ARCHITECTURAL PORFOLIO

Kankanit Predeekanit

Selected Work: 2018-2023

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KANKANIT PREDEEKANIT

PROFILE /

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EDUCATION /

2017-2022
Bachelor of Architecture
Major in Architecture
Department of Architecture
Faculty of Architecture, Chulalongkorn University
First-Class Honors GPAX 3.74

2014-2016
Senior Secondary School
In Mathemetics&Science Enrichment Program
Samenwittayalai School

2011-2013
Junior Secondary School
In English for Intergrated Studies program
Samenwittayalai School

WORK EXPERIENCE /

2022- Present
Freelance Architect

2021
East Architects Co., Ltd.
Architectural Internship
June 2021 - August 2021

Involed in design development stage for private house project. Assisted in stimulating 3D model. Produced technical drawing and visual presentations.

2020
Bunnag Architects
Architectural Internship
July 2020- August 2020

Appointed as cheif of interns. Involed in design development stage for Museum project. Assisted in stimulating 3D model of the main pavilion, the bridge, and overview of the project. Produced technical drawing and visual presentations.

WORKSHOP /

2020
Professional Potential Development Program in architectural design in ASEAN community
National University of Loas

2019
How to Tect : Architectural Workshop 1
Chulalongkorn University
As a Tutor

2019
How to Tect : Architectural Workshop 1
Chulalongkorn University
As a Tutor

SKILLS /

Autodesk		**Modeling**	
AutoCAD	Expert	SketchUp	Expert
Revit	Advance Beginner		
Adobe		**Rendering**	
Photoshop	Expert	Enscape	Expert
InDesign	Expert	Lumion	Expert
Ilustrator	Competent	Vray	Competent

Others
Measure Work
Drawing
Water Colour
Model Making
Laser Cutting
MS Office

Languages	
Thai	Native
English	Upper Intermediate

CONTENTS

Selected Work since 2018 - Present

ACADMIC

OTHER WORKS

PROFESSIONAL

01

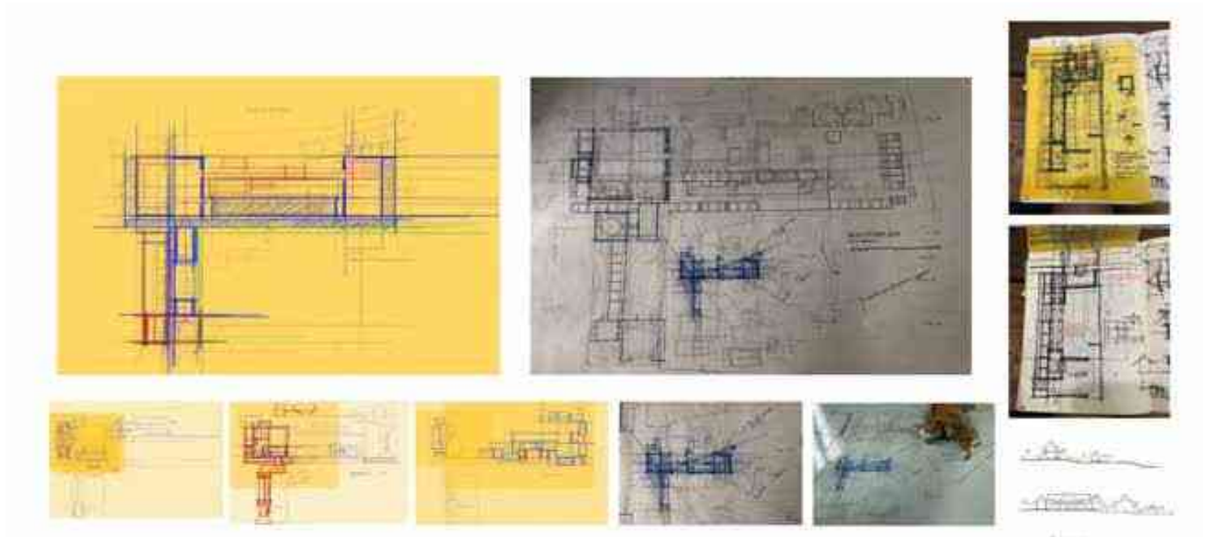
THARA RESIDENCE

Project Type	Serviced Residence
Year	2022 I Thesis Project
Area	10,000 sq.m
Location	Ayutthaya, Thailand

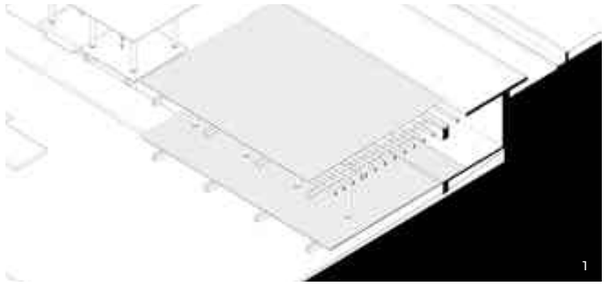
Thara Residence is a serviced residence which is residential project that supports long-term stays for workation travelers. This project main concept is to combine Ayutthaya culture and Ayutthaya architecture representing through modern architecture language focusing on proportion, local material, building technology and Ayutthaya architectural detail. Also centered on context which has been flooded annually and relationship between water, people and architecture.

THARA RESIDENCE

Due to the context of Ayutthaya as an old city, there are historical and cultural traces. Shown through the architecture that still exists such as archaeological site and Thai houses. Which originated from the wisdom from people in the past. But nowaday, people's lifestyles have changed. The context of the use of space has changed also form of architecture changed too. Therefore, the design intends to bring the old that still remains and the new that is according to the present to mix and convey to guests that have come and experienced the Ayutthaya architecture which has changed according to the era, architecture that not only keeping the old town context but also integrate new interpretations of the usage of space from nowaday, including the use of modern construction materials and technology.



1 Parking
2 Arival Route
3 Lotus Pond
4 Swimming Pool
5 Workation Station
6 Private Garden
7 Private Pond
8 Riverfront Villa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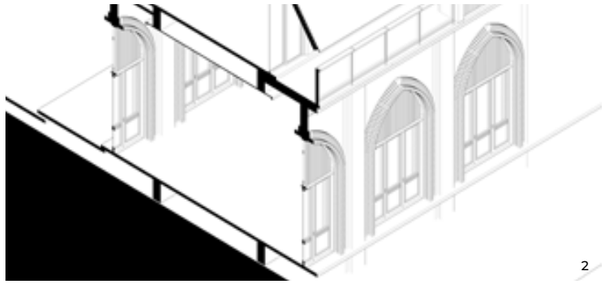
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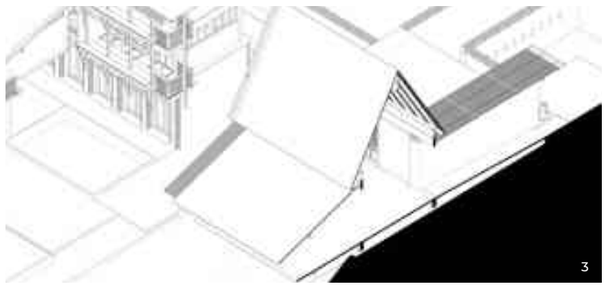
1 Wood Construction is the most commonly used in the past for house and palace construction. Tectonic of wood construction is used to represent the architecture that related to water.

2 Brick construction, which is the thickness equivalent to the load-bearing wall, is an elimination of the construction of the past.

3 Gable roof and pinion is a roof style commonly used in Thai houses in the past. Being combined with present materials and construction technology, a long catiliever eaves can be constructed.

4 Flat slab and sub roof represent the modern language. Where this roof is used, there will be a Doubled Façade with wooden battens creating a space between the interior and exterior. Similar to the Palai area of Thai houses.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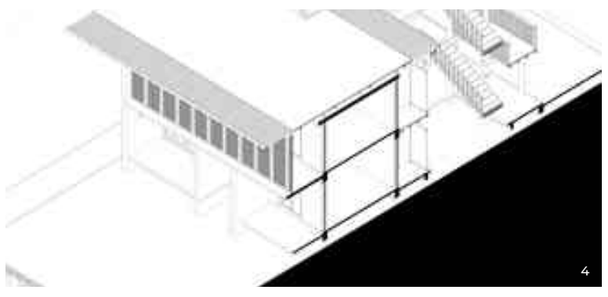
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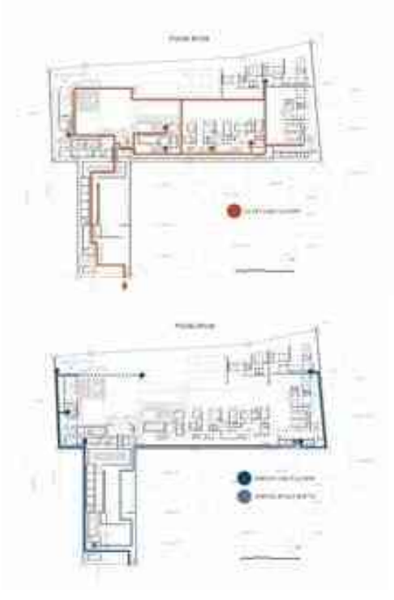
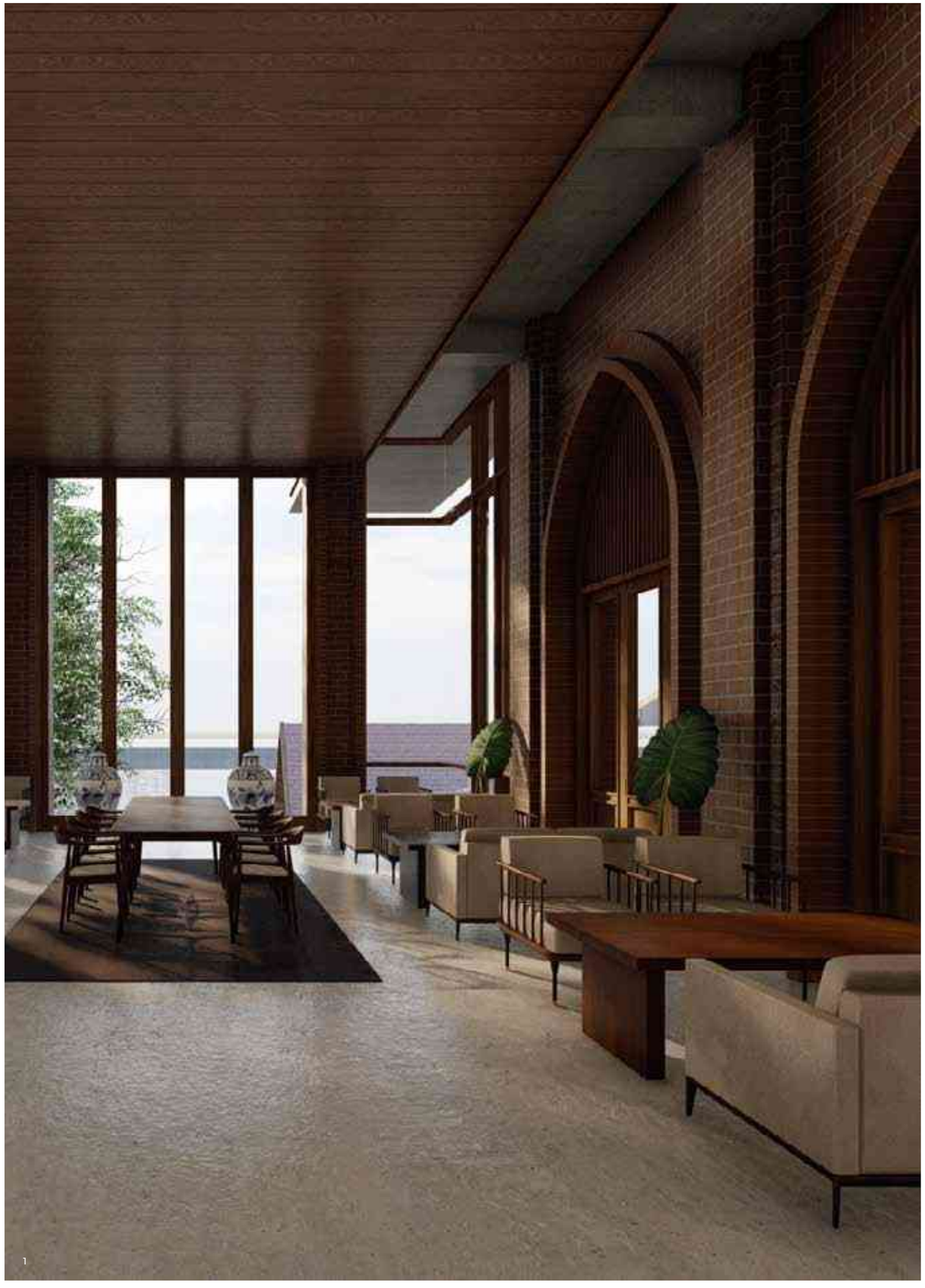
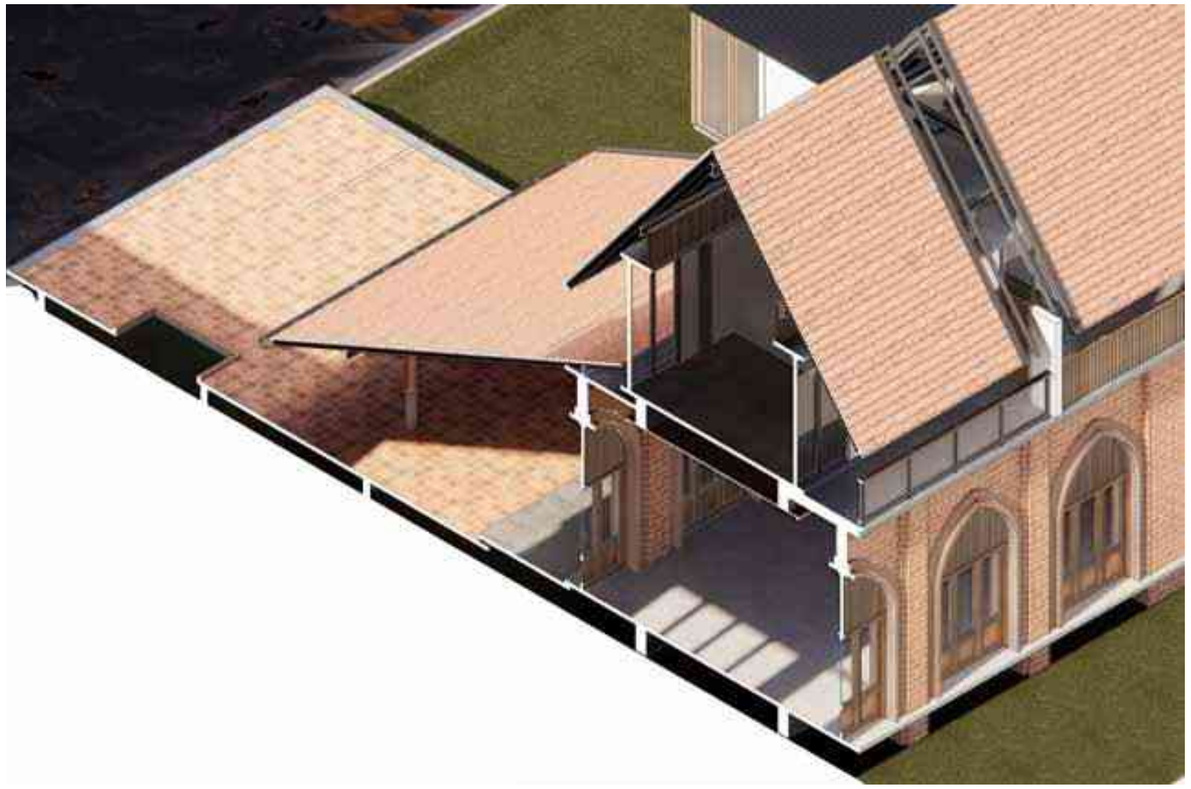
The masterplan has divided into 4 different zones. First is parking and arrival route which allow people in by the road. Second is public zone, consisting of lobby and restuarant connected together with main lotus pond. Third is facility zone which contains fitness and workation station facing Pasak river. The final is residential zone classified into room type and villa type. Room types are sharing main open space together: private garden and private pond.



The design intends to make a cluster of building to create various shared open space similar to traditional Thai house. Instead of using linear circulation, there are small courts to distribute people into each room. And each room contain tiny transition space for natural ventilation.





Brick construction, which is the thickness equivalent to the load-bearing wall, is an elimination of the construction of the past. In the opening part, there are arcs, Pointed Arch and Flat Arch, according to the characteristics and proportions found in Ayutthaya.

1 Looking from restuarant toward Pasak river shown the combination of brick construction (old) and open corner glass window (new).

2 Looking from private dining toward Pasak river shown the gable roof and pinion constructed of wood.

1

Plubic zone contains lobby and restuarant which is connected with the main lotus pond. This zone allow people which not the guest of the residence to go through. The restuarant consisted of indoor seating, outdoor seating, and private dinning pavilion. All outdoor spaces are covered with the long pinion.

2

3

SECTION C

1 Looking toward the restuarant from path along side the lotus pond shown the tranquility atmosphere of the space.

2 Looking from restuarant to the restaurant terrace under the long cantiliever eaves.

3 Looking toward lotus pond from lobby terrace under the eaves shown the long span steel structure.

The facility zone contains fitness and workation station facing Pasak river. Workation station is placed on riverfront and pressed down to increase the relation between the river. So the swimming pool can also take the panoramic view of Pasak river

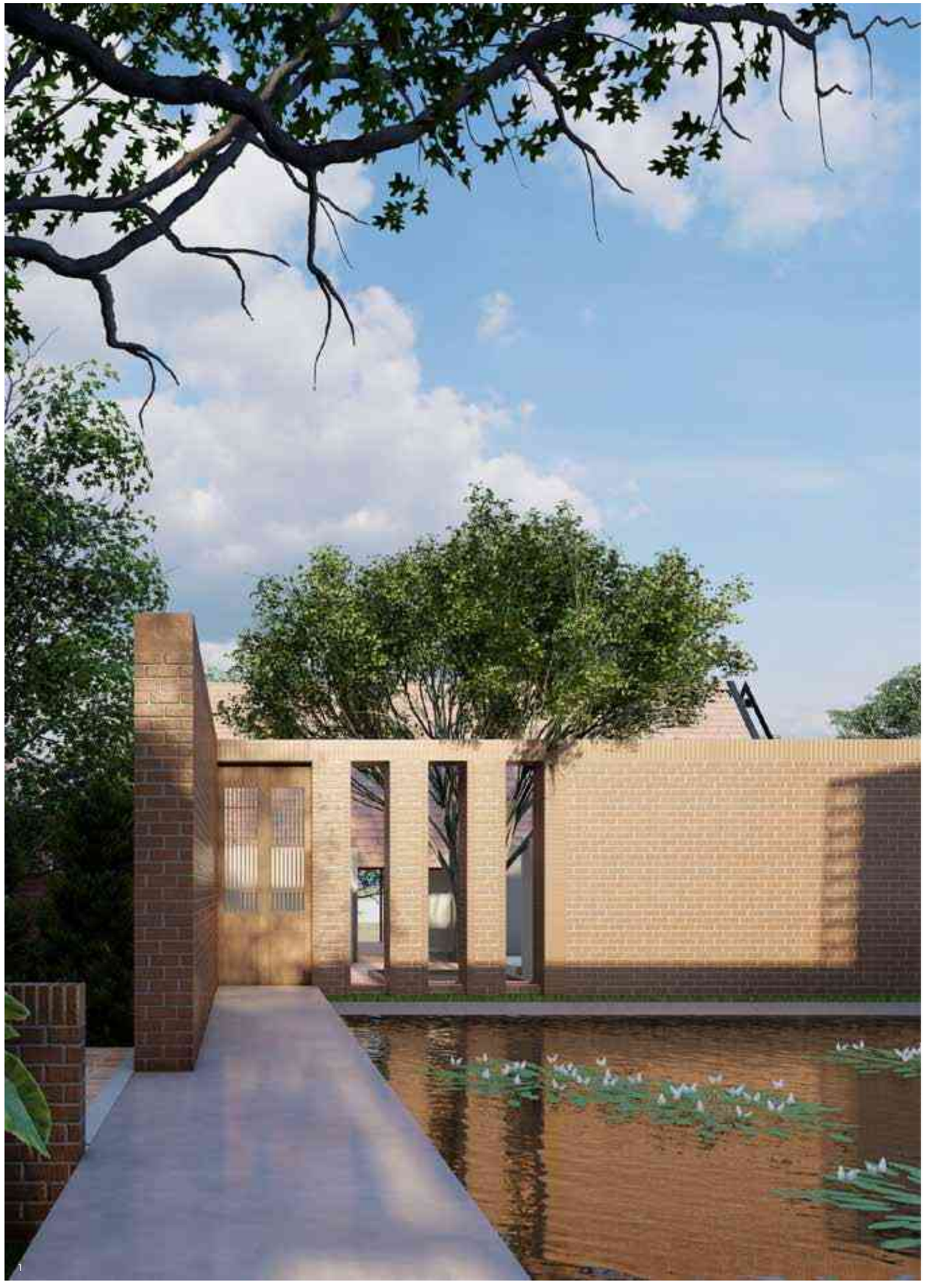
1 Looking toward panoramic view of Pasak river from swimming pool terrace
2 Looking toward the workation station from Pasak river shown the main pavilion and small individual pavilion.
3 Isometric shown the wood construction of the warkation station.

SECTION D

3

1

2



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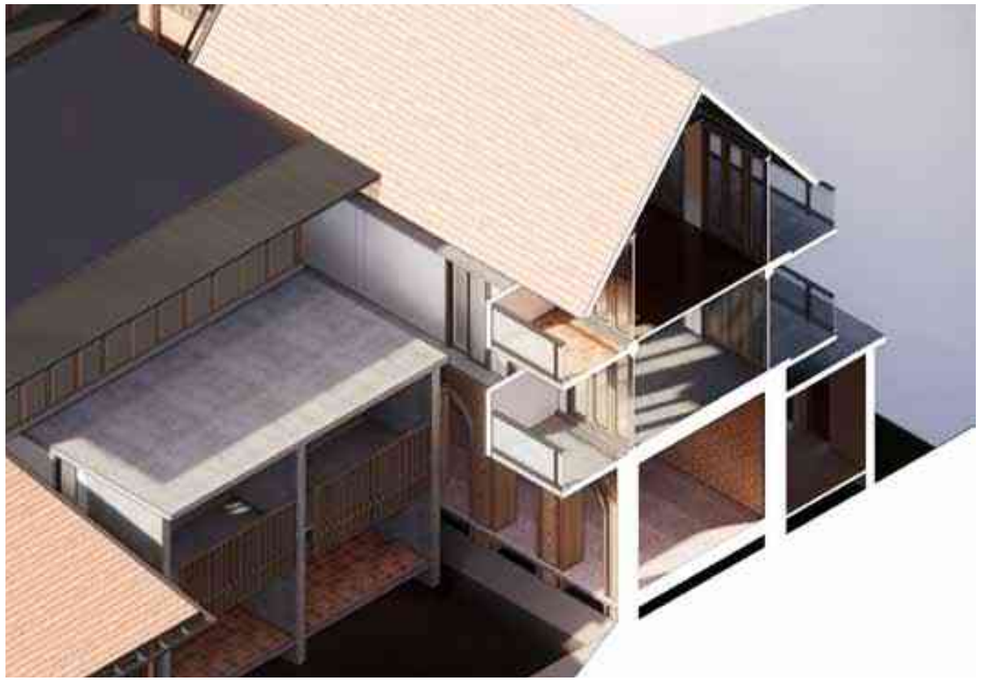


The residential zone classified into room type and villa type. Room types are sharing main open space together: private garden and private pond. The The building are made in a cluster creating various shared open space similar to traditional Thai house.

1 Looking toward riverfront villa entrance from the path along the private pond.

2 Looking toward residential entrance court shown the approah to each room

2

STUDIO TYPE

Studio type contains 9 rooms which area is 50 sq.m. each.

1-3 Looking toward studio type room which connected to the private court shown the privacy and tranquility.

ONE-BEDROOM TYPE

Studio type contains 31 rooms which area is 75 sq.m. each.

4-6 Looking toward the terrace of the room shown the variation of the architectural element uesed in each room so different room has different experience. Each material of architectural element interpret different language (old and new)

The context of Ayutthaya has been flooded annually. In 2554, level of the water that had flooded was around 45 centimeters above road level. So all usable areas and mechanical area are lifted 90 centimeters above road level. If the severe flood has occured again the project still can operate and able people to access with boat. The workation station is specially designed. The form of roof similar to a deck, so at the normal situation the roof is the roof but if the flood occur the roof can turn into a deck which can access by boat.


1


2

1 Looking toward Pasak river from the workation roof that turned into workation deck which can access by boat.

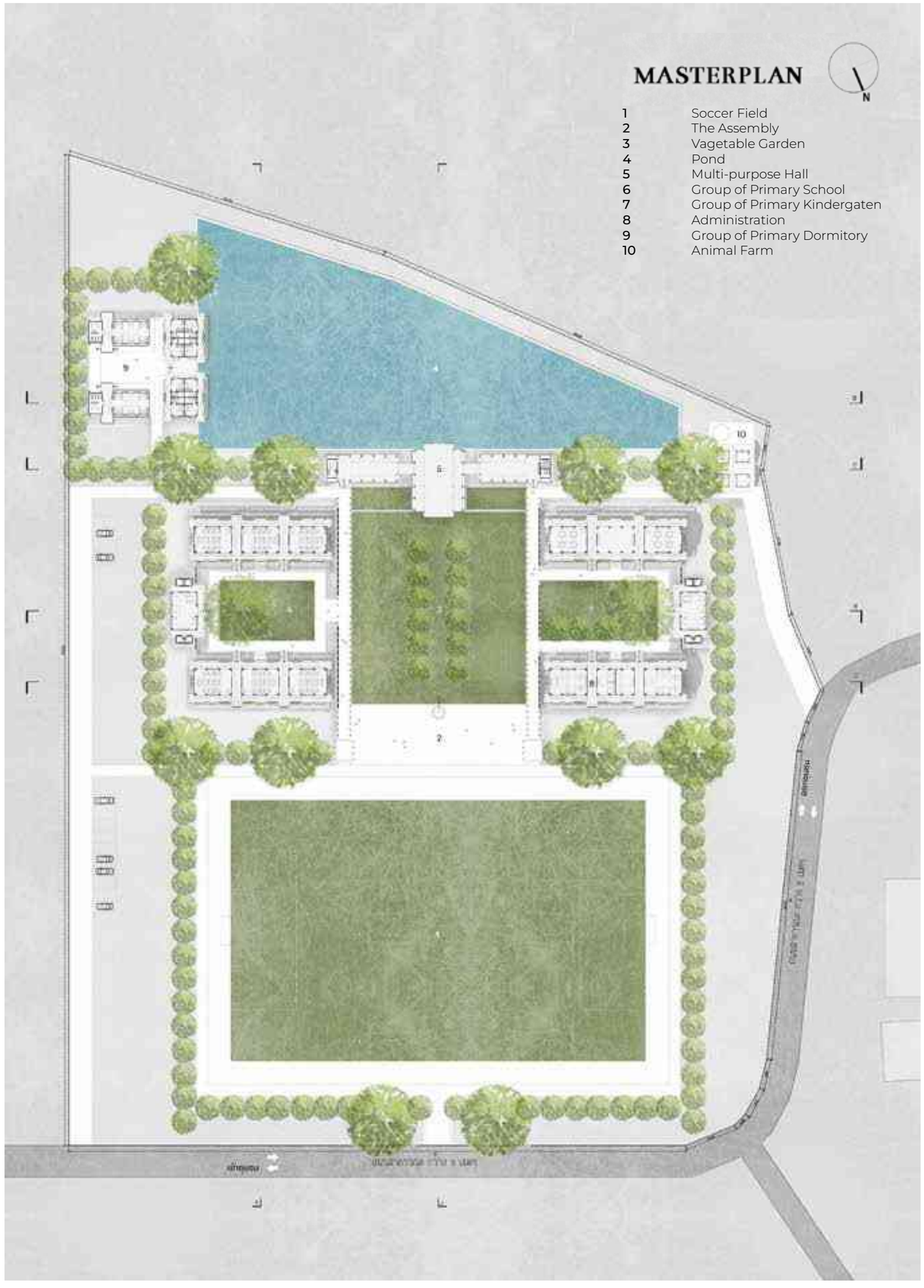
2 Looking toward Thara residence from Pasak river shown the view of the project if the severe flood has occured.

02

BAN HUAI KRASEAN
BORDER PATROL SCHOOL

Project Type	School
Year	2019
Area	14,000 sq.m (site)
Location	Amnat Chareon, Thailand

Ban Huai Krasean Border School is a primary school contains 200 students who have a hardship approach to the education by living at the border of the country. The idea of the design is to provide a open space for the student for learning out of the classroom since most of border schools are learning from practice life skills and learning beyond classroom is a transformative learning which is a very effcctive method. Since the school consists of kidergarten kids and primary students. The design provides open spaces for each age of group for efficientcy of group learning and prevention of the bullying in different age. Otherwise, the design also provide large open space for the kids who want to meet up and play.




1


2

In order to corresponding with the idea of learning beyond classroom, the 4 main open spaces; soccer feild, the essembly, vegetable garden, and pond, are placed on the main axis which is the space both kidergarten kids and primary students can use together. Aside from main open space, every group of buildings have their own open space for private group learning or activity beyond classroom. Such as the primary and kindergarten group, they have their own court so it easy to do activity outside. The dormitory also has a small open space so kid can play freely after school.

1 The learning court which placed with the group of primaly school building so kid can use the space easily.
2 Standing at the path along the vegetable garden looking toward multi-purpose.

1

2

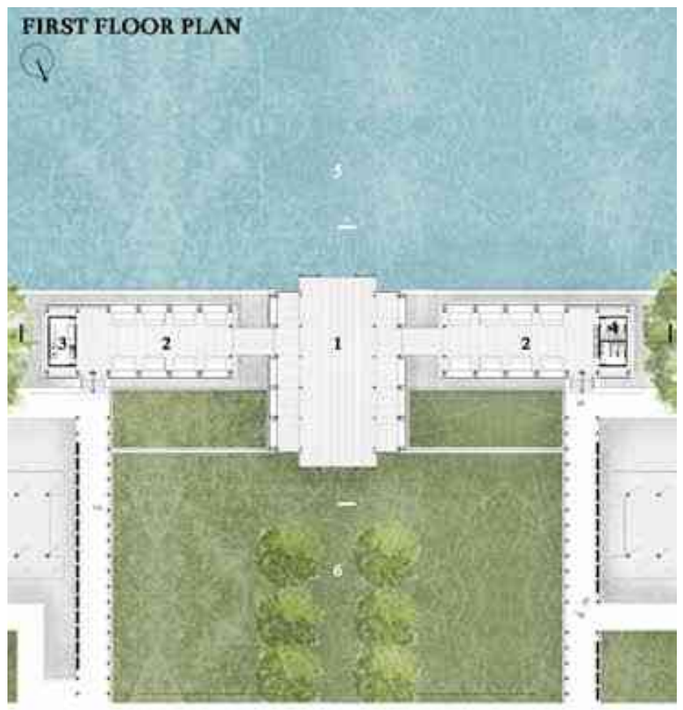
The multi-purpose building consists of multi-purpose hall and canteen which is devided into two sides; kindergarten and primary school. The multi-purpose hall can gathers all 200 students using for common activiies and leisuring. The hall is placed on the main axis surrounded by the pond and the vegetable garden which could be assumed that it is placed among the beauty of nature. Since the hall is 15 m in length, at the connect point - the hall and canteen - the roof is raised up and let the sunlight come through the transperency polycabonate roof. In the span, the hall is 12 m in width so the roof structure is a wide-span steel structure, all the rafters are welded together for rigidness and use the sling to prevent the bending.

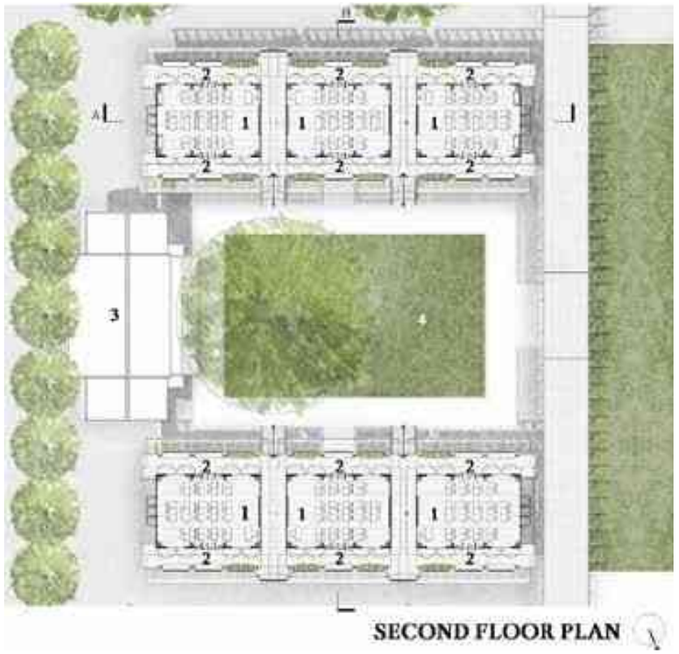
1 Standing in the multi-purpose hall looking toward the pond.
2 Interior of the canteen which also contains benchs as same as learning terrace

1	Multi-purpose Hall	+1.40
2	Canteen	+0.90
3	Kitchen	+0.90
4	Toilet	+0.80
5	Pond	+0.90
6	Vegetable Garden	+0.00

SECTION A

SECTION B





1	Classroom	+2.40
2	Terrace of learning	+2.20
3	Teacher's room	+1.20
4	Court of learning	+0.00

To design the education building, main floor is riase up to second floor and has toilet on the ground floor due to the prevention of toilet's smell and dirty that can disturb main activities. Moreover, toilet sturucture will help to support floor's structure so it do not become wide span structure. Even it was a design of education building itself, the idea of learming beyond classroom is used. The learning terrace width is about 2.4 m allows students to play outside the room. Beside the width, tearrace also has a bench so kids can sit down and have a discuss or interaction with other kids from next room. The bench's backrest is designed to prevent the falling and also being as a sunshade.


1


SECTION A


SECTION B

1 The exterior of the education building looking from the learning court, aside from the prevention of falling, bench's backrest also become a facade of the building.

2 The interior of the classroom looking from the back of the room. Blackboard is placed opposite the direction of sunlight.

3 The wide learning terrace allows kid to play and the benches provide learning space which has natural light and surrounded by the nature of trees


2


3

1

1	Playful Court	+0.00
2	Clothesline	+0.10
3	Student Dormitory	+1.00
4	Common Bathroom	+0.80
5	Teacher Dormitory	+1.20
6	Sunset Terrace	+1.00

Dormitory is placed at the back of the site for the privacy. In terms of safety, teacher's and student's dormitory are in the same building group. Teacher's dormitory is placed at the edge of the pond which has a cantiliever terrace for leisuring at the end of the day. Not only the teacher's dormitory can appriciate the sunset pond but also the playful court. The court is placed on the axis deriving from the teacher's dormitory which has an open space between two building so kid can also appriciatethe sunset after exuast from school.

NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

1 Standing at the playful court looking forward to the pond with the beautiful sunset

Main materials are local wood, white rectangular steel pipes, and white transperent polycarbonate. In the terms of material composition, it was a composition of white colour and the brown colour of wood.

03

SALA

CENTER OF PERFORMING ART

Project Type	Auditorium
Year	2021
Area	10,000 sq.m
Location	Chao Phraya River, Bangkok, Thailand

The center of performing art contains two main programs: the main auditorium with 1200 seats and the recital hall consists of 250 seats. In the design process, spaces are classified into two types; flexible activity space and fixed activity space. The main auditorium and its service are fixed activity space which are spaces that need sound control and air-conditioning. In the other hand, space such as lobby, front foyer and recital hall are classified as flexible space which can adjust to any function when there is no performance occur.

TROPICAL WAY OF LIVING

To mention the architecture that represent the culture of Thail Architecture, Sala must be one of the most significant. Sala creates the space that provide people to blend in with the tropical climate and geography; high slope gable protects people from the rain and help to create stack ventilation. Since the context provides space with the riverfront which similar to traditional Thai living, the deisgn aims to create the architecture which represent Thai culture, and attempts to provide the space that blends in with the nature of tropical; allows wind flow, natural light wihtout the direct sunlight and space that hide in the layers of shade and shadow.

1

2

BEAUTY OF STRUCTURE IN TENSION

To represent the the consrtuction of Sala, the tension force must be shown. In order to interpret Sala in more Modern way, steel is used as main material instead of wood. The architectural elements - rails, facade, roof, are placed with steel and express the tension force by cantileiver.

1 The layers of facade, with steel structure, aluminium perforated and aluminium sheet, cause the varity of shadow and also represent the tension force in construction process.

2 The open-air front foyer space can adjust to launch various activities such as boothing, art market, essembly etc. This space is represent the space under Thai house


1

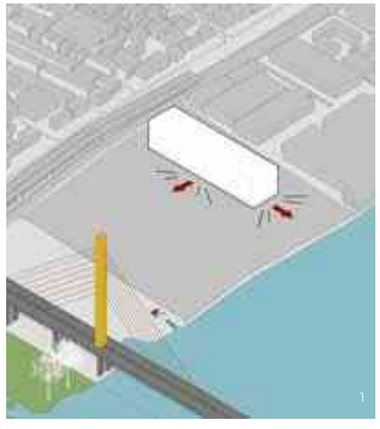

2

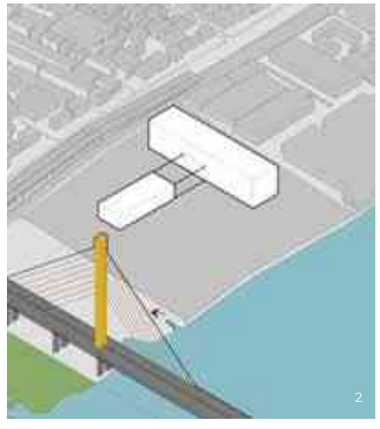

3

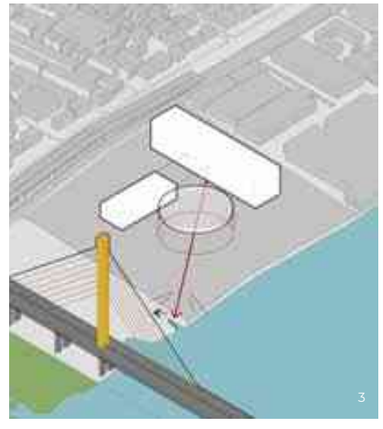
CONTINUOUS OF SPACES

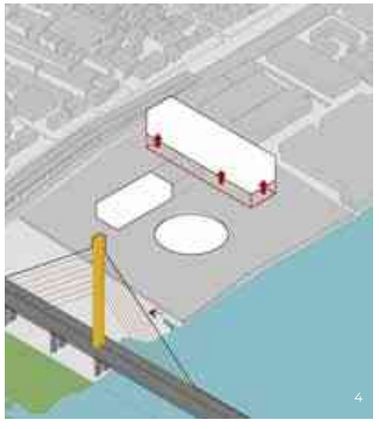
The intention of the masterplanning is the continuous of spaces. The heart of the project is the main open space, Amphitheater. Each space of the project, such as Recitall hall, front foyer, and lobby etc., will be connected to the Amphitheater, which is a space that is related to the Rama 9 Bridge, one of the prominent contexts of the site project. At the time that no performance occur, the main open space can adjust to hold outdoor activities like music event or mini concert . So other space conneted with thi amphitheater can also be used to watch organized activities as well

1 Looking from the entrance toward the Amphitheater which is a center of all space and has connected a view of Rama IX Bridge at the back.
2 Looking from the front foyer toward the Amphitheater which provides people to have a peek at the activities holding in the recital hall.
3 Looking forward to the Amphitheater from the 5th floor terrace. Connecting to people in the garden and the recital hall.









1 Compose the building with the context, RAMA IX Bride, Chao Phraya River, and open space.

2 Add another axis building in order to create main open space and another open space for entrance.

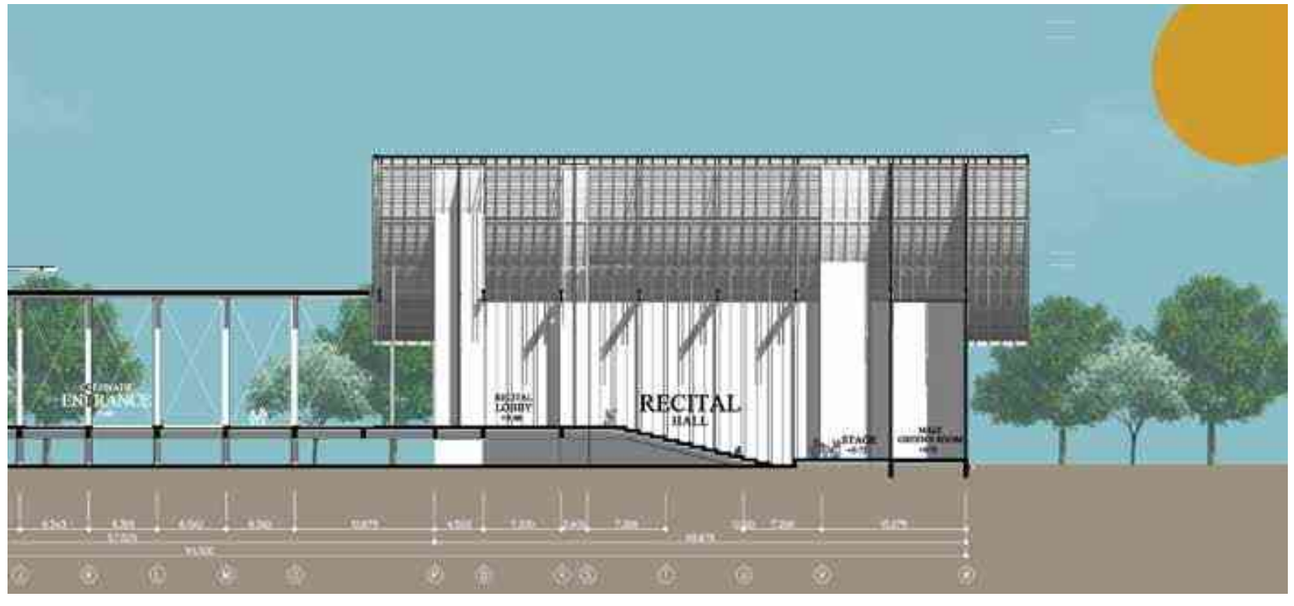
3 As a L-shape building, the intersect point of the building create the axis connecting to the bridge. So amphitheater is placed right on the axis and has RAMA IX Bridge as a main background.

4 Create the flexible space as a terrace and open-air hall.

5 Create gable roof to represent the idea of SALA, adjust the curve of roof to make it looks more float.

SECTION B

Present the space of main auditorium. The main hall as a closed space for sound control and air conditioning. In the other way, front foyer and lobby can be defined as flexible spaces. So they are designed to be open-air spaces with natural ventilation.



SECTION A

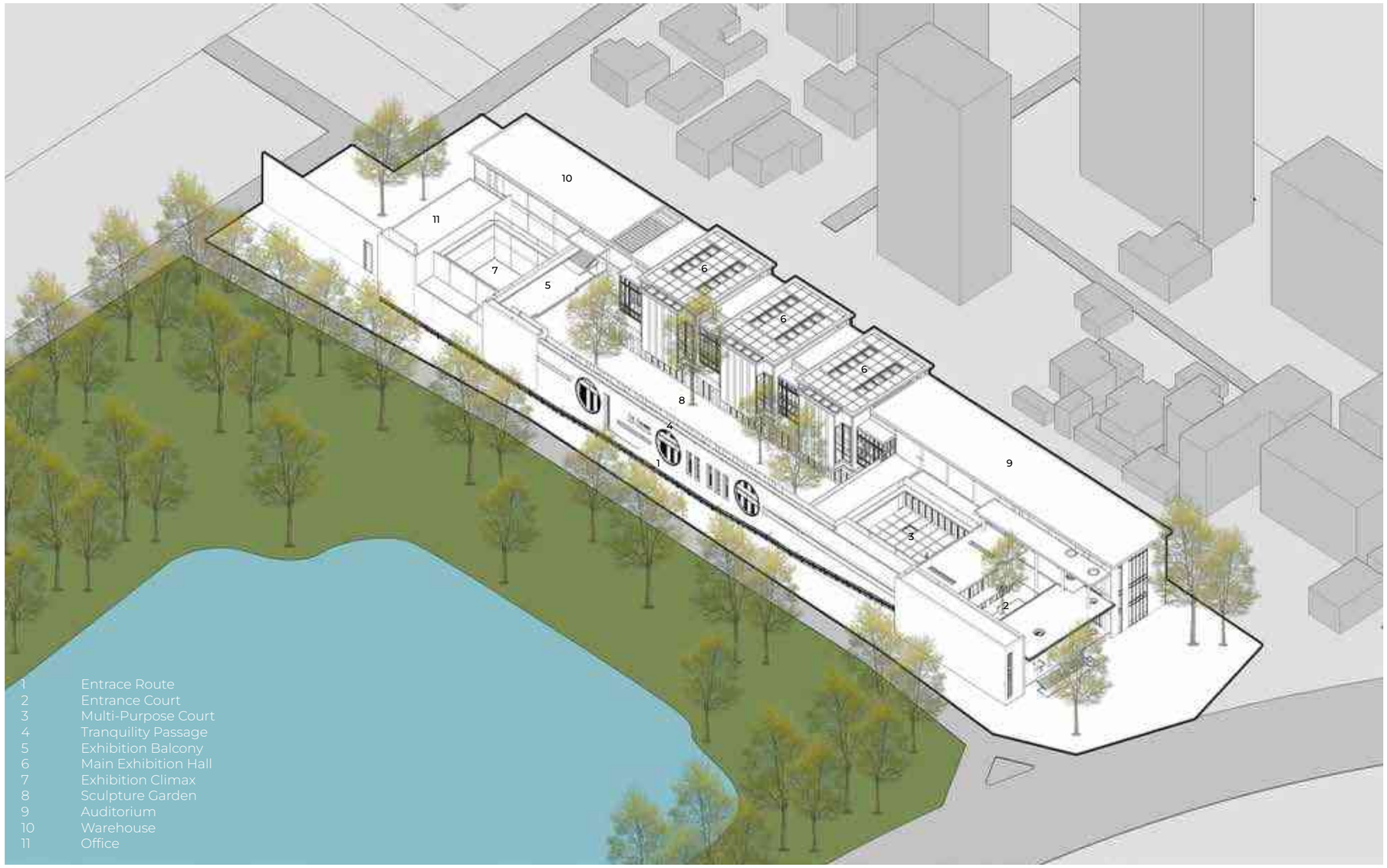
Present the recital hall space as a multi-purpose hall. This hall represents the feeling of “SALA in the garde” that interior space can connect with the outdoor garden and also continue to the the main open space, Amphitheater.

04

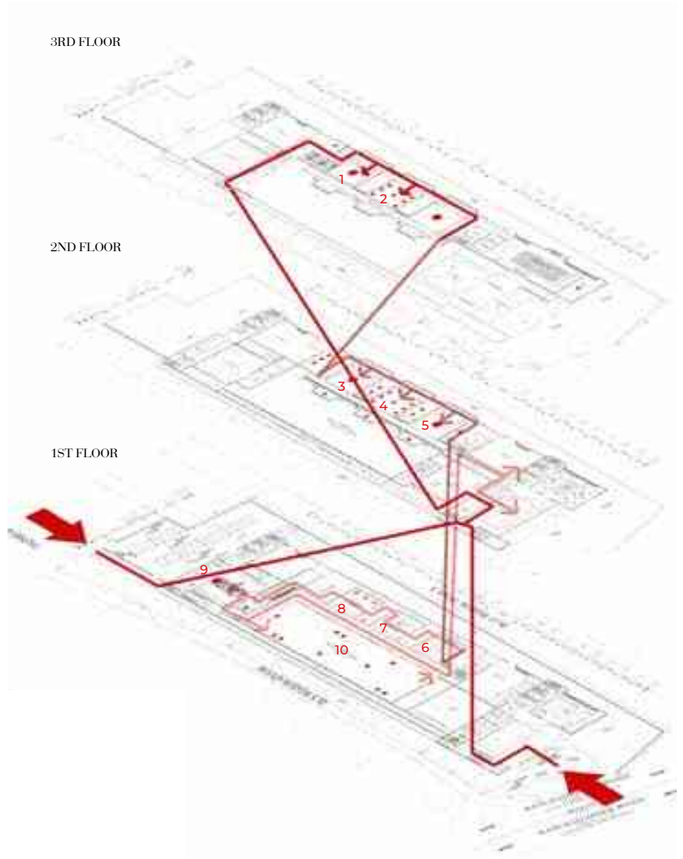
ART IN THE PARK
SCULPTURE MUSUEM

Project Type	Museum
Year	2020
Area	15,000 sq.m
Location	Benjakitti Park, Bangkok, Thailand

Art in the Park is a sculpture museum , contains many sculptures created by Thai artists since ancient period till present. The site location is located next to Benjakitti Park which is one of the a largest green area in Bangkok. In architectural design, the garden context must be taken into essence. The concept is intended not only to allow the architecture to blend in with Benjakitti Park but also to create space with in space that distinguish from the public creating privacy. As a result, the main circulation is designed to able to connect with the park. But in terms of the exhibition area, it will be space with in space, allowing people to fully concentrate on viewing the artworks.



1 Entrace Route
2 Entrance Court
3 Multi-Purpose Court
4 Tranquility Passage
5 Exhibition Balcony
6 Main Exhibition Hall
7 Exhibition Climax
8 Sculpture Garden
9 Auditorium
10 Warehouse
11 Office



CIRCULATION DIAGRAM

The number represents approaching sequence

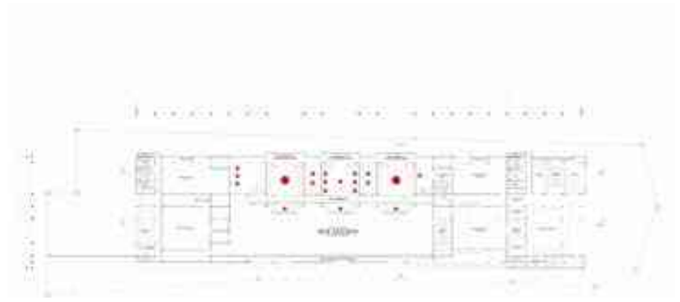

1


2

The main concept of the exhibition circulation is to connect to each spaces together. To create a myterious experience around the exhibition, the circulation is designed to be able to be seen back and forth. So the sculpture can be walked around 360 degrees, can be seen both from normal walking angles and a high angle from above. By walking through the exhibition, most of circulations are the indoor walkway (**1-8 in circulation diagram**) except for the Exhibition climax and the sculpture garden which is an outdoor section. (**9-10 in circulation diagram**)

1 Looking toward exhibition hall (**5 in circulation diagram**) from indoor exhibition walkway representing the circulation that look back and forth.
2 Looking toward Benjakitti Park from tranquility passage representing relation between architecture and the park

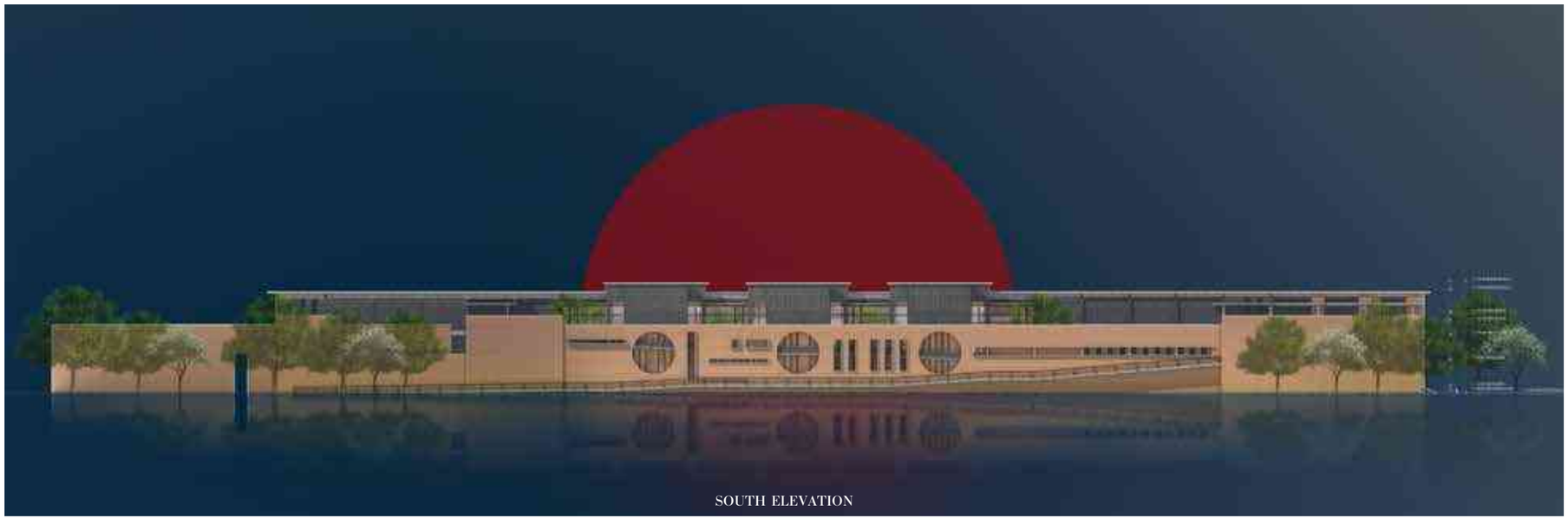
1ST FLOOR PLAN



1ST FLOOR PLAN

2ND FLOOR PLAN

The masterplanning starts from setting the building to the back of the site in order to open up as much space as possible to Benjakitti Park. Then the open space is divided into sub-courts, consisting of entrance court, multi purpose court, exhibition climax and sculpture garden, which is the main open space of the project. All exhibition areas are private and cannot be seen from outsiders. The main circulation is designed to able to connect with outside, the Benjakitti Park.



SOUTH ELEVATION

SECTION A

SECTION B

The height of each exhibition hall is different, ranging from 4.8 m, 7.5 m and 15 m, so that sculptures of various sizes can be displayed and variety of spaces creates various experience for the audience walk through the exhibition.

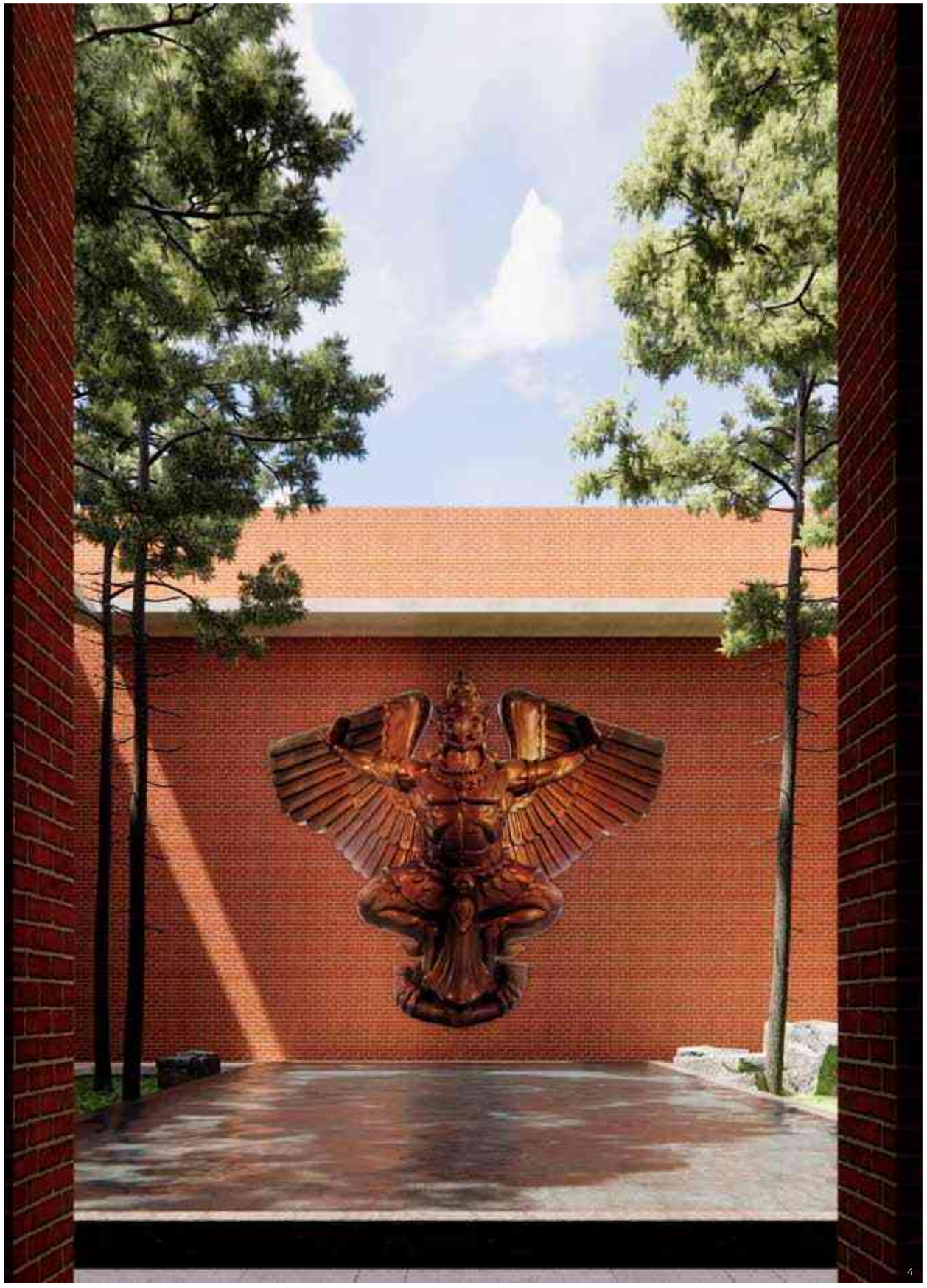
The main material used in the project is brick, which represents the soil, coming from nature, in order to blend in with the context. To make bricks more stand out, dark shade materials are used in composition.

1 The small exhibition hall with the height 15 m. Various sizes of exhibition halls are designed to match with the proportion of the sculptures.

4 Looking to exhibition climax court which contains finale piece of the exhition before letting audience rest and take leisure time at the sculpture garden.

2 Main exhibition hall with height 4.8 m shown the proper proportion of displayed scultures.

3 Looking from the bridge which placing across exhibition hall from the first hall to the third hall. Providing audience 360 degree angle watching the exhibition.



05

CU-SUAN LUANG SMART CITY

Project Type Co-housing
Year 2022
Area 9,000 sq.m (Each)
Location Suan Luang, Bangkok , Thailand

Since Suan Luang which in the possesion of Chula has the potential to be developed as a hub for collegians. So the project aiming to gather various activities which support the college students' life all in one plot. Consisting of a community mall, hotel, co-housing for collegians, and apartments, the masterplanning is working in main group and develop individual project details with sub-groups.

Main group: 8 people
Sub-group: 2 people

MASTERPLAN

CO-HOUSING

Masterplan is divided into 2 zones, a public zone that can hold various activities, consisting of a community mall and a hotel with a plaza connecting to the residential zone. The residential zone is divided into 2 section: co-housing and apartments connected by a residential court.

In planning the space of the co-housing plot, it is based on the axis from plaza to the community mall and the axis from the residential court. The ground floor plan contains public activities such as space for students gathering and retail facing Banthat Thong Road. Other 16 floors are all residential. Each floor consist of 4 housing, 2 housing in horizon and 2 housing in vertical (**total 4 housing**) have shared 1 common space together.

Since each faculty of collage students has different characteristics. Therefore, the design has classified characteristics divided into 4 to be used to design each common space to meet the needs of each type of students. The 4 main characteristics consist of Athlete, Literati, Artiste and Inventor and can be divided into 8 sub-characteristics; atheleth, sophist, painter, performer, designer, sculptor, innovator, and experimenter.

1 Shown the common space of inventor type (such as engineering students) The common space provides most indoor for working on dicussion an idea. Outdoor terrace can be used for inventing some real model

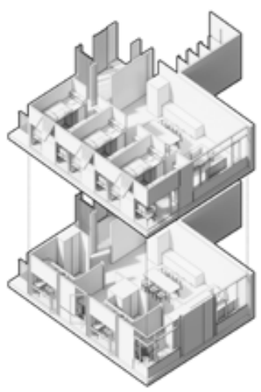
2 Shown the common space of Athlele type. The common space provides larger terrace for working out.

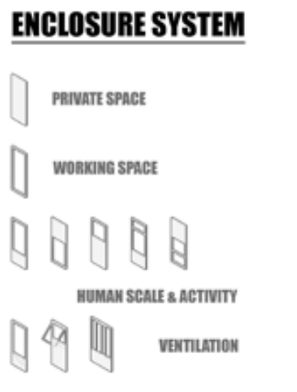
3 Shown the common space of Artiste type. The common space allow natural light to pass though for creating artwork.

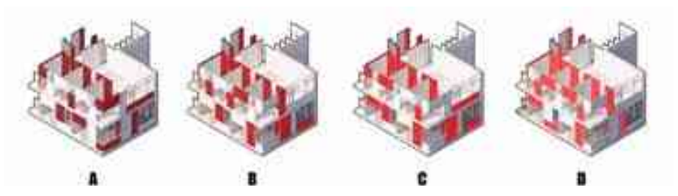
4 Shown the common space of Sophist type (students common dealing with reading) The common space provides space for both group reading and individual reading.

Colours are symbolically used to represent each type of characteristics, with red for the inventor, yellow for the athlete, blue for the sophist, and green for the artist. Which each colours are used according to the characteristic and represent the variation in the elevation.

For building's facade, a modular system was employed. The openings are classified into various types according to the activities that take place so each types of the openings are compiled according to specific activities. In order to create variety for the facade, colour painted walls are arrange with the characteristic colour of that floor







06

URBAN HOUSE

Project Type	Multifamily House
Year	2019
Area	2,000 sq.m
Location	Sathorn, Bangkok

Urban house project is a six-storey residential building located on Narathiwas, Sathorn District, Bangkok. Since it located in the middle of the chaos city, it surrounded with glass skyscraper and many modern buildings. So the idea is to bring back the spirit of the house and also consider the tropical climate by using a roof with long caves, making shade and shadow, thinking of prevention of heat and using materials that suit for tropical climate like brick, wood and concrete. In consequence of high building, the open space is placed on all floor to make the house feel more comfortable and has more interaction with the nature; wind, light, and trees.

1 Parking
2 Rental Units
3 Rental's Entrance
4 Residential Space
5 The Tree Court
6 Common Floor for Ressidence

Urban house contains three families of the big family and four rental units. Residential floor and rental units are seperated by floor. The idea of this house is to create open space in high building to let the nature leak in; light, wind, and green space. So both resident and rental units have their own open space to appriciate in different way. For the use of materials, the lower floors which are rental units are all brick making them solid. Otherwise, the residential floors which higher are white cement, glass, and wood providing lightness and coziness.


1


2

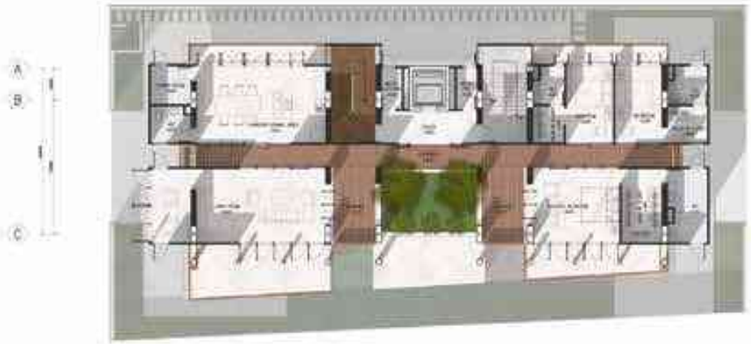
1 The master bedroom looking from the tree court. The ligth that leak through the leaves cause cosmic force effect.
2 The tree court space looking from fifth floor's entrance terrace toward the living room. The ligth that leak through the leaves and wood rail creates an amazing shade and shadow changing by time.

1

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

The four rental units are located at the lower floor which are a duplex type. Living spaces are on second floor and bedrooms are on the third floor.



FORTH FLOOR PLAN

The residence are located on higher floor in order to have a better city view and privacy. At the center. The tree court is placed to connect the space to the nature. Since there is an open space, the rooms feel more comfortable. In addition, this tree court also connects the interior space of forth floor and fifth floor together. So it causes the interaction between the families.

SIXTH FLOOR PLAN

1 Fifth floor's bedroom perspective looking from the opposite terrace (living room's terrace) through the tree court.

1 The interior of the forth floor's living room looking toward the tree court and city view at the right side.

2 The interior of the third floor's bedroom (rental unit), the voided brick wall not only creates privacy for the lower floor but also lets natural light go.

SECTION C

Residential spaces and rental spaces are separated by floor because of the privacy of the accessibility, rental floors are lower and their entrance definitely distinguish from the owner's one, they also can't access the elevator. More than the privacy condition, horizontal space makes it more like home and each floor can have the open space equally.

07

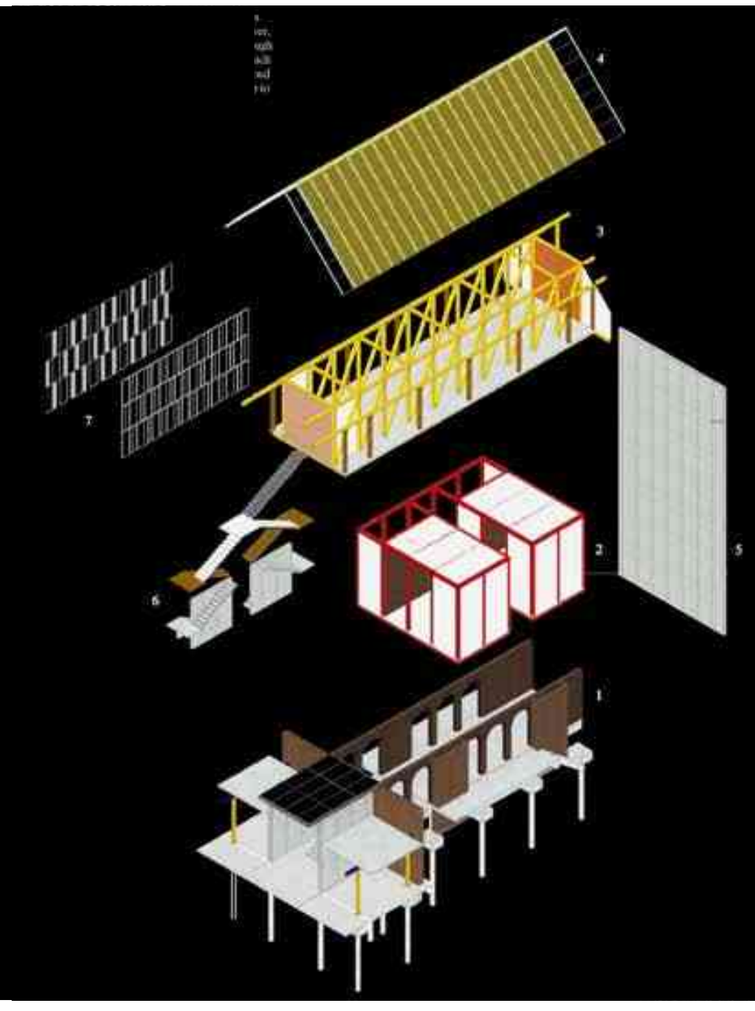
IN PRAISE OF STRUCTURE

Project Type	Construction Project
Year	2018
Area	500 sq.m
Location	-

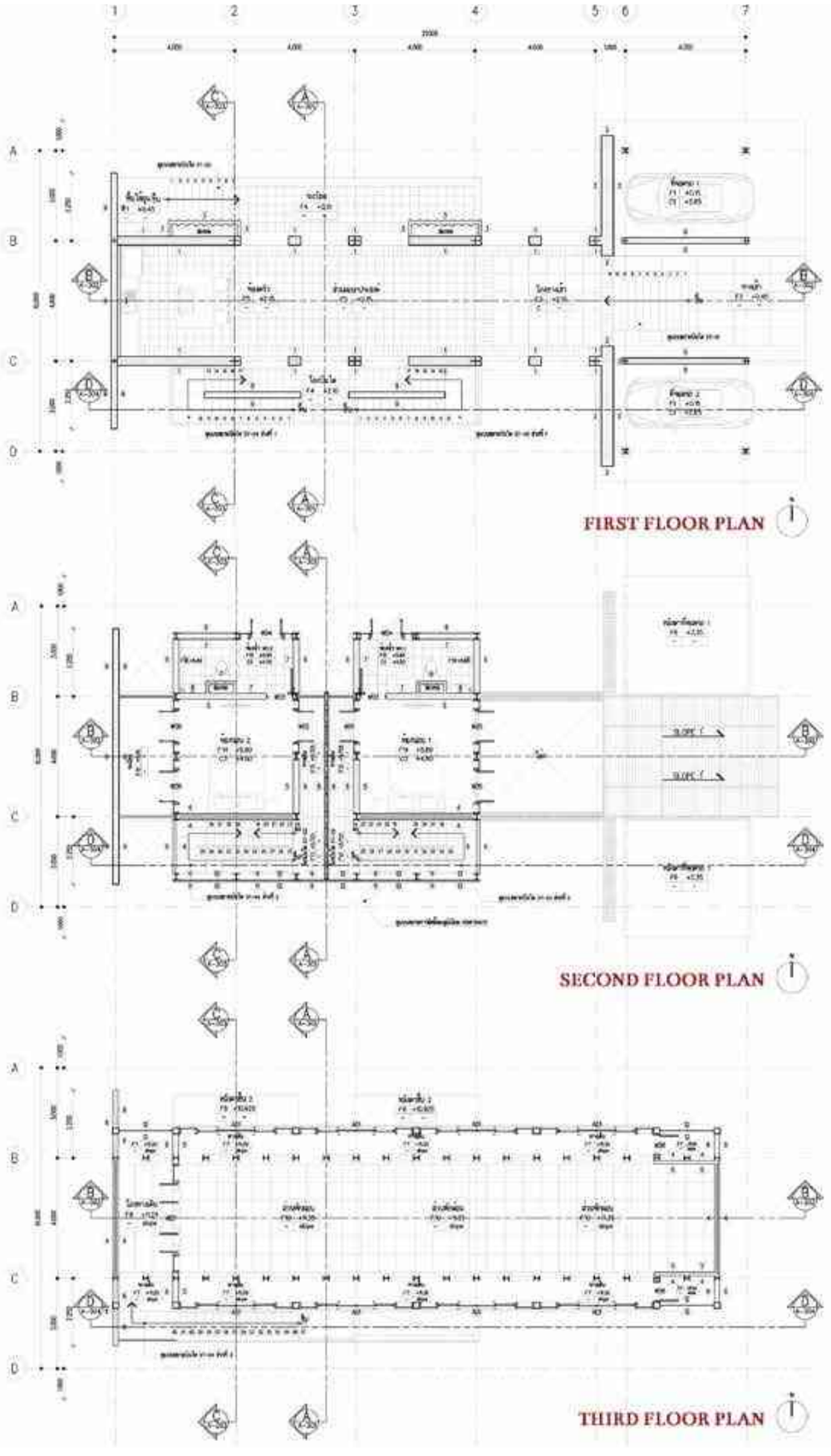
In the praise of structure is a three-storey residential project which aim to study four structural materials, wood, masonry, concrete, and steel. All structures were designed based on bearing capacity logic and the beauty caused by human experience.

EXPLODED ISOMETRIC

The exploded isometric has shown all the structures of this house. All the load travel from higher to lower, the structure represent load which it is bearing through lightness and solidness. The first floor structure which bears all the loads is solid, brick masonry. The second and the third floor structures are steel which attemp to represent lightness.

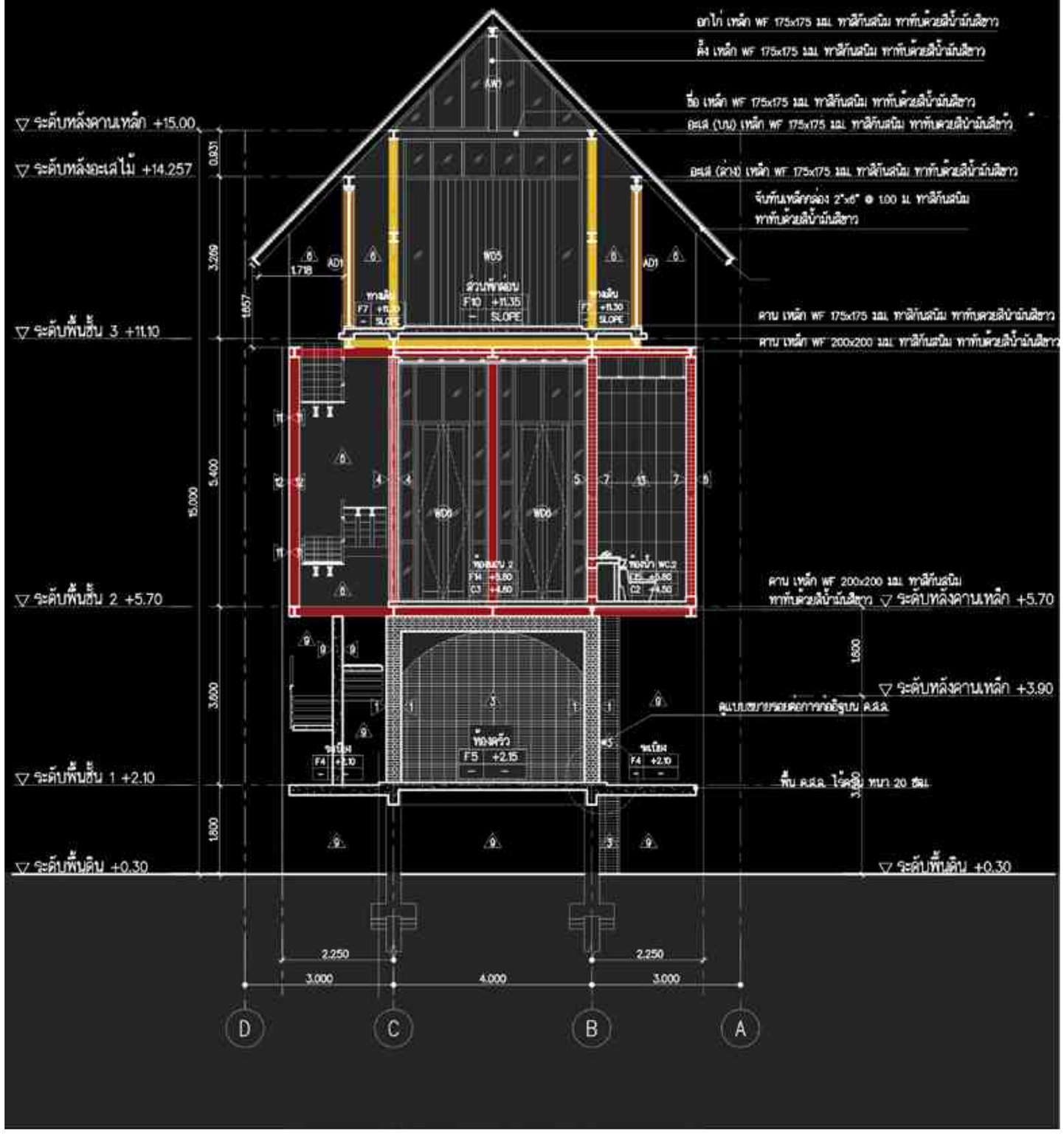


1 First floor ; Brick masonry srtucture
2 Second floor; Steel post-and-lintel structure
3 Third floor structure; Steel truss which has wood column support the cantileiver of the roof.
4 Roof structure; Steel frame
5 Great concrete wall helps to counterweight the truss
6 Stair: concrete to steel (from lower to upper)

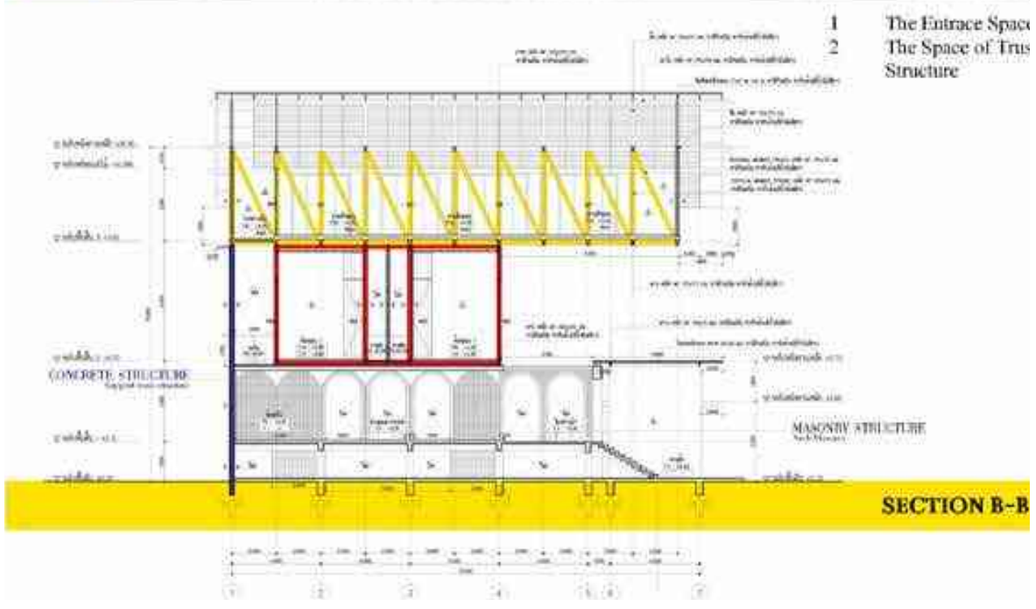


SECTION C-C

Red colours present steel post-and-lintel structure. Yelow colours present streel truss structure. Last, brown colour present wood column supporting the cantiliever of roof.



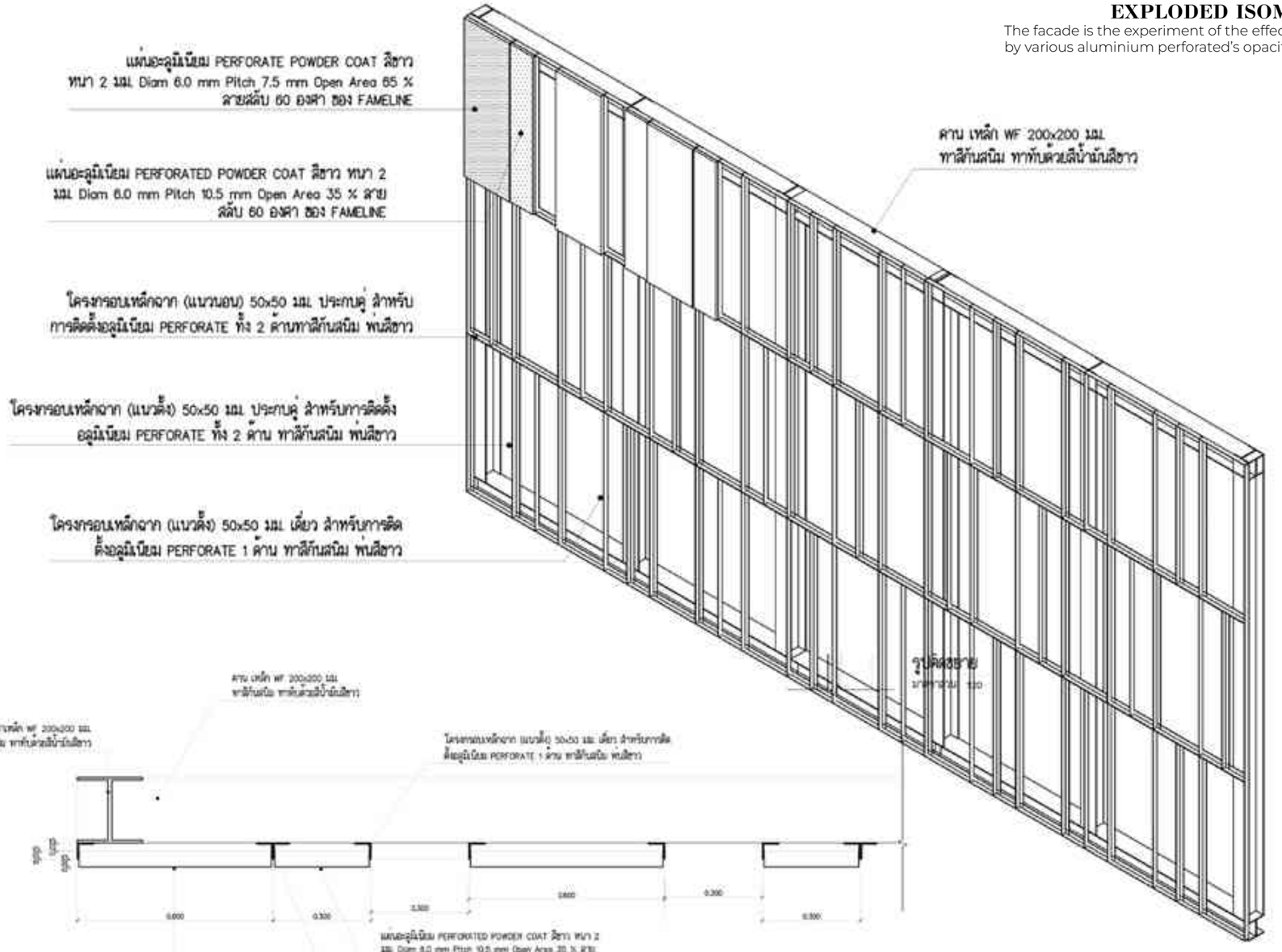
1 The Entrace Space
2 The Space of Truss Structure

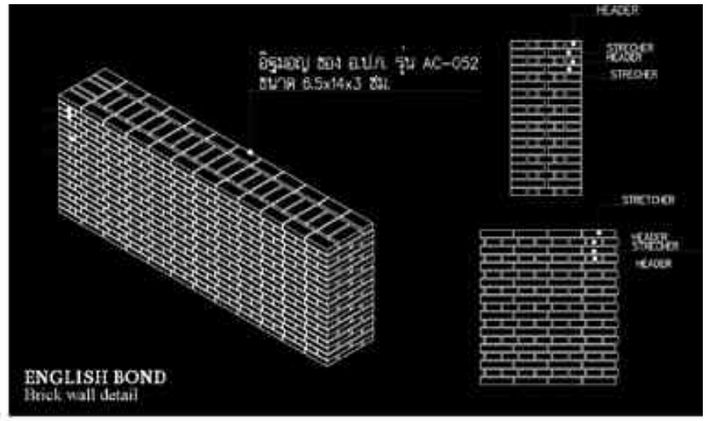


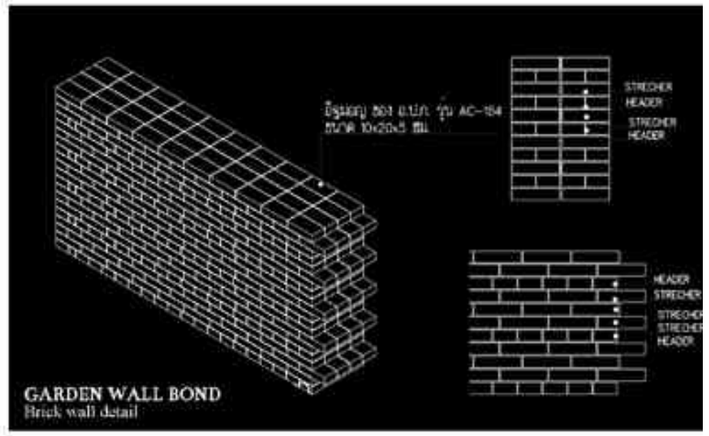
SECTION B-B

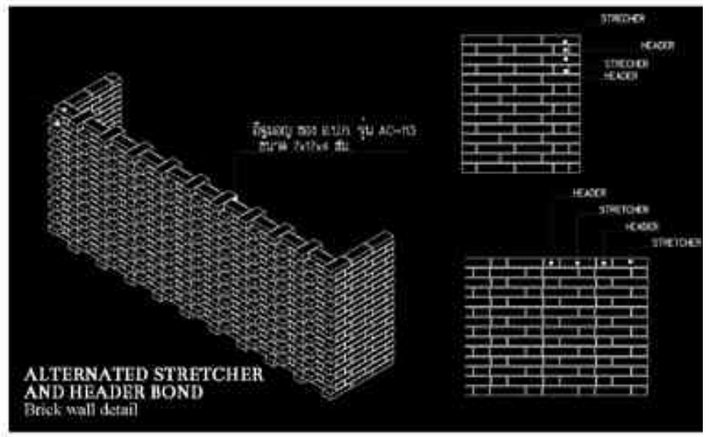
EXPLODED ISOMETRIC

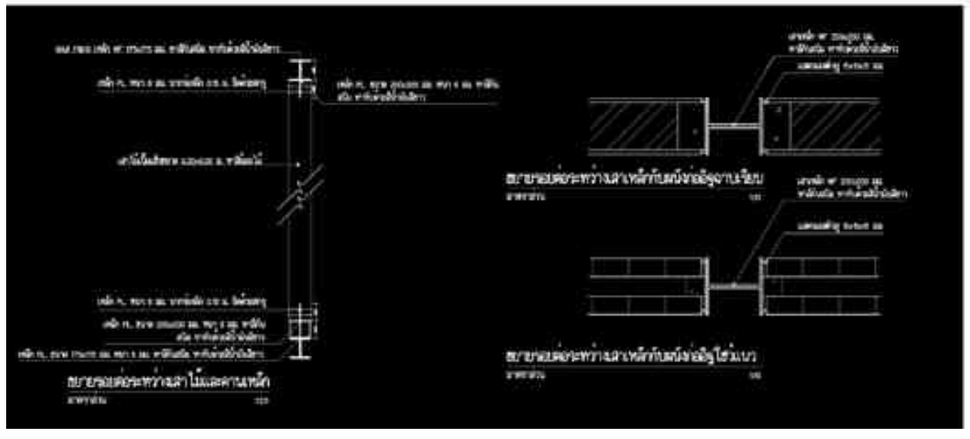
The facade is the experiment of the effect provided by various aluminium perforated's opacity and size.

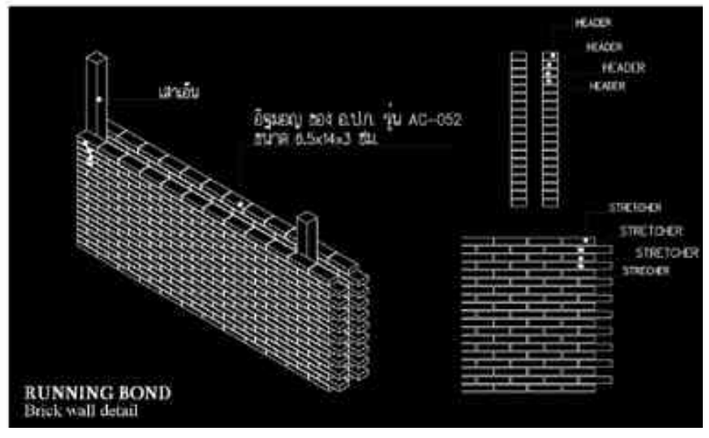


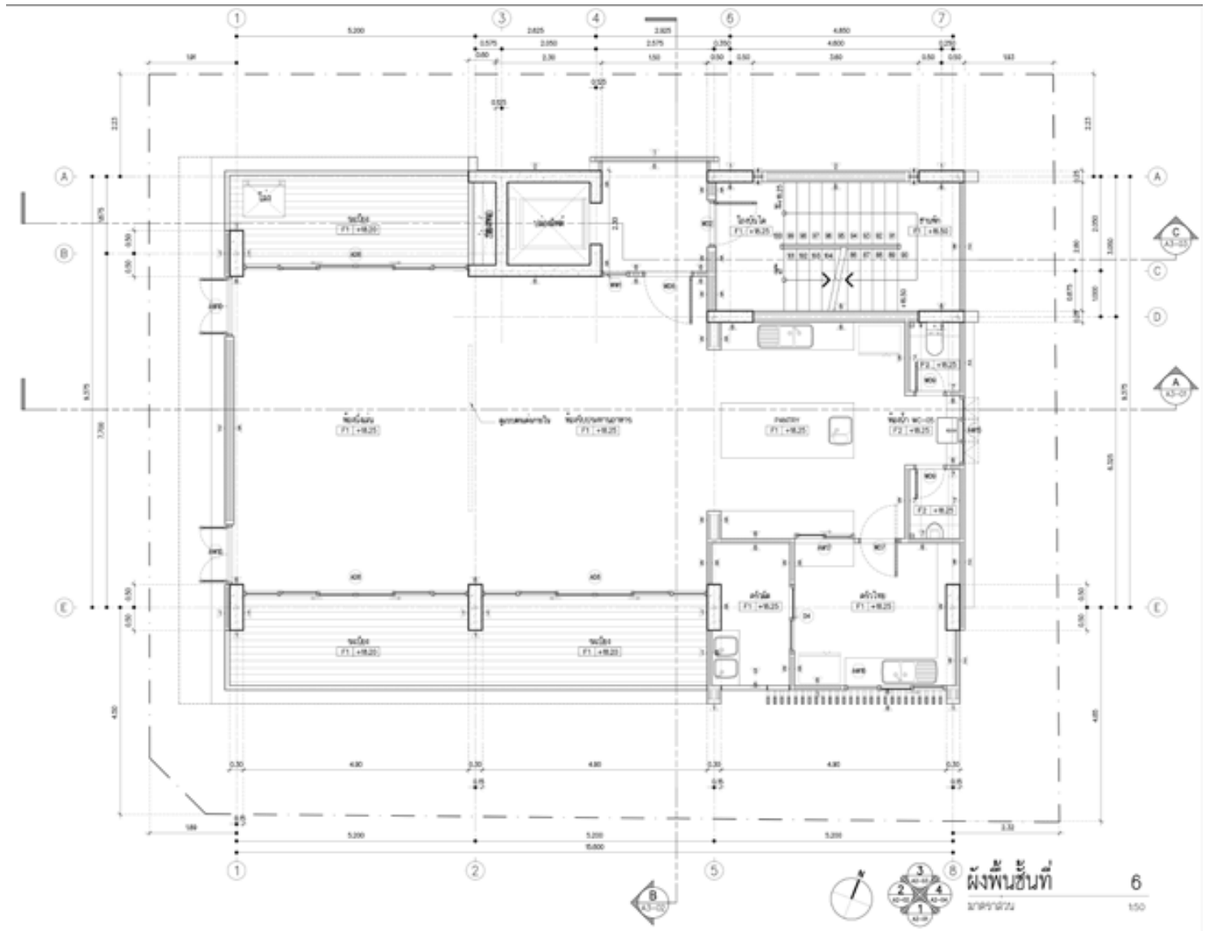


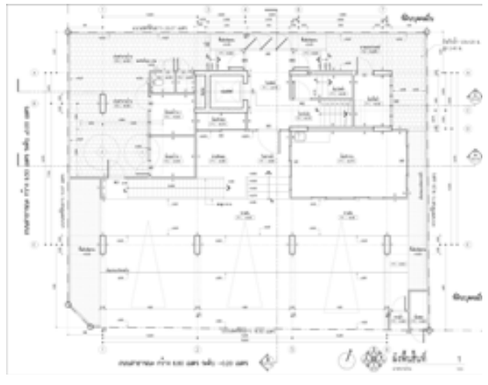










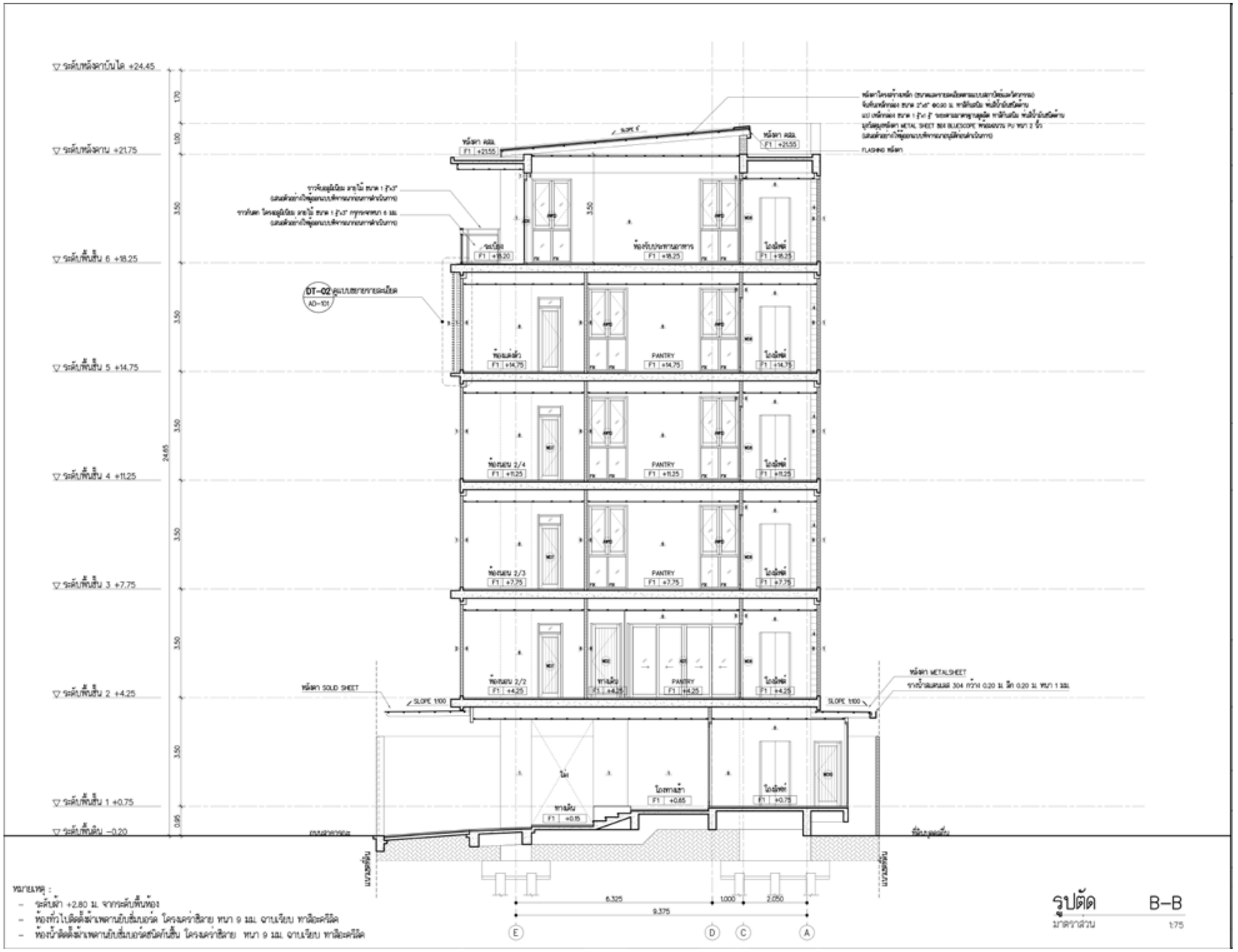


08

PHATTANAKAN HOUSE

Project Type	Multifamily House
Year	2021-Present
Phase	Construction
Area	1,000 sq.m
Location	Phattanakan, Bangkok

Phatthanakan house is a house for 4 families containing 6 floors in total. Beginning with participated schematic design stage and develop elevation to the final stage. Responsible for writing BMA submission drawing , construction drawing and material specification.



หมายเหตุ :
- ระดับล้าง +2.80 ม. จากระดับพื้นห้อง
- ห้องทั่วไปติดตั้งผ้าเพดานยิปซั่มบอร์ด โครงคร่าสิลาย หนา 9 มม. ฉาบเรียบ ทาสีอะคริลิค
- ห้องน้ำติดตั้งผ้าเพดานยิปซั่มบอร์ดชนิดกันชื้น โครงคร่าสิลาย หนา 9 มม. ฉาบเรียบ ทาสีอะคริลิค

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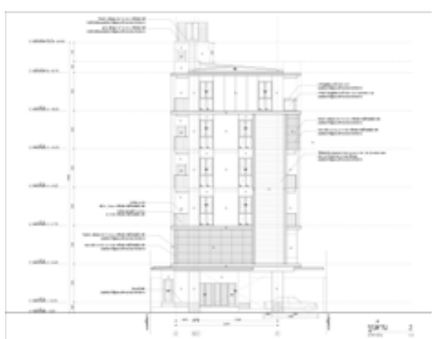
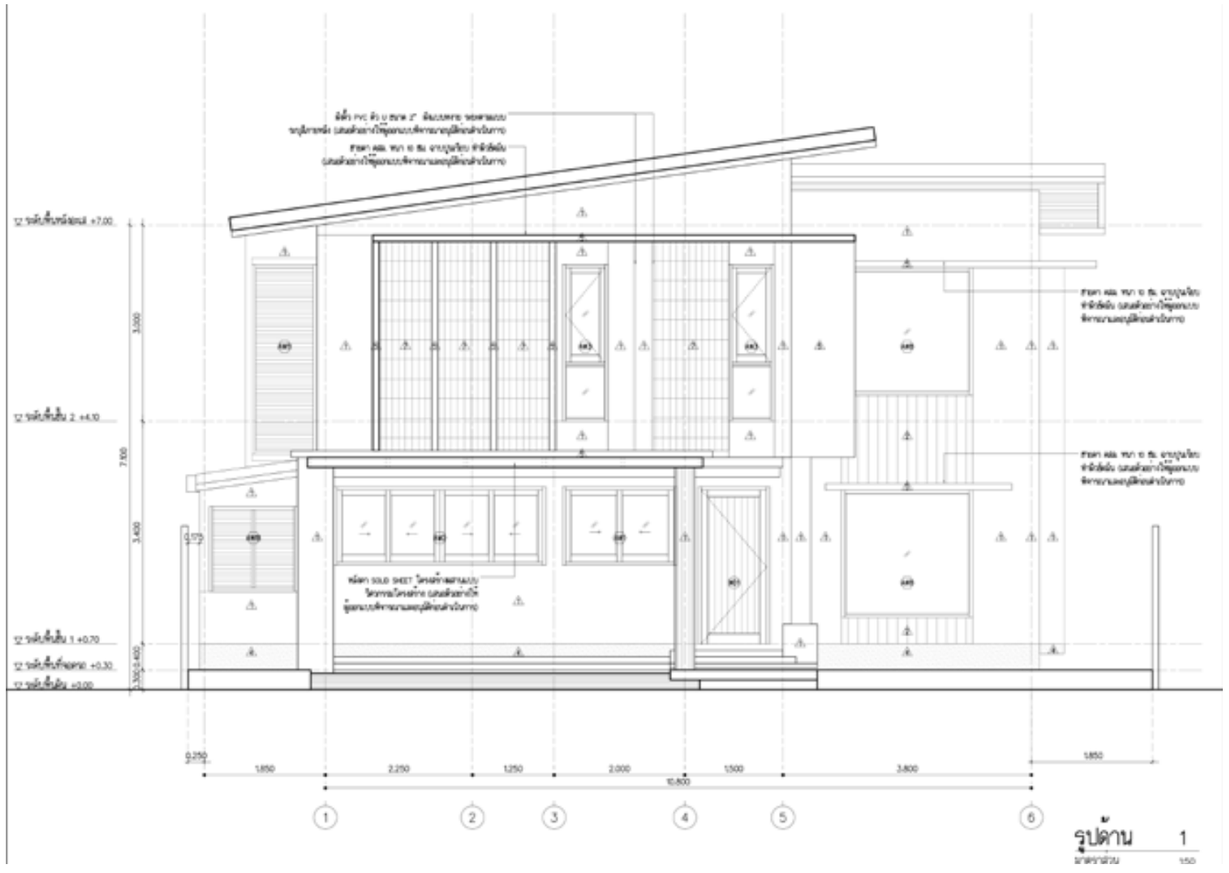


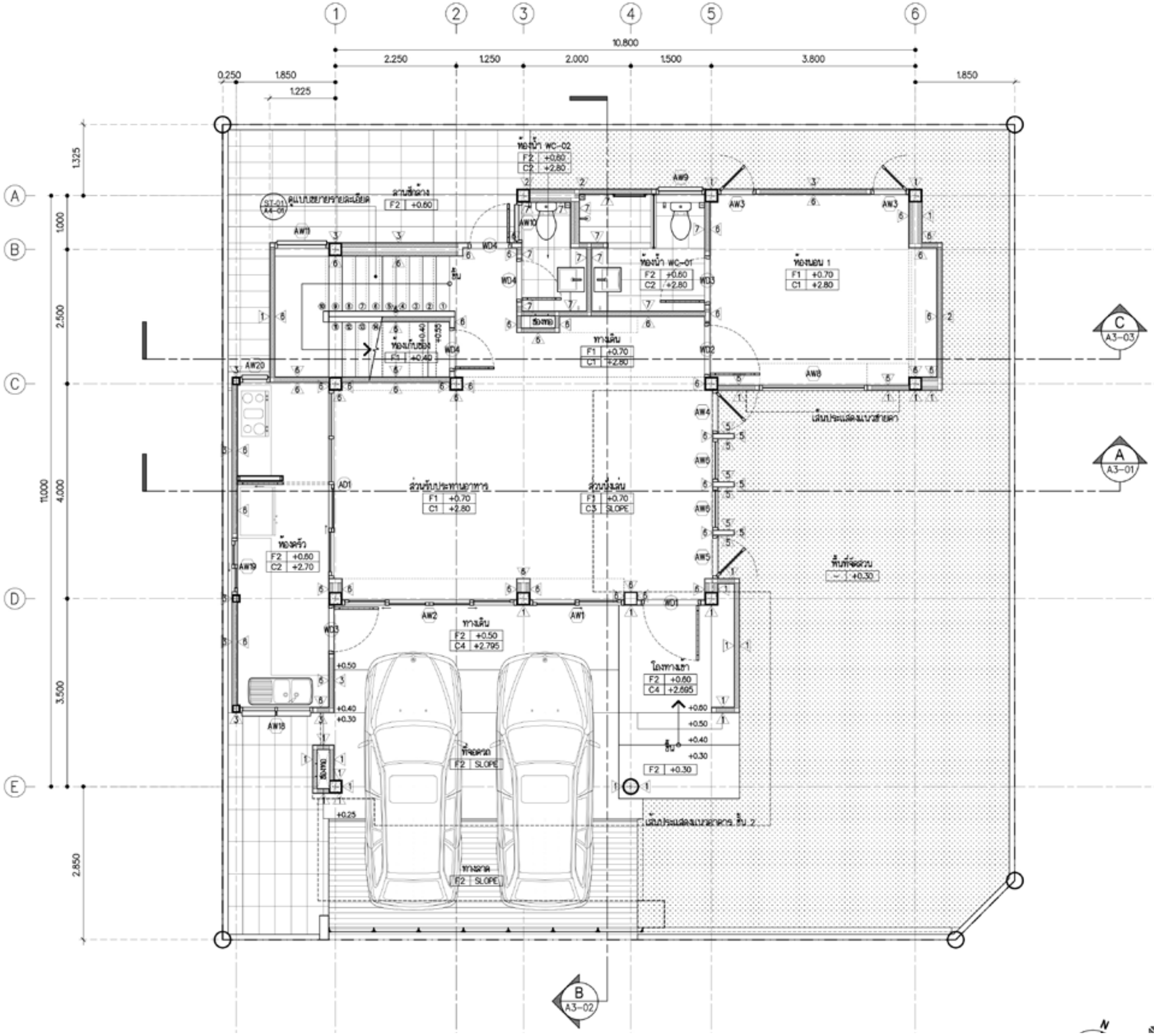


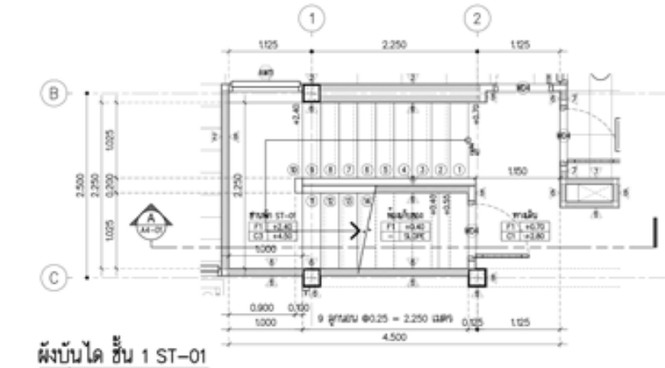
09

SMALL HOUSE

Project Type	Budget Limited House
Year	2023
Phase	BMA Submission
Area	300 sq.m
Location	Phattanakan, Bangkok

The small house is a house that the owner has bought a housing estate in the budget of 3 million (which are not yet built). So the architect has been asked to help to re-design and develop the drawing within the original budget of 3 million baht. Responsible for elevation design, writing BMA submission drawing, construction drawing and material specification.





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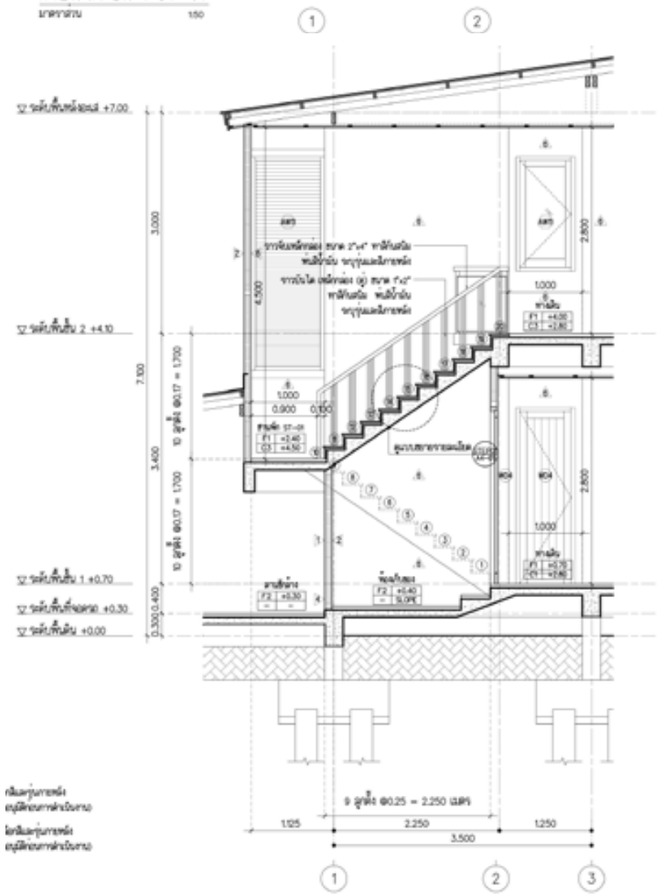

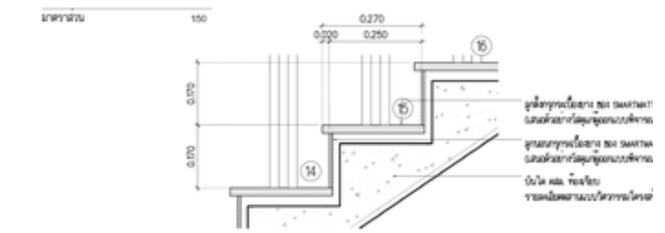

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