ARCHITECTURE PORTFOLIO

OF JITSUPA CHUEMCHAITRAKUL

2018 - 2022

PROFILE



JITSUPA

CHUEMCHATRAKUL

DATE OF BIRTH

23 January 1998 (25 years old)

EDUCATION

2016 - 2021

Bachelor of Arachitecture (B.Arch.)

with First Class Honours, Kasetsart University

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2021 - 2022

Master of Arachitecture (M. Arch),

Urban Design, Silpakorn University

LICENSE

Associate Architect

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CONTACT

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COMPUTER SKILLS

SketchUp

AutoCAD

Lumion

Adobe Photoshop

Microsoft Office

QGIS

DESIGN PROJECTS

RESIDENTIAL

LIVING BETWEEN PASSION

2

RESIDENTIAL - INTERGENERATION - COMMUNITY CONNECTION

OFFICE & COMMERCIAL

3 WORKING WITH NATURE

✓ PHAHURAT HAWKER CENTER

T ADAPTIVE

R E U 5 E

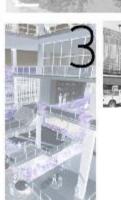
URBAN

REVITALIZE THE UNDER-USE SPACE IN URBAN CENTER
TAKSIN BRIDGE: INTERCHANGE & BEST AREA

6

CENTER OF COMMUNITY LIFE



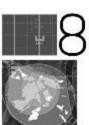






RESERCH PROJECTS





- A STUDY OF THE BREAKING OF GATED COMMUNITY PHENOMENON
- 8 MINI RESERCH

LIVING BETWEEN PASSION

CONDOMINIUM FOR WE GENERTION

The design issue of this project is "He-thinking the way we live." The project aims to find a new condominium design solution for a young generation based on "wellness" and "sustainable."

WORK = PASSION

work is central for gen Z entrepreneur

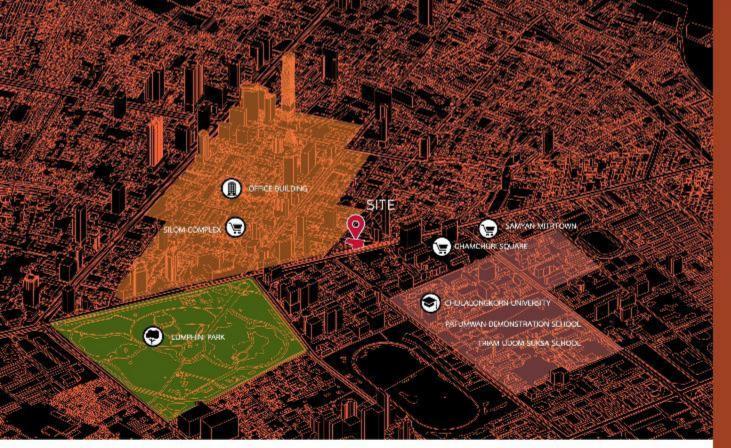


The target group is the young generation, Gen Z entrepreneurs who have purchasing owner to buy their residence for living or doing other activities. Gen Z is the generation who grows up with technology and takes most of their time online, and their behavior relates to working, so the conceptual design is merging a working area with various activities area that can respond to a target group's behavior.

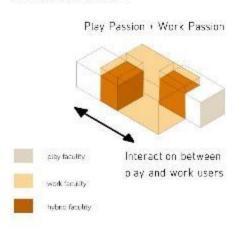


Project Type:

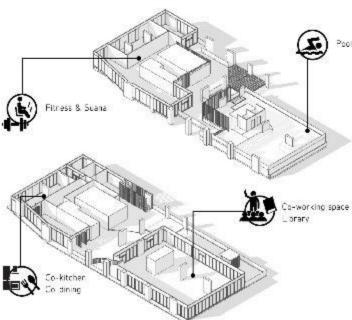
Design Project



COMMON SPACE



The common space has various functions, and the center of the common space is a co-working area.



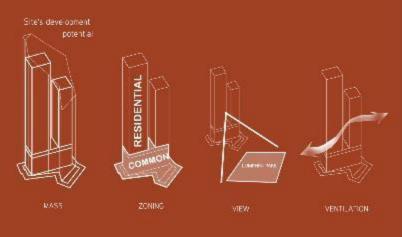
TARGET GROUP





The site has the university, school and office buildings nearby. Therefore, the main target group of this residence is students, office workers and single families who require functions and time to use it differently.

DEVELOPMENT



UNIT PLAN

Use a bright color in the activities area such as the living room and dining area and use a dark color in the passive area such as a becroom

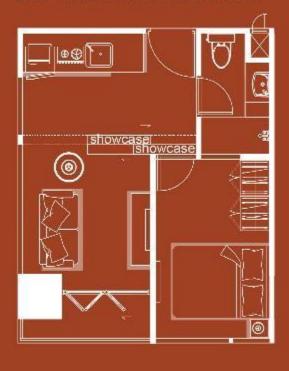
The resident or their guest will see the showcase containing the owner's achievement or their identity when they enter the room.

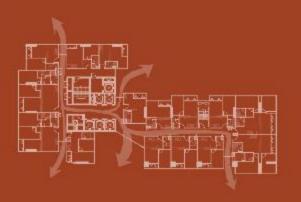
Showcase act as a partition to create a private area for working.

The living area or working space is next to a balcony with a folded door that can open to receive natural contilation.

COMMON AREA: RESIDENTIAL FLOOR

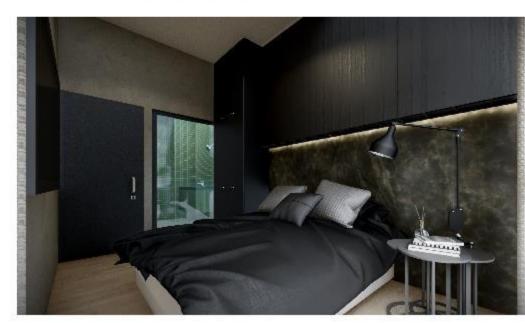
The common corridor in residential areas can ventilate by natural ventilation. Many people usually have a good idea when in the bathroom, so it was designed for working and has a large window in the bathroom to see outside which can promote creativity for residents.





INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE







NORTH EAST ELEVATION SOUTH EAST ELEVATION SOUTH WEST ELEVATION NORTH WEST ELEVATION

2

RESIDENTIAL - INTERGENERATION - COMMUNITY CONNECTION

CONDOMINIUM FOR AGING SOCIETY IN URBAN CONTEXT



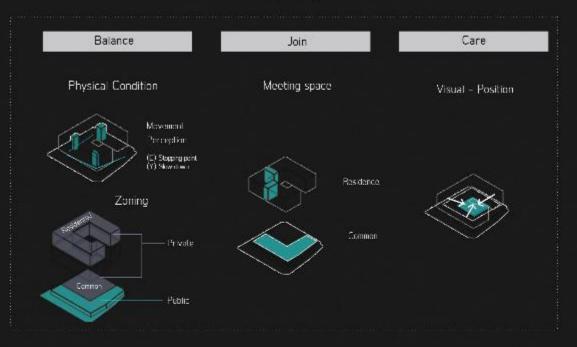
Project Type:

Bechalor Thesis

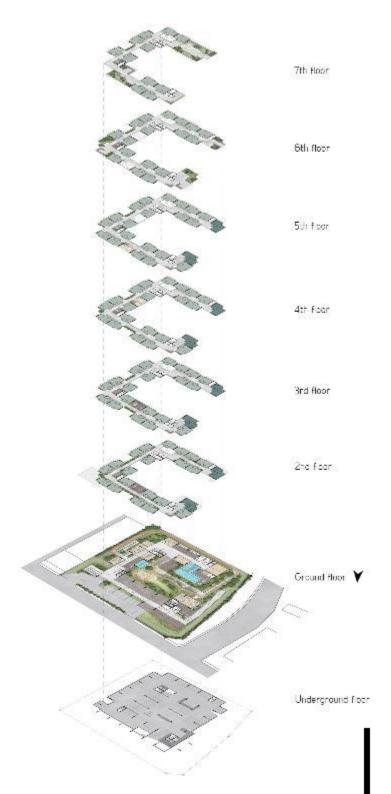
The urban residential is unable to respond to the corporal transformation of the residents. Thus, the solution for the elderly who live in the city is to find a new residence that suitable for their physical conditions change. This is manifested with many housing projects for senior. However, it reveals that senior housing is usually isolated, only elderly living together. This makes the elder feel lonely and lack of notivation in their life. Living place for the elder should not be separated and should promote an opportunity for other ages to live together. "The residential – Intergeneration – Community connection" project is an experimental design for living together of senior, youth and working – age in urban context in order to promote an intergeneration and community interaction. This helps not only to reduce social isolation and loneliness from being alone for senior, youth and working – age, but also to facilitate exchanges of knowledge and experience, saving a living cost in the city and so on.

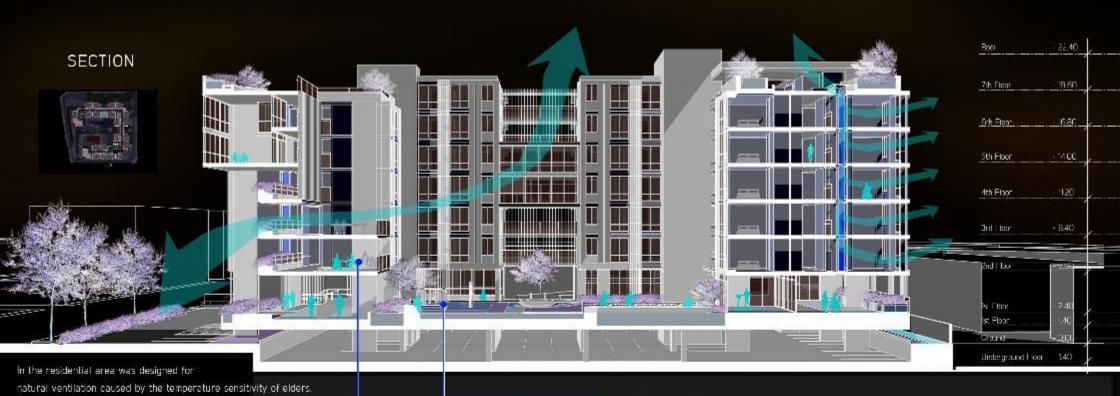
This project focused on balancing between ages by creating an atmosphere, surroundings, and various architectural elements, adaptable flexibility design and passive design suitable for both ages. Creating meeting spaces that enhance the relationship between seniors and youths and the building existing was arranged

Flexible









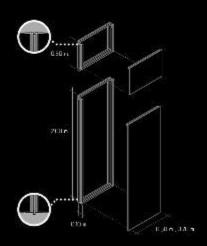
PERSPECTIVE



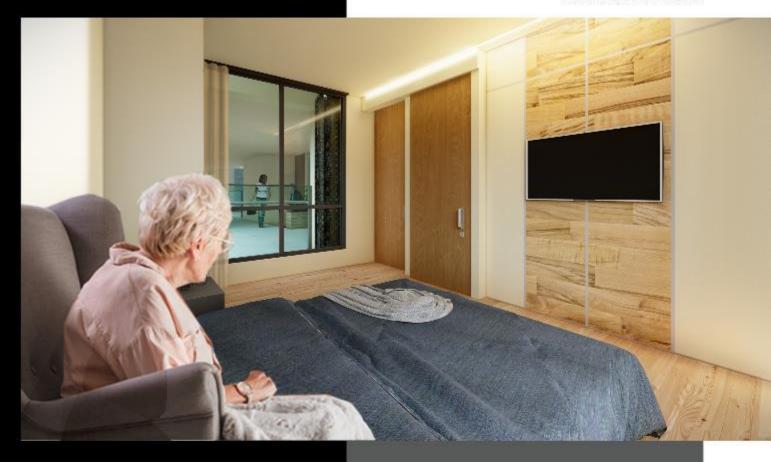
RESIDENTIAL UNIT

UNIT PLAN





The unit is flexible and can adjust by the modular wall study and rails.





The examples of unit adjustable.

Living area Redroom The residential units can support a wheelchair, and the main bedroom has a folding door that can create a private or semi-private zone for owners. The residents can use the bedroom as a living room if it opened.

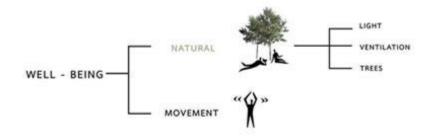
WORKING WITH NATURE

OFFICE FOR WELL-BEIN

More than 60 percent of a salaryman's lifetime is in the office; it affects their physical health, for instance "Sick-building syndrome" caused by improper building or "Office syndrome." From those issues arose a design idea to create a proper office environment that can reduce those issues for the office workers.

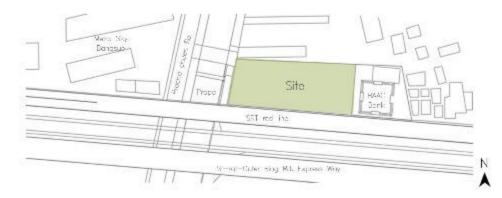


OFFICE FOR WELL - BEING : WORKING WITH NATURE



From research found that the environment and physical health contribute well-being. Therefore, this project was designed to promote a physical movement and appropriate environment for employee.

SHE



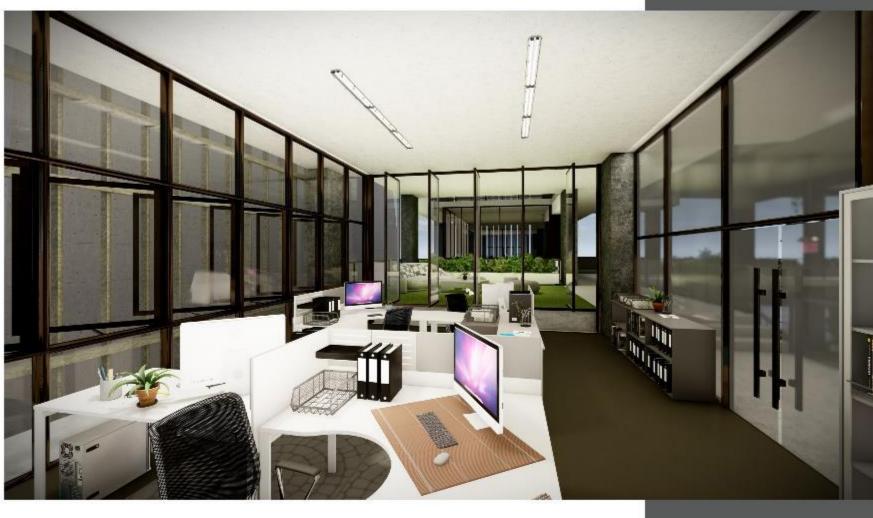
The site is in BAAC Bank, Chatuchak district, Bangkok

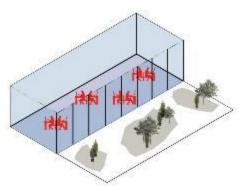
PROCESS ACCESS: BAAC BUILDING FUNCTION BUILDING The site has an existing building so the new buildings have to make access to it and bring mainly functions above the ground floor. GROUPING: AREA REQUIREMENT >> ZONING & SEQUENCE MOFFICE FOR RENT AREA BAAC BUILDING TRAINING CENTER AREA TRIANING CENTER COMMERCIAL AREA COMMERCIAL AREA PARKING: PRIMATE PUBLIC Functional organization, ground floor level is more public, which is commercial area and other floor over the ground floor are more private, which are the training area and office: Office zone organization. arranged the common space in the middle at the building. LIGHT Installed lacade on the west side



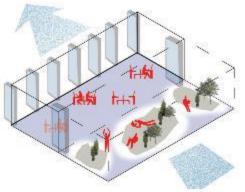
OFFICE UNIT







The office unit can adjust when the unit is closed, it turns into an air conditioning system and a rest area outside the unit act as a buffer and a place for resting the worker's eyes.



When the unit is opened, it turns into natural ventilation and a rest area merges into a part of the unit.

PHAHURAT HAWKER CENTER

ADAPTIVE

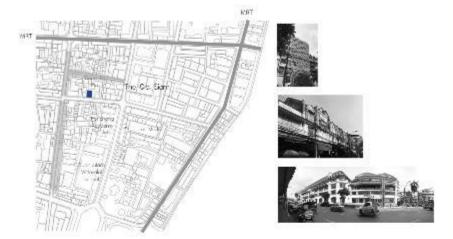
REUSE

Nowadays, Financial Technology (FinTech) is a crucial role in the financial industry which affects the standalone banks. Many financial institutes were combining their service, and some branches have to cease operation, especially the standalone branches. What should we do with the existing building?



SITE

The site is located at Bangkok bank on Phahurat road. The existing is 4-8 storey shophouses and the site lacks rest area.

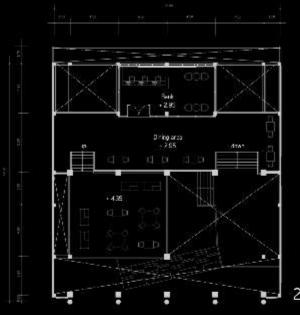


Mostly, a user in this area is hawkers and vendors. Thus, the project was designed to support them. The first floor consists of dining area commercial area for local hawkers and franchise business clients of the bank and the second floor consists of a bank and dining area.

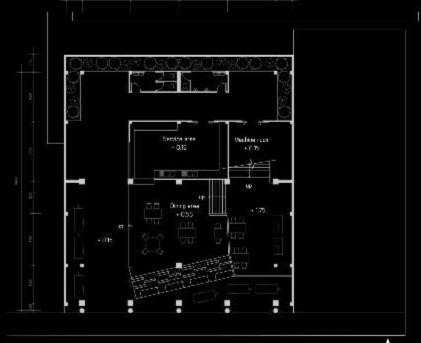




PLAN



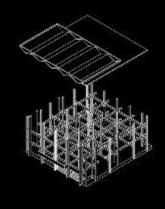
2nd Floor

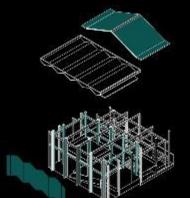


Phahurat read - 0.00

1st Floor

STRUCTURE

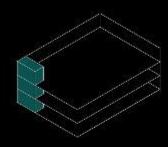


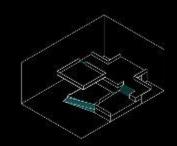


- Use some part of the original structure and folded plate roof.
- Change a flat slap roof to a gable roof.
- Add a facade on the south.

- Add the ramp for carts.

CIRCULATION

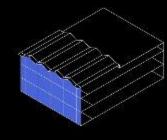


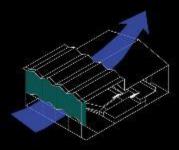




- Move a circulation to the center of the building.

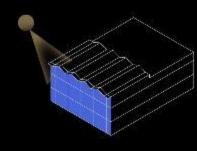
VENTILATION

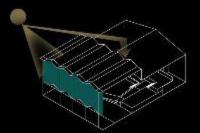




- Turn the air conditioning system into natural ventilation.

SHADE





- Change the entrance (aade: mirror to fins.
- A faade pattern indicates the bank emblem











PERSPECTIVE





CENTER OF COMMUNITY LIFE

HUAI KHWANG HOUSING



Project Type:

Studio Project

Huai Khwang district is a potential area for development since the blue line subway was built in 2004. This area is easily accessible to the main roads, subway, and CBD area and has various uses. For those reasons, this area's vision is "The Center of Community Life" - the central diversity of the Huai Khwang community with mixed-use and for local economics.





VISION

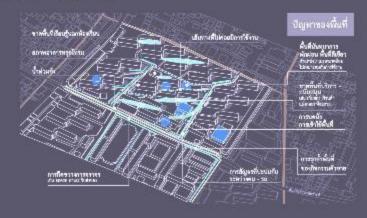
"The Center of Community Life"

- the central diversity of the Huai Khwang community.





DESIGN ISSUE

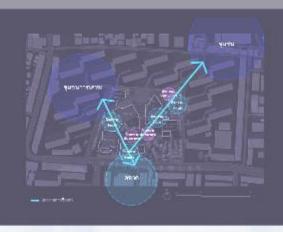


The site's role as a connector has various uses related to surrounding usability but separated by roads. And the green area is not sufficient to support the residents and other users. Therefore, this area was designed as a linkage and supporting area: Linking the separate area by walking network and connecting the analogous usability and supporting the diversity of the site and surrounding area.



DESIGN GUIDELINE

Layout



- Create an obvious pathway to connect neighbors.
- Promote walking by creating an enjoyable atmosphere and adding activities.





DESIGN GUIDELINE

Layout

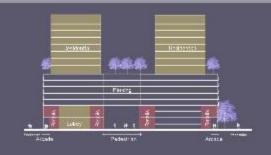
 Pedestrian junction is the crucial point that should define a proper activity and safety environment.





- Arrange an area for local traders and should have a dining area nearby.
- Built the proper environment: planting trees to create shade and setting the lamppost to brighten the area.
- Having a parking space.
- The shared street should use a material pavement different from the main street.

· Building and activity area



Residential buildings should have permeability and develop into high density building and mixed use. At ground floor should use as a commercial area with an arcade.



 Commercial buildings should have permeability and cover a parking area with active frontage.

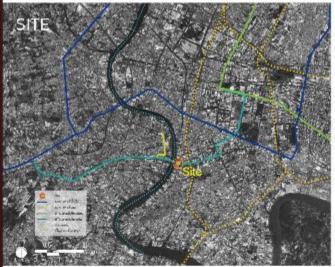


 Nursery should have outdoor learning space for kids covered with fence and a parking area nearby for children's quardians. 6

REVITALIZE THE UNDER-USE SPACE IN URBAN CENTER

TAKSIN BRIDGE: INTERCHANGE & REST AREA

Taksin Bridge is an important point of transportation; it has diverse use and various facilities nearby. This area is more potential but not used to full capability; it has many under-use spaces in the area, for instance, the area along the Sathron canal, the area was covered by a fence and another area under the transportation infrastructure. Hence, the vision to develop this area is the interchange and rest area, making the site more functional. Project Type: Studio Project





Transportation system

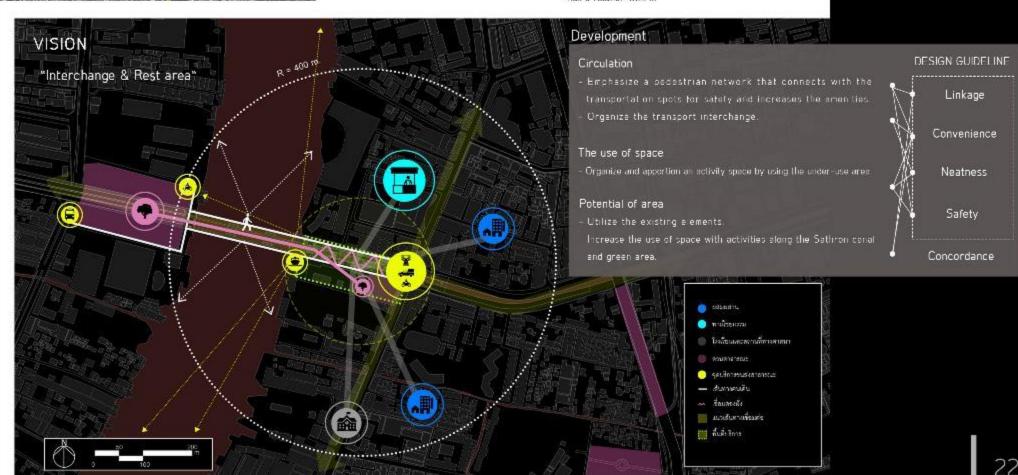
- Each mode of transportation spots scatter
 in the site and connects by walking, however,
 along the path has numerous obstructions and
 lack of amenities.
- The area is messy due to various modes of transportation and the use of space.

The use of space

 This space is more requisite, but was limited by the physical boundary that made the area very crowded and messy.

Potential of area

The area is more potential and has a park and canal nearby nevertheless the present use of space hardly has a relation with it.





Ground floor

MASTER PLAN

Improving the circulation system Create a convenient and safety pedestrian network.

- Centralize various modes of transportation.

The use of space and space organization

- Apportion the activity areas that do not obstruct circulation.

Increasing the potential of area

Create a relationship between the activities in each zone with a green area and canal.

DESIGN GUIDELINE

Linkage

- Create a wayfinding.
- Decrease pedestrian obstruction and expand the pathway.
- Make a covered way above the pedestrian route that connects. with the transportation service spots.
- Create a relationship with the green area and canal and add the water and green elements into an activity area



Convenience

- Create a rest area near the pedestrian path.
- Create an activity area divided from the pedestrian route.
- Segregate the main path and strolling path.
- Built a good atmosphere for walking.
- Provide amenities for disabled people.
- Provide a waiting area near the interchange hub

Example perspective: Hest area

· Concordance

 The new buildings should use similar elements and keep a characteristic of the existing building.

Neatness

Set the commercial zone and use the analogous kiosk.



Example perspective: Commercial area

Define the motorcycle and Songthaew service spot.



Example perspective: Transportation hub

Safety

- Create the pedestrian underpass connecting both sides of the Charcenkrung road.

The shared street should use a different material pavement and limit car speed.

- Should have ballards dividing the road and walkway.
- Increase the lamppost and install a reflective material under the bridge









THE BREAKING OF GATED COMMUNITY PHENOMENON

: CASE STUDY IN LAT PHRAO DISTRICT

Introduction

The breaking of gated community is a phenomenon which caused by developing of gated community. This research examines a phenomenon in Lat Phrao district and aims to

- 1) study on common characteristic of the breaking of gated community
- 2) present its effects through morphological study and
- suggest the guidelines for future community development.

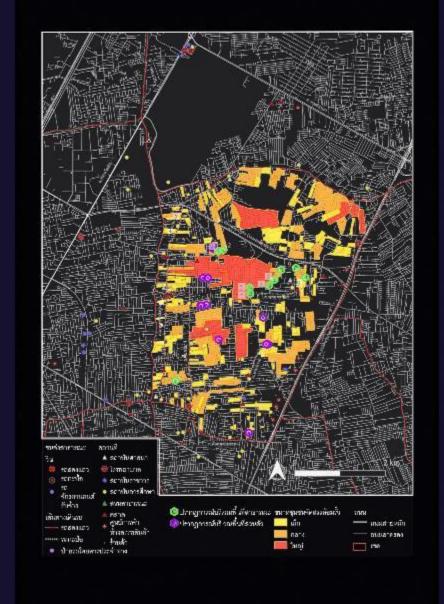
This research applies the data analytics with various statistic of each phenomenon to represent its characteristics and impacts on urban context, user experience and gated community itself.

The study area has the gated community more than 200 communities and found the phenomenon was in 8 villages, 10 locations.

Project Type:

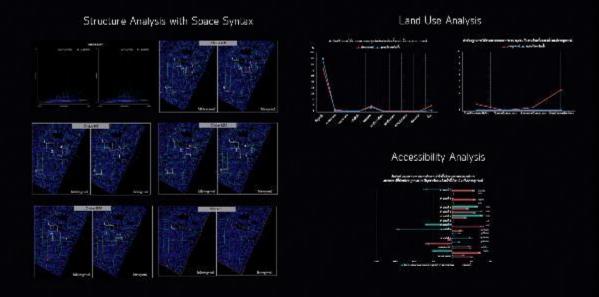
Master Individual Study





Analysis

The phenomenon affects three elements of Urban Morphology, including structure, land use and accessibility, so an analysis is based on those elements.



Conclusion

The research suggests that the breaking of gated community phenomenon has the impacts on the neighborhood context in two ways; the positive and negative effects

1. The phenomenon has the positive impact on the way in which the breaking gated community adds extra entrance which also implies that it increases potential accessibility and shorten the distance to access the facilities for people who live in gated communities, neighborhood and passers. Moreover, it encourages an opportunity to generate secondary income for people who live in gated communities and neighborhood. It also consequentially increasing eyes on the street of people who live in gated communities.

The phenomenon has the negative impact on the way in which it reduces privacy of the inhabitant and raise traffic congestion, pollution and incidents to the communities.

This research then proposes the development guidelines for gated community as following: The design of gated community should increase the level of accessibility and permeable movement of the neighborhood. It also should establish the land-use diversity within the neighborhood as suggested through complete neighborhood concept. The guidelines should include the built environment design guidelines and regulation of community planning in order to reduce incident and traffic through movement.

Design Guideline

Permeability



Variety



Built Environment

Reducing the polution effect



Make a privacy

Create a polution buffer

Law and regulation enforcement



Limit car speed



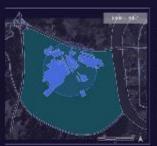
Determining the size of the gate or vehicles that can be used to pass through

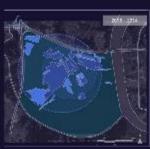
MINI RESERCH

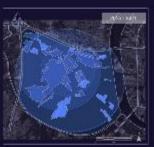
PUBLISHED WORKS

The two mini-research projects focused on the phenomenon which was published by the Centre for Urbanism+ Design Initiatives | Silpakorn University and its initiative to the topic of an Independent Study of a Master's Degree.











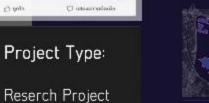


The first project study is about the neighborhood phenomenon in Nonthaburi and found that this area was invaded by the development of new villages and its effect to local residents. The orchard areas have been replaced by the gated communities since 2002.





Mostly, the new villages are surrounded by walls and separating new residents and local residents. Counting the gated community boundary distance takes 41.2 kilometers or as long as Bangkok to Pathumthani.







BREAKING THE BOX

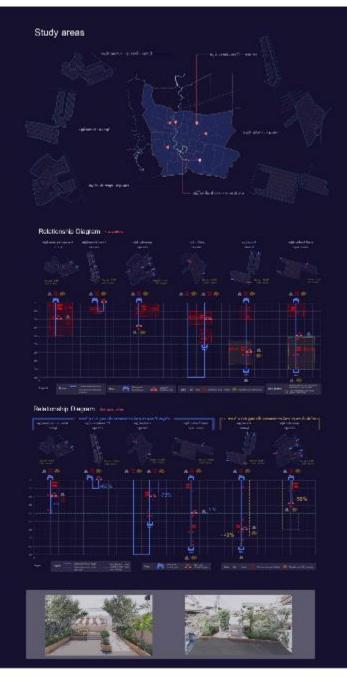
From the first project discovered an interesting phenomenon of the gated community which is some spot of the village boundary was broke by intention and was used as an alternative entrance. This project study through 7 cases in 3 provinces.

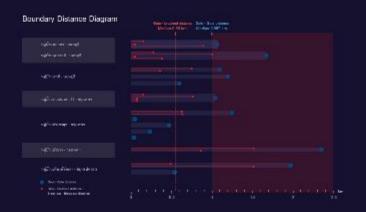
Centre for Urbanism+Design Initiatives I Silpakorn University 30 genus 2021 - @

มฉงานการศึกษาการวิเคราะห์ท่อมูลเมือง ในราชวิทา ท่อมุลและเครื่องมือการ วิเคราะห์เพื่อการจอกแบบรุณชนเมือง หลักสุดรกรรออกแบบรุณชนเมือง (Urban Design) คณะสถาบีพยกรรมศาสตร์ มหาวิทยาดัยคิดปากร วิเคย จิตสภา เพื่อมพิธครอด

"หมู่บ้านจัดสรร" เป็นชุมชนที่ถูกสร้างให้บรรจุอฮูภายในขอบเขตหนึ่งๆ ที่เรียก รา "ริ่ง" จึงทำให้หมู่บ้านจัดสรร ที่ชื่ออีกข้อหนึ่งว่า "ชุมชนสอมรัง" ซึ่งในความ เป็นการเข้าขึ้นส่วนสายแนะรั่ว เทสานี้ข้อกับวิธีการ" "ชุมชนสอมรัง" เชื่องส่วยระยะ ในภาพที่ที่ได้สิ่งอ้านวยความสาคา. คูเพิ่มเพื่อ







The research realized that

- 1. If the distance of the village boundary is more 1 kilometer, it will retrench.
- 2. The characteristic of use aside from residential has 2 characteristics
- 2.1) The use of the existing near the main entrance is used as commercial area
- 2.2) If the original commercial area is too far to reach by walking, the other commercial area will be established.
- 3. The advantages of the new entrance.

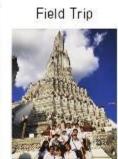
It decreases a distance to reach to facilities for residents who live in the gated community or outsiders.

At the end of the project has a design suggestion for the proper environment in some areas.

ACTIVITIES









UNIVERSITY ACTIVITY

















DESIGN COMPETITION



30

ASA' 60

Baan Baan Exhibition

