

Amnat Jumrusjarongpol 2014: The Effects of Urban Development on Conservation of Green Area: A Case Study at Klong Aom, Nonthaburi Province. Doctor of Philosophy (Built Environmental), Major Field: Built Environment, Faculty of Architecture. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Eggarin Anukulyuthathon, Doc.3eme cycle. 303 pages.

This research is a qualitative study with its aim to investigate the impacts of urban development on agricultural land conservation. In addition the study demonstrates the agriculturist's process of adaption to survive through urban growth in Klong Aom Area, Nonthaburi Province. The methodology is composed of data collection and evaluation based on the concept of relationship between suburb environment, agriculturists, and resource capital. This concept is connected to triangulation theory to prove the factors from urban expansion affecting agricultural land.

The results show that conservation plan had been proposed according to urban planning legislation; however, stimulus and affecting factors have obstructed land conservation as three following main factors: 1) external factor includes newcomers' desire of land use for residence and business purposes 2) internal factor involves economic aspect due to high demand of land use. Furthermore, economic policy tends to adjust agricultural land for other purposes, and 3) hidden factor consists of several uncontrollable variables. It has an effect on plain land form which riskily causes flood.

Moreover, support and assistance from the government is concerned with understanding abstract concepts. Agriculturalists have conformed to go with the flow of society with the limited budget. As a result, local wisdom acquired from ancestors is hardly transferred to next generation. Consequently, it caused difficulties to maintain their large agricultural land. The results represent that effective urban development requires proper administration started from the policy level to local management, concise plan, careful management leading to environmentally friendly urban living concerned with potential land development before making a decision of control measures. For example, laws should be enforced in sensitive zone, conservation of traditional folkway and cultural ecology should be taken into account, etc. We could revise from our lessons in the past in which we have lost value agricultural land and geographic planting zone in suburbs surrounding Bangkok. For this reason, urban growth boundary and suburb problems would be systematically solved for creating balance in the future.

---

Student's signature

---

Thesis Advisor's signature