY

GENERAL INFORMATION

- . 1.682 km² Area
- . 24,937 Population (2019)
- . 14,825/km² Population Density (2019)
- . -1.4% ANNUAL POPULATION CHANGE (2008 → 2019)

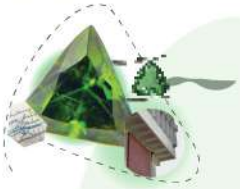


POPULATION CENSUS





CONCEPT



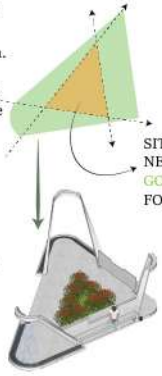
The Triangle Is The Foundation Of The Park's Design, Symbolizing Strength, Stability, And Connection. Its Geometric Form Shapes The Pathways, Seating, And Landscape, Creating A Modern, Dynamic Space That Encourages Movement, Interaction, And Community.

INSPIRATION



Inspiration From The Fountain In China And A Conceptual Sculpture design inspired by the geomatry form which is Triangle.

DESIGN STRATEGY ZONING



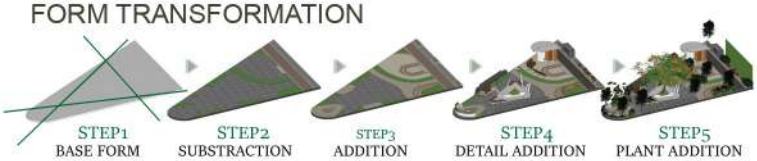
LEGEND

1. CENTRAL SEATING
2. SEATINGS
3. SIDEWALK
4. GARDEN
5. BIKE PARKING
6. SHARED STREET
7. TRASHBIN
8. BATHROOM
9. RAMP

PULIC AREA
SEMIPULIC AREA
PRIVATE AREA
PATH/WALKWAY



FORM TRANSFORMATION



STEP1 BASE FORM
Begins with the existing triangular shape and the three lines axis, using the site boundary as the foundation for the layout.

STEP2 SUBSTRACTION
Selected areas are carved out to create circulations, improve accessibility while defining functional landscape zones.

STEP3 ADDITION
Key landscape elements are introduced to enhance usability and create a more public environment.

STEP4 DETAIL ADDITION
Architectural features, are added to strengthen the identity and functionality of the pocket park.

STEP5 PLANT ADDITION
Trees, shrubs, and groundcovers are incorporated to provide shade, improve the microclimate, enhance biodiversity, and create a peaceful, welcoming atmosphere.

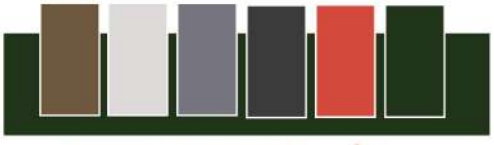
MATERIALS



PROGRAMMING



COLOR PALETTE





FURNITURE USE

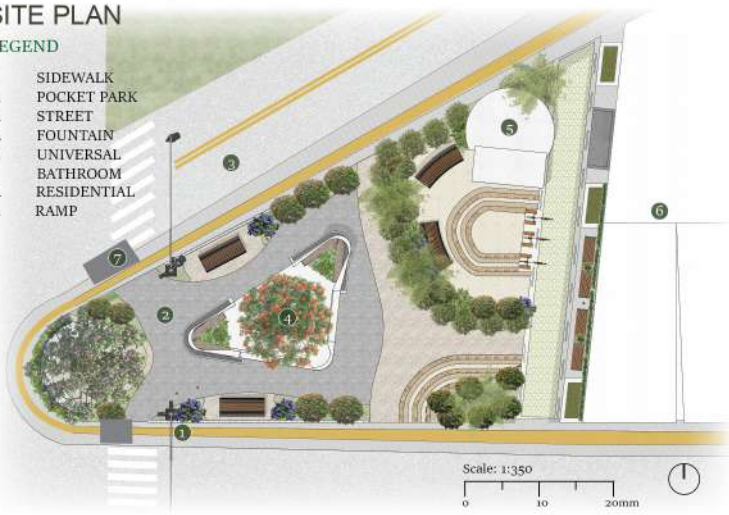


THE TRIPOINT PARK

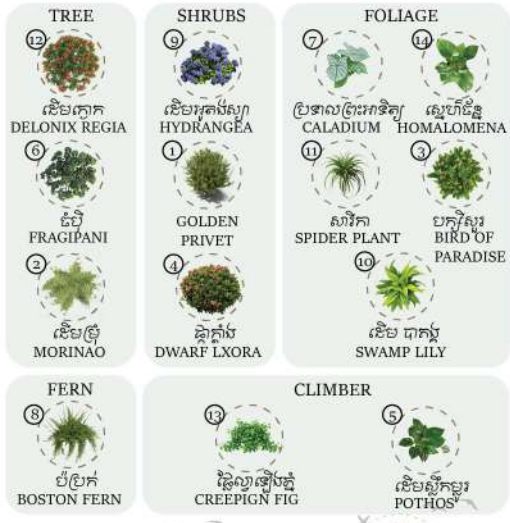
SITE PLAN

LEGEND

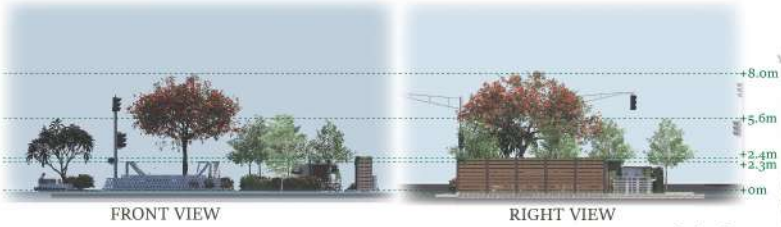
1. SIDEWALK
2. POCKET PARK
3. STREET
4. FOUNTAIN
5. UNIVERSAL BATHROOM
6. RESIDENTIAL
7. RAMP



PLANT SELECTION

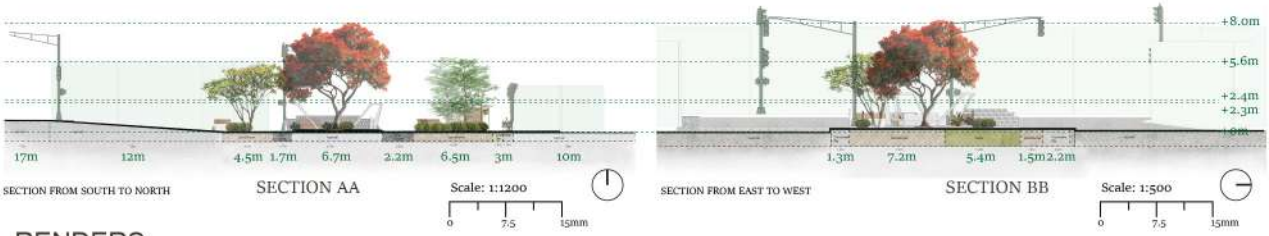


ELEVATION





SECTION



RENDERS













JomNuob Orussey Pocket Park

Norakoudom Nuon, Sothivorn Seang, Kanharath Sok



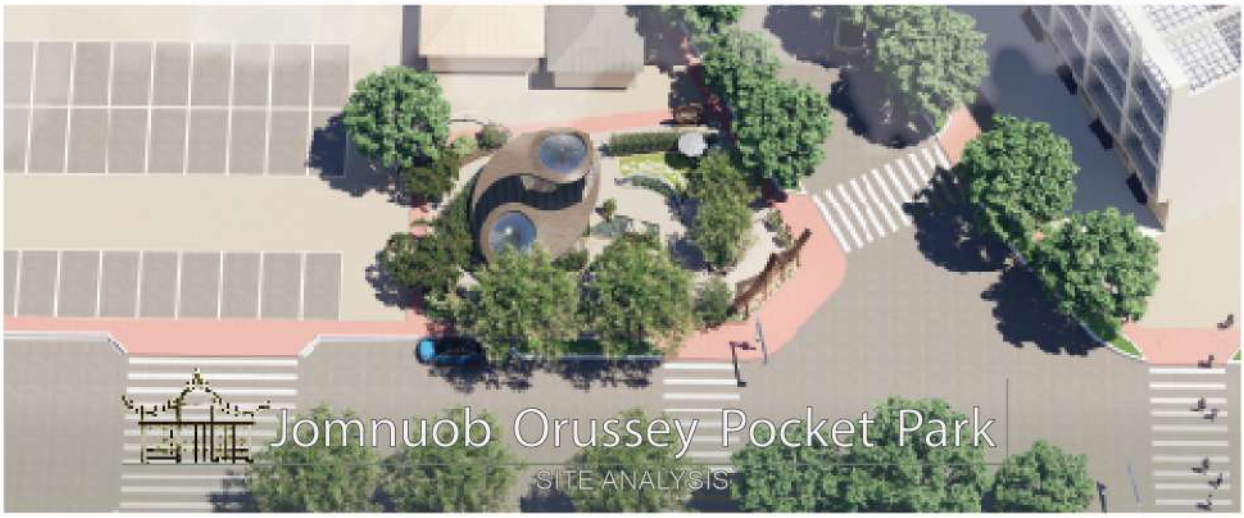
"The Orussey Pocket Park transforms a busy urban space into a greener, cooler, and bring more welcoming to the public environment."

This park is designed to transform an underutilized urban space into a comfortable and vibrant public environment. Inspired by the cultural identity of the surrounding Chinese community, the park integrates contemporary furniture with subtle cultural elements while providing shaded seating, greenery, and flexible gathering spaces. The design improves walkability, reduces urban heat through landscape planting, and creates a welcoming pocket of nature that enhances everyday life for market workers, visitors, and local residents."



Transforms an underutilized urban space into a cooler, greener, and more welcoming public environment. By introducing shade trees, permeable landscapes, and comfortable public seating, the design reduces urban heat, improves pedestrian comfort, and encourages social interaction. The project also enhances the identity of the Orussey Market area by creating a functional community space that supports the daily activities of residents, workers, and visitors while contributing to a healthier and more sustainable urban environment.





INTRODUCTION

Why Choosing This Site?

The site was selected due to its strategic location in the busy commercial area of Orussey Market, where high pedestrian activity and dense urban development have created a lack of greenery and public comfort. The project aims to improve environmental quality and provide a shaded urban space for daily users.

STRATEGY

The proposal enhances Sangkat Orussey ti 1 through pedestrian-oriented street scape, green infrastructure and inclusive public spaces, Improving walking area, thermal comfort, storm water management, and community interaction.

SITE LOCATION

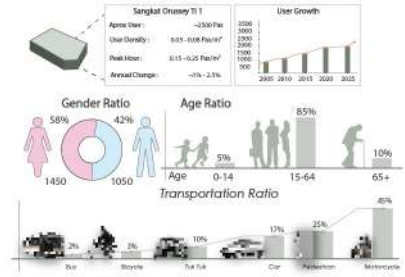


SITE HISTORY



Orussey Market area has transformed from a low-density urban district into one of Phnom Penh's busiest commercial zones. Rapid urban development and increasing business activities have reduced green spaces and public comfort, resulting in high heat exposure and limited shading within the site.

DEMOGRAPHY



Songkat Orussey is a wholesale and retail market. The local workforce is dominated by market vendors (wholesale/retail), supported by home-based tailors, transportation workers(tuk tuk), construction laborers, educators, and a small number of office staff. This is a dense mixed-used, informal economy where residential and community life overlap continuously.

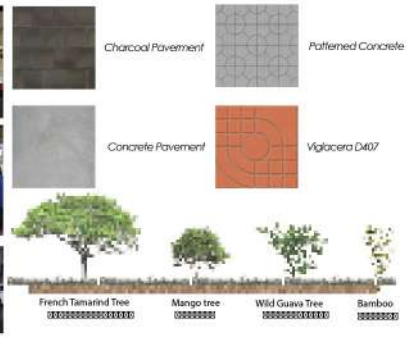
SWOT ANALYSIS



LIFESTYLE AND ACTIVITY



SITE PLANTS AND TEXTTURE

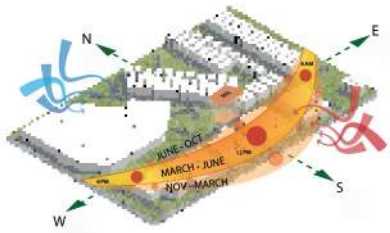


SITE CONTEXT AND VIEWS





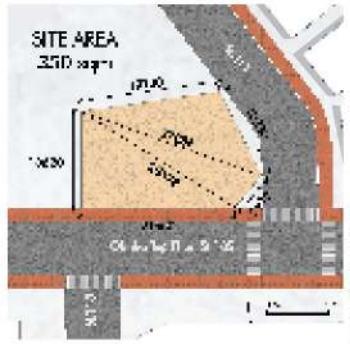
SUN AND WIND CIRCULATION



*Cold Wind: Blows from the **North / North-West** during the cooler dry season (November – March).*
***Urban Impact:** Brings refreshing relief to the concrete-heavy Orussey neighborhood; essential for capturing natural cross-ventilation to flush out trapped urban heat.*

*Hot Wind: Blows from the **East / South-East** during the intense hot and transitional months (March – October).*
***Urban Impact:** Combines with direct morning solar radiation to bake building facades, creating high thermal stress that requires heavy shading defenses.*

LAYOUT PLAN



CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT

DESIGN BREIF

Orussey Market is one of Phnom Penh's busiest commercial districts, characterized by high pedestrian activity, dense urban development, limited public open space, and a lack of greenery. The surrounding streets experience intense heat due to extensive paved surfaces and minimal tree canopy. This project proposes the development of a pocket garden that transforms an underutilized urban space into a welcoming community environment that improves comfort, encourages social interaction, and strengthens the relationship between people and nature.

CONCEPT



"Growing in the Heart of Market"
a compact urban landscape where nature, community, and everyday market life coexist. The design reconnects people with greenery by offering shaded resting spaces, productive gardens, and welcoming public areas that foster social interaction and environmental awareness in one of Phnom Penh's busiest neighborhoods.

FORM TRANSFORM



Define Axis
Organizing the Chosen site to have more segments and define the best view

Define Space
- *Private Area*
- *Semi-Public Area*
- *Public Area*

Add Furniture And greenery
Furniture and greenery are added to provide shading

Add Sitting Area and Walkpath
Lacking of resting Area, create unique and usable bench for user and also provide clear walk path

EXPLODE DIAGRAM



Site Selection
An empty land at Orussey market

Unique Furniture
Canopy Inspired from Yin-Yang
Shield wall to reduce noise effect
Lantern-Plaza for public activity

Green Space
Plant some tree to provide shading

Overall Design
Combination of all design Progress

DESIGN INTENTION AND STRATEGY

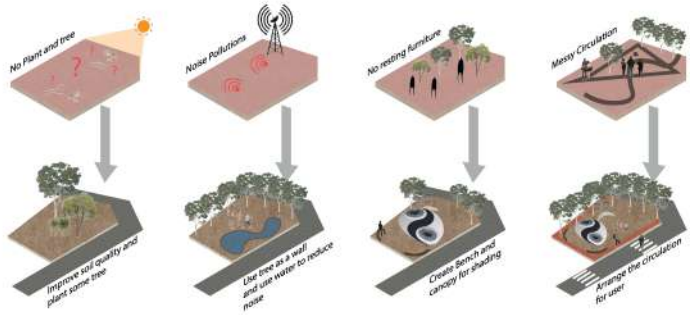


Promoting Orussey Culture | *Create Green space* | *Community Gathering* | *Reduce High Heat*



Accessibility | *Resting* | *Activity* | *Spacial things*

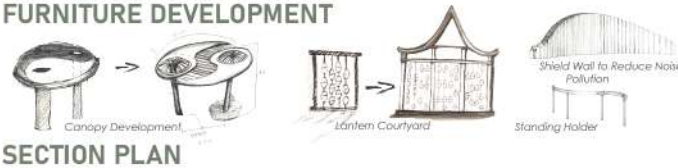
PROBLEM & SOLUTION



GREENERY & MATERIAL MOODBOARD

Tree							
Name	Frangipani	Rain Tree	Yellow flame tree	Wild Guava	Cassia Fistula	Ficus Microcarpa	Mango Tree
Amount	12	03	02	04	07	01	05
Plant							
Name	Bamboo	Spider Lily	Golden Dewdrop	Ixora	Bird of paradise	Nandina	Liriope
Amount	20 Clumps	20	20	5	15	10	20
Ground Cover							
Name	Grass	Water Fountain	Concrete Paver	Brick Paver	Ceramic tile	Wood	Mosaic Paving
Color	Green	Light Blue	Gray	Red	Brown	Brown	Beige and brown

FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT



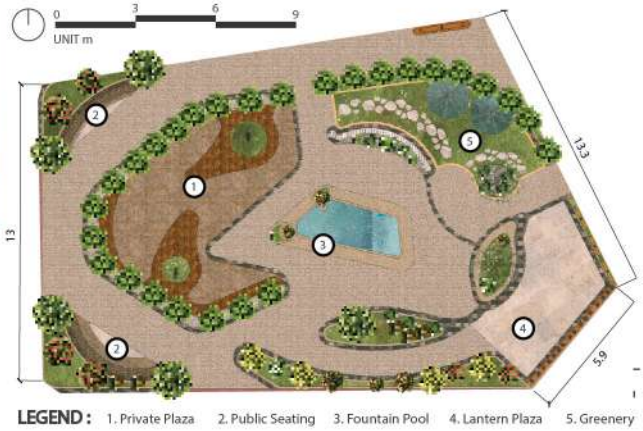
SECTION PLAN



MASTER PLAN



CLOSE UP MASTER PLAN



LEGEND : 1. Private Plaza 2. Public Seating 3. Fountain Pool 4. Lantern Plaza 5. Greenery













RENDERING IMAGE

















THE URBAN OASIS GARDEN

SOKUNTHEARY KEO, DAVIN PICH, SAMNANG CHEAT



"What if one small park could transform the busiest street into the city's quietest moment?"

The park is carefully organized to accommodate people of all ages—from children and workers to the elderly—through a series of accessible pathways, gathering spaces, sensory gardens, and shaded seating areas. Native planting, sustainable materials, and interactive features encourage relaxation, social interaction, and everyday recreation while improving biodiversity and the urban microclimate.

More than a pocket park, The Urban Oasis Garden demonstrates how a small urban intervention can create a healthier, more connected, and more resilient public realm.encourage relaxation, social interaction, and everyday recreation while improving biodiversity and the urban microclimate.

Together, the park and shared street create a safer, more walkable, and people-centered environment that strengthens community connections while restoring balance between city life and nature.





SITE ANALYSIS

"THE URBAN OASIS GARDEN"

Paragon International University
ARC 246 Landscape Architecture
Instructor: Pisith Hun
Group 1: Sokuntheary Keo, Davin Pich, Samnang Cheat

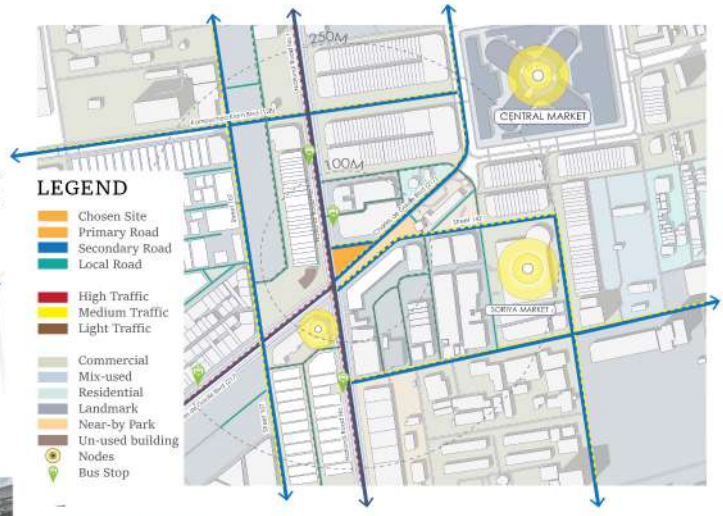
SITE LOCATION



DESCRIPTION

The site's strategic location, accessibility, and shade trees make it ideal for a pocket park promoting relaxation, social interaction, and urban greenery.





SITE VIEWS



view from the **WEST**



view from the **NORTH**



view from the **SOUTH**



view from the **EAST**

LEGENDS:

- Chosen Site
- Positive
- Negetive View

3 12
0 6 24m



ACTIVITIES



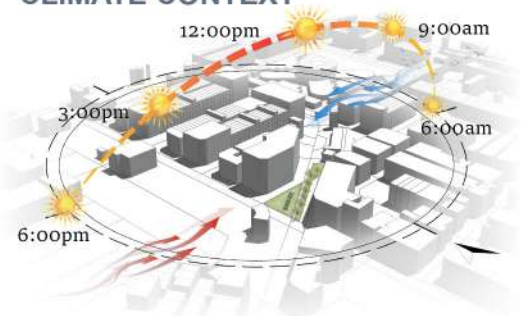
SITE OBSERVATION



GROUND MATERIALS



CLIMATE CONTEXT



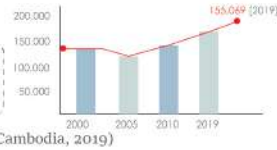
DEMOGRAPHY

Population: 155,069
Area: 7,737



GENDER POPULATION

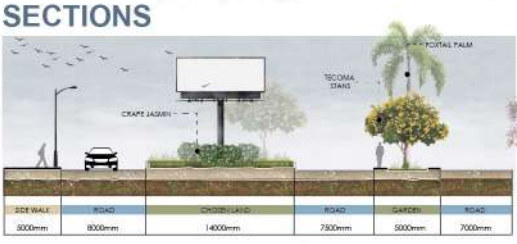




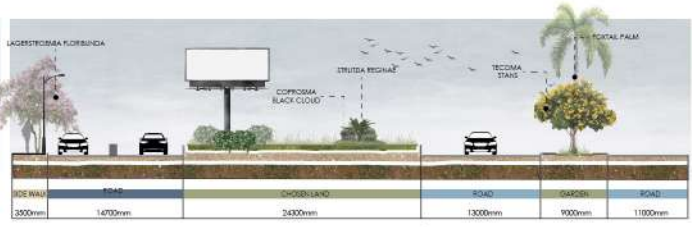
(Base on City Population, General Population Census of Cambodia, 2019)



SECTIONS



SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'

SWOT ANALYSIS



THE URBAN OASIS

A Space where busy street become quietest moment



CONCEPT



Inspired by Central Market, the park embraces convergence, where the dome serves as a central gathering space and the pathways symbolize intersecting journeys that encourage connection and interaction.

VEGETATION SELECTION





SENSORY

- Visual (Color/Form)
- Taste (Edible)
- Smell (Scenet)
- Touch (Texture)
- Insect (Attraction)
- Carbon Dioxide

TREE NAME	AMOUNT	PLANT NAME	AMOUNT
Frangipani	5 Trees	Fern	———
Tecoma Stans	2 Trees	Dieffenbachia	———
Bougainvillea	1 Trees	Swiss Cheese	———
Lagerstromia	3 Trees	Bird of Paradise	———
Frangipani (Pink)	4 Trees		

DESIGN INTENTION



1. PROVIDE AN URBAN GREEN REFUGE

Create a green, shaded space that reduces urban heat and promotes relaxation, recreation, and well-being



2. CREATE A CENTRAL GATHERING SPACE

Create a public space that encourages interaction and connects with Central Market.

MATERIALS

Materials	Block paving	Limestone	Metal	Wood	Color concrete	Color concrete	Color concrete
Pictures							
Surface color	Grey	Light beige	Grey	Light brown	Blue	Red	Yellow
Usage	Path way for sidewalk	Use for sitting area in the park	Use for handrails along the bridge	Use as a bridge materials	Use for cycling routes	Pathway in the park	Pathway in share street

DESIGN STRATEGIES



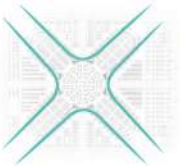




CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



reinterpreting its radial geometry and central organization to create a strong axis that structures the park. The design enhances pedestrian movement, reinforces spatial hierarchy, and celebrates Phnom Penh's architectural identity.



FORM TRANSFORMATION & EXPLODED DIAGRAM

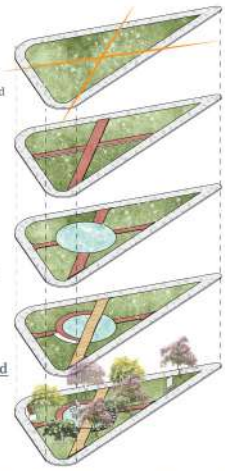


Greenery Arrangement
Various type of trees are planted to create shading on the site.

Furnitures & Facilities
Unique furniture that fit with the pocket park design.

Paths
Path follows the axis of Central market as an inspiration.

Site land and water pond
The land follow the 3 main road.



STEP 01: Base Form/Axis
Create two axis that inspired from central market.

STEP 02: Substraction
Substract the form by following the axis.

STEP 03: Intervention
The circular pond intervent the path.

STEP 04: Addition
Add bridge to connect the path across the pond.

STEP 05: Addition
Add greenery and plant to enhance the park aesthetic.

ACTIVITIES ON PARK



SITTING



SIGHTSEEING

ACTIVITIES ON SHAREDSTREET



STREET VENDOR



BIKE RIDING

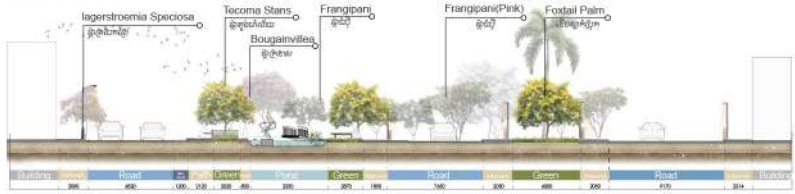
BIRD'S EYES VIEW

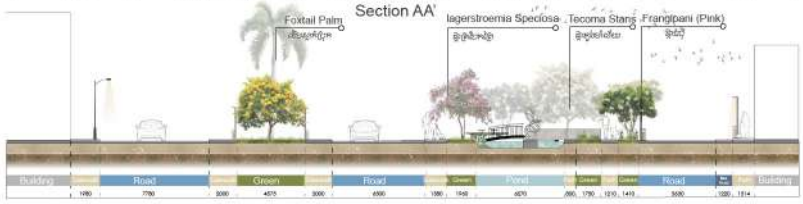


MASTER PLAN



SECTIONS





VISUALIZATIONS


Shared street


Axis view


Plant List view


Walk path


Humble space


Extra view


THE URBAN OASIS



ECHO OF FLOW

Vouch Mean Chea, Channary TOUCH, Gracias moliehi elina betty Nashixwa



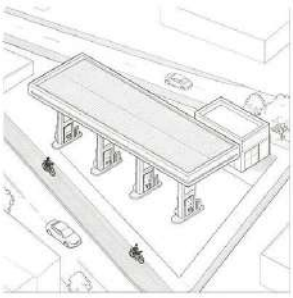
"A landscape shaped by movement, where the memory of the former roundabout is transformed into a vibrant public space for connection, pause, and everyday life."

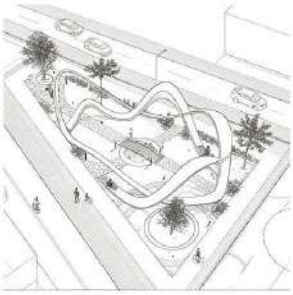
Echo of Flow transforms the former Toul Kork roundabout into a vibrant community pocket park. Inspired by the site's circulation, the design converts movement into a sculptural ribbon that defines the park's identity.

The flowing structure creates shaded spaces for gathering, resting, and social interaction, while guiding visitors naturally through the landscape. Its form reflects the continuous motion that once shaped the site.

Native planting, open lawns, walking paths, and a reflective pond improve the microclimate and provide a comfortable environment for recreation, relaxation, and everyday activities.

More than a public park, Echo of Flow reimagines a former traffic space as a memorable civic destination where landscape, movement, and architecture come together to strengthen the connection between people and place.





SITE ANALYSIS

SITE LOCATION



Why this loaction ?

This site is a good location for a park because it is surrounded by residential and commercial areas. People nearby experience heavy traffic, noise, and the stress of daily life. A park would provide a peaceful green space where families and friends can relax, exercise, and enjoy nature while improving the environment and quality of life for the community.

SITE VIEW



NEGATIVE_VIEW POSITIVE_VIEW

1.NORTH VIEW



2.EAST VIEW



3.WEST VIEW



4.SOUTH VIEW



5.NORTH VIEW



6.WEST VIEW



7. SOUTH VIEW



8.EAST VIEW



SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTH
- Strategic Location
- Mixed-use Surroundings
- High User Diversity
- Existing Pedestrian Movement

WEAKNESS
- Lack of Green Public Space
- Limited Street Furniture
- Vihecle Dominated Area
- Noise and Air Pollution

OPPORTUNITIES
- Create Urban Green Space
- Improve Community Interaction
- Improve Walkability
- Environmental Improvement
- Increase Urban Biodiversity

THREATS
- Traffic Pressure
- Parking Conflict
- Flooding Risk
- Urban Development Pressure

FLOOD MAP

According to Phnom Penh urban flood conditions:Flooding in TOUL KORK is mainly caused by heavy rainfall, stormwater runoff, and limited drainage capacity rather than river water level changes.

WET SEASON (MAY – NOVEMBER)

During the monsoon season, frequent heavy rain increases the risk of temporary flooding.



SITE VIEW



LEGENDS:
- COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS
- RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS
- INSTITUTIONS
- PRIMARY ROAD
- SECONDARY ROAD
- LOCAL ROAD
- PRIMARY NODES
- SECONDARY NODES
- HIGH TRAFFIC
- MEDIUM TRAFFIC
- LOW TRAFFIC
- EDGE

NODES



DEMOGRAPHY

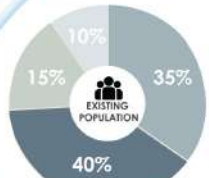


TOUL KORK DISTRICT

Khan: Toul Kork, Phnom Penh

Population	:	145,570 people
Density	:	14,500 people/km²
Area	:	7.99 km²
Annual Change	:	1–2%

AGE GROUP





TRANSPORTATION



OCCUPATION

STUDENT	35%
OFFICE WORKER	30%
RETAIL WORKERS	20%
DELIVERY WORKERS	10%
RETIRED	05%

Water can accumulate on roads and low-lying areas because the drainage system cannot remove stormwater quickly. Highest flood risk: August – October.Main impact: temporary road flooding, traffic difficulty, and water collection around intersections.

DRY SEASON (DECEMBER – APRIL)

Rainfall decreases and the possibility of flooding is much lower. Roads remain mostly dry and accessible, with only minor water accumulation after occasional rain.

SITE STRATEGY

Improve flood resilience by adding:
- better drainage systems
- permeable pavement
- green landscape areas
- slightly elevated ground levels

ACTIVITY ANALYSIS

TRANSPORTION ACTIVITIES

The area is dominated by vehicle movement, including motorcycles, cars, and tuk-tuks.



COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES



PLANT SURVEY





PARK SECTION AA



PARK SECTION BB





PROJECT BRIEF

Located at the **OLD TOUL KORK ROUNDABOUT** area, this project reimagines a **FAST MOVING URBAN SPACE** into a meaningful place for people. Responding to the lack of **PUBLIC GREENERY** and the dominance of **TRANSPORTATION**, the pocket park creates a balance between **CITY LIFE AND NATURE**, offering a space for **PAUSE**, **INTERACTION**, and **COMMUNITY CONNECTION**.

CONCEPT



Inspired by the continuous **MOVEMENT** of the old Toul Kork roundabout, **ECHO OF FLOW** captures the existing **URBAN FLOW** and transforms fast city **CIRCULATION** into a slower **HUMAN-CENTERED LANDSCAPE EXPERIENCE**. The **FLOWING FORMS** represent traces of past movement, guiding users from the busy urban surroundings into a **CALM GREEN CORE**. Through curved pathways, layered seating, and organic spaces, the design creates a balance between **MOTION AND STILLNESS**, changing a place of passing into a place of **PAUSE**, **INTERACTION**, and **CONNECTION** with the community and nature.

TARGET USERS



DESIGN INTENTION



The continuous flow of the former roundabout by transforming vehicle circulation into a walkable journey that encourages exploration and discovery.

Create calm spaces where visitors can slow down, rest, and reconnect with nature away from the surrounding urban movement.

Design flexible gathering spaces that encourage play, conversation, and shared experiences for people of all ages.

Integrate trees, planting, and water to soften the urban environment, improve comfort, and strengthen the connection between people and nature.

DESIGN STRATEGIES



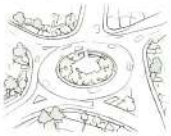
Dense trees and layered planting create a protective edge, reducing traffic noise while improving safety and the park's microclimate.

A shallow accessible fountain becomes the park's central landmark, cooling the space and creating a welcoming gathering point for everyone.

Barrier-free circulation, gentle slopes, and inclusive pathways ensure comfortable movement for users of all ages and abilities.

Peripheral parking minimizes traffic conflict, preserves pedestrian safety, and keeps the park as the visual and social focus.

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



MEMORY OF MOVEMENT

The existing roundabout represents continuous traffic flow and urban movement which is captured to be the foundation for a new public landscape.



FLOW INTO FORM

The movement is abstracted into a flowing ribbon that rises and dips. This form creates a dynamic structure that guides people through the space.



LANDSCAPE OF CONNECTION

The ribbon became the landscape that creates spaces for people to pause, connect and reconnect with nature.

TREE SELECTION

Tree Names	UMBRELLA TREE ដើមឆ្នាំងម្លប់ធំ
Pictures	
Amount	2 TREES

Tree Names	ROSE WOOD TREE ដើមក្រញូង
Pictures	
Amount	2 TREES

PLANT SELECTION

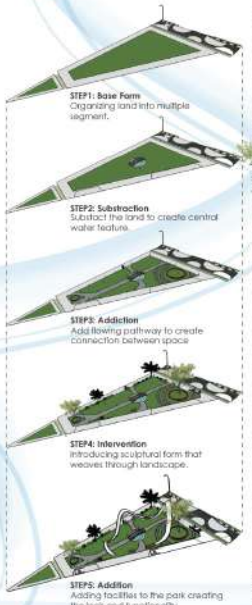
Tree Names	PARROT'S BEAK ទ្រមាក់ក្រពើតូច	NERIUM ចាន់ត្រមះពណ៌ស	HYMENOCALLIS LITTORALIS ទ្រាលិលីពណ៌ទឹកដោះ
Pictures			
Amount	22 TREES	4 TREES	23 TREES

Tree Names	PINWHEEL FLOWER ទ្រាក្រញ៉ាងរាង	LOTUS FLOWER ទ្រាឈូក	WATER HYACINTH ទ្រាកណ្តាល
Pictures			
Amount	8 TREES	6 TREES	12 TREES

MATERIAL

MATERIALS	Powder-Coated Steel	Concrete Curbs	Reinforced Concrete	Stone Pavers	Aluminum	Painted Steel Edging	Timber	Asphalt
PICTURES								
DIMENSIONS	-	-	150-300 mm	-	-	-	450 mm	-
SURFACE COLOUR	White	White & Black	Light Grey	Dark Grey	White (Powder-Coated)	Red	Brown	Black
USAGE	Main sculptural structure	Road edging	Foundations and paving base	pathways and circulation areas	decorative elements	Tree planter feature rings	Public seating and resting areas	Road surface

FORM TRANSFORMATION



STEP1: Base Form
Organizing land into multiple segment.

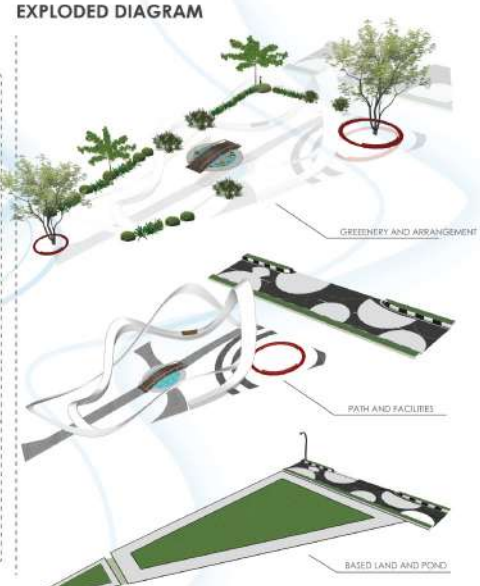
STEP2: Substraction
Subtract the land to create central water feature.

STEP3: Addiction
Add flowing pathway to create connection between space

STEP4: Intervention
Introducing sculptural form that weaves through landscape.

STEP5: Addition
Adding facilities to the park creating the look and functionality.

EXPLODED DIAGRAM

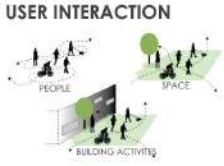


The design is developed through three integrated layers that reinterpret the movement of the former Toul Kork roundabout into a human-centered landscape. The base landscape establishes the ecological foundation, while pathways and activity spaces create an accessible circulation network for movement, gathering, and rest. The ribbon structure transforms the extracted flow lines into a sculptural landmark, unifying circulation, landscape, and architecture to express the concept of Echo of Flow.

ACTIVITIES DIAGRAM



USER INTERACTION



ECHO OF FLOW

MASTER PLAN



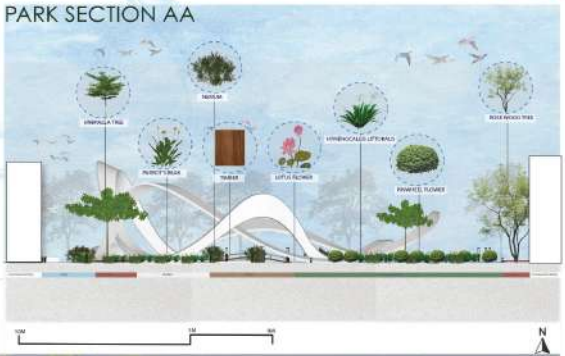
CLOSE UP MASTER PLAN

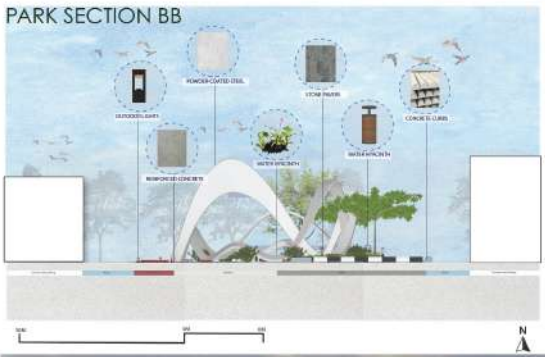


SPECIAL VIEW



SECTION VIEW







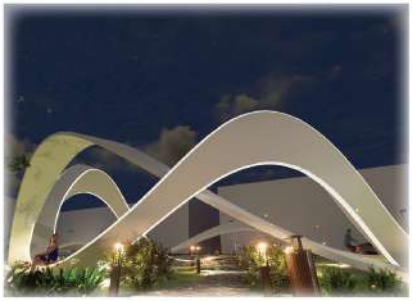
LEFT VIEW OF THE PAVILLION



FRONT VIEW OF THE PAVILLION



THE POND OF THE PARK



THE ENTRANCE



RIGHT VIEW OF THE PAVILLION

PARAGON INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY LECTURER: PISITH HUN

MEMBER: VOUCH MEAN CHEA, CHANNARY TOUCH, GRACIAS MOLIEHI ELINA BETTY NASHIXWAV

ARC-246 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE ACADEMIC YEAR: 2025-2026

THE GROWTH MOTION PARK

Rayuth Pheng, Ratna Mak and Sosaly Taing

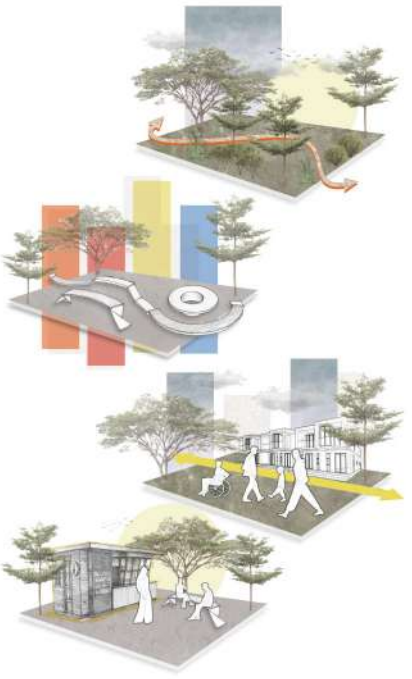


"A vibrant landscape where bold colors awaken curiosity, play inspires discovery, quiet corners invite reflection, and every shared moment becomes a seed for a stronger community."

Growth Motion Park is a vibrant pocket park designed to inspire movement, connection, and personal growth. Guided by the idea that growth is a continuous journey, the park transforms a compact urban space into a lively destination where bold colors spark curiosity, playful spaces encourage exploration, and welcoming seating areas invite people to gather and connect.

The park features a lively playground, generous gathering spaces, and thoughtfully integrated greenery that create a balance between activity and relaxation. Designed for people of all ages, it encourages exploration, social interaction, and moments of reflection.

More than a recreational space, **Growth Motion Park** is a place where movement inspires growth and community flourishes. Through shared experiences, meaningful connections, and inclusive design, the park becomes a vibrant landmark where every visit creates lasting memories and strengthens the bonds between people and nature.



SITE ANALYSIS

SITE LOCATION



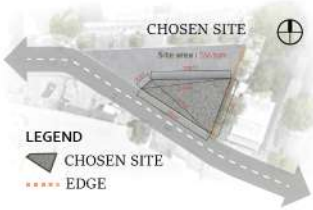
CAMBODIA



PHNOM PENH

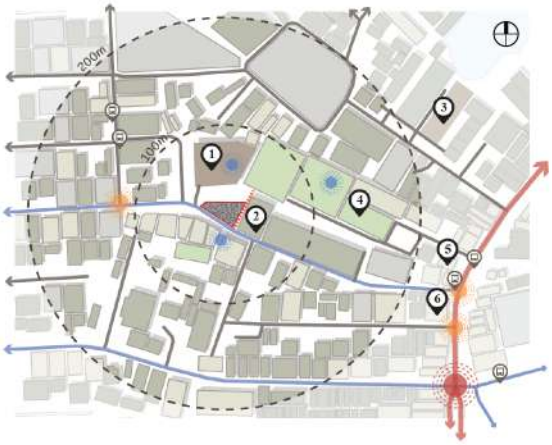


KHAN SEN SOK



The pocket park is located in Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh, in a growing urban area. It aims to provide an accessible green space that supports community interaction, recreation, and a healthier urban environment.

SITE LEGIBILITY

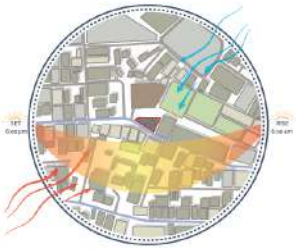


LEGEND

- Chosen Site
- Residential Area
- Educational Area
- Commercial Area
- Unused Land
- Football Field
- Paung Peay Lake
- Noise Pollutions
- High Traffic
- Medium Traffic
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Local Road
- Edge
- Bus Station

1 . Western International School
2 . CACTUS Coffee Shop
3 . Cambodia Adventist International School
4 . ROOY7 Sport Club
5 . Chamkar Khmer Shop 598
6 . METFONE Company

SUN AND WIND ANALYSIS



The site has a tropical climate with strong east morning sun and intense west afternoon heat, requiring shading strategies to improve comfort and reduce heat gain.

LEGEND

- Chosen Site
- Sun
- Cold Wind
- Hot Wind

SITE VIEWS

OUTSIDE IN VIEWS







INSIDE OUT VIEWS







SITE OBSERVATION

SURROUNDING TREES

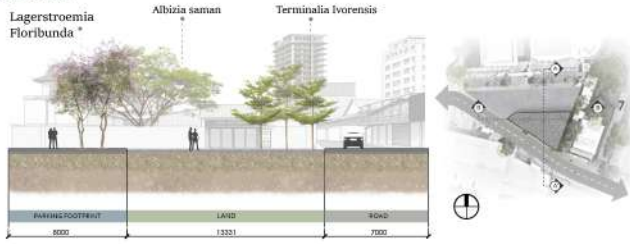
IMAGE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAME	Areca Catechu Linn	Dwarf Sugar Palm	Mango Tree	Breadfruit Tree	Terminalia Ivorensis	Albizia saman	Lagerstroemia Floribunda

TYPES OF GROUND

NAME	AGGREGATE	FILL DIRT	GRASS	CONCRETE

LAND SECTIONS

SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



DEMOGRAPHY

KHAN SEN SOK



Population : 182,903 people
Area : 53.8 km²
Population Density : 3,532/km²
Anoul Population Change : +3.5%

89,257 93,646 MEN WOMEN

TRANSPORTATION



SITE OCCUPATION



PEOPLE AGES GROUP



LIFESTYLE ACTIVITIES



SWOT ANALYSIS



Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
Close to homes, schools, and shops.	Narrow site limits design.	Rising demand for green space.	Informal parking may occupy the site.
Safe and quiet area.	Traffic noise affects comfort.	Suitable for all ages.	Heat and growth reduce park quality.
Small and affordable site.	Limited activity space.	Improves local connectivity.	

THE GROWTH MOTION PARK



PROJECT BRIEF

The project aims to transform an underutilized urban space into a vibrant and multifunctional public park that serves the daily needs and strengthens the relationship between people and the surrounding neighborhood.

CONCEPT

The concept of the **GROWTH MOTION Park** is to creates a vibrant and connected public space where people can grow through movement, interaction, and shared experiences.



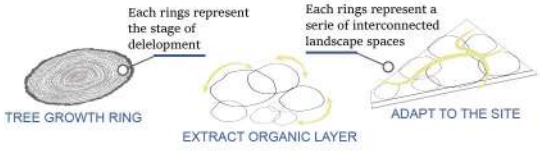
INSPIRATION

The design is inspired by the growth rings of a tree, symbolizing how growth happens over time through continuous experiences and interactions. Just as each ring contributes to the life of a tree, every person contributes to the growth and identity of the community.



TREE GROWTH RING

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT



DESIGN INTENTION



DESIGN STRATEGIES



GREEN SPACE
Use trees and shaded structures to improve comfort and microclimate.

BOLD COLOR
Combine colorful furniture and open activity areas as part of the overall landscape design.

COMMUNITY NODE
Organize spaces to create seamless movement throughout the park.

LOCAL BUSINESS
Strengthen connections to continuous activity and support local businesses.

TREES AND PLANTS SELECTION

TREES SELECTION

NAME	Terminalia Lvorensis
AMOUNT	5 Trees

NAME	Acacia Farnesiana
AMOUNT	2 Trees

PLANTS SELECTION

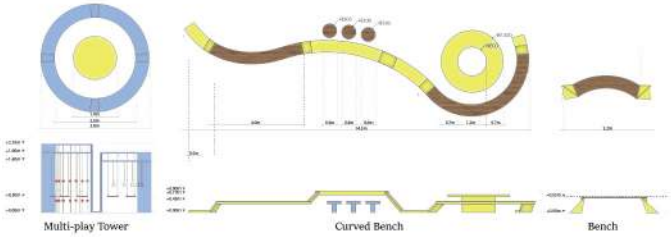
NAME	Buxus Megistophylla	Golden Privet	Nephorolepis Exaltata	Nandina Domestica
AMOUNT	14 Trees	8 Trees	2 Trees	4 Trees

NAME	Aglaonema SPP	Gardenia Jasminoides	Ancuba Japonica
AMOUNT	9 Trees	9 Trees	4 Trees

MATERIAL USED

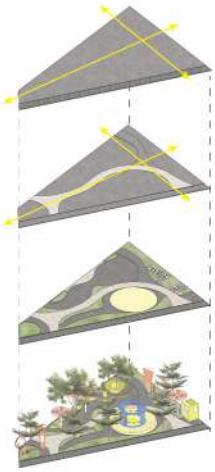
NAME	EPDM Rubber	Plastic	Acacia Wood	Grass	Wash Gravel	Grey Brick	Flagstone

FURNITURE DETAIL



Multi-play Tower | Curved Bench | Bench

FORM TRANSFORMATION



STEP 01 BASE FORM
A triangular form aligned with the site axis.

STEP 02 SUBTRACTION
Introduce spatial variation, improve circulation, and define areas of openness within the form.

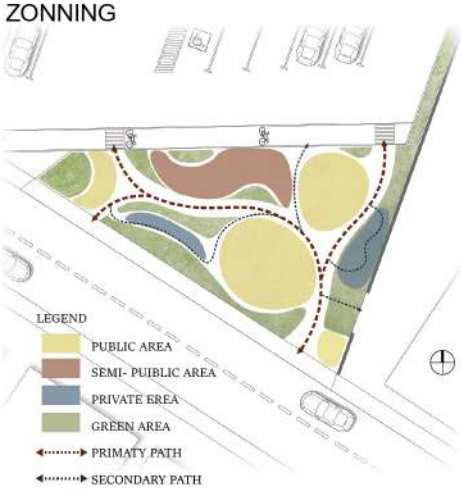
STEP 03 ADDITION
Landscape and program elements are added to activate the space.

STEP 04 INTERVENTION
The final design combines circulation, planting, and public activity.

EXPLODED DIAGRAM



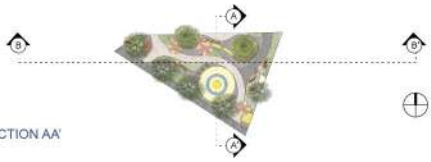
ZONNING



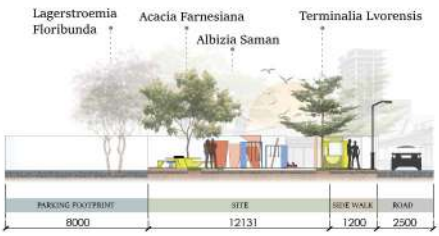
MASTER PLAN



SECTION



SECTION AA'



SECTION BB'



VISUALIZATION



View from the North-West



Private Sitting Area



Reflecting Area



Bicycle Path



Playground Area



Sitting Area





THE CENTRAL PARK

Chanmolyna Ouk, Sodalika Lunn, Dariya Ditann



"A landscape that softens the rhythm of the city, inviting people to pause, connect, and experience nature together."

This project transforms an abandoned gas station into a vibrant pocket park that restores both the environment and the community.

The design responds to the surrounding environmental challenges, including air pollution, traffic noise, and the lack of public green space. Dense planting buffers, shade trees, and layered vegetation help filter dust, reduce noise and create a more comfortable environment for visitors or tourists.

Curved pathways, open gathering spaces, seating areas, and a central fountain encourage people to pause, socialize, and enjoy the space amid the busy city. The fountain introduces the calming sound of water, helping to soften the surrounding traffic noise while creating a refreshing focal point.

More than a pocket park, it demonstrates how a neglected and polluted space can become a sustainable, welcoming landscape that promotes well-being, strengthens community connections, and improves the quality of life for residents and visitors around Phsar Thmey.

SITE OBSERVATIONS



1 CHAMPA

2 TAMARIND TREE

3 JASMINE SHRUB

4 FICUS LYRATA

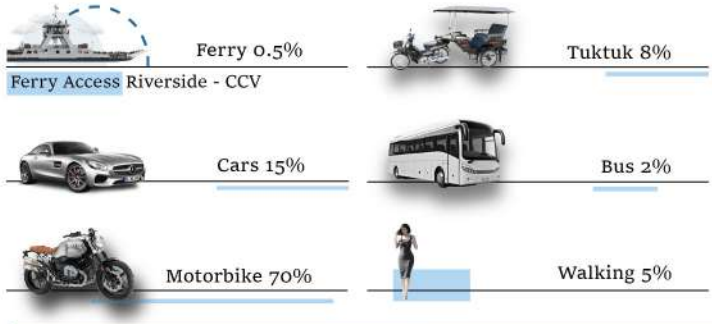
5 QUEEN'S CRAPE MYRTE

6 ARECA PALMI

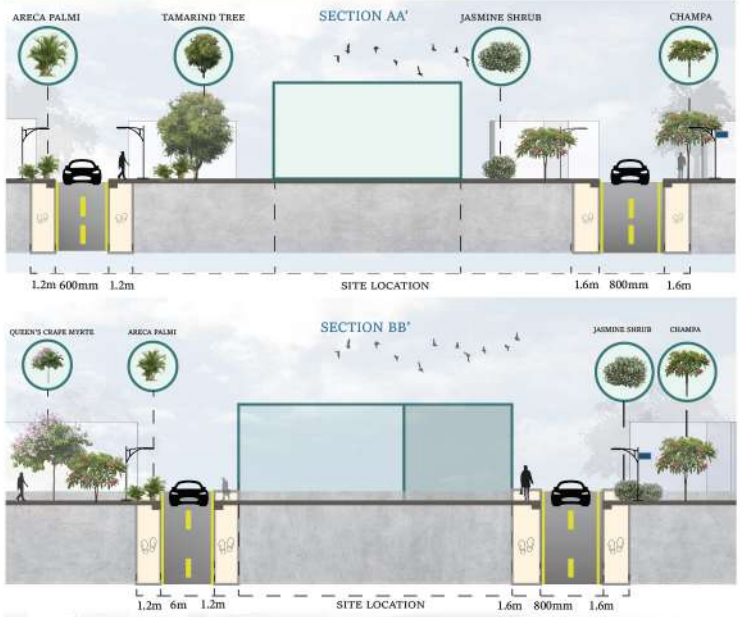
7 COCONUT TREE

8 ORANGE TREE

TRANSPORTATION



SECTION



SITE OBSERVATIONS





CONCEPT

Psar Thmey Heritage Park is envisioned as a vibrant urban green space that reconnects people with the cultural identity and history of Phnom Penh. Located near the iconic Central Market (Psar Thmey), the park transforms an underutilized urban site into a welcoming destination where nature, heritage, and community coexist. The design celebrates the surrounding historical context by incorporating heritage display panels, open gathering spaces, and native Cambodian planting, creating an environment that encourages visitors to experience the city's rich past while enjoying a comfortable public landscape.



DESIGN BREIF

PROJECT OVERIEW

The design integrates shaded plazas, pedestrian-friendly pathways, heritage interpretation panels, native tropical planting, and community gathering spaces into a cohesive landscape. Inspired by the rich cultural significance of the Psar Thmey area, the park blends historical storytelling with contemporary landscape architecture, creating a welcoming environment for residents, office workers, tourists, and families.

DESIGN INTENTIONS



URBAN PAUSE POINT

The park provides shaded seating, open gathering areas, and a peaceful environment for relaxation, socializing, and everyday activities.



FRAME CITY VIEW

These framed views strengthen the connection between the park and Phnom Penh's urban identity while creating memorable visitor experiences.



CONNECT LOCAL LIFE & COMMNITY

The design supports daily use, cultural events, and informal gatherings, making the park an active and welcoming place for everyone.



BRING NATURE INTO CITY

The landscape provides shade, reduces heat, improves air quality, and creates a healthier and more enjoyable outdoor space for the community.

GREENERY & MATERIALS SELECTION

TREE						
Name	Frangipani	Golden Shower	East indian walnut	Yellow bell	Siris	golden rain tree
Amount	04	01	02	02	03	02
PLANT						
Name	Dwaf Umbrella	Ground Orcid	Dewdrop	Chinese Evergreen	Lily Peace	Lily Turf
Amount	15	10	05	06	10	04
GROUND COVER						
Name	Grass	Brown Wood	Water	Concrete	Dirt	White Brick
Color	Vibrant Green	Chocolate Brown	Shiny Blue	Steel Gray	Dark Brown	White Gray

DESIGN STRATEGY



WATER FOUNTAIN

The water fountain serves as the park's focal point, creating a relaxing atmosphere through flowing water.

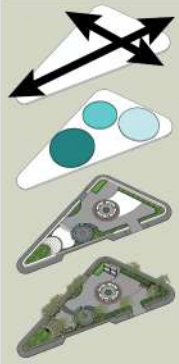
COMMUNITY ZONE

The heritage walk path connects key areas of the park while showcasing local history through interpretive displays.

HERITAGE WALK PATH

The community zone is a flexible gathering space for recreation, events, and social activities.

TRANSFORMATION



AXIS

The main and secondary axes establish movement, circulation, and visual connections throughout the site.

PUBLIC SPACE

COMMUNITY ZONE
GATHERING AREA
RELAXING AREA

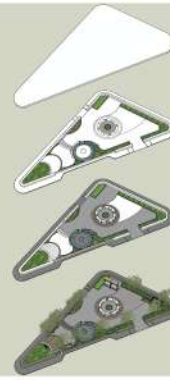
ADD GREENERY AND GROUND

Trees, shrubs, and varied ground textures are added to improve comfort, shade, and the park's natural character.

DETAILS AND LANDSCAPE

Landscape elements such as planting, paving, seating, lighting, and site furniture are integrated to enhance functionality, comfort, and the overall character of the park.

EXPLODED DIAGRAM



SELECTED SITE

The existing site boundary establishes the project's design framework.

SPACE ALLOCATION

Functional spaces are organized to create a balanced and efficient park layout.

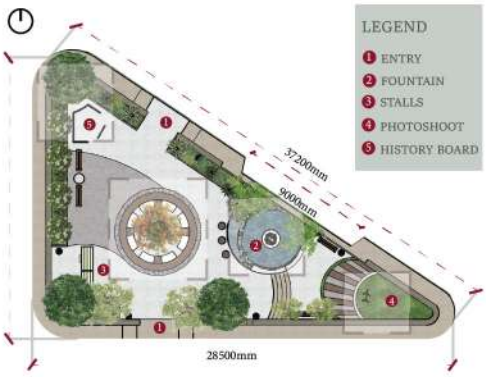
LANDSCAPE ELEMENTS

Hardscape, planting, water features, and site furniture are introduced to shape the park environment.

FINAL DESIGN

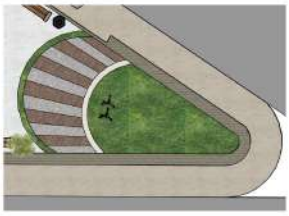
All design elements are integrated into a cohesive and functional pocket park.

CLOSE UP MASTER PLAN



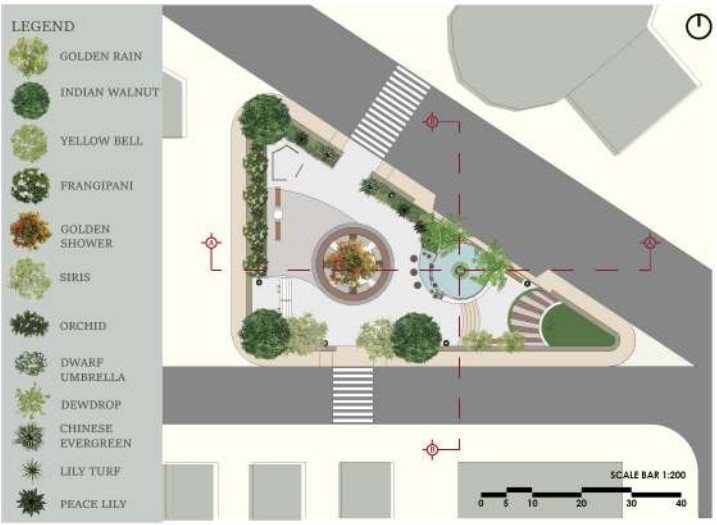








MASTER PLAN







SECTION AA

SECTION BB







RENDERING







CHUMPU PARK

Sengheng Ly, Rothbunheng Sovann



"A park that grows from what already exists the trees, the paths people already walk, the quiet corners they already gather in."

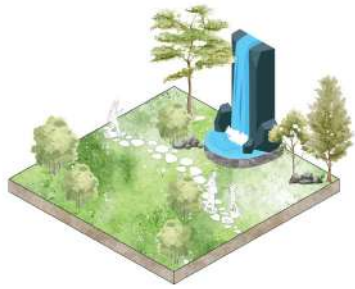
Chumpu Park started as a forgotten sliver of the city the kind of space people cut through but never stopped in. The design team's first move wasn't to draw, but to watch: where did people walk, where did they linger, which views did they instinctively avoid? Those answers became the park's blueprint.

Every tree already growing on site stays exactly where it is; the paths simply learn to move around them. The park opens on every side, refusing to favor one neighboring street over another, and its furniture collects in the spots where community life was already happening informally. Wood and clay humble, renewable, warm to the touch tie the whole space together, from benches to walking surfaces.

At its edge, a waterfall works quietly in the background: softening traffic noise, screening what shouldn't be seen, and giving the whole park a sense of shelter without walls.

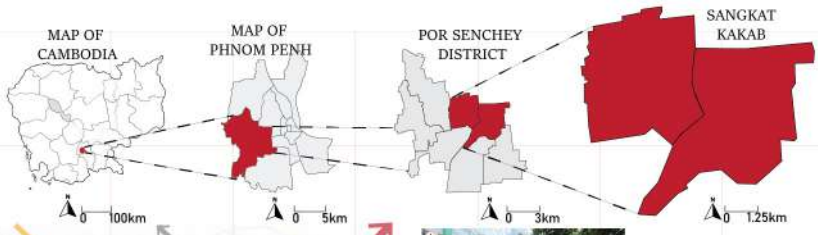
Chumpu doesn't ask the community to adapt to it. It adapts to the community first.





SITE LOCATION

Located on Russian Federation Boulevard (110), Chom Chao 1, Por Senchey District, Phnom Penh, the site's roadside position offers easy access, making it a natural gathering space for the surrounding community.







+ A lot of vegetations and building plane.



− Trashes, parked car, and wire.



= Electrical pole, parked cars, and wire.



− Electrical pole, steel frame door, and wire.



= Dead branches enveloped by greenary.

LEGEND

- Primary Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Pathway
- Local Roads
- Commercial Building
- Factory
- Residents
- The Site
- Landmark
- Nodes
- Medium Congestion

+ Positive View
− Negative View
= Neutral View

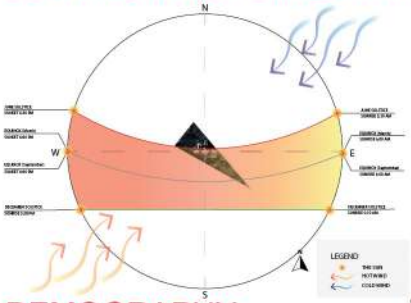
1.Pochentong Airport

2. Clinique Sainte Marie

3. New Phnom Penh Pediatric Clinic

4. Lantian Shopping Mall

SUN AND WIND ORIENTATION



VEGETATION OF THE SITE



TOP VIEW



ELEVATION



DEMOGRAPHY

Sangkat: Kakab
Khan Por Sen Chey

Area: 8.6 km²
Population: 49,993
Density: 3,960/km²
Annual Population Change: 3.2%

GENDER RATIO





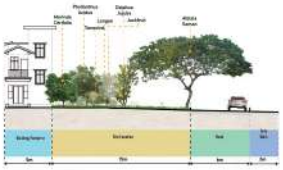


MATERIALS & FURNITURES



SITE SECTION







SWOT ANALYSIS



STRENGTH

- Strategic urban location
- Strong infrastructure and utilities
- Quality greenery and mature trees
- Safe and secure environment

WEAKNESS

- Traffic congestion and noise pollution
- Limited surrounding green space
- Restricted ventilation and views
- Illegal roadside parking issues





OPPORTUNITY

- Community gathering opportunity
- Strong public transport connectivity
- Potential urban landmark
- Enhanced environmental quality

THREAT

- Reduced airflow and views
- Urban heat island effect
- Seasonal flooding risks
- Increasing traffic and air pollution



PROJECT BRIEF

Chumpu Park transforms an underutilized urban site into a welcoming green space that fosters relaxation, community, and a stronger connection between people and nature.



Paley Park as Precedent

Site Observation



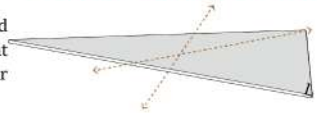
DESIGN INTENTION

bThe project transforms an underutilized site into a vibrant, accessible community park sustainable, welcoming, and designed in harmony with the existing landscape.

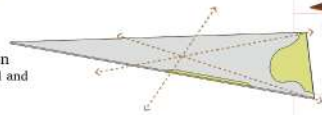




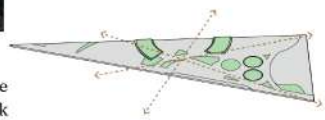
FORM DEVELOPMENT



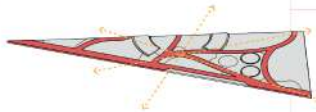
Axis & Base
Central ray sets the main view and zone division



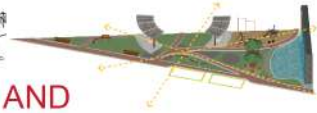
Exterior Subtraction
Space cut for waterfall and parking



Addition
Planting and seating zones layered in



Intervention
Paths shaped by axis and tree contours



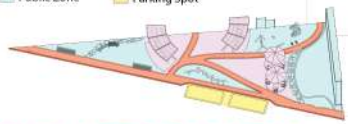
Final Form
Plot textured and furnished based on the intended activity of each zone

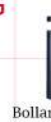
FURNITURE & STRUCTURE



ZONING

Main Walk Way
Semi Public Zone
Public Zone
Parking Spot





Bollard Light



Hammock Stand

PLANTS PRESERVATION AND SELECTION

TREES PRESERVED

Tree Name	Albizia Saman	Banana	Custard Apple	Jackfruit	Longan
Picture					
Amount	1 Tree	4 Trees	1 Tree	1 Tree	2 Trees

Ziziphus Jujuba	Morinda-Citrifolia	Phyllanthus Acidus	Syzygium Jambos	Tamarind	Terminalia Catappa
1 Tree	1 Tree	1 Tree	2 Trees	2 Trees	4 Trees

PLANTS & BUSHES SELECTION

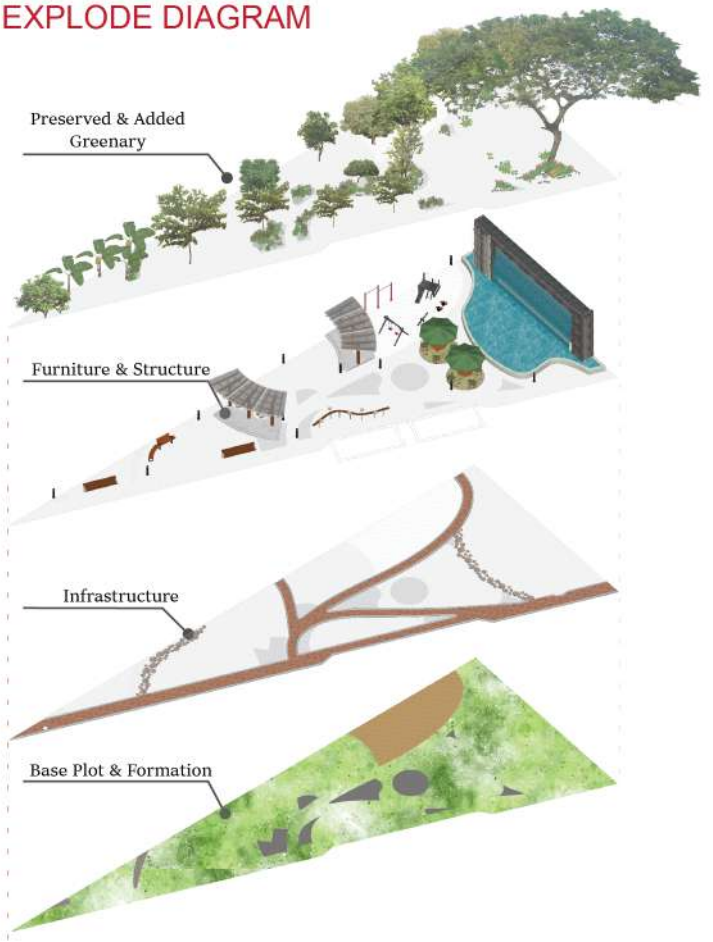
Tree Name	Devil's Ivy	Dwarf Canna Generalis	Dwarf Pinwheel	Lotus	Ixora
Picture					
Amount	9 Bushes	68 Bushes	114 Bushes	9 Bushes	33 Bushes

Tree Name	White Water Lily	Java Fern	Cape Jasmine	Bird Of Paradise	Golden Dewdrop
Picture					
Amount	5 Bushes	3 Bushes	20 Bushes	18 Bushes	20 Bushes

MATERIAL

Material	Picture	Usage
Concrete		Used on curb and as the foundation.
Clay Tile		Used on furniture and structure.
Aluminum		Used as main support for structures.
Fabric		Found on canopy and hammocks.
Garden Soil		Used as beddings for vegetation.
Natural Stone		Found on waterfall's decoration.
Wood		Used on furnitures and sttructures.

EXPLODE DIAGRAM



BIRD EYE VIEW



MASTER PLAN



SECTIONS



SECTION AA

SECTION BB

RENDERING



FRONT VIEWS



SIDEWALK VIEW



BACK VIEWS



MIDDLE OF THE VIEWS



HAMMOCK STAND VIEWS



PLAYGROUND




PARADISE HOTEL
PARADISE HOTEL
天堂大酒店
ARC
Department of Architecture
PARAGON
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
CAMBODIA