

## Joined Temporarily

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This architectural installation explores the dual forces of deterioration and preservation through a structure situated along the Saen Saeb Canal in Bangkok. Drawing from traditional Japanese joinery—specifically mortise-and-tenon techniques—the framework is constructed entirely without nails or adhesives, relying instead on precision, friction, and balance. This method intentionally embraces vulnerability, allowing the structure to gradually respond to its surroundings.

The environment becomes both collaborator and catalyst. Constant vibrations from canal traffic, fluctuations in humidity, and natural weathering slowly erode the joints. As the wooden connectors degrade, pieces of the frame begin to detach, initiating a gentle, sequential collapse. Rather than resisting decay, the structure accepts it as part of its life cycle—an intentional act of unbuilding.

Concurrently, a banyan tree planted at the core begins to grow through intentional openings in the platform. Over time, its roots infiltrate and envelop the decaying frame, preserving the memory of what once was. This quiet takeover by nature reframes the ruin not as failure, but as transformation. The installation becomes a living monument—a reflection on impermanence, regeneration, and how architecture might evolve beyond permanence, embracing decay as a necessary part of continuity.

## Case Study



### CRYONICS

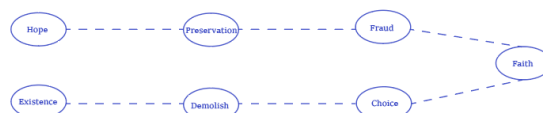
#### Human Preservation

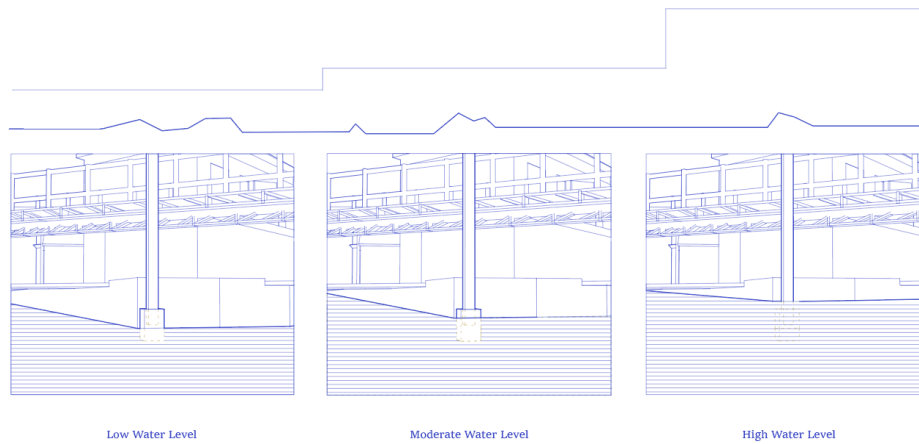
Cryonics is the process of freezing a person's body after death in the hope that future technology can bring them back to life. The body is cooled to very low temperatures, usually immediately after legal death, to preserve cells and tissues. People who believe in cryonics hope that science will one day advance enough to cure diseases or reverse aging. However, many are skeptical, and there is no proof that revival will ever be possible. Despite this, some choose cryonics as a last hope for life after death.

### SUICIDAL MACHINE

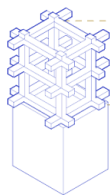
#### Engineered Demolition

In Switzerland, there is a controversial machine called the "suicide machine" that allows people to end their lives in a peaceful and painless way. The device works by offering a quick, controlled process where a person can inhale a lethal gas. It's designed to be safe and dignified, and it's legal in Switzerland for assisted suicide under certain conditions. People who use the machine often believe it provides a way to avoid suffering from terminal illnesses or unbearable pain. However, it has sparked debates about ethics, mental health, and the value of life.

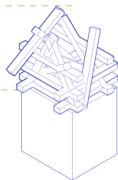




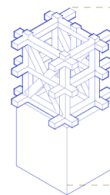
Water Levels : Wet & Dry Condition



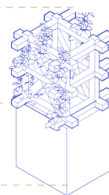
Initial structure



After deterioration



Initial structure



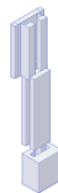
After preservation

Process of Deterioration

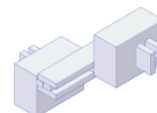
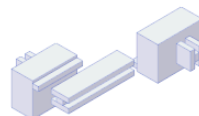
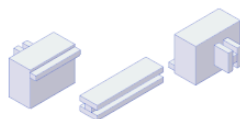
When a structure has identifiable weak points, these vulnerabilities set the stage for its collapse. Under stress, these areas deteriorate first, disrupting the connections that hold the structure together. As one weak point fails, the load shifts to neighboring components, intensifying stress and triggering a domino effect. This progressive breakdown ultimately undermines the entire system, leading to rapid, uncontrollable disassembly.

Process of Preservation

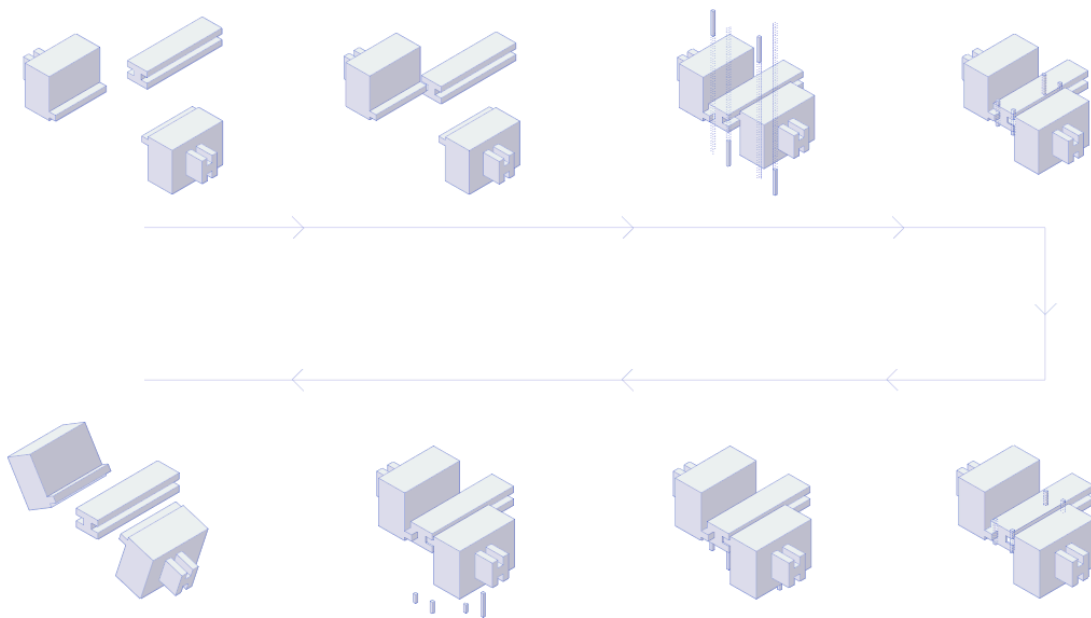
As cracks form in a structure, they become entry points for seeds, soil, and moisture. Over time, plants take root, their roots weaving through the fractures, stabilizing and reshaping the original framework. As vegetation grows, it strengthens weakened areas, integrating with the existing structure to form a hybrid of decay and renewal—where nature preserves what remains while creating something entirely new.



Vertical Connection



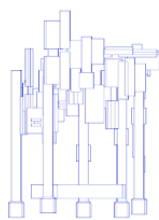
Horizontal Connection



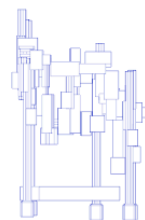
Japanese Wood Joinery



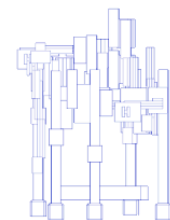
Plan



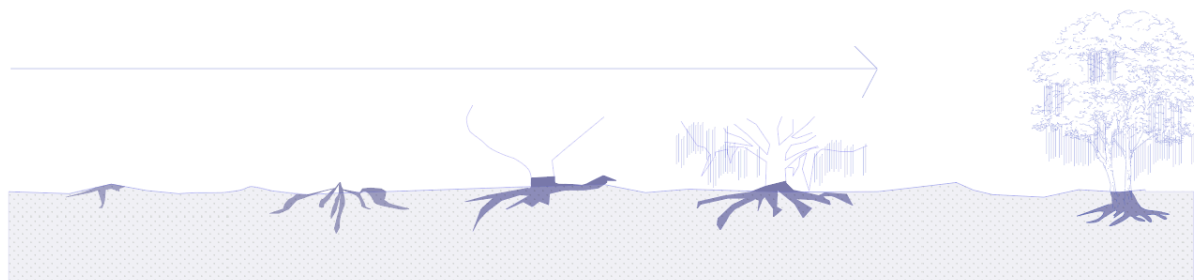
Front



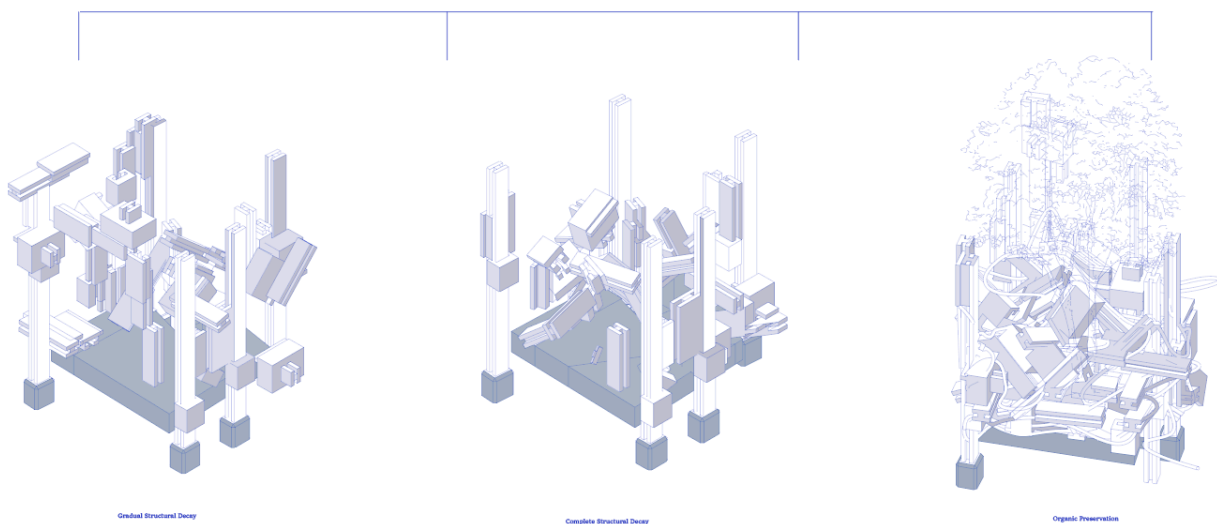
Back



Side



Unlike most trees, the banyan tree exhibits a unique and expansive growth pattern. Its roots do not only grow underground but also emerge from its branches as aerial roots. These aerial roots descend toward the ground, eventually anchoring and thickening into new trunks. Over time, the tree spreads horizontally, forming a network of interconnected roots and branches. As it grows, the banyan often engulfs existing structures, incorporating them and integrating them into its form. This creates a cycle of continuous, networked growth—creative, and unbounded—within the rigid, vertical development of typical trees.



Gradual Structural Decay

Complete Structural Decay

Organic Preservation