

ARCHITECTURAL  
**PORTFOLIO**

SELECTED WORK FROM 2018-2022

PHOPHORN      PRUKPITIKUL



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**POSITION REQUIRED :** Architect

## GOAL

Apply the knowledge gained at university, obtain experience in the development , detailing and approval of project and learn about negotiating with client and visiting construction sites

**EXPECTED SALARY :** As agreed

## EDUCATION

2006-2014

Primary-junior high school

**Pramochwittayaramintra school, Thailand**

2015-2017

High school

**Sarawittaya school, Thailand**

2018-Present

Faculty of Architecture, Bachelor of Architecture

GPA : 2.95

**Kasetsart university, Thailand**

## SOFTWARE SKILL





CO-PARENTING AND WORKING SATELLITE

1-2



PRIMARY CARE CLUSTER

3-4



RECONFIGURSTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY

5-6



DINDENG MIX-USE PROJECT

7-12



NURSING HOME FOR DEMENTIA

13-16



22 JURY ROUNDABOUT NODE

17-18



NURSING HOME AND MEMORY CARE

19-26



INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE

27



## CO-PARENTING AND WORKING SATELLITE

Location: Liap khlong hok wa/sai mai Rd. Sai-mai/Bangkok 10220

During the COVID-19 situation, almost everyone has a new way of "Work from Home" which requires a place peace in their homes especially parents with young children causing problems in work that requires cocentration and child rearing at the same time. Therefore, the question of typology in architecture arises as to whether How can freelance parents work together? And there will be management and design spaces. How is it appropriate to promote child development and work for new parents? and design that must take into account the prevention of infectious diseases

## DESIGN PROCESS

The design process starts from dividing the overall Mass of the building into 3 main masses according to the function which are Co working space, Chldday care, and courtyard which is a playground. I want Chlddaycare and Co working space to be visible to each other, but not to compromise the privacy of Chlddaycare by elevating the mass of co working space to be overlapping and dividing it with courtyard which is a playground. make Working parents can see their children playing or doing activities in the playground and connect 3 mass with Green space.



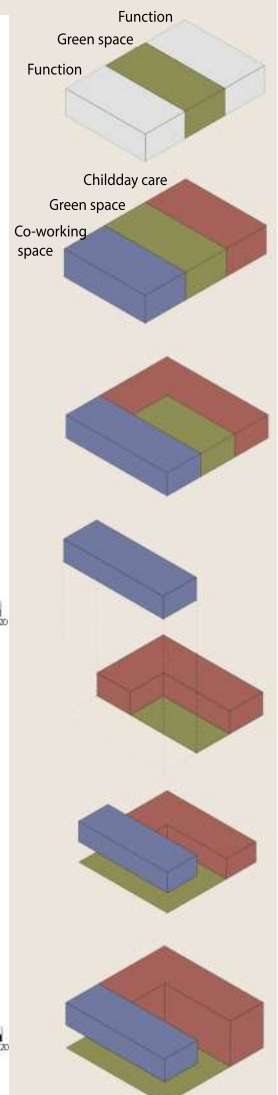
1. Drop-off
2. Sharing pantry
3. Muti-purpose space
4. Small group area and terrace
5. Activity room
6. Toilet(kids)
7. Toilet
8. Kitchen
9. Cleaning room
10. Watse area
11. Dining area
12. Muti-purpose space(office)
13. Sharing locker(Office)
14. Technical room

PLAN 1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR PLAN



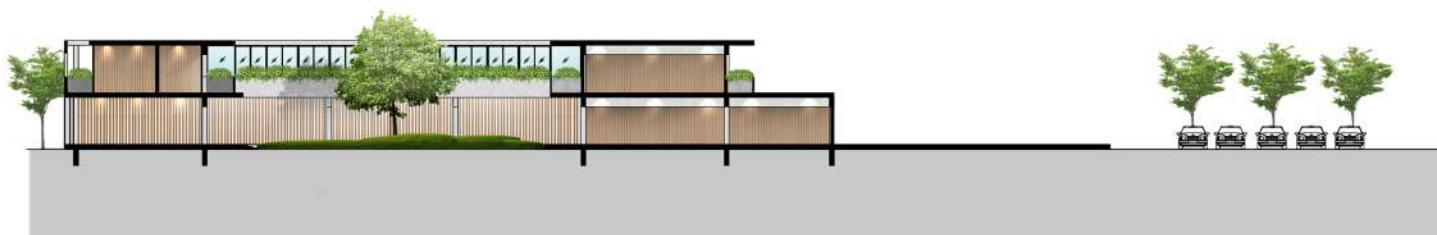
1. Muti-purpose
2. Bedroom(kids)
3. Straff office
4. Wardrobe area (kids)
5. Toilet(kids)
6. Storage
7. Relax space(office)
8. Co-working space
9. Toilet(office)
10. Meeting room

PLAN 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR PLAN

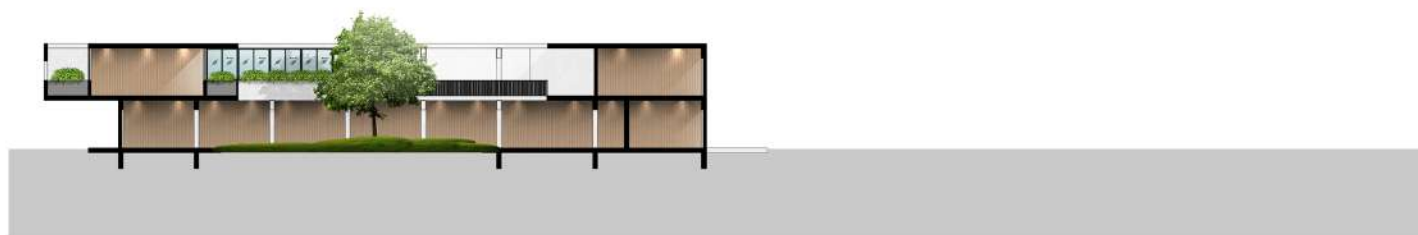




.Most of the buildings will focus on the use of light wood materials to give a feeling of being friendly to parents who come to work and children who come to use the building. And wood is also a flexible material, when children fall, it will hurt less than concrete floor. The courtyard is designed as a grassy slope for children to run and play. without harm It is also surrounded by dining space for parents to sit and watch their children run and play in the courtyard.As the front of the building faces south, the second floor is a co-working space, a buffer was created by using a green space that is planted by shrubs



SECTION 1  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



SECTION 2  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20



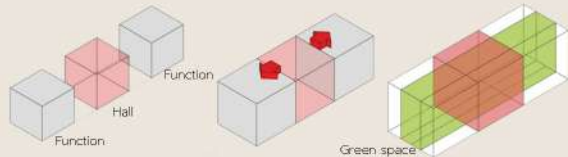
### PRIMARY CARE CLUSTER

Location 369/1 Sailuad Rd, Pak Nam Subdistrict, Mueang Samut Prakan District, Samut Prakan 10280

It is the design of the environment to heal. promote community health Reduce the risk of infection. Design that coordinates with the building system work. maintenance and safety management in public buildings According to the policy of preparing the health system development plan 2012-2016, focusing on the development of health service systems at all levels. from primary, secondary, and tertiary level which will be located in the urban community or growing area of the city in each province The center will have limited capabilities in general practice, dentistry, autopsy, physical or occupational therapy and Thai traditional medicine. including alternative medicine Able

### DESIGN PROCESS

The design process started with the designers who wanted the building layout to be as quiet as possible to reduce confusion for the use of patients who came to use the service. Due to the experience of using hospitals in the past who entered and was confused about where to go Therefore, it was intended to plan the building to be simple to reduce confusion in the use of the building by dividing the Mass of the building into 3 consecutive masses. The Mass in the middle of the building will be space in the form of a hall that serves to distribute. to the



- 1.Waiting room
- 2.Doctor room
- 3.Procedure room
- 4.Medical record
- 5.Examination room
- 6.Observation room
- 7.Crib staff room
- 8.Cart storage area
- 9.Service room
- 10.Consulting room
- 11.Men thai massage room
- 12.Woman thai massage room
- 13.Waiting room for physical therapy
- 14.Herbal steam room
- 15.Physical room
- 16.Patiant transfer area
- 17.Preparation room
- 18.Straff transfer room
- 19.Patiant transfer area
- 20.operating room
- 21.Recovery room
- 22.Dirty storage room
- 23.clean storage room
- 24.CSSD room
- 25.X-ray room
- 26.Online consulting room
- 27.Medical relax room
- 28.Support room
- 29.Vaginal examination room
- 30.Dental room
- 31.Nurse station
- 32.Patient room
- 33.Storage
- 34.Maternity examination room
- 35.Family consulting room
- 36.Vaccination room
- 37.Cleaning storage room
- 38.Waiting room for family
- 39.Muti popose room
- 40.Vip pantiant room
- 41.Meeting room
- 42.Office storage
- 43.Office relax room
- 44.Office
- 45.Director's room

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

2ND FLOOR PLAN

3RD FLOOR PLAN

4TH FLOOR PLAN





Functional placement, with the first floor highlighting the emergency zone for speedy in case of emergency. And there will be a physical therapy zone on the ground floor as well, considering the move. Because people who come to use physical therapy services have difficulty moving and this zone is still on the north side at the end of the project, allowing for outdoor activities. The second floor will be the surgery area. Which will be directly in the emergency zone on the 1st floor for use when there may be an emergency surgery to be sent up immediately. There will be a separate elevator

which the interior uses a light-colored wood material to give a feeling of friendliness to the patients who come to use to make the patient feel less stressed. And the atrium is opened as an Atrium to allow air to circulate from the ground floor to the upper floor and does not require air conditioning. Due to the open air of the hall, it reduces the spread of germs and viruses. Plus, every floor has a green area for the sick to relax and feel like they're in a relaxing backyard.

SECTION 1



SECTION 2



- 5 Examination room
- 21 Recovery room for operating room
- 22 Clean storage room for operating room
- 23 Dirty storage room
- 37 Clean storage room
- 38 Waiting room for family
- 40 Vip pantiant room
- 41 Meeting room



**RECONFIGURATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOPOGRAPHY**

Location Archaeological site No. 22 (Archaeological Site in the middle of the city), located at Soi Thetsaban 26, Khok Phip Sub-district, Si Mahosot District, Prachinburi Province 25190.

while archaeologists record artifacts, wisdom, buildings and landscapes of past cultures. Architects design a built environment that responds to human activities and cultural objects. Architecture is therefore like a recorder of the evolution of societies and geographic spaces. And both disciplines explore what makes us who we are. which raises the question whether What would be the architectural design, as well as the technique of building in the ancient and historical sites that are suitable for the era?

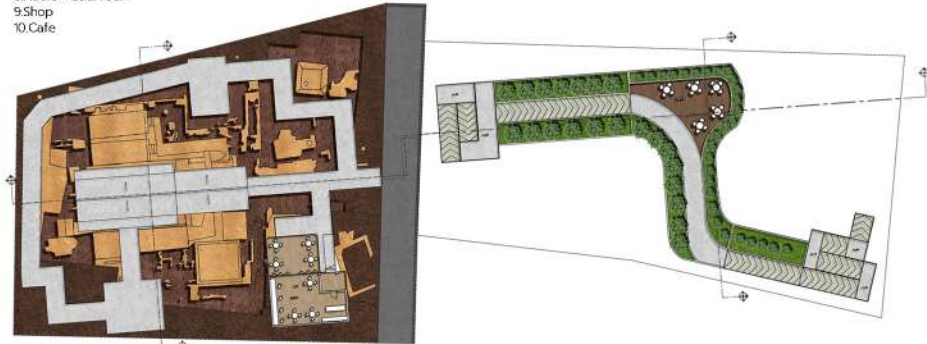
**DESIGN PROCESS**

In the past, the Sri Mahosot people were mostly Brahmin-Hindu. therefore popular architectural planning according to religious beliefs by emphasizing the center layout which compares the center point to Khao Krailas I therefore applied this concept to the architecture design work and it can be seen that the center-centered layout emphasizes the four axes connected to the main building. Therefore, I designed the the newly built architecture. In order to convey the architecture of Sri Mahosot in the past and use Architecture element as an arch which is a reduction from the arch structure of the ancient architecture of Sri Mahosot in the past.

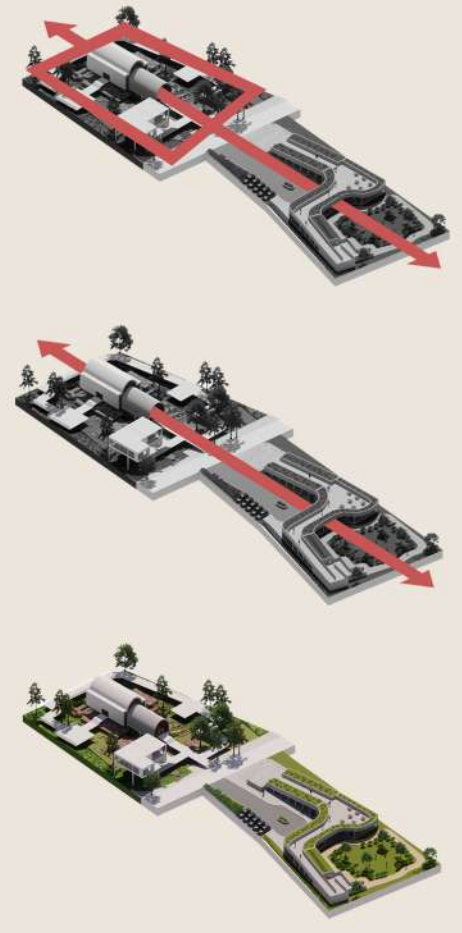


GORUND FLOOR PLAN

- 1.Bike area
- 2.Information for tourist area
- 3.Information for visitor area
- 4.Study and research room
- 5.Office
- 6.Service
- 7.Exhibition
- 8.Audio visual room
- 9.Shop
- 10.Cafe



2ND FLOOR PLAN

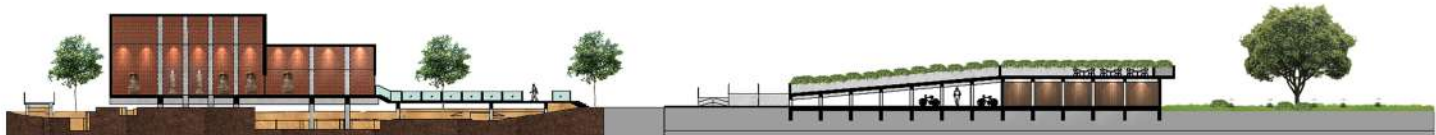




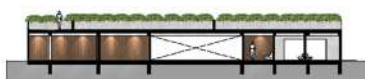


Site is divided into 2 sides, which are the ancient site and the new building. which the side that is an archaeological site, the architecture will be built on the area that is expected to be the original main building of ancient architecture in the past which inside will be an exhibition area that has the appearance of a glass floor for those who visit See the ruins of the original archaeological site and using brick materials to convey the past architecture that used bricks The building on the other side will be designed with inspiration

between the building and the opposite area in line with the axis of the historical building. and designed the building to be in the form of A ramp that connects the exhibition area to the community park area. Also on the slopes, green roofs are used to reduce heat entering the building.



SECTION 1



SECTION 2



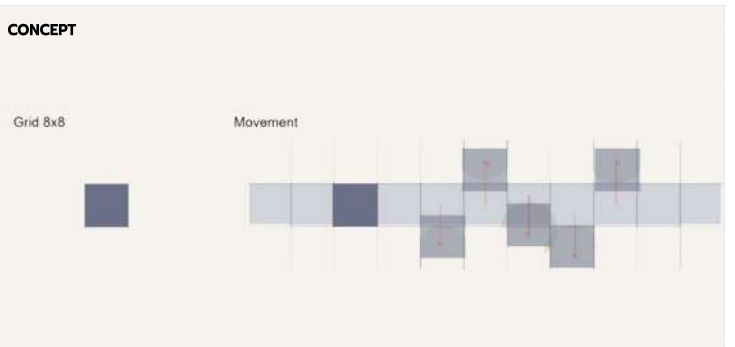
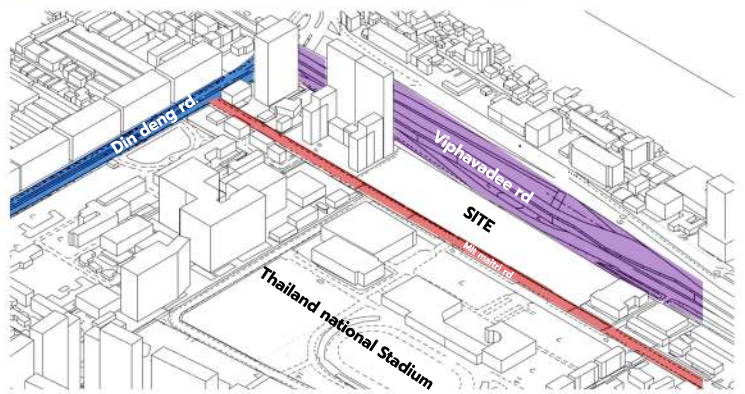
SECTION 3



### DINDENG MIX-USE PROJECT

location Mitmairi Road, Din Daeng Subdistrict, Din Daeng District, Bangkok 10400

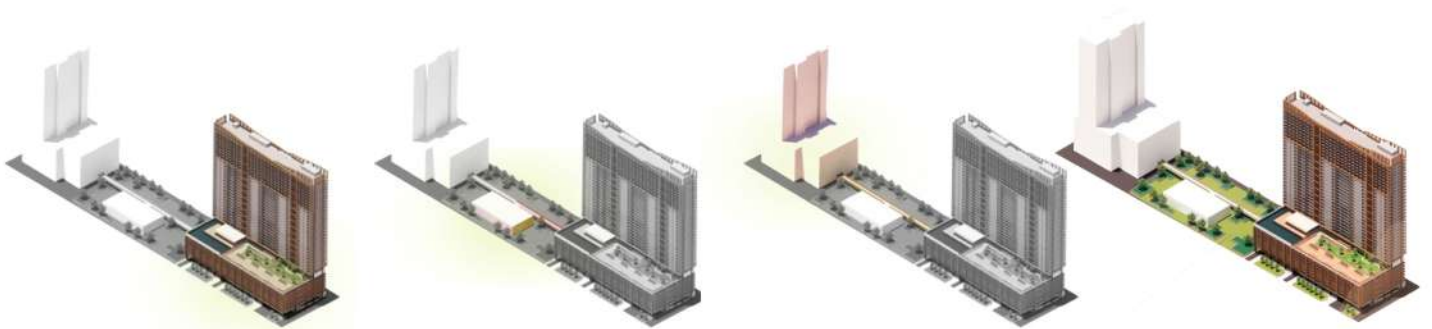
This project is a mix use project that intends to develop and develop the Din Daeng area which was originally a residential area of low income people. It is a project of the NHA or the National Housing Authority. Under the concept of empathy or just living The project has a total area of 184,287 square meters, divided into three phases of construction, with the first phase being residential with an area of 61,095 square meters, 2290 unit, phase 2 being retail and outlet with an area of 5,750 square meters, 269 units and phase 3 being office and residential adjacent, with an area of 14,220 square meters, 165 units, this project will be a design Residential project in the first phase The default idea is to use an 8x8 grid in the design. It determines the shift in the mass of the building to open up the view and to add more corner rooms that can be sold at a higher price.



PHASE 1 : RESIDENTIAL

PHASE 2 : RETAIL AND OUTLET

PHASE 3 : OFFICE AND RESIDENTIAL

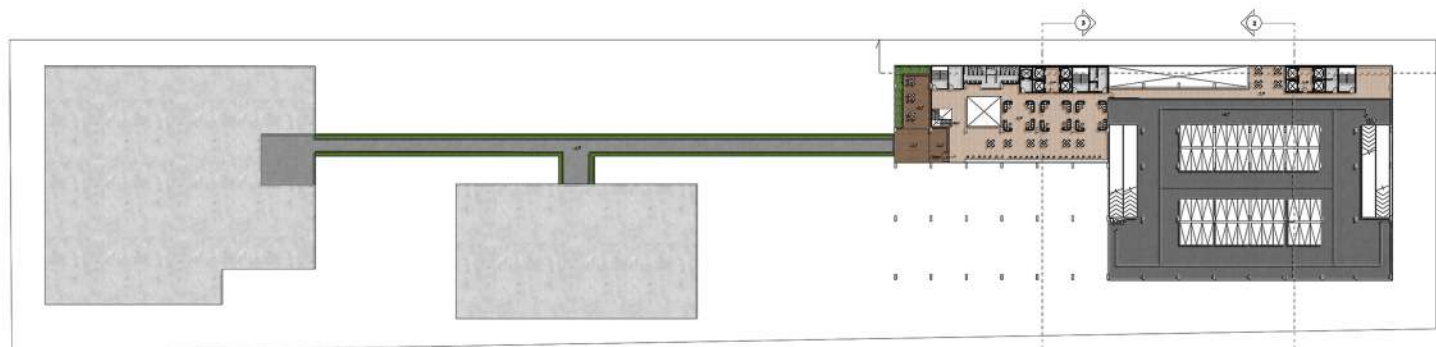




From the main master plan divides the phase into 3 phases, starting phase. It is part of the residence on the right because if traveling by vibhavadi road, the building can be seen clearly. And access from Mitmairi Road is easy. The drop-off point is designed on the front to open the view for easy access. And when entering the lobby area, there have be a transition space that uses a reflection pool to create a feeling of calm and relaxation before reaching the reception hall that uses a double volume to connect to the 2nd floor area, which It is part of the co working space and the materials used to decorate the lobby are wood to give a feeling of warmth and friendliness. And will be separated The vertical croes into two cores. Which is connected by a hallway next to a small garden with high ceilings and a small lobby to connect to the main lobby and can also filter outside people for safety and the service room is placed on the far right side of the vertical core on the right. Coming up to the second floor is a co-working space, and to the left there is a bridge connection to retail and offices when the building is being built in the next phase.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



2ND FLOOR PLAN



On the part of the facility A Transfer will be created. Let's support both cores before reaching the main external corridor of the facility. And there are various components within the transfer space such as Locker Space, bathing area, play ground reading area, and relaxing space. The services of this floor are located in the upper right and upper left corners. The design of the guard rail is mostly using a tree pick-up to create a plane for the people who come to use it in this part of the facility. When walking out of the transfer point, the jogging track and resting area will be overlapping the main walkway. It gradually takes the user through each part of the function by using natural vegetation and spatial characteristics. that is different from the original area before finding pocket space next to nature And raise the floor of the facility in the swimming pool and fitness area. and get a positive perspective on each other in ordering functions.



9 TH FLOOR PLAN



### STUDIO ROOM TYPE



### 1 BED ROOM TYPE



### 2 BED ROOM TYPE



From the 10th to 38th floor is the residential area, which will be raised 6 meters from the facilities floor. When coming out of the elevator hall, you will find a sitting area under a tree with a double volume ceiling to create relaxation and air flow circulation in the building. You can see the floor that has been made for double volume from the right side plan, and the layout of the rooms is based on the grid principle. 8\*8 mentioned above to shift the mass of the building to create more corner room space. To open the view and be able to set higher selling prices, a studio room, where light wood textures are used to give a simple look that can be easily added. The center plan and the right side plan are the corner room plans that will add additional openings to the kitchen and bedroom area. 1 bed room type, which uses wood textures for a simple, and the door that separates the bedroom and living room is a three-section glass door so that it can be opened to expand the usable area. 2 bed room type room, which enters a small hall to be a transition space to enter the living room. The main rooms in each type are decorated in tones of light wood to give a feel, friendly and warm which can be easily adjusted to fit your life style.



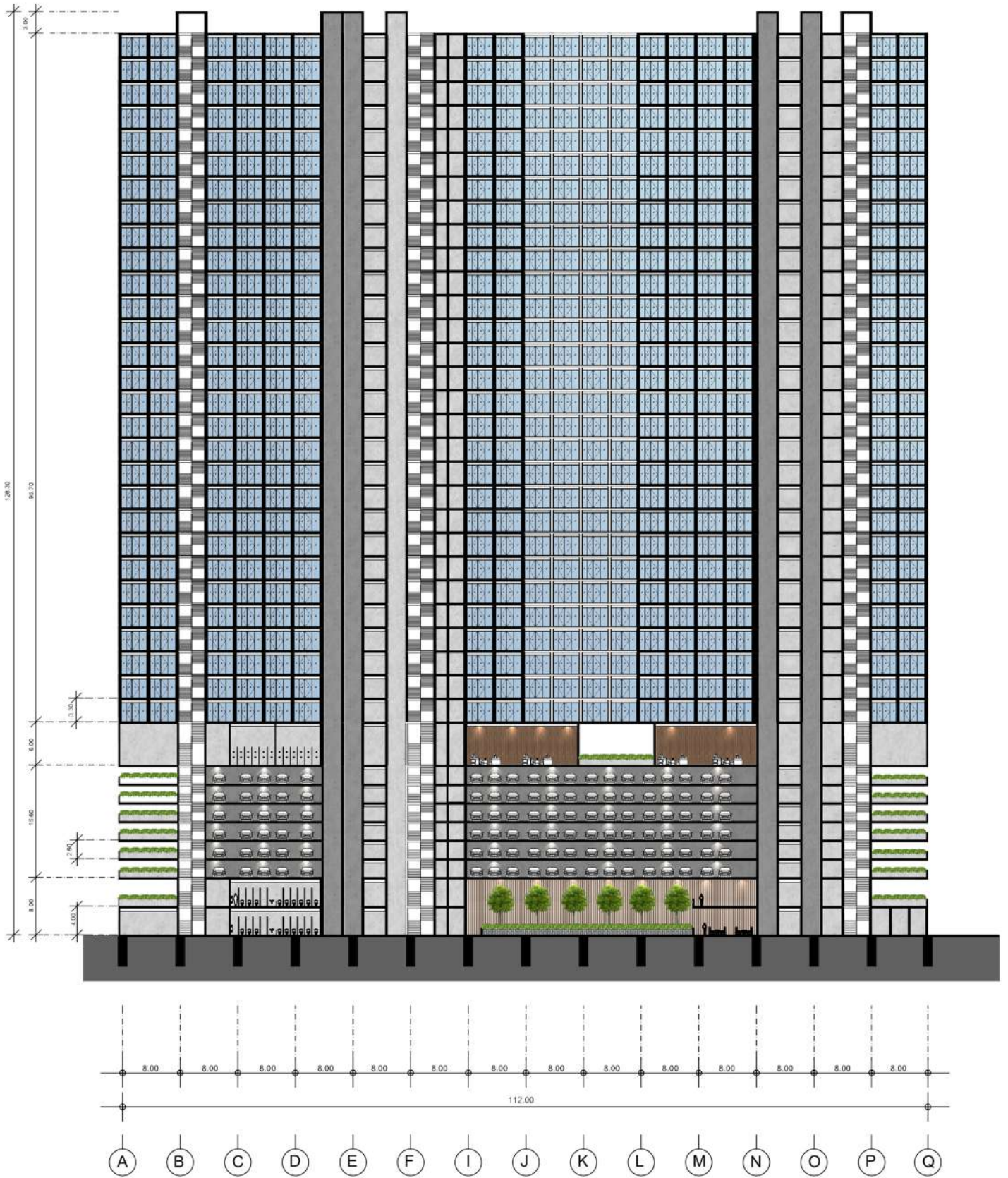
STUDIO ROOM TYPE



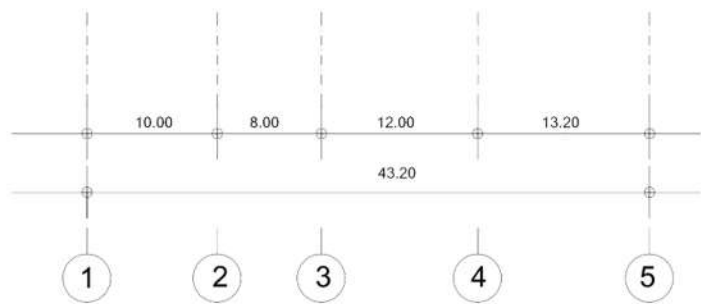
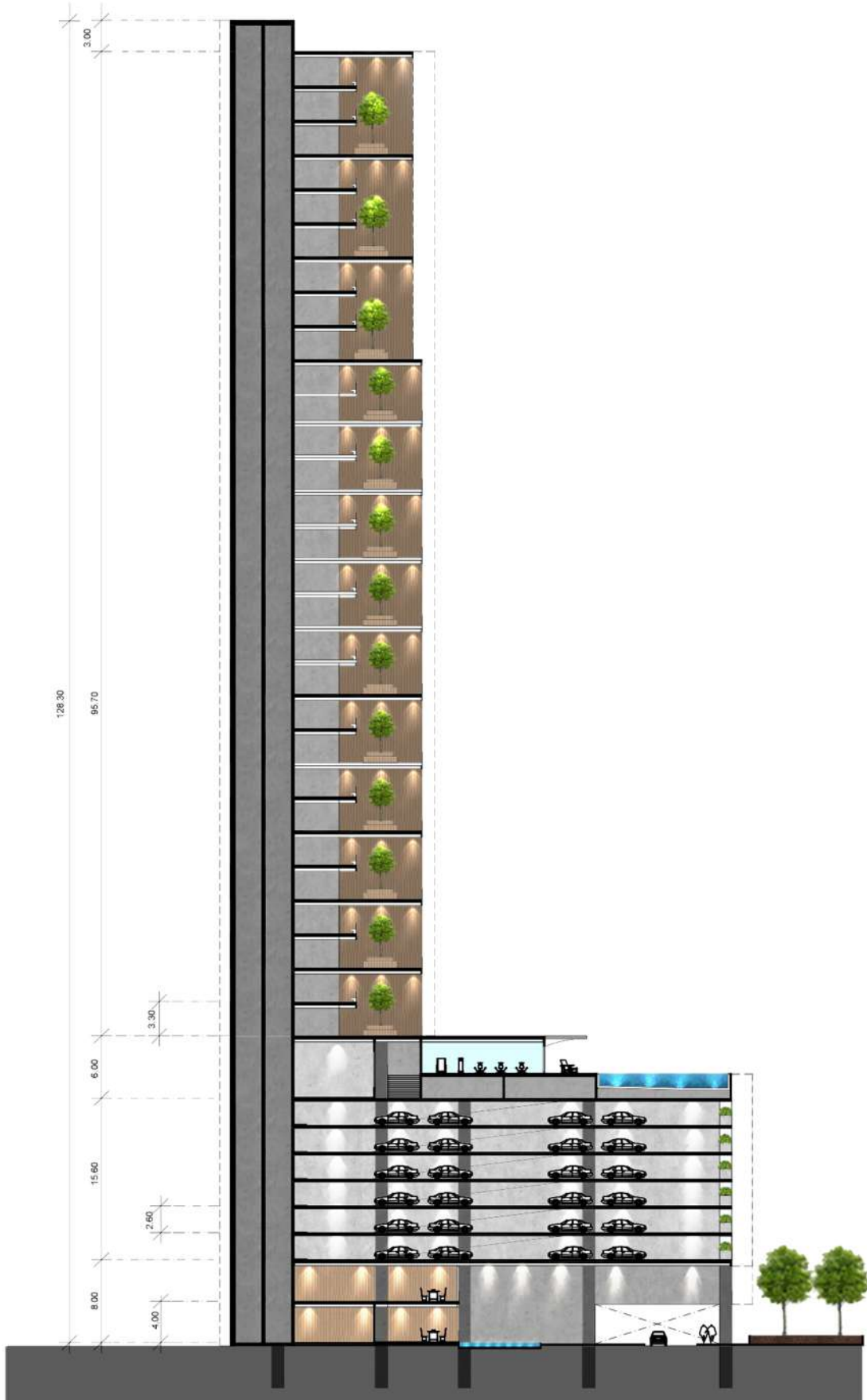
1BED ROOM TYPE



2BED ROOM TYPE



SECTION 1



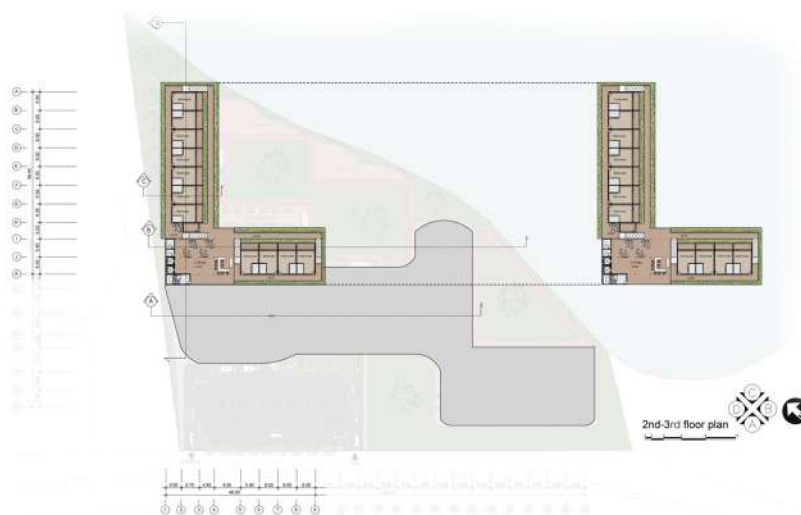
SECTION 2



**NURSING HOME FOR DEMENTIA**

It is an experimental project design to support the expansion of the aging society in Thailand, focusing on the elderly target group who are dementia elderly by selecting the project location in Muang Thong Thani area. The location of the project was originally an old hotel that was closed down. But considering the surrounding context next to the water, it is suitable for a living space that requires peace. The project is divided into two main areas, namely 1. Accommodation for the elderly who come to live on a monthly and daily basis 2. Gym area that is open to outsiders to earn income for the project

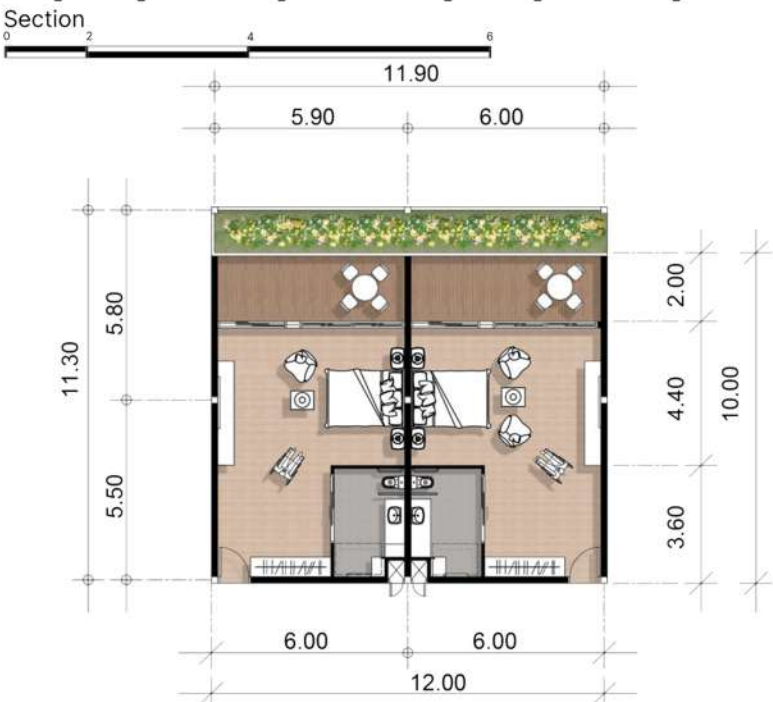
By designing the shape of the building, it will focus on the design that feels like a home by using gable elements. And this project will focus mainly on the design of the project layout that responds to the specific symptoms of the elderly dementia, namely sundowning syndrome, which will come out to walk without being aware, which is a dead end and can walk in a loop using a level playing which can be seen from the building plan







As for the design of the room It uses a light-colored wooden design for a soft and friendly feel. In addition, the layout of the accommodation will have an elevated corridor in front of the room, which can be seen from the section.to create a loop for walking and for the privacy of the residents. All designs are based on the principle of universal design.



1Bedroom type plan

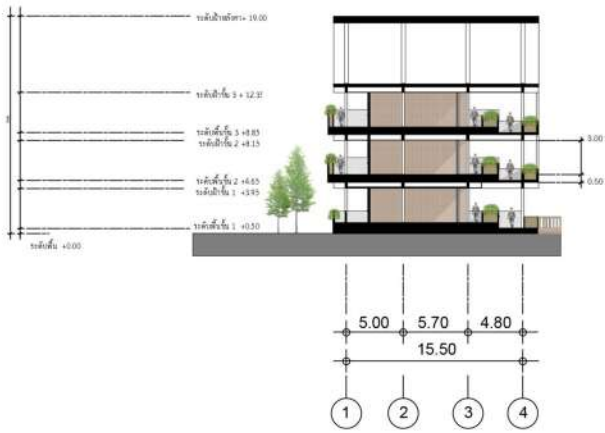




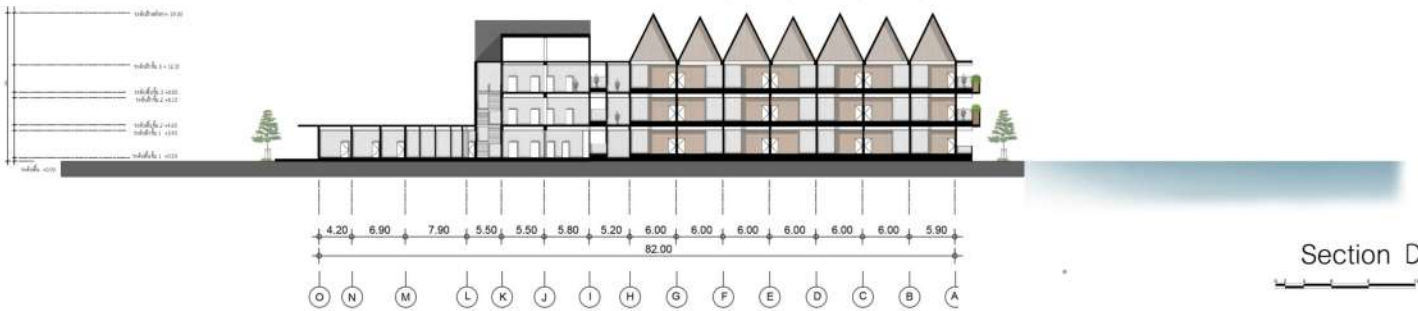
Section A



Section B



Section C



Section D



Elevation A



Elevation B

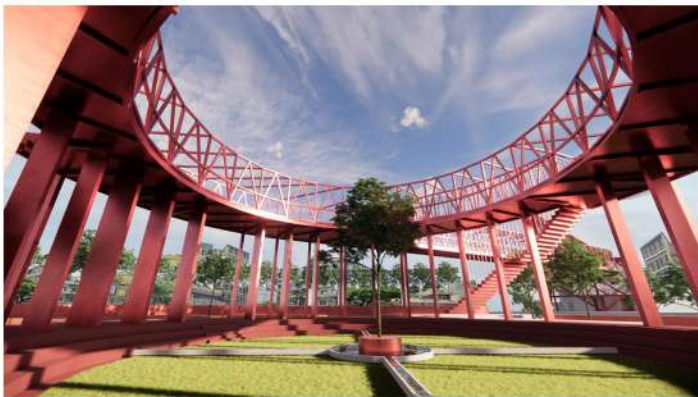


Elevation C



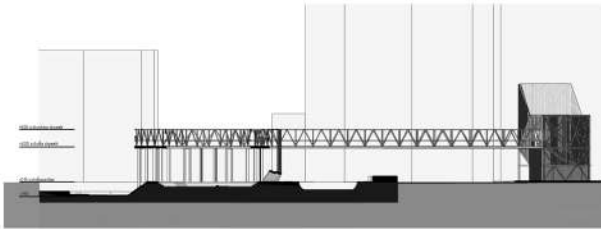
Elevation D



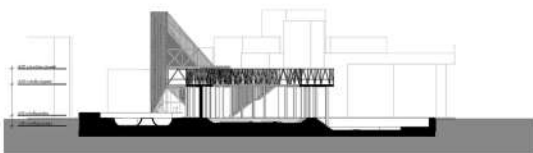


**22 JULY ROUNDABOUT NODE**

It is a project that starts by asking questions about the benefits of monuments in the present or whether they are still necessary and useful in terms of city planning. Which chose to set up the project as a roundabout 22, a monument built to commemorate the sending of soldiers to fight in World War I. Based on the analysis of the context around the roundabout 22, when there is a monument It will make the traffic route form a roundabout, causing problems for pedestrians who want to cross the river to the surrounding streets or alleys. Therefore, there is an experiment to design the roundabout 22 to be a public area and a shortcut for pedestrians. And the design will use red to represent the blood of soldiers who go to war. making it in addition to being designed as a public space and a shortcut also serves as a memorial



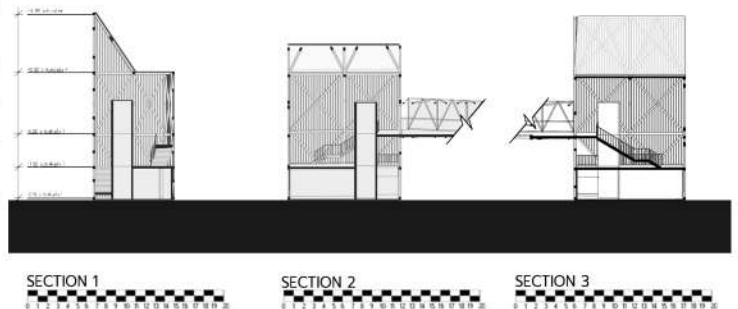
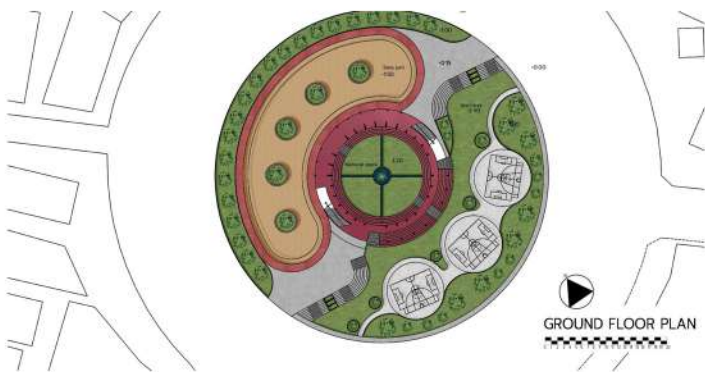
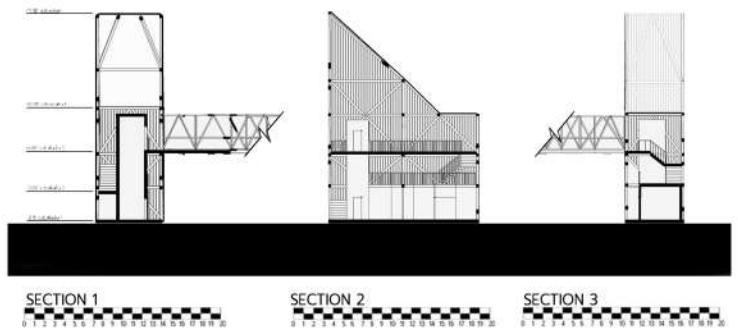
SECTION 1



SECTION 2



The design of the ascent of the 22 Roundabout node has a design that takes into account universal design by choosing a structure in the Truss system, using the building as a walkway column. In addition, the use of red is used to represent the memorial mentioned above. Can also be used as a landmark of the area at Roundabout 22





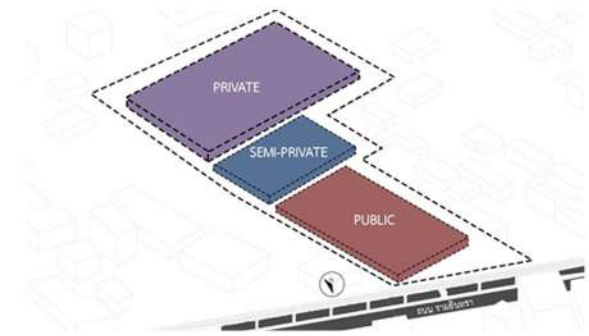
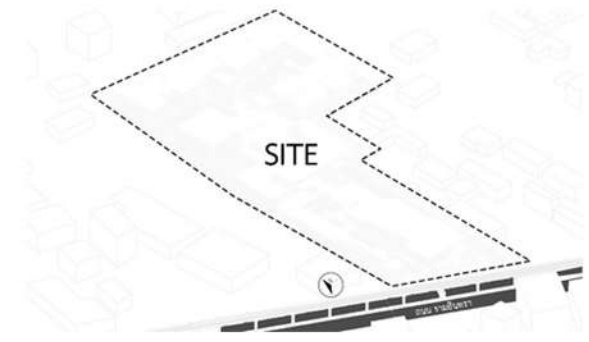
## NURSING HOME AND MEMORY CARE

At present, Thailand has entered a fully aging society, nearly 20 percent of elderly population. There are many problems of elderly dependency caused by dementia. According to statistics, there are many elderly people with this disease and the number is increasing. Although there are hospitals, but there is still a lack of dementia care facilities for the elderly. In addition, the design of a conventional nursing home does not support in memory recovery. Therefore, the purpose of this thesis is to study and to propose design solutions for elderly people with dementia, as well as to promote faster recovery and delay the symptoms of dementia for both elderly and young patients. The project is divided into 2 parts: First is a residential area of 141 rooms to accommodate dementia elderly for a monthly and daily stay. Second is wellness center which consists of physical examination and physical therapy department to support dementia patients and dementia risk groups. The location of the project is at Ram Inthra Road, Km. 4, Bang Khen, Bangkok, which is a community area easily access and visit by family members. The project masterplan is designed to have a public area connected to the main road and the train station, while residence area is placed at the back for better privacy and security. In addition, the main idea of the architectural design reflects homely atmosphere by creating semi-enclosed space. The loop circulation in the building is help to prevent the loss of the elderly with dementia. The residential units are divided into 2 clusters according to the severity of illness. Furthermore, different characteristic of green courtyards are added in the building which using as a node to promote a better way finding and navigation.

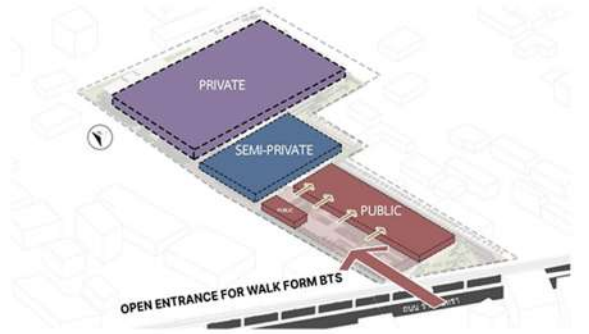


# DESIGN PROCESS :MASSING OF THE BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTEXT

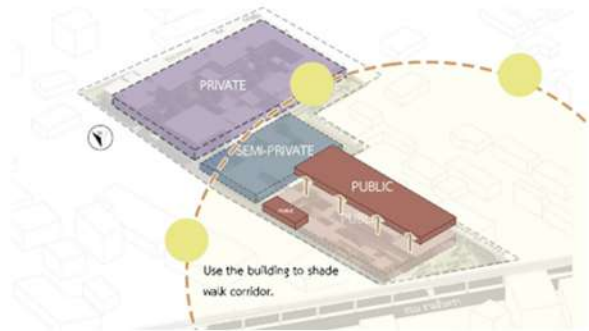
Starting from the zoning, taking into account the level of publicity and privacy of the function, dividing into public areas, semi-private areas, and private areas, by placing public zoning in front of the project to connect with the road, big and train station



The east of the project area is close to the BTS station in a distance of 300 meters, so the zoning of the Public section has been designed to the west to open a connection that focuses on the sidewalk connected from the BTS station.



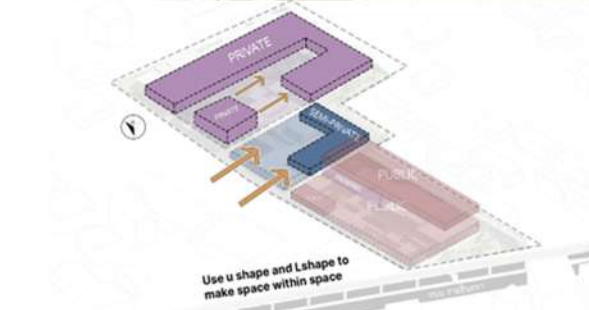
The function part has been lifted. Public up to use the mass of the building to create shade for the pedestrian path that is open to connect from the sky train station.

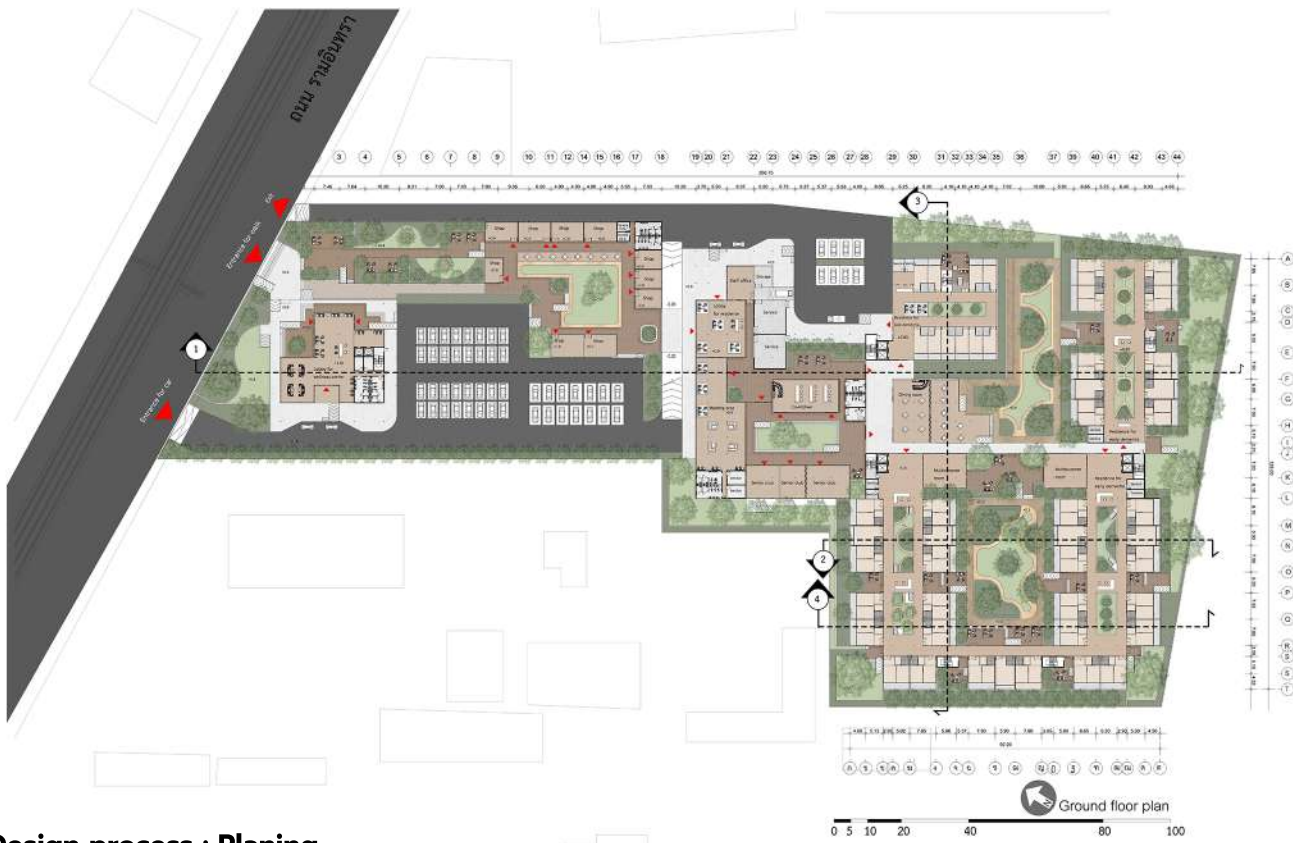


Hide the car park under the public building mass for the view of the project when accessing the project.



The semi-private and private zones have a mass design of the building that surrounds the open green space using the shape of Massing in U-Shape and L-Shape.





**Design process : Planing**

It is a layout according to the principles of design for the elderly with dementia, with the design and layout according to the keywords that have been studied from the principles of design for the elderly with dementia

Arranging uncomplicated passages for the familiarity of dementia elderly who come to stay



open courtyard inside the building where there will be Organized differently in each Courtyard as a reminder when reaching their own room. Courtyard inside the building with different characteristics. Courtyard inside the building can also be gardened according to seasons or festivals. To stimulate the dementia elderly brain





The layout of the green area, both for the green area used for activities and Green space used as a buffer to create privacy and create a comfortable environment.



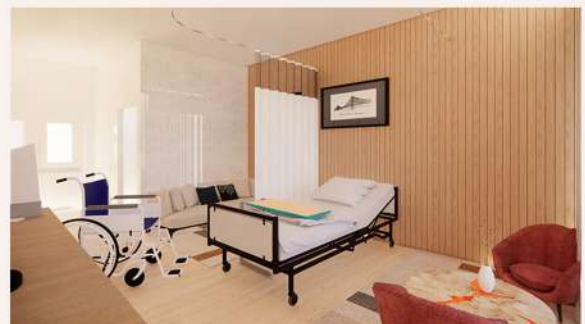
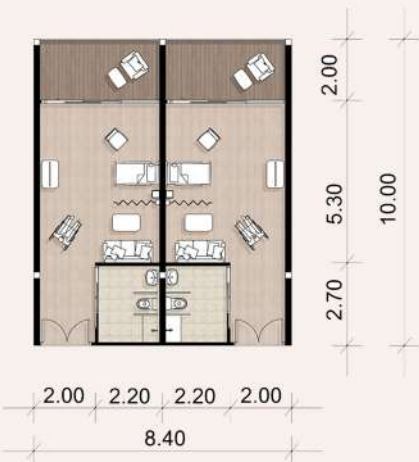
The layout in the cluster system that places the buildings in a U shape to create a surrounding to create a loop walk. The cluster system is divided according to the level of illness. Yellow represents the building block of the elderly with severe dementia. to be located near the ambulance parking spot in an emergency



It is to control the access of each zone for security by having a one-way entrance and exit by entering and exiting each zone requires the caretaker's counter before accessing the next zone. Placing a group of buildings for dementia elderly with severe symptoms to be adjacent to the ambulance parking lot in case of emergency and having an emergency exit in case of emergency.



ROOM TYPE





SECTION 1  
0 5 10 20 40 80 100



SECTION 2  
0 5 10 20 40 80 100



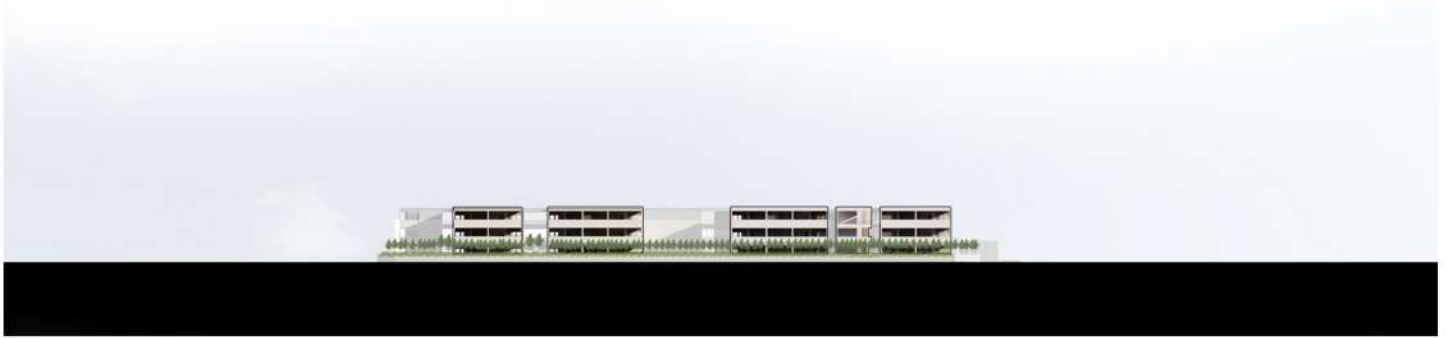
SECTION 3  
0 5 10 20 40 80 100



SECTION 4  
0 5 10 20 40 80 100



Front elevation



Back elevation



Left elevation



Right elevation







**INTERNSHIP EXPERIENCE AT DUANGRIT BUNNAG ARCHITECT LIMITED.**

