



SAROCHINEE WONGCHOTSATHIT



Located Dislocation



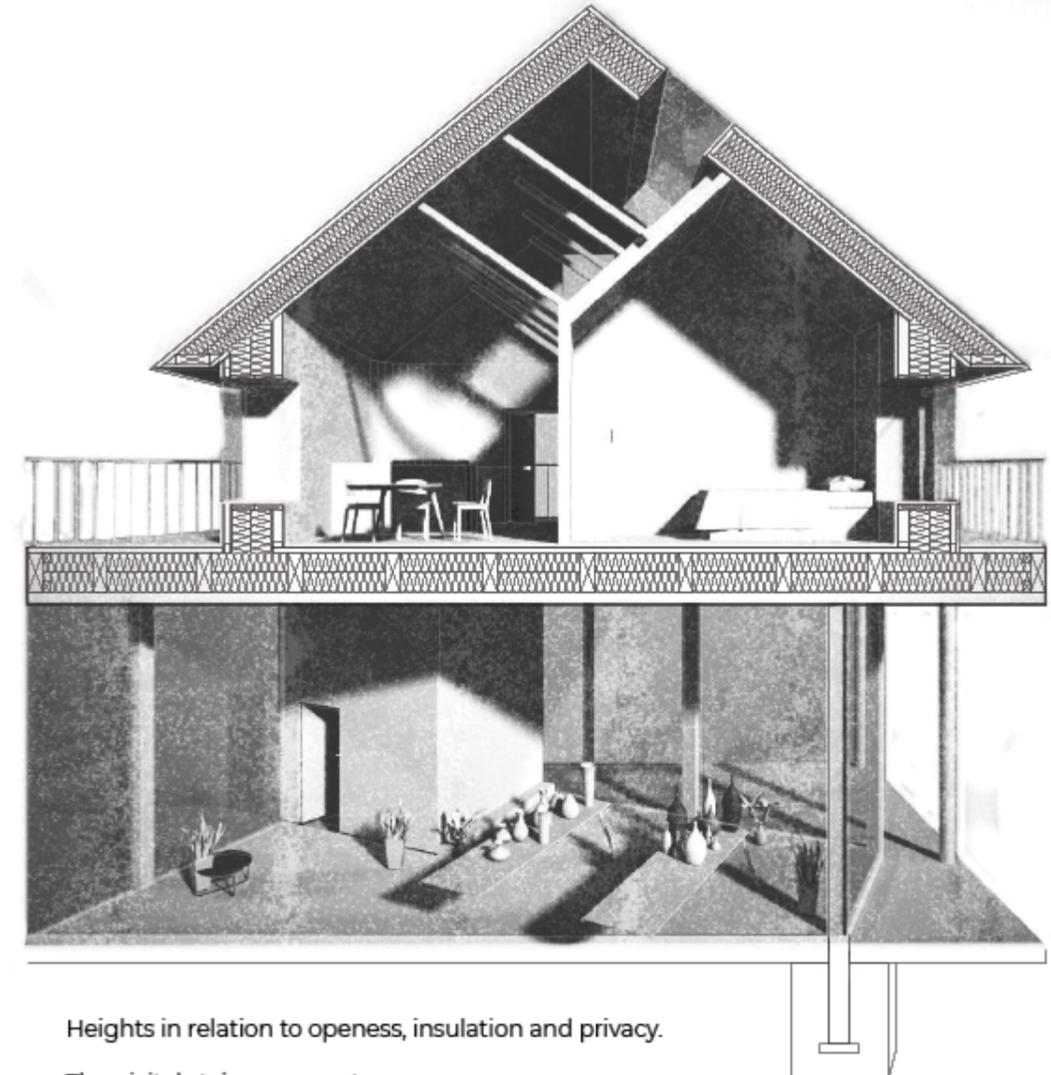
Fiskars, Finland.

A boutique village in one of Finland's tourist attraction. Founded in 1694 as an industrial ironworks community that has survived the great depression and restructured itself as an artisanal village populated with over 100 artists, designers and craftsmen. The representative of the governing cooperates has aimed for a doubled population for the village's expansion. "Located Dislocation" is a housing approach for the future growth of Fiskar through the concepts of the plinth, the column and a gap, taken from observations of my own dwelling.



The project suggests that the structure of the village should remain as it is, and here new dwelling units will adapt to the existing infrastructure. The project accentuates the commercial spaces and adapting the way people in Fiskars live through the private spaces. The 194 proposed houses include a public ground floor and the second floor for living. The spaces are separated but proximal.

The ground floor is used for workspaces, shops and public programs which create connections and collaborations between inhabitants. At the same time, the top floor fits within the local architectural heritage and the landscape without much intrusion.



Heights in relation to openness, insulation and privacy.

The pivotal staircase as entrance to the domestic and enclosed space.



The porous groundfloor oriented to existing roads.

The changes in the program are not the only difference in their construction and orientation. While the ground floor orients itself towards the existing road network and topography, the top floor orients itself towards the existing road network and topography, the top floor always faces south. Creating moments where the two floors are not aligned, allowing variation in the property sizes and programs within.

The upper floor is a red wood construction with a pitched roof taken from the forms of the existing houses in the village. Facing south, thick wood walls and the pitched roof not only have environmental qualities by creating a passive house, but they are also expressive.

The ground floor echoes the commercial spaces and artist studios, as well as expresses continuousness with its open plan. The glass walls on the ground floor create uninterrupted views of the landscape.



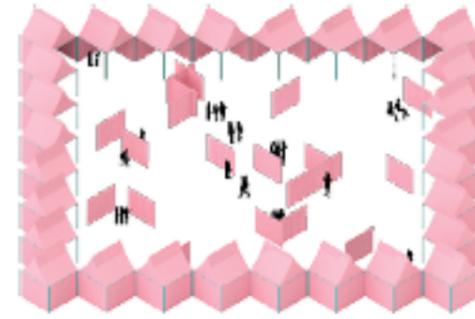
A top heavy structure contrasting a commercial open plan to Fiskars' vernacular architecture.

Home(School)

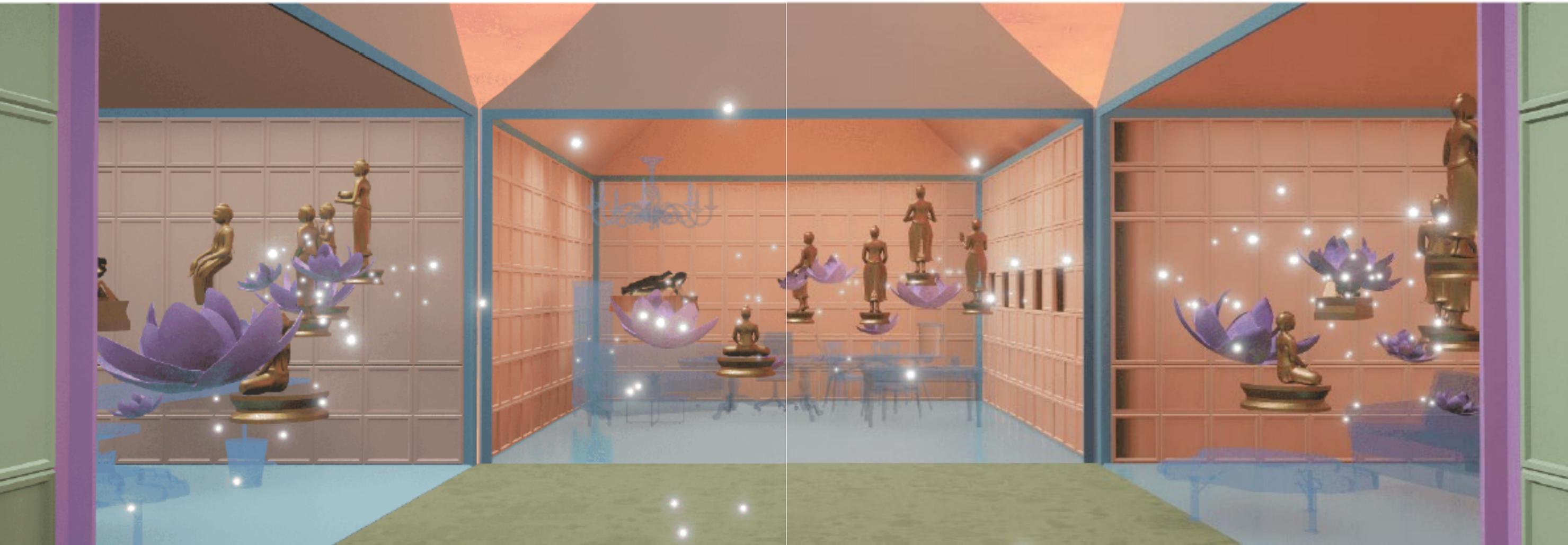
In the re-envisioning of this monastic education, home(school) is a virtual schooling system which brings forward the generous nature of temple schools, temple architecture and roen thai housing typologies, to provide a decentralised education to all children regardless of gender and location, set in the future where access to internet and AR headsets are readily available and supplied by the government as a part of the educational system.

Walls of the classrooms are built as modulated panels, taken from the thai style wooden panels that are built to allow deconstruction and reconstruction. The panels can open up to be windows, shelves or your own previous contents. They give the ability to make choices and to build one's own and most optimised style of learning. When all closed, the panels are uniform to give focus and take away distractions and when all open, students are reintroduced networking.

With the access point being that of your private working space, the classroom use colours as a filtering system to protect one's privacy as well as to provoke different moods and differentiate subjects.



Scan QR Code for Project Video

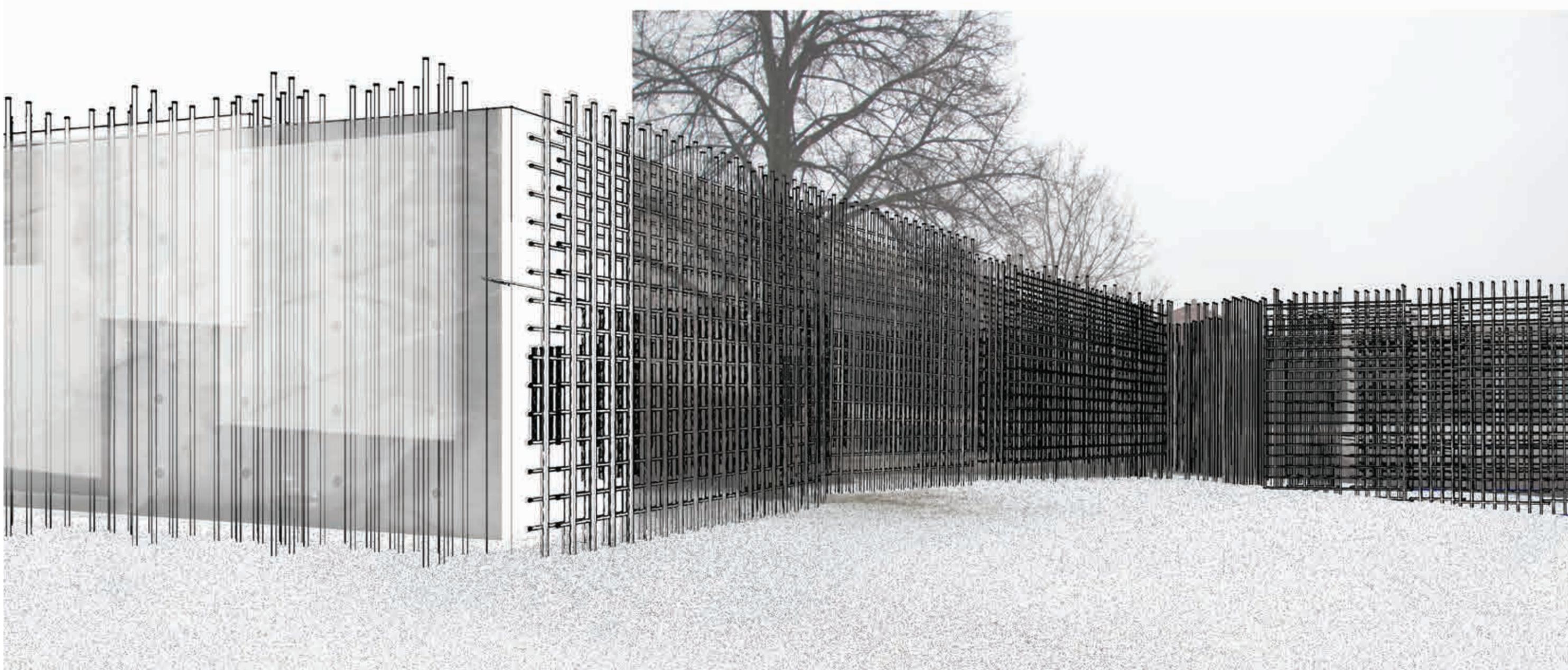


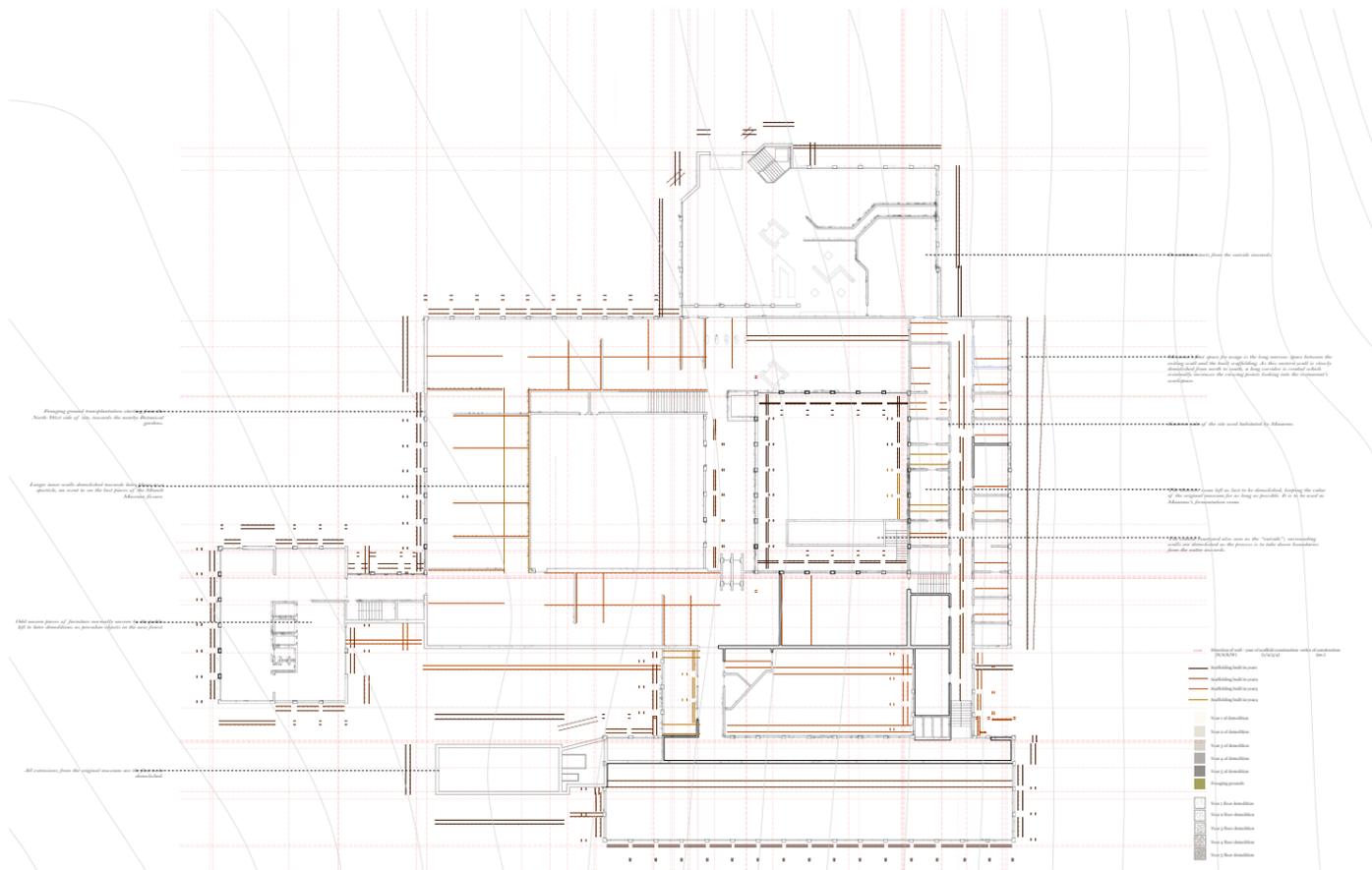
Between the Lines

Oslo, Norway.

In seeing the decay of figs and the mould growth that came upon it, "Between the lines" seeks to treat the abandoned Munch Museum in a similar fashion. The exponentially shifting boundaries between the host and the parasite, seen on the decaying fig, start to mean the decreasing and increasing of two different frontiers. On a closer inspection, the parasitic interaction between the two elements reveals a tension on the contact surface, a surface that starts to split and crack for the advancement of a new space.

With a similar approach, the shell of the museum starts to become a host for a new, growing boundary of foraging grounds, aimed to provide habitation to delicate species that perhaps have difficulty thriving in normal environments. New structures are built on the facade periphery to drill curated holes and start to fissure the modernist building through the expansion of ice. The fortress of a museum starts to collapse inwards. The slow demolition of "Between the lines" aims to use this blurring boundary and the spaces created between it, to give back the region to the adjacent public park and to hose a new space for the Norwegian identity of foraging.

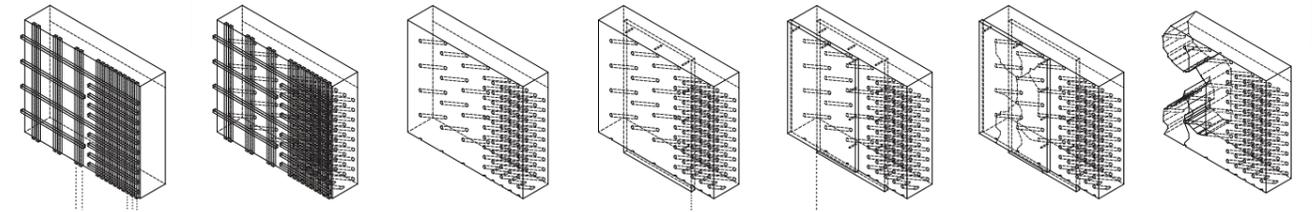
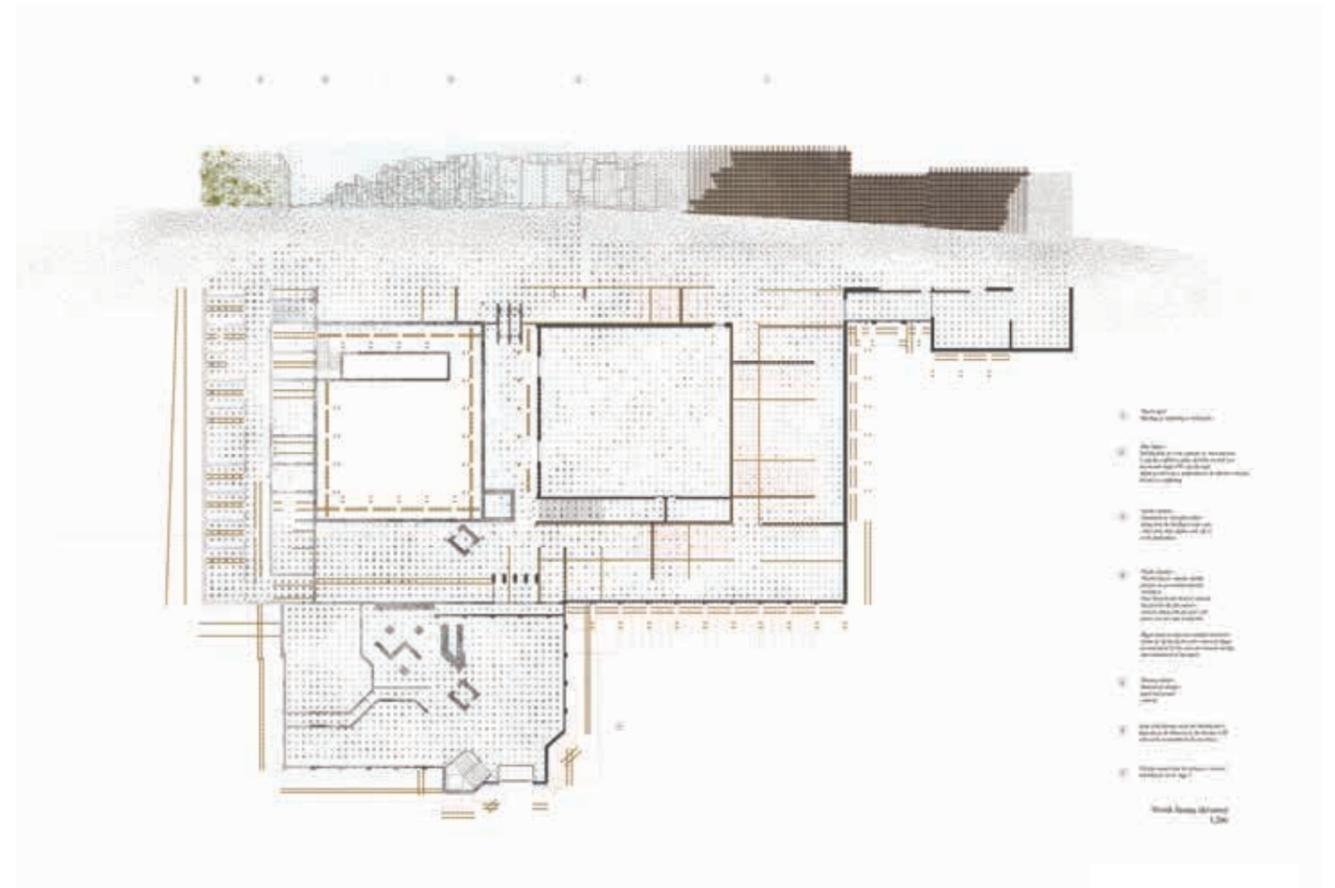




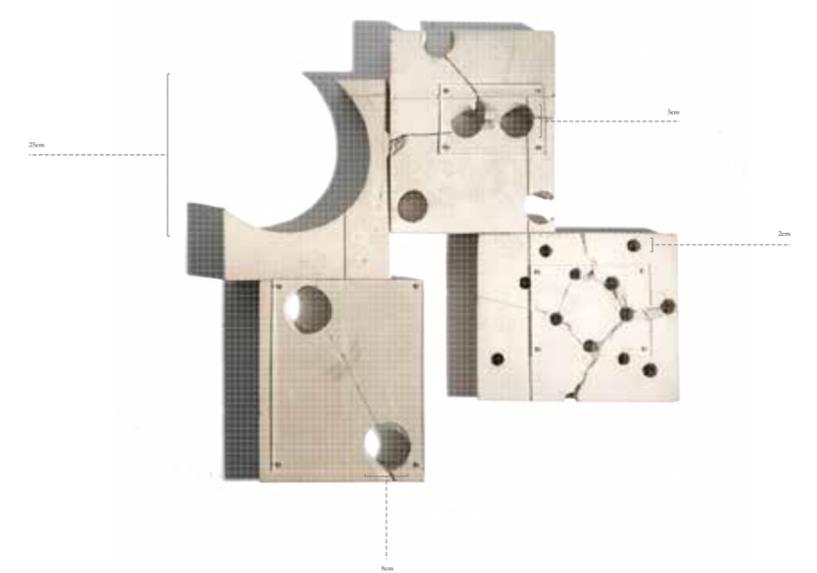
Planning of added infrastructure, drilling and fissuring of the Munch Museum.



Timeline of plantation growth and areas exposed to the surrounding.



Added scaffoldings used to mark drill hole positions and glass panels to trap water inside drilled holes. Expansion of water as ice is form fissure the concrete material in a curated manner.



The process is done in seasons, where the main demolition is done during winter where the walls would fissure and chip away. Perforated holes are of different sizes, allowing a varied volume of water and ice expansion, thus a varying fissure speed.

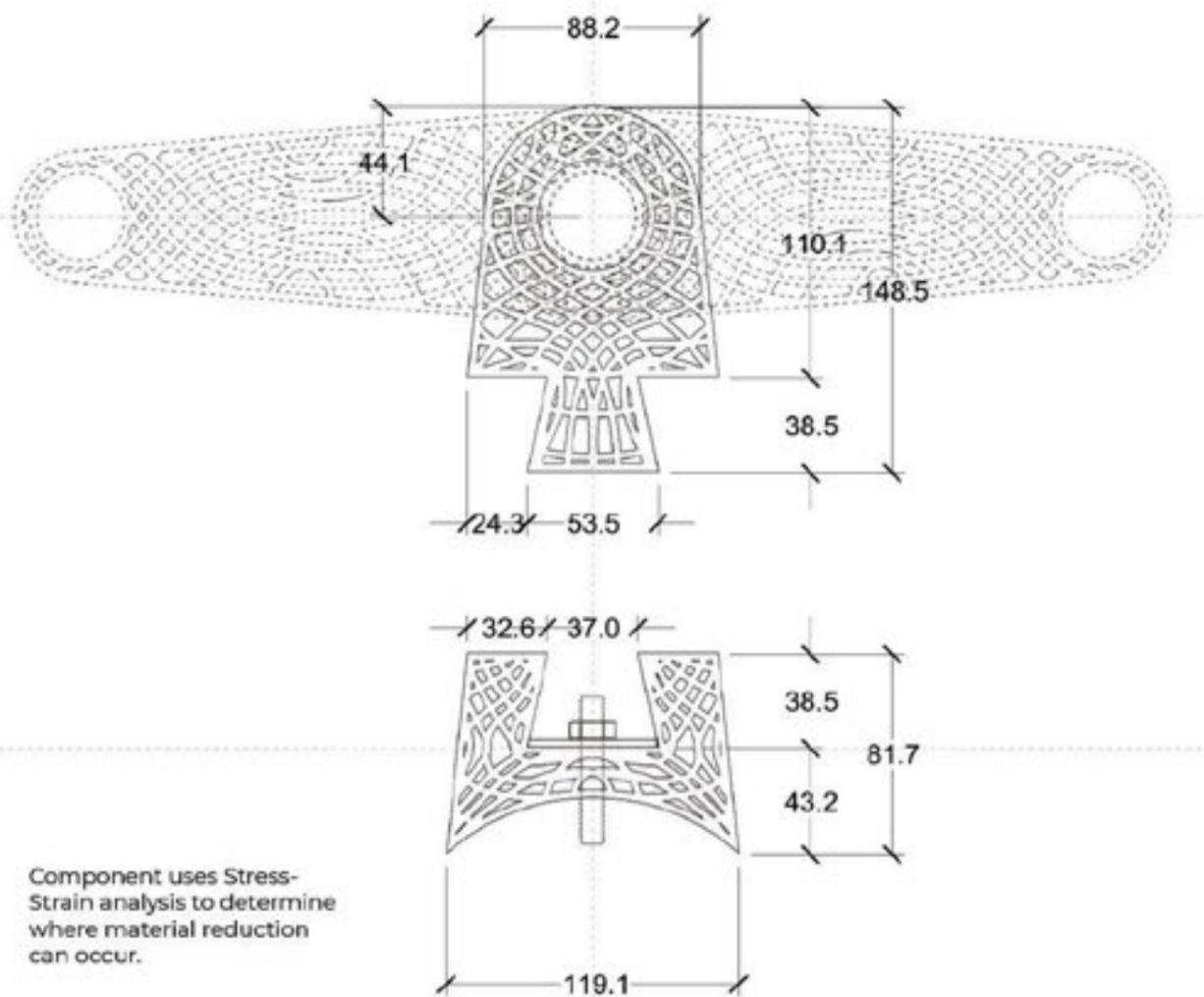
Piece by Piece: Waterloo Roofing Component

Waterloo International Station, London

This technical study project is a redesign of a joinery component in Waterloo International Railway Station. The original component was beautifully bespoke casted but expensive and inefficient to make. The project redesigns the same component through a different manufacturing technique; aluminium extrusion, for a more efficient reproduction. Its shape is also reconfigured to reduce material usage by over 20% of the originals'. Piece by Piece's outcome composes of a new component for the roofing of the Waterloo International Railway Station as well as the intrusion die used in the process of manufacture.



Original Component



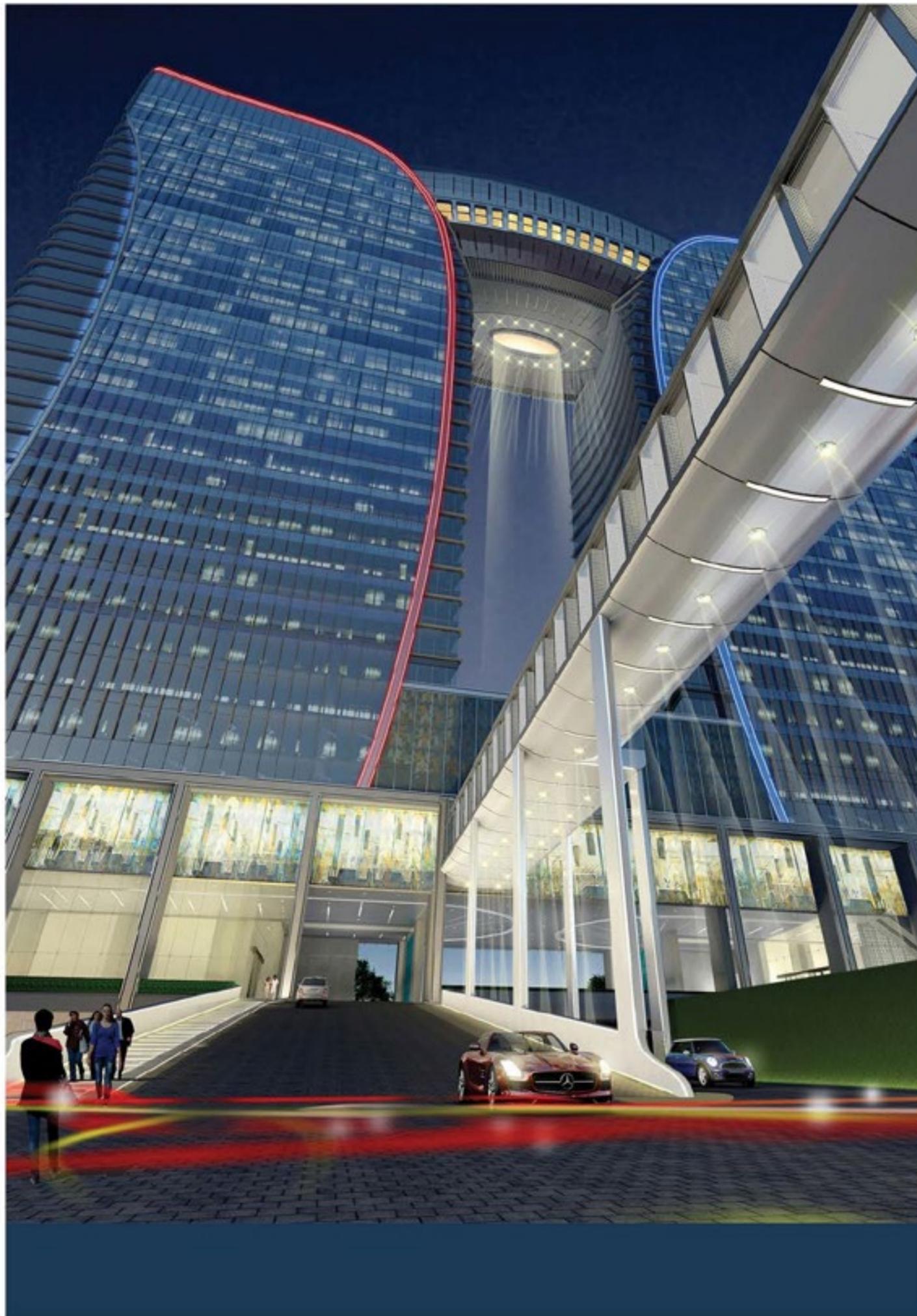
Component uses Stress-Strain analysis to determine where material reduction can occur.



Aluminium Extrusion Die

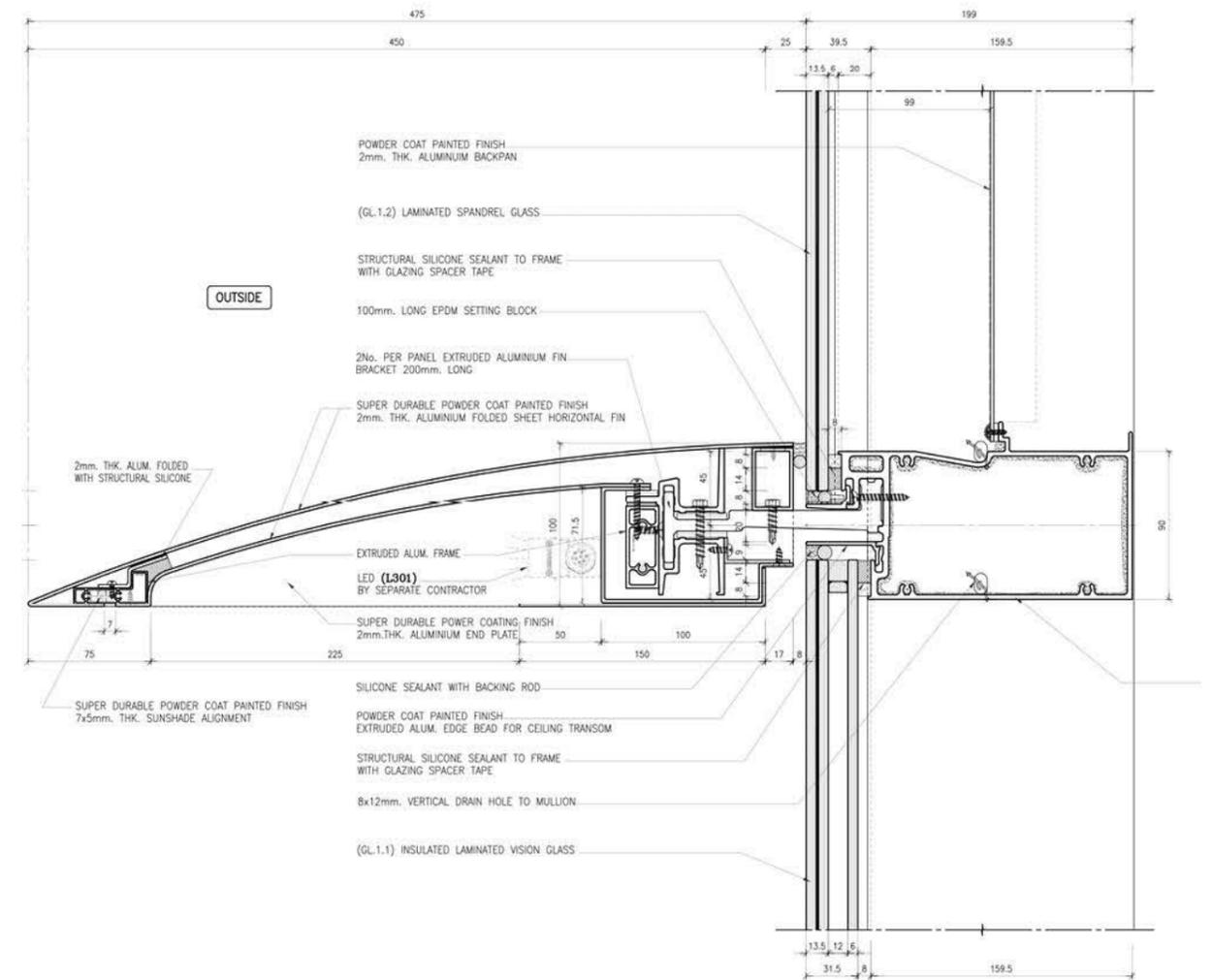


Redesigned Component on the roofing structure of Waterloo Station

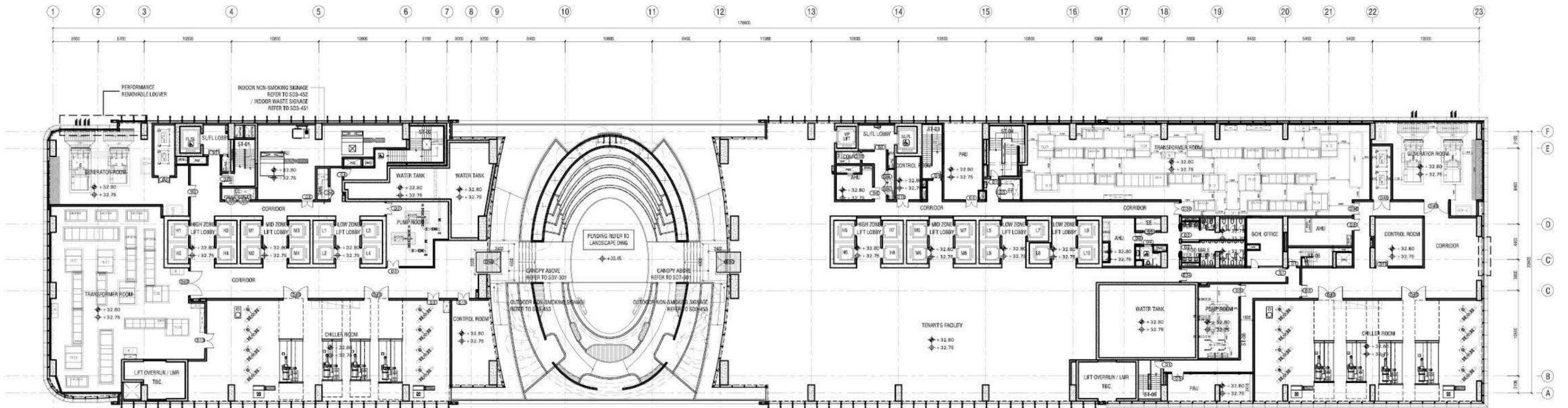


Morchit Complex

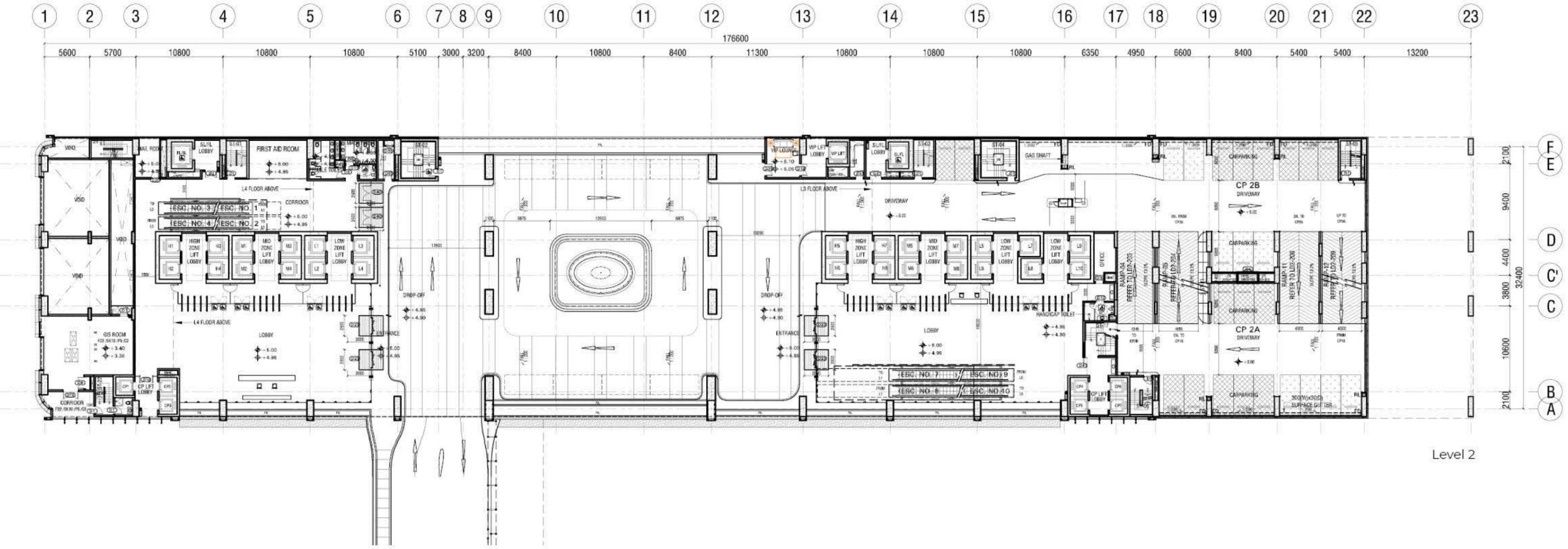
Palmer & Turner (Thailand)
 During my time at Palmer & Turner (Thailand), I was hugely involved in the design development and construction documentation of the Morchit Complex; a 25 floored commercial building to serve as the new main space for the Bangkok Sky Train offices.



Horizontal Sunshade detail



Level 11



Level 2



Sarochinee Wongchotsathit
RIBA Part 2 Graduate
- 2021 -