



# DOOMSDAY PREPPER

Record documentary of study pavilion, philosophy, and imagined architectural design for doomsday prepping subculture at Expo 2035 Bangkok.

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# Phase 1.1

## Expo Atlas

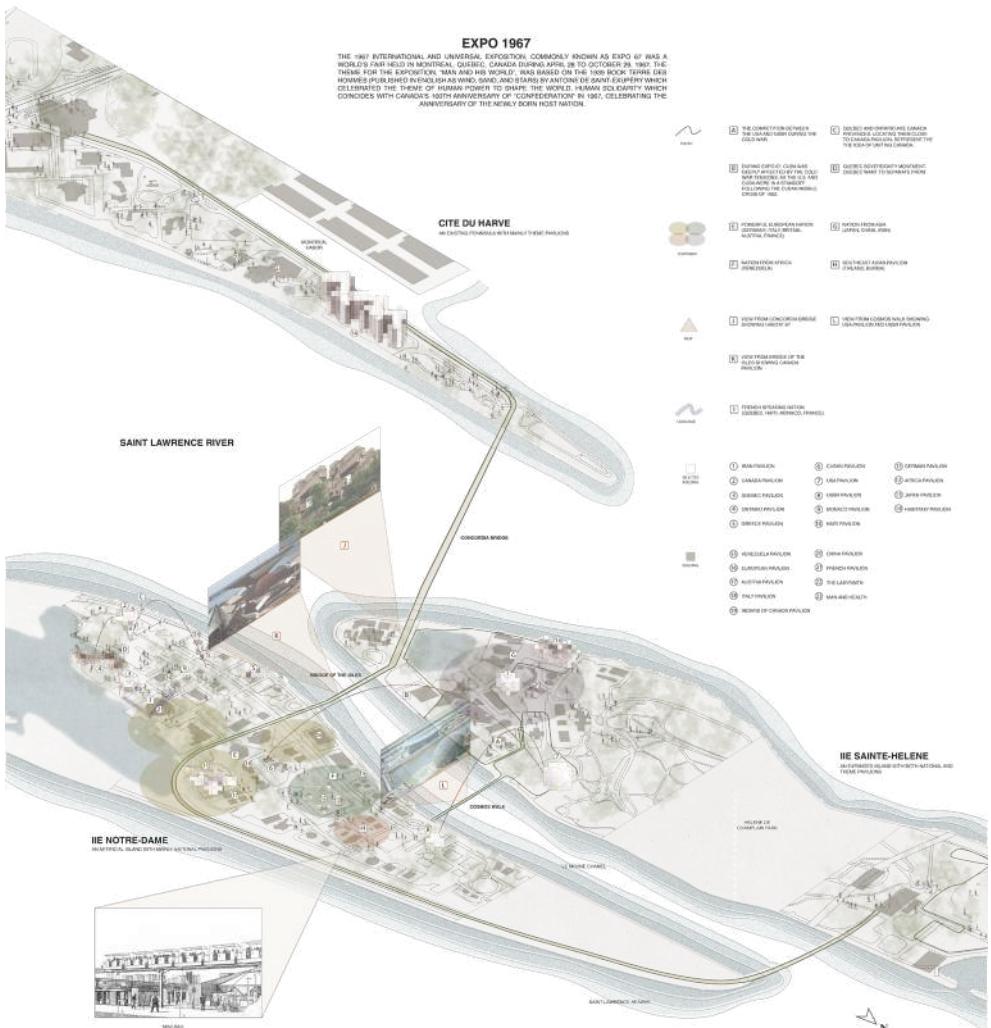
### Expo 1967 Montreal

Expo 67, held in Montreal from April 28 to October 29, 1967, was a world's fair commemorating Canada's centennial with the theme "Man and His World," based on Antoine de Saint-Exupéry's *Terre des Hommes*.

It spanned Île Sainte-Hélène, the newly constructed Île Notre-Dame, and Cité du Havre, with 90 pavilions and notable components such as the Minirail. Despite hurdles such as Quebec-Canada hostilities and Cold War diplomacy, it drew more than 50 million people, making it one of the most successful global fairs. Expo 67 created a lasting impression, converting the land into Parc Jean-Drapeau and establishing Montreal as a multicultural cultural powerhouse.

## EXPO 1967

THE 1967 INTERNATIONAL AND UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS EXPO 67, WAS A WORLD'S FAIR HELD IN MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA DURING APRIL 28 TO OCTOBER 29, 1967. THE THEME OF THE EXPOSITION WAS "MAN AND HIS WORLD". THE EXPOSITION WAS DESIGNED BY LEONARD HOWEES (PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AS WIND, SMOKE, AND STARS) BY ANTONI DE SAUVE, WHICH CULMINATED THE THEMES OF HUMANITY, CULTURE, AND SOLIDARITY WHICH CONCURRED WITH CANADA'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF CONFEDERATION IN 1967, CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEWMEN HOST NATION.



**THE THEME** AIMED TO EXPLORE, SHARE, AND DISCUSS THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND CHALLENGES IN SHAPING THE WORLD. SUB-THEMES HIGHLIGHTED VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HUMAN LIFE, INCLUDING TECHNOLOGY, CULTURE, THE ARTS, SCIENCE, AND URBANISM, OFFERING AN OPTIMISTIC VISION OF PROGRESS AND COLLABORATION.

### SUB-THEMES

**MAN THE CREATOR**  
FOCUSING ON ART, CULTURE, AND CREATIVITY

**MAN THE EXPLORER**  
HIGHLIGHTING EXPLORATION, SCIENCE, AND DISCOVERY

**MAN THE PRODUCER**  
DEVELOPING INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY, AND INNOVATION

**MAN THE PROVIDER**  
SUPPORTING AGRICULTURE, NATURE, RESOURCES, AND SUSTAINABILITY

**MAN THE BUILDER**  
EXPLORING ARCHITECTURE, URBANISM, AND INNOVATION

**MAN AND THE COMMUNITY**  
EXAMINING SOCIAL STRUCTURES, CO-OPERATION, AND COLLABORATION

**MAN AND HEALTH**  
Promoting physical and mental well-being

**MAN AND EDUCATION**  
Empowering knowledge, learning, skill, and progression

① CANADA PAVILION



② FRANCE PAVILION



③ GERMANY PAVILION



④ SWITZERLAND PAVILION



⑤ BELGIUM PAVILION



⑥ SPAIN PAVILION



⑦ SWEDEN PAVILION



⑧ HOLLAND PAVILION



⑨ CHINA PAVILION



⑩ JAPAN PAVILION



⑪ HABITAT 67



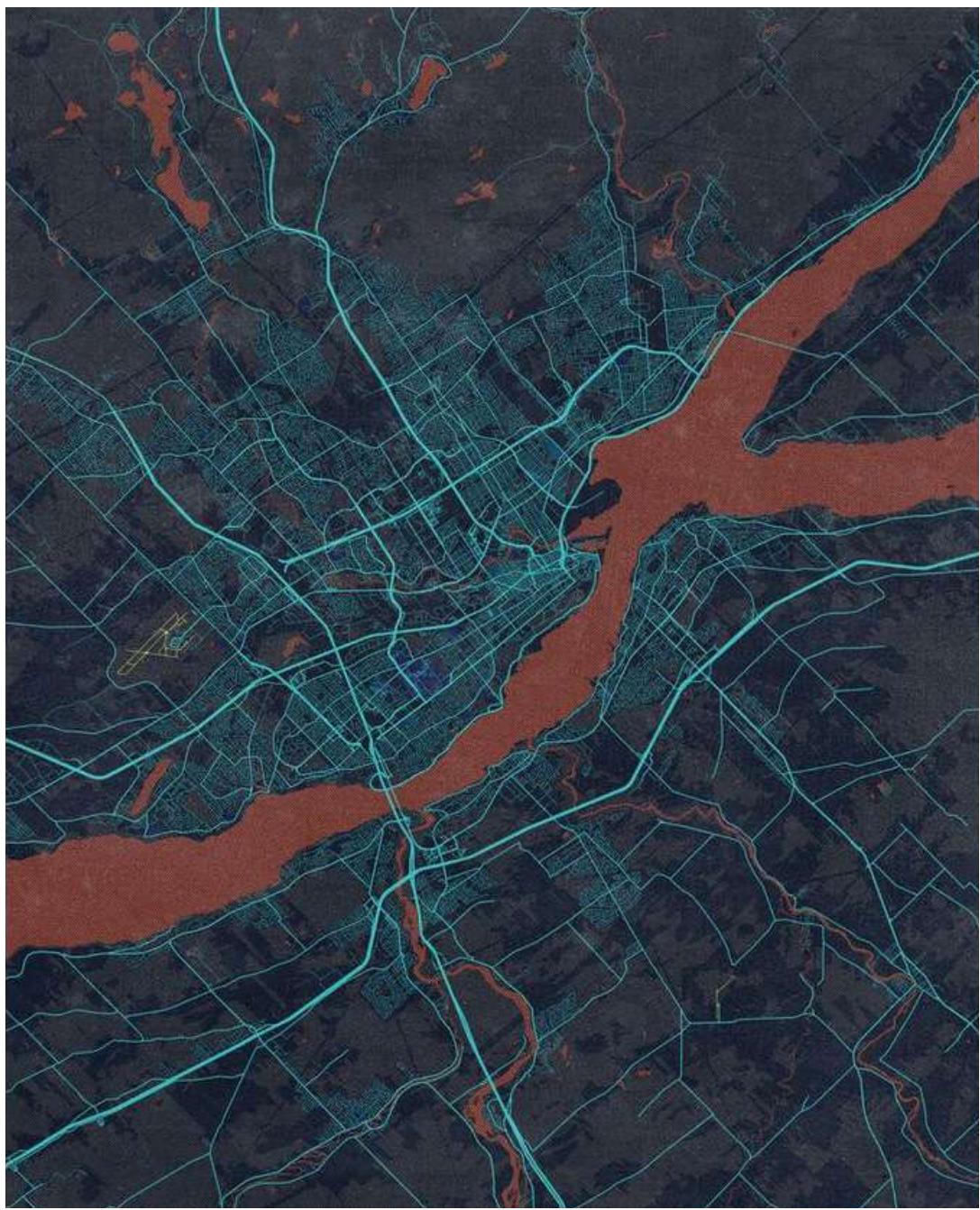
## Phase 1.2

# Exhibit A

### Quebec Pavilion Expo 1967

Expo 67 in Montreal was a revolutionary event that highlighted Canada's changing cultural identity and worldwide presence at a period of social and political upheaval. The Quebec Pavilion, built by Pierre Laporte, exemplified this attitude with its strong modernist shapes and organic accents. Its characteristic cone-shaped roof represented Quebec's relationship to nature, while the use of wooden slats evoked traditional country architecture, resulting in a dramatic dance of light and shadows.

Inside, the pavilion maintained this blend of history and innovation with open, linked rooms that facilitated fluid guest mobility. Exhibits showcased Quebec's rich cultural diversity, ranging from French and Indigenous roots to modern art and food. The pavilion was a symbol of Quebec's vibrancy and forward-thinking vision, commemorating its history while welcoming a contemporary future, making it a permanent architectural and cultural icon.



*Quebec City map in present*

## Quebec Culture

Quebec, the cultural heart of Francophone Canada, has French as its official language and a rich mix of French, Indigenous, and immigrant influences. Known for its vibrant arts scene and festivals like the Winter Carnival and Montreal Jazz Festival,

it also boasts distinctive cuisine such as poutine and maple syrup. Its cultural identity is strongly linked to French heritage and a sense of autonomy within Canada.



## Quebec Language

Quebec's official language is French, spoken by about 94% of the population. Quebec French (Québécois) has a unique accent and vocabulary.



## Quebec National Identity

# “QUIET REVOLUTION”

### Key Features

#### Secularization:

- The influence of the Catholic Church, which had dominated education, healthcare, and social services.

#### Nationalism and Identity:

- Quebec nationalism grew, emphasizing the unique culture, language.

#### Education Reforms:

- Education became a priority, with the establishment of a secular and accessible public school system.

#### Modernization of the State:

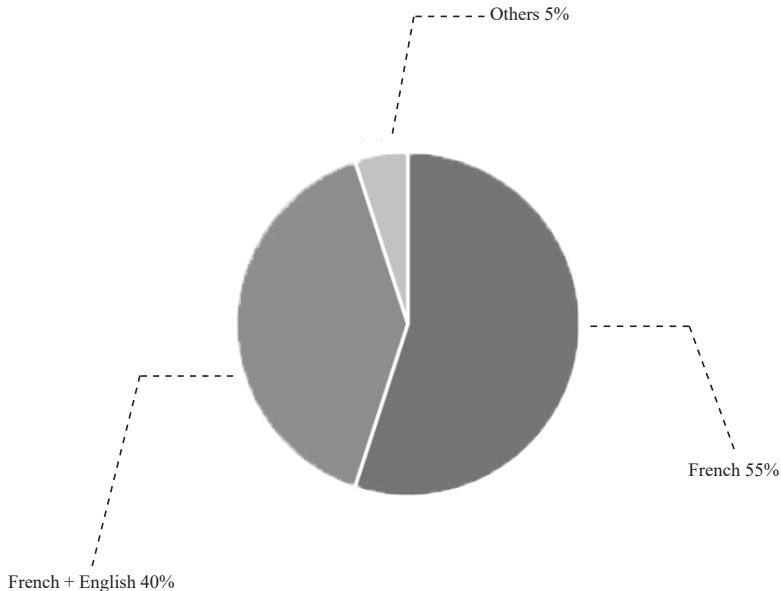
- The provincial government, led by Jean Lesage and his Liberal Party.

#### Economic Changes:

- Efforts were made to reduce Quebec's economic dependence on English-speaking elites.



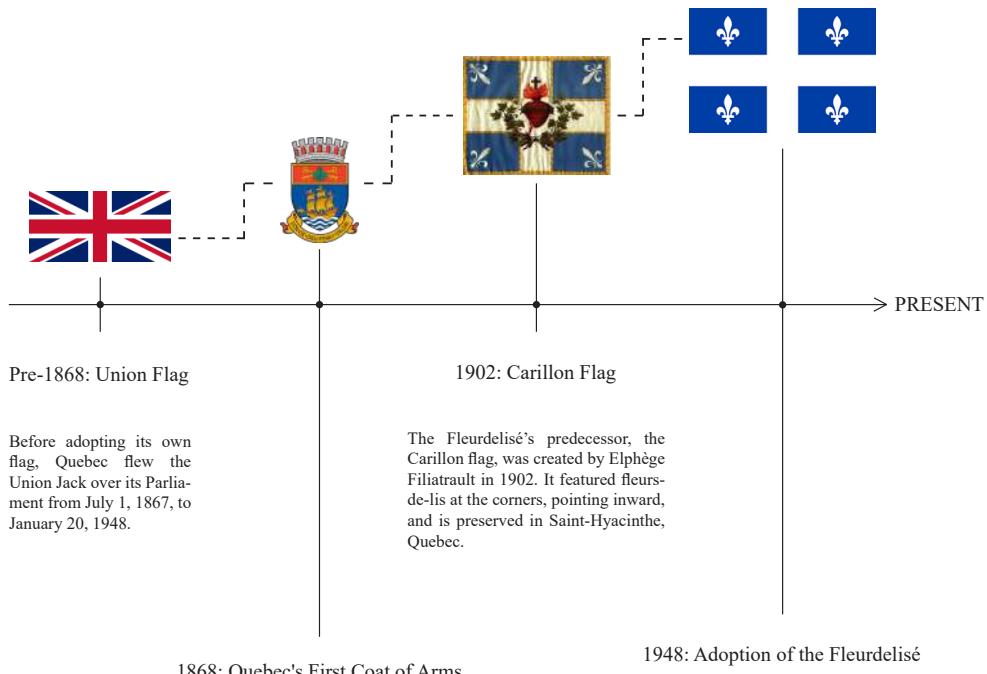
## Quebec Population Proportion



### French in Quebec

- Official language: French is the only official language of Quebec.
- Common language: French is the common language of Quebec, and is a way for people to communicate with each other.
- Language of integration: French is a way for immigrants to integrate into Quebec society.
- Language of participation: French is a way to fully participate in Quebec society, especially in the job market.
- Language of identity: French is a foundation of Quebec's identity and culture.

## Quebec Flag Timeline



Before adopting its own flag, Quebec flew the Union Jack over its Parliament from July 1, 1867, to January 20, 1948.

The Fleurdelisé's predecessor, the Carillon flag, was created by Elphège Filialtrault in 1902. It featured fleurs-de-lis at the corners, pointing inward, and is preserved in Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec.

1868: Quebec's First Coat of Arms

On May 26, 1868, Queen Victoria approved Quebec's first coat of arms. While a flag incorporating these arms could have been created by defacing a blue or red ensign, such designs were never officially used.

On January 21, 1948, Quebec adopted the Fleurdelisé, featuring a white cross on blue with fleurs-de-lis, symbolizing its French heritage and Catholic roots.

## Quebec Flag Meaning



Blue:

Represents the sky, Saint Mary (a central figure in Catholic tradition), and the French heritage of Quebec. It also reflects the traditional blue background of the royal French flag.



White Cross:

Symbolizes Christian faith and is reminiscent of the cross used on the flags of France during its colonial era.



Fleur-de-lis:

Historically associated with French royalty, it symbolizes purity, French heritage, and Quebec's ties to France.



## Quebec Political and Identity



Quebec is known for its independence movements and debates over sovereignty, which have shaped its political identity. This has led to global curiosity about its relationship with Canada.

Its progressive social policies, including accessible healthcare and education systems, contribute to its reputation as a socially conscious region.

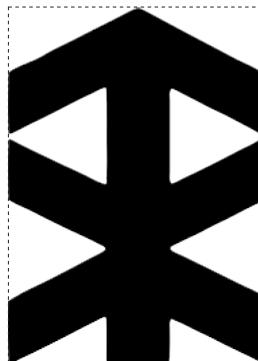
## Logo of Quebec Pavilion

“Three Fleur-De-Lis”

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.



Representing Quebec's French heritage and identity



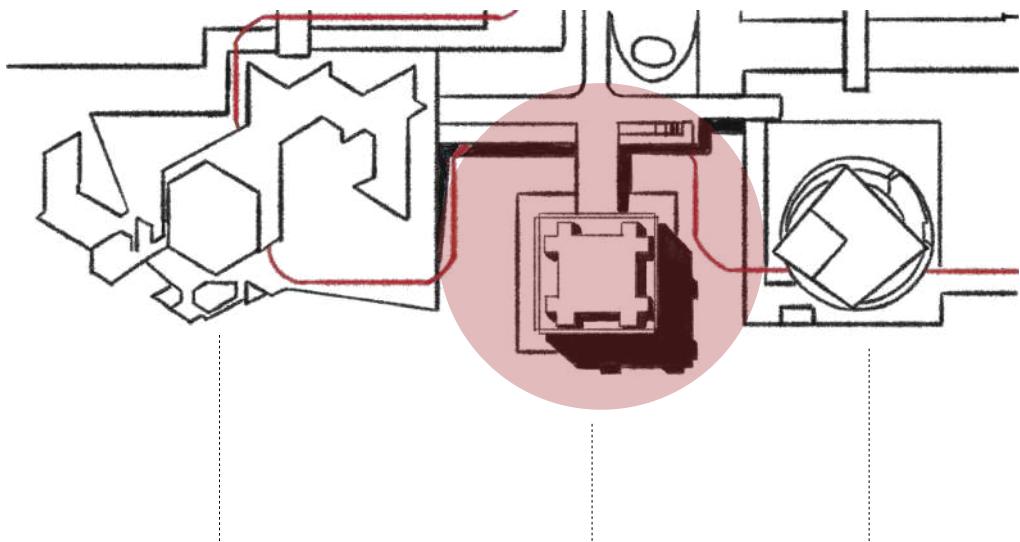
Stylized snowflake, symbolizing Quebec's northern climate and its distinct cultural identity.



“Neige et Fleur de Lys”

Evokes inclusivity and unity, reflecting the themes of innovation and cooperation that defined Expo 67.

## Neighborhood in the Expo



Ontario Pavilion



Quebec Pavilion



France Pavilion

..... Canada Connection .....

..... Nation Identity/ Homelander .....

## Quebec Pavilion

### Iconic Architecture

- The modular housing complex Habitat 67 (Moshe Safdie) and the U.S. Pavilion's geodesic dome (Buckminster Fuller).

### Global Participation

- 62 countries presented pavilions featuring innovative designs and cultural displays.

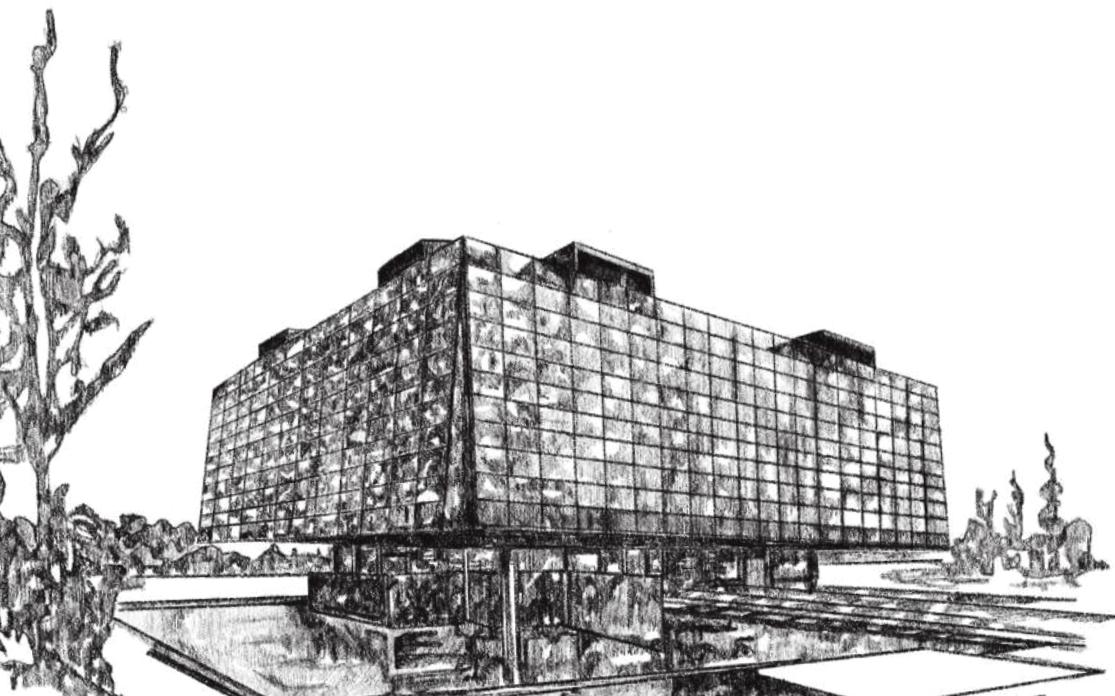
### Technological Optimism

- Themes of space exploration, urban living, and progress reflected 1960s aspirations.

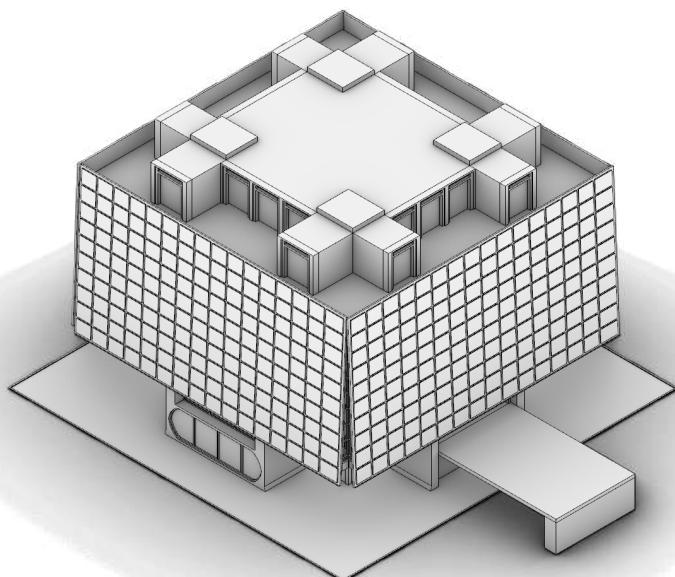
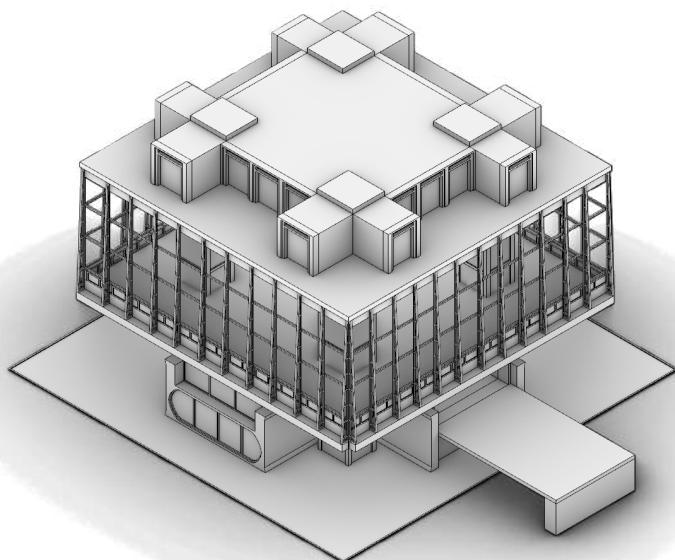
### Cultural Events

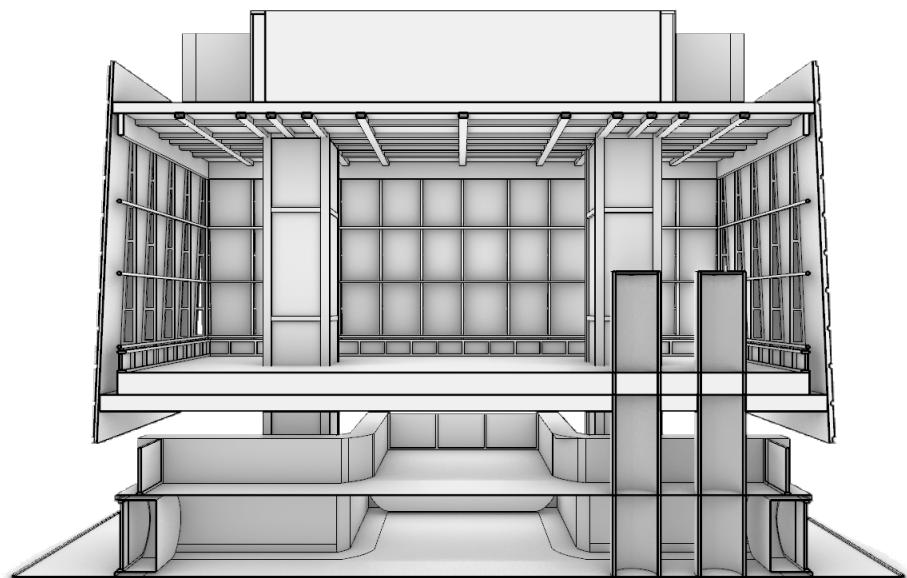
- Performances, art, and multimedia installations celebrated global creativity.

The Quebec Pavilion at Expo 67 represented the province's culture and history, along with its aspirations for change in transforming times. Les Architectes du Québec designed a modernist architecture that symbolized the natural geography of the province and the francophone heritage. It included sophisticated multimedia exhibits on the achievements of Quebec in industry, the arts, and technology. It was at once an expression of cultural statement and a celebration of Quebec's unique place in Canada and the world, which left its mark indelibly as a symbol for identity and innovation.



## Quebec Pavilion Expo 1967

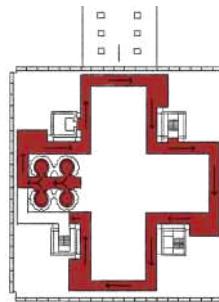




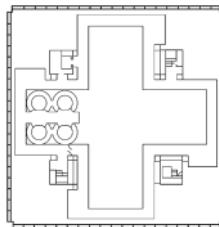
### Inside the Exhibition



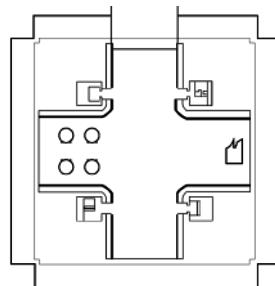
Walking Path



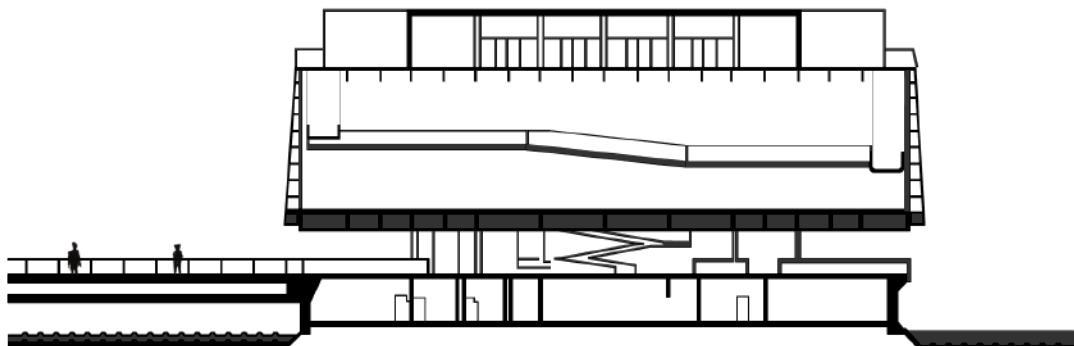
Mezzanine Plan



Ground Floor Plan



SECTION



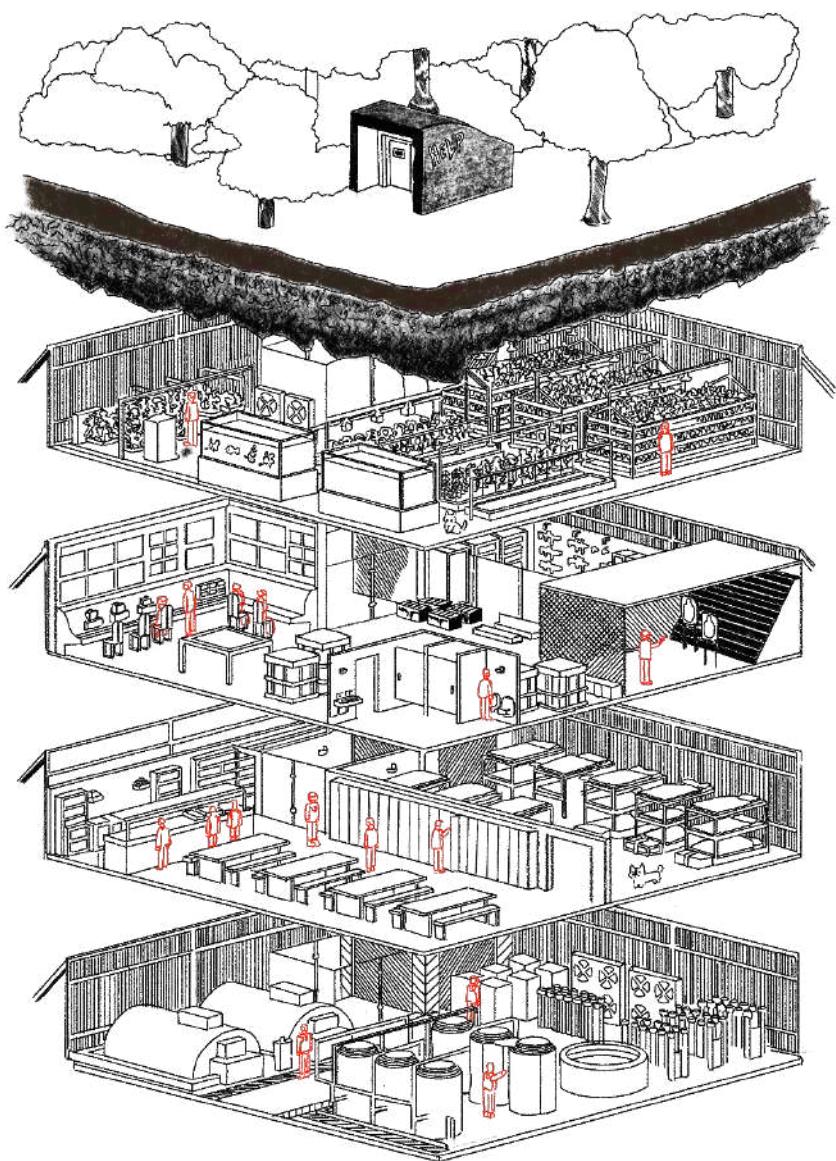
## Phase 2

# Identity Crisis

### Doomsday Prepper

The Doomsday Prepper subculture consists of individuals or groups who deliberately prepare for catastrophic catastrophes that might disrupt society, such as natural disasters, economic collapse, pandemics, nuclear war, or other apocalyptic scenarios. Preppers value self-sufficiency, survival skills, and resilience, and they frequently stockpile food, build shelters, and study skills such as foraging, first aid, and self-defense.

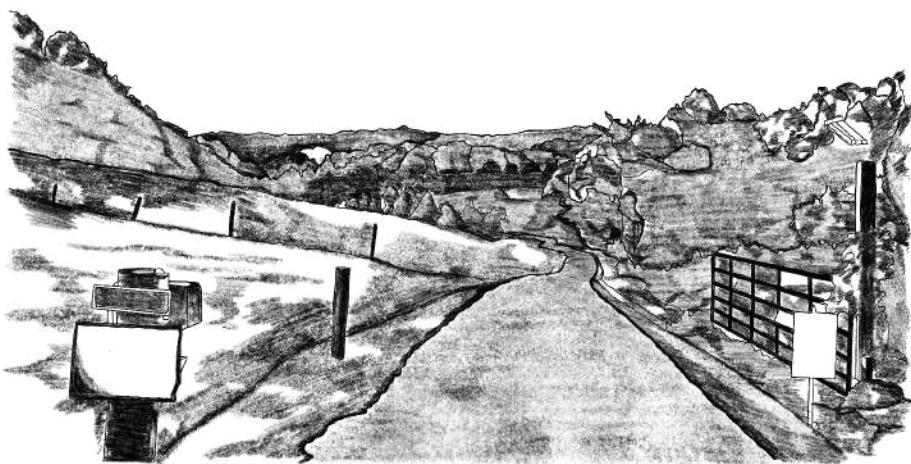
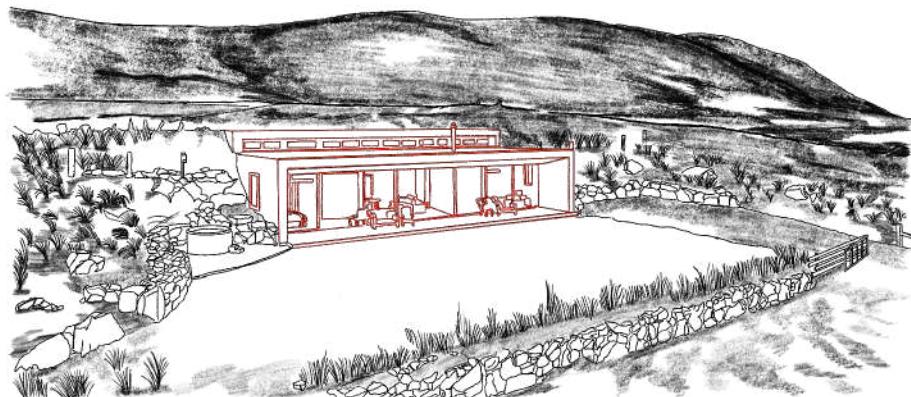
This subculture is broad, reflecting a wide range of reasons and views. Some preppers take a pragmatic approach, considering readiness as a type of emergency insurance, but others interpret it via political, religious, or philosophical views, seeing social collapse as unavoidable due to government overreach, environmental catastrophe, or divine prophecy.



"Typical Doomsday Prepper Community in the future"

### Landscape outside the bunker

Doomsday prepper environments are designed to be secure havens where individuals can survive through catastrophic events while maintaining some semblance of normalcy until it's safe to re-emerge into the post-apocalyptic world.



## Environment after Catastrophic Situation

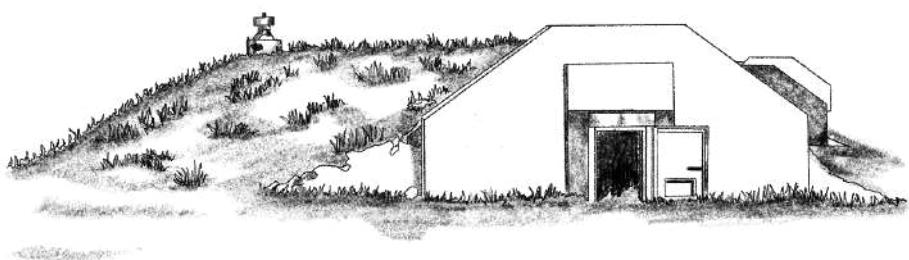
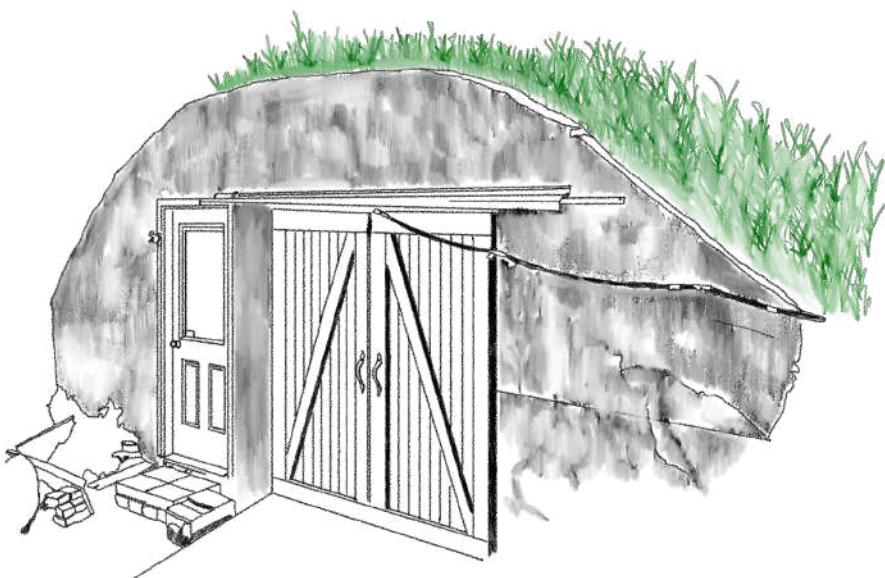
Following a catastrophic catastrophe, the environment changes dramatically, with damage, pollution, and changed ecosystems. The immediate aftermath consists of ruined infrastructure, displaced communities, and polluted landscapes, while long-term consequences include climatic shifts and ecological adaptability. Nature frequently reclaims damaged regions, sometimes prospering in surprising ways.



“A city full of chaos and commotion”

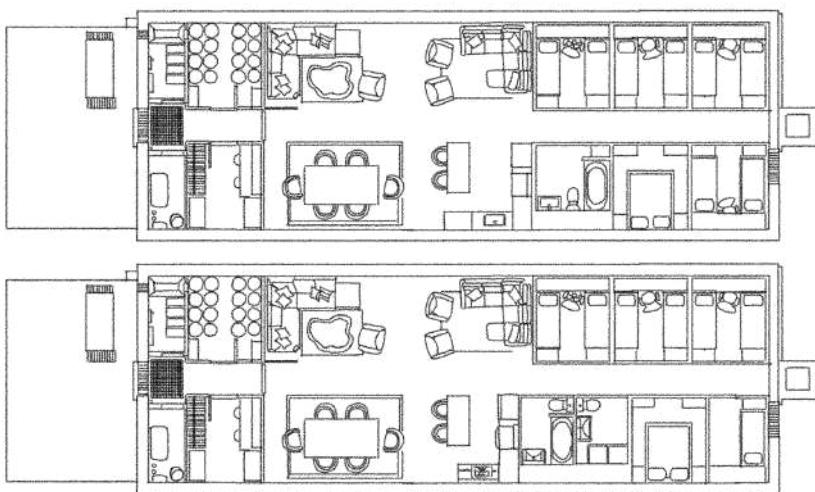
## Original Doomsday Prepper Bunker

A doomsday prepper bunker is a reinforced subterranean refuge intended for long-term survival. It has thick concrete or steel walls, air filtering systems, and many access points for security. Its inside includes living quarters, food and water storage, waste management, and medical supplies.



### Typical Bunker Plan

Bunker designs have a similar structure, with a secure entrance, a storage area for supplies, a common living and eating area, a fully equipped kitchen, various bunk-style sleeping rooms, a private room, and an emergency escape. The main difference is that Plan A has only one bathroom, but Plan B has two bathrooms, increasing resident accessibility and convenience.



## Prepper Outfits

Prepper outfits have similarities in terms of appearance, quality, and materials, but one thing they all have in common is that they may help people stay alive and endure a doomsday, which can occur at any moment and from any location. This stresses clothing that may be worn by any gender, as well as the style and materials appropriate to their position; they can be manufactured or handcrafted.



Typical Outfit



Typical Outfit



Gas Protection



Leotard



Guard

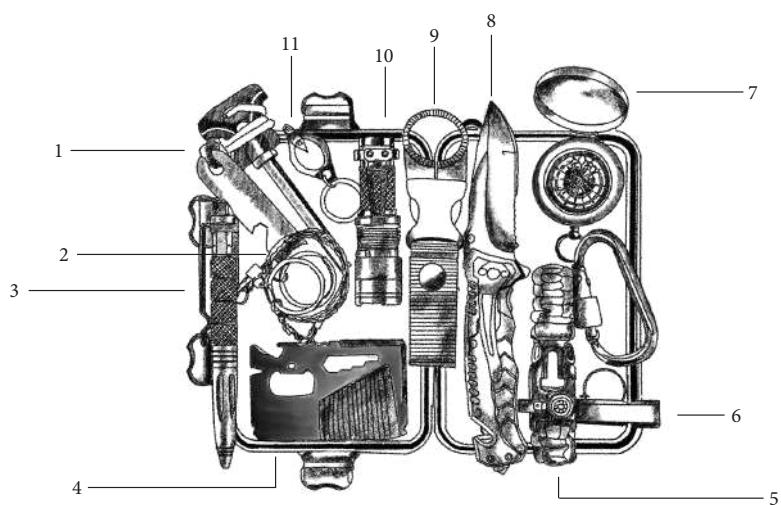


Futuristic

## Survival Kit

Survival Kit is a piece of equipment that aids in survival after the end of the world; rather than creating materials, it makes living easier.

- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Fire Starter      | 7. Survival Compass     |
| 2. Wire Saw          | 8. Tactical Knife       |
| 3. Tactical Pen      | 9. Water Bottle Clip    |
| 4. Pocket Card       | 10. Tactical Flashlight |
| 5. Paracord Bracelet | 11. Keychain Light      |
| 6. Whistle           |                         |



Standard Kit

### Catastrophic Ripple Effect

“The widespread and long-lasting consequences of severe events or disasters. These effects extend beyond the immediate impact area, influencing various aspects such as economics, health, communities, and individual lives”



1. Pandemic 2. Economic Collapse 3. Super Volcano 4. Comet 5. Solar Flare 6. Emp 7. Nuclear War 8. Pole Shift 9. Tsunami 10. Biological Event 12. Earth Changes 13. Ice Age 14. Reactor Meltdown 15. The Rapture



Martial Law



Anarchy



Pole Shift



Economic Collapse



Starvation



Death

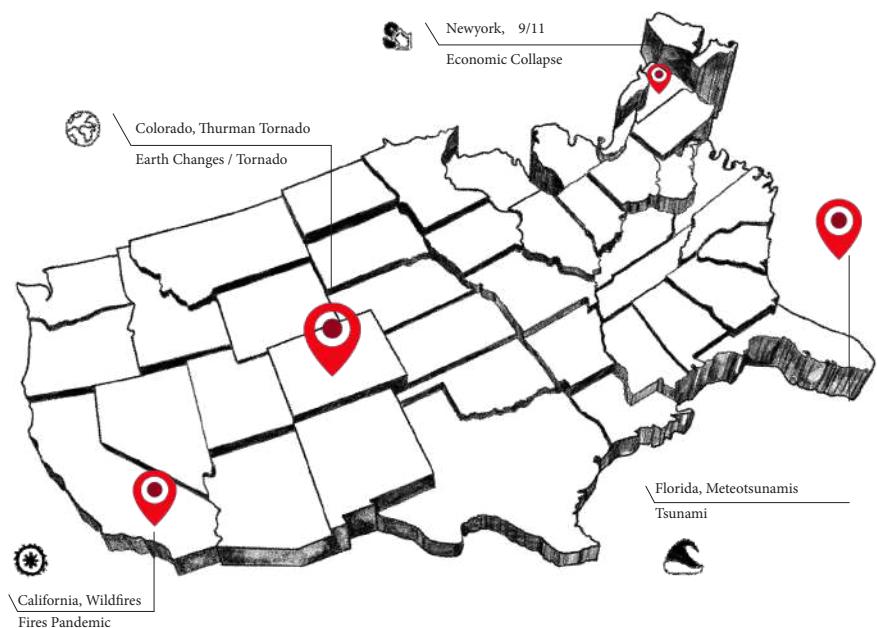


Tsunami

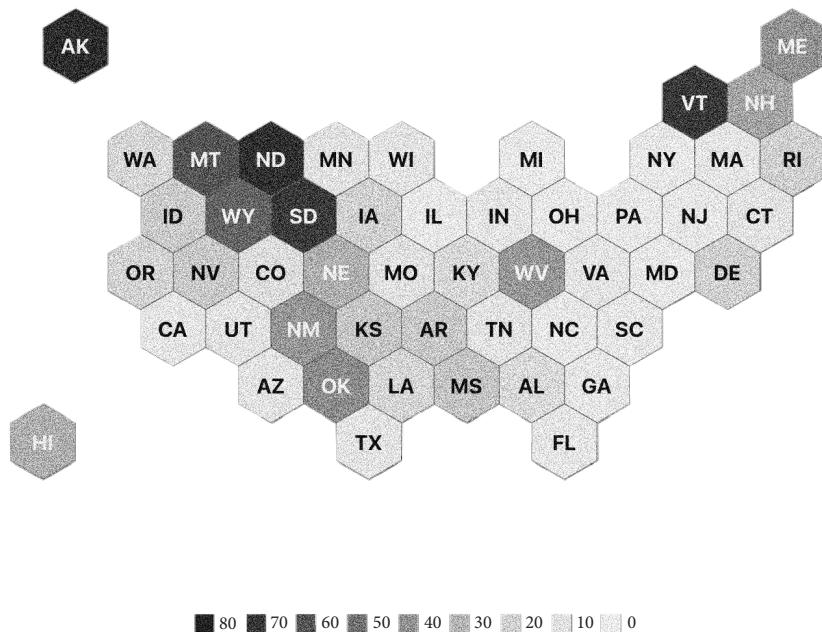


Earth Changes

## Disaster in US State



“Disaster Rate”  
Disasters per 1 m people



A natural catastrophe is defined as any natural occurrence that causes significant damage and loss of lives. Natural disasters encompass any sort of extreme weather that has the potential to endanger human life, property, infrastructure, or homeland security.

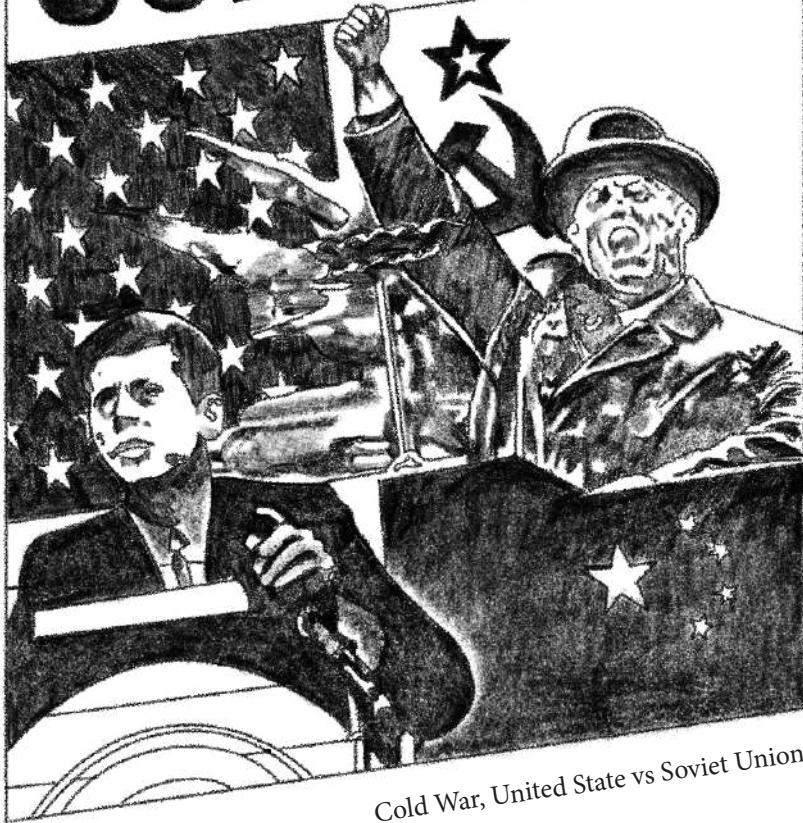
## COLD WAR 1960

The Cold catastrophe in the 1960s had a huge impact on the creation of the doomsday prepper subculture, owing to widespread dread of nuclear catastrophe and social collapse. This age saw a significant shift in how individuals saw survival, security, and the need of personal preparedness.

1. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) – A Near-Disaster
2. Civil Defense and Government Influence
3. Growth of Private Fallout Shelters
4. Survivalist Literature and Media
5. Ecological and Technological Fears

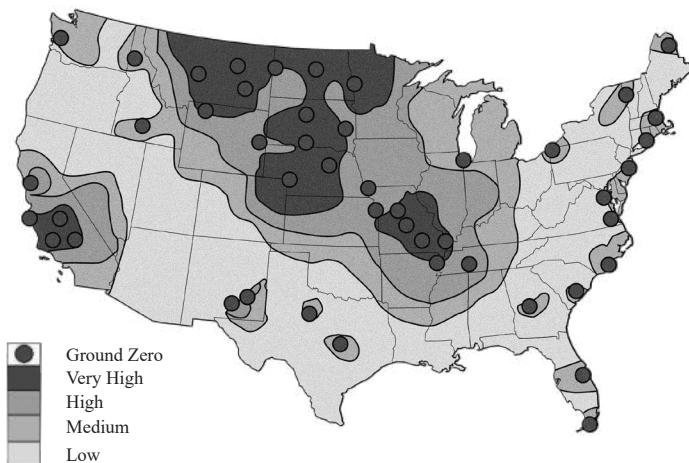


# COLD WAR

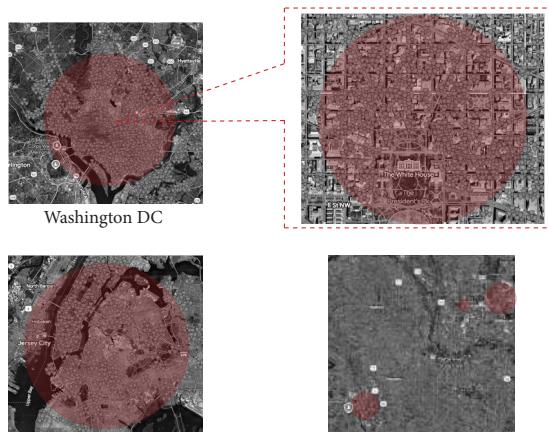


Cold War, United State vs Soviet Union

## Risk Zone and Safe Zone



US Nuclear Strike map, likely from the Cold War era



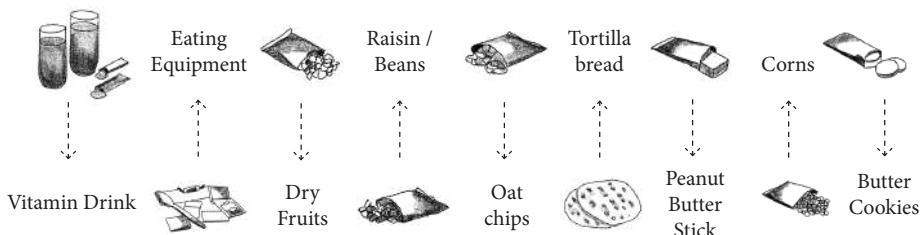
Newyork, more than 100 shelters

Nebraska, 10 shelters

## MRE (Meal Ready to Eat)



MRE stands for Meal, Ready-to-Eat. It is a self-contained, individual field ration used by military personnel in combat or field conditions where traditional food preparation is not possible. MREs are designed to be lightweight, nutritionally balanced, and have a long shelf life. They usually include an entrée, side dishes, snacks, a dessert, and a flameless ration heater to warm the food.



## Phase 3

# Imagined Pavilions

### Survival Synapse

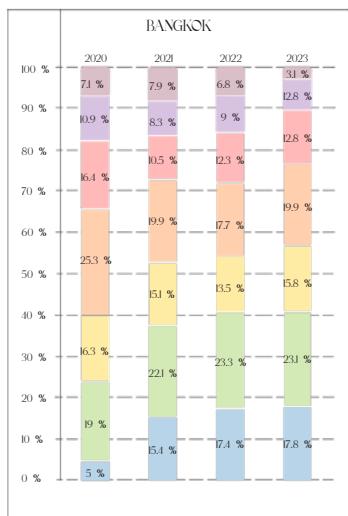
Survival Synapse is a visionary pavilion project designed for the 2035 Bangkok Expo, responding to the subculture of doomsday preppers through the Expo's theme of holistic resources and self-sustainability.

The pavilion embodies a future-forward sanctuary, where prepper psychology meets architectural innovation. Spread across three self-contained floors, the structure integrates essential spaces such as a bedroom, living room, arms room, storage, craft room, toilet, computer lab, and both indoor and outdoor crop gardens. Topped with solar-sustaining panels, Survival Synapse functions as a resilient ecosystem — a spatial manifesto of survival, autonomy, and mental preparedness in the face of global uncertainty.

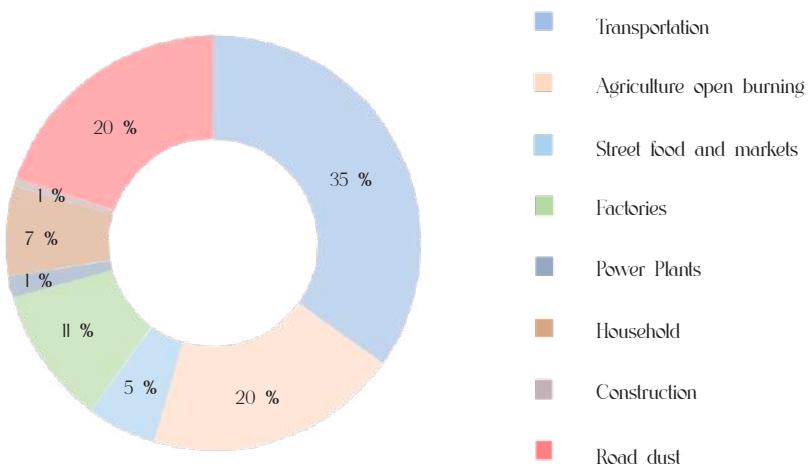
## Crisis in Bangkok 2035

By 2035, Bangkok may face a convergence of crises rooted in its environmental, infrastructural, and socioeconomic vulnerabilities. The city's low-lying geography makes it highly susceptible to climate-induced flooding and sea-level rise, potentially submerging critical urban zones. Simultaneously, extreme heat, air pollution, and water scarcity may intensify due to rapid urbanization and ecological imbalance. As the population surpasses 16 million, strain on infrastructure, public services, and affordable housing could deepen inequality and trigger social tension. Furthermore, while Bangkok advances toward becoming a smart city, digital dependency introduces new risks such as cyber threats and a widening digital divide, especially for marginalized communities. Together, these interconnected threats challenge the city's resilience and demand proactive, inclusive planning.

## Bangkok Air Pollution Statistic 2020-2021

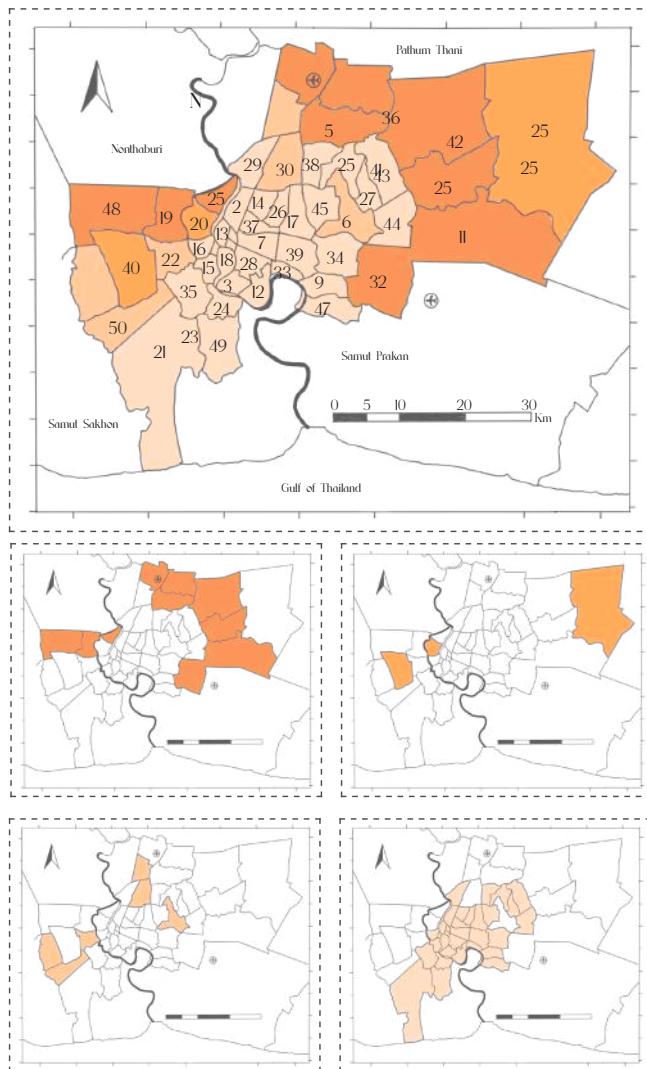


## Cause of Air pollution in Bangkok

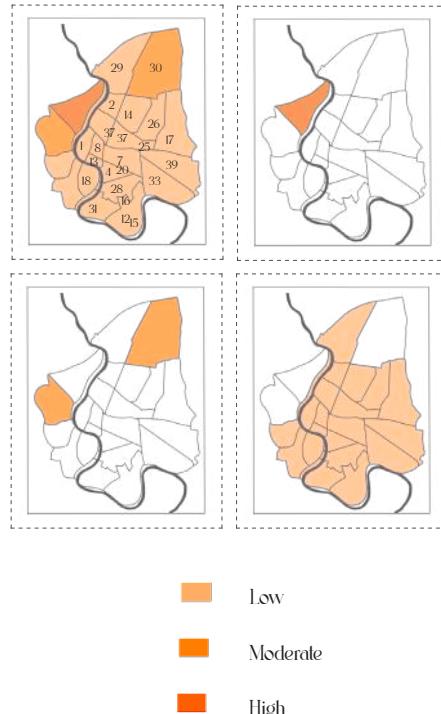


## Analysis of Flooding Rate in Bangkok

Bangkok District

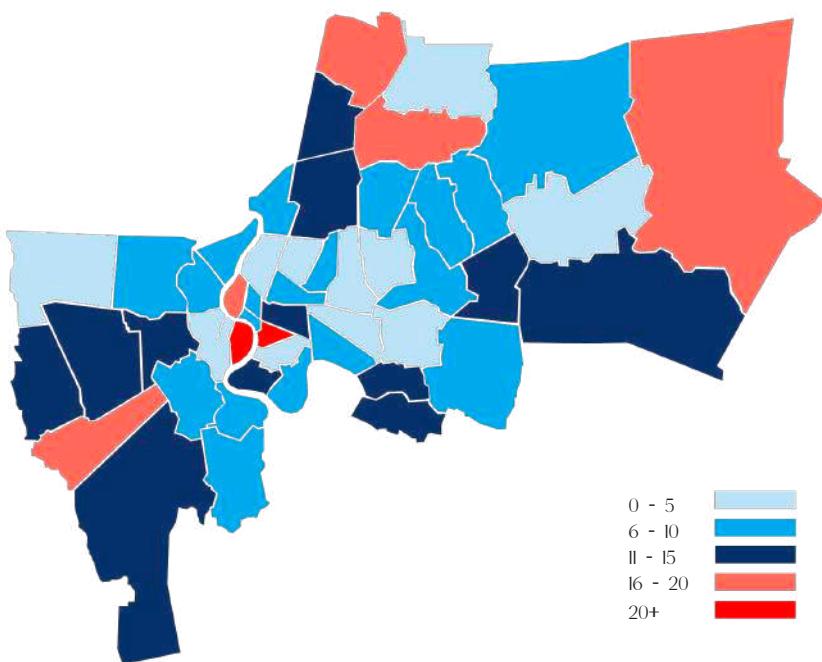


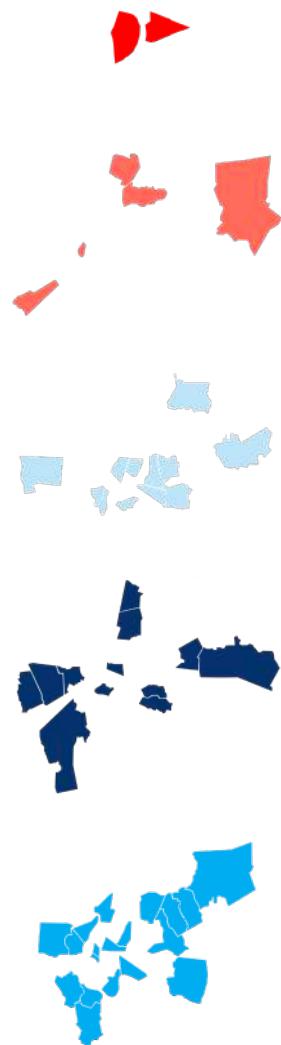
### Inner Bangkok



1. Phra Nakhon
2. Dusit
3. Nong Chok
4. Bang Rak
5. Bang Khen
6. Bang Kapi
7. Pathum Wan
8. Pom Prap Sattru Phai
9. Phra Khanong
10. Min Buri
11. Lad Krabang
12. Yan Nawa
13. Samphanthawong
14. Phaya Thai
15. Then Buri
16. Bangkok Yai
17. Huai Khwang
18. Klong San
19. Taling Chan
20. Bangkok Noi
21. Bang Khun Thian
22. Phasi Charoen
23. Nong Khaem
24. Rat Burana
25. Bang Phlat
26. Din Daeng
27. Bueng Kum
28. Sathon
29. Bang Sue
30. Chatuchak
31. Bang Kho Laem
32. Prawet
33. Khlong Toei
34. Suan Luang
35. Chem Thong
36. Don Muang
37. Ratchathewi
38. Lad Phrao
39. Watthana
40. Bang Khae
41. Lak Si
42. Sai Mai
43. Khan Na Yao
44. Saphan Sung
45. Wang Thonglang
46. Khlong Sam Wa
47. Bang Na
48. Thawi Watthana
49. Thrung Khru
50. Bang Bon

## Crime Risk Rating in Bangkok



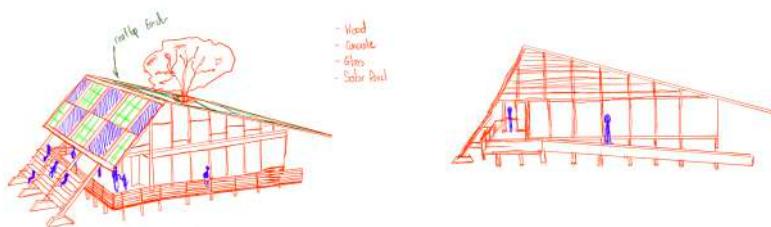


## Site Visit @Benchakitti Park

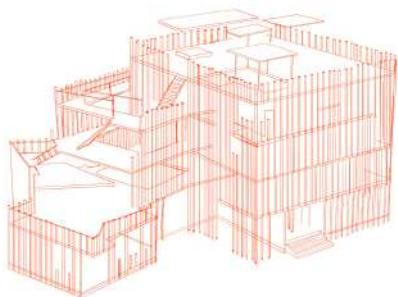


## Pavilion First Design Sketch

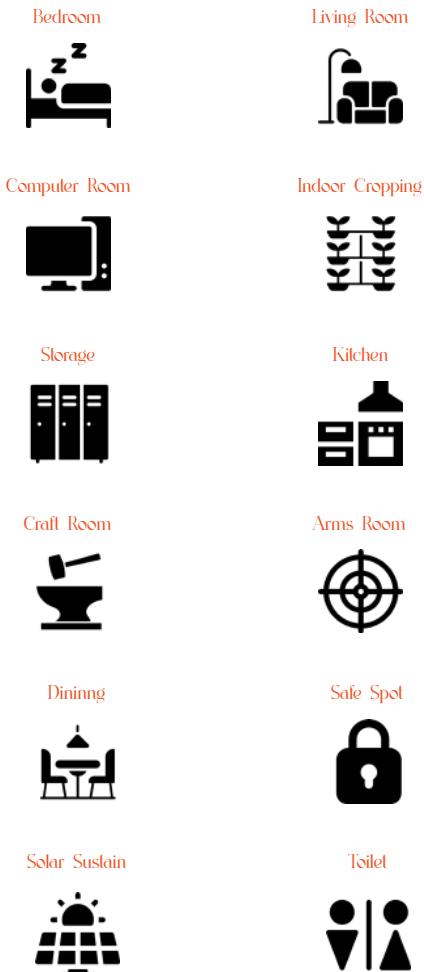
1st Design



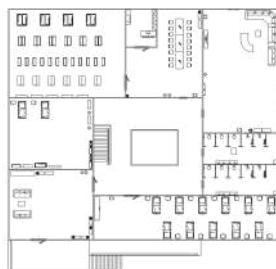
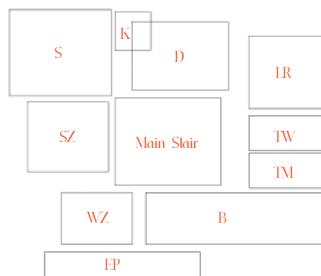
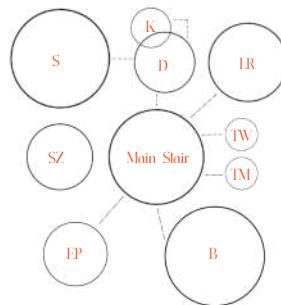
2nd Design



## Doomsday Prepper Pavilion Requirement

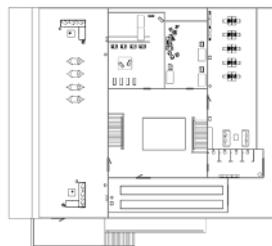
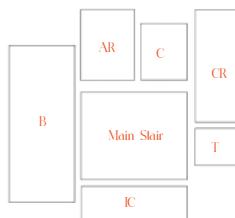
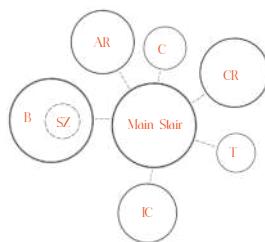


## Diagram Development



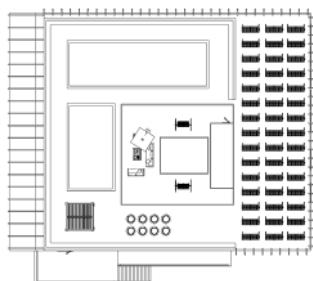
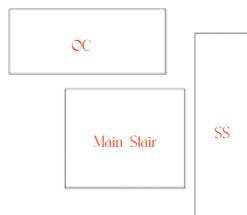
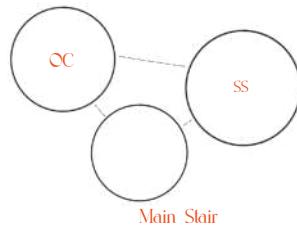
1st Floor (Entry Porch, Waiting Zone, Bedroom, Toilet, Living Room, Dining, Kitchen, Storage, Safe Zone)

## Diagram Development

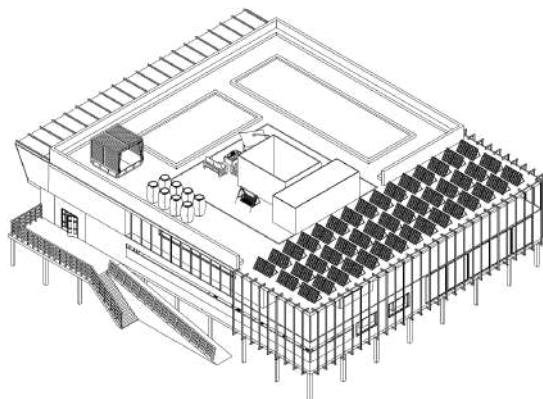
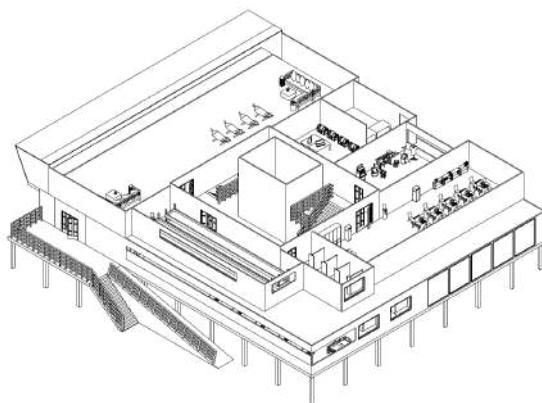
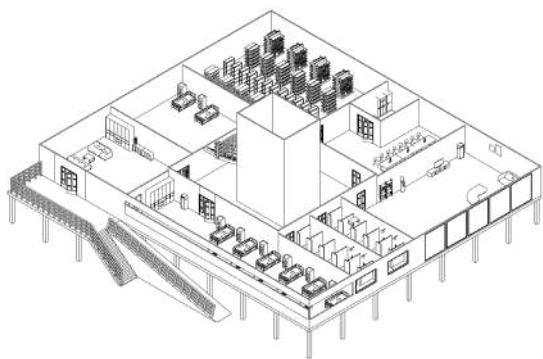


2nd Floor (Indoor Cropping, Toilet, Computer Room, Craft, Arms Room, Balcony)

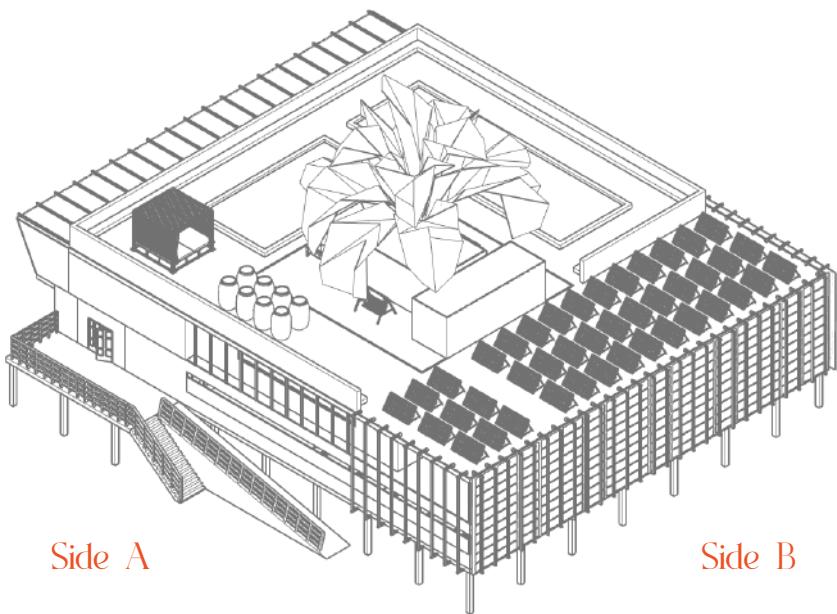
## Diagram Development



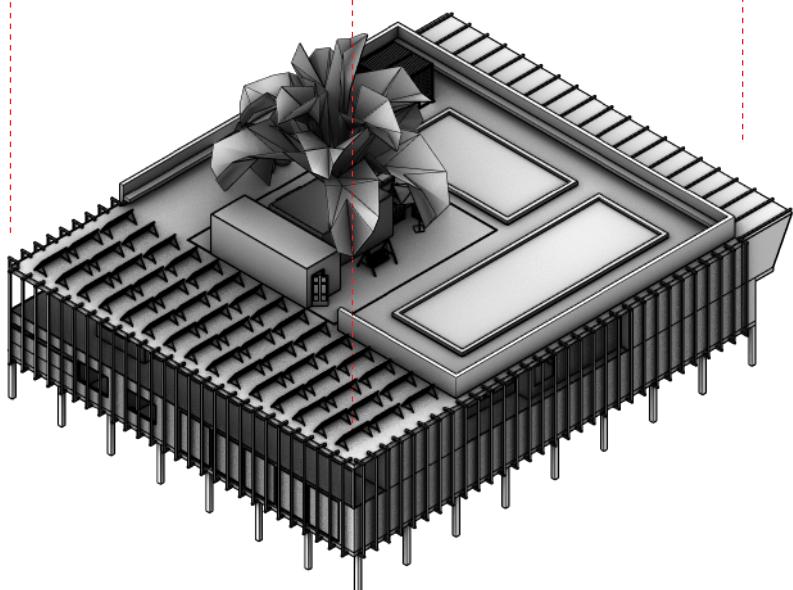
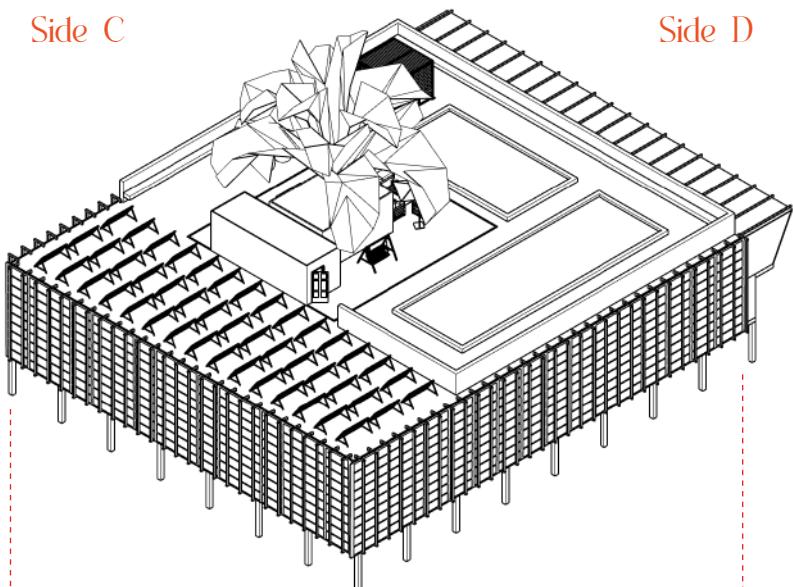
3rd Floor (Outdoor Cropping, Solar Sustain)



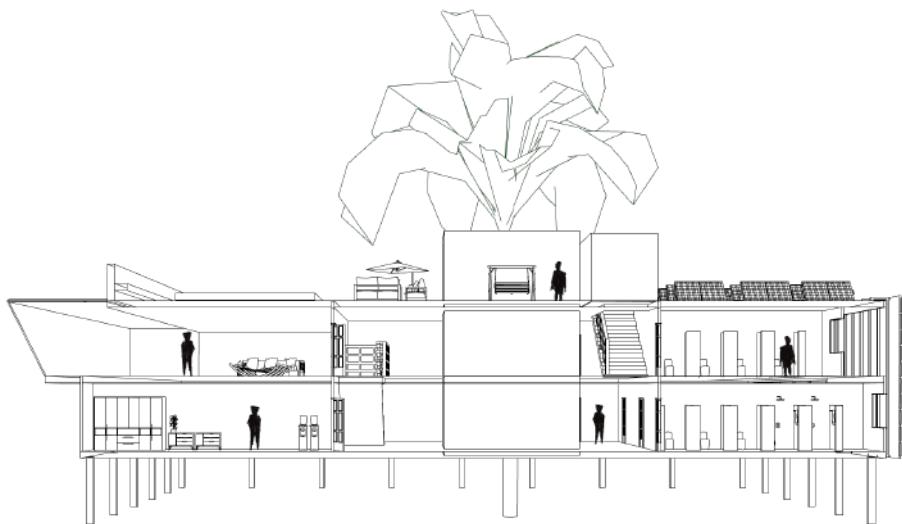
Isometric



Side C Side D

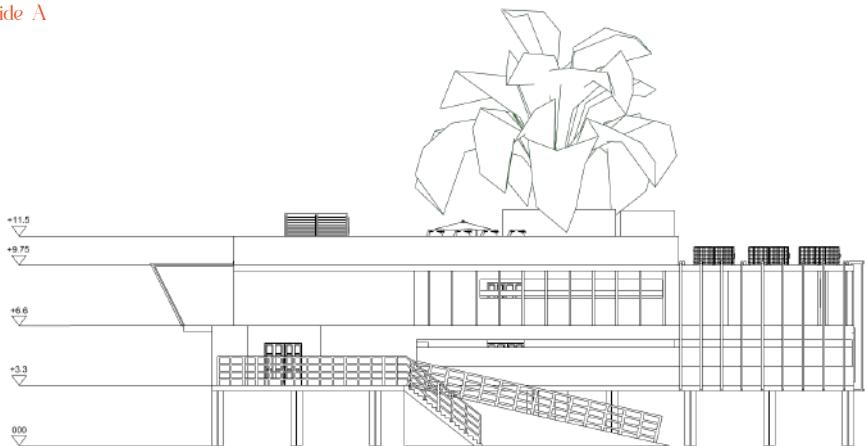


## Cross Section



## Dimension

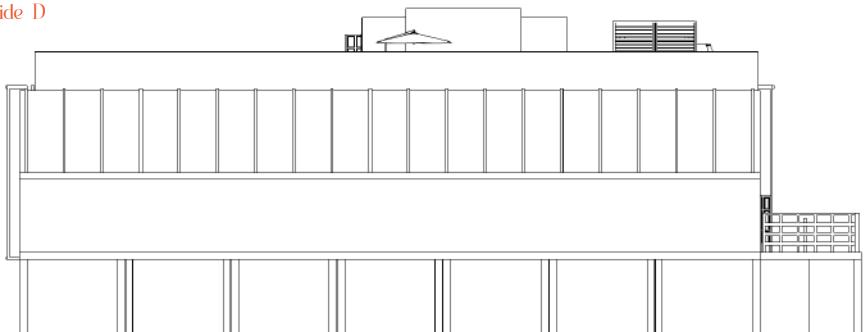
Side A



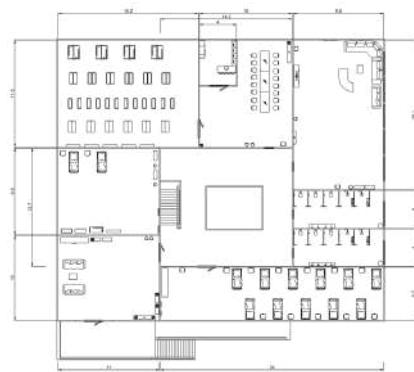
Side B



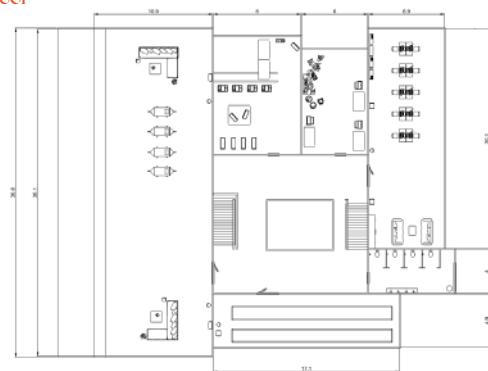
Side D



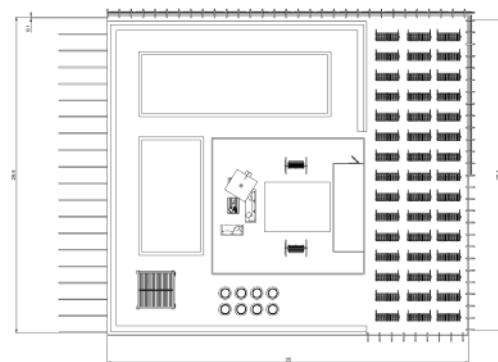
1st floor

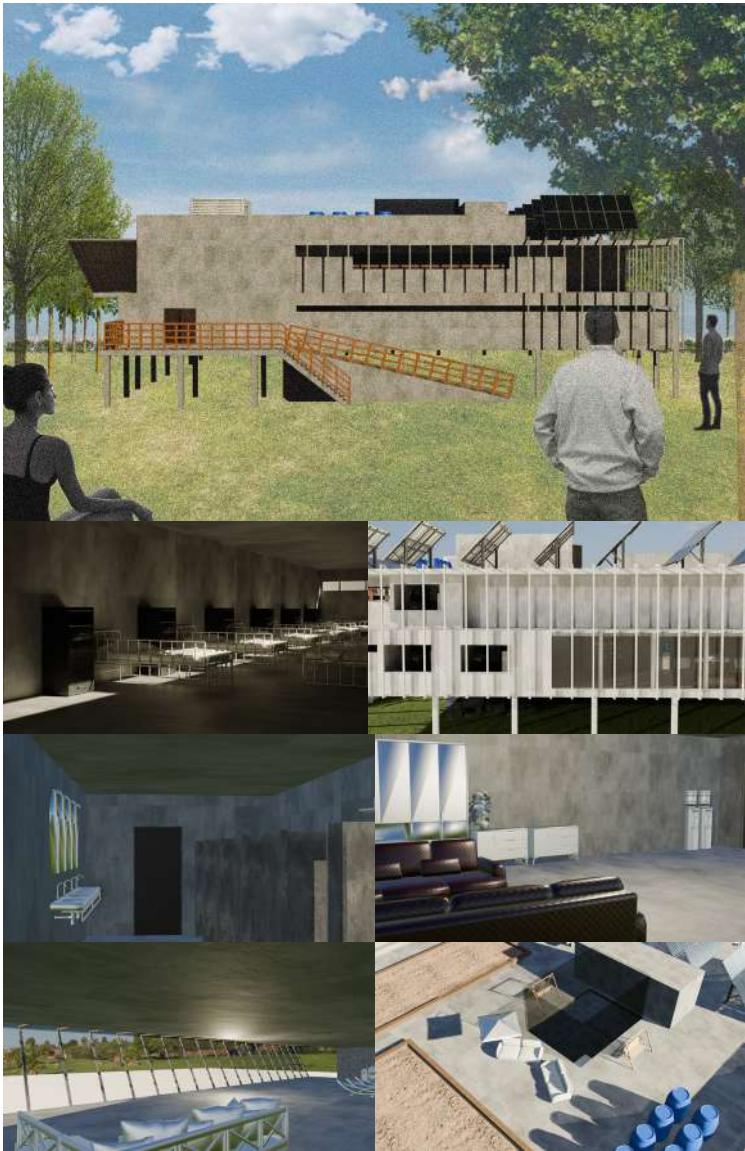


2nd floor



3rd floor





## The New Design

The redesigned pavilion, “Survival Synapse,” is a three-story brutalist-inspired structure that responds to Thailand’s most pressing disasters—flooding, air pollution, and crime—through a layered spatial strategy. Elevated on concrete pillars to mitigate flood risk, the ground level channels vernacular Thai architecture. The second floor features moss-covered walls for natural air filtration, addressing PM2.5 pollution, while the top floor employs sharpened bamboo fencing as a low-tech security barrier against crime. Using a minimal palette of concrete, bamboo, and wood, the pavilion blends modernist strength with traditional resilience, forming a speculative yet culturally rooted survival prototype.

## Site Analysis



Pavilion Site Area



Pavilion Tree Spot



Walking Path



Building Spot

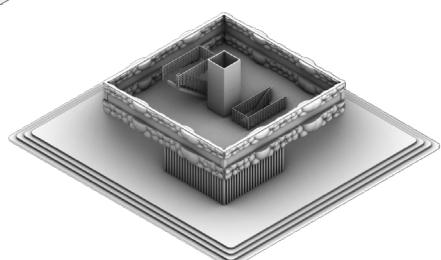
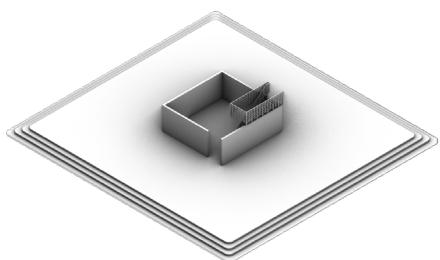
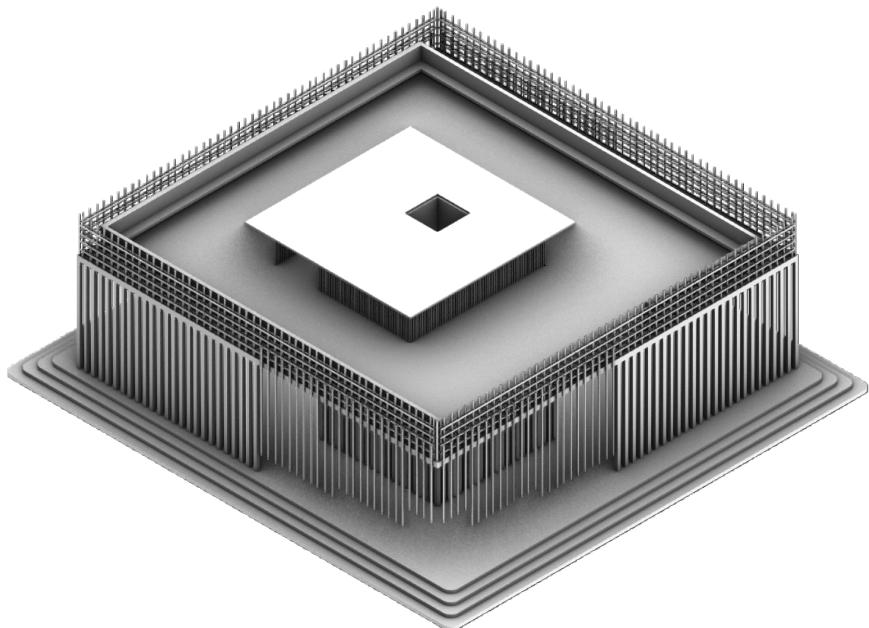


Road Path



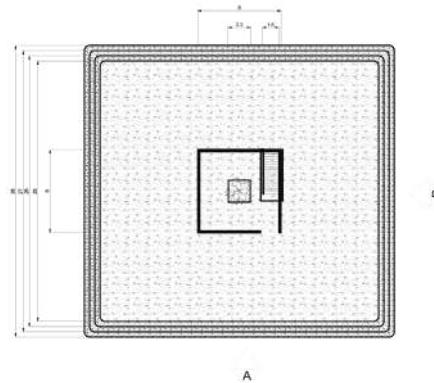
Green Area

Isometric



## Dimension

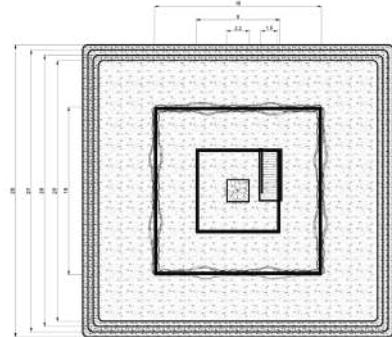
1st Floor



A

B

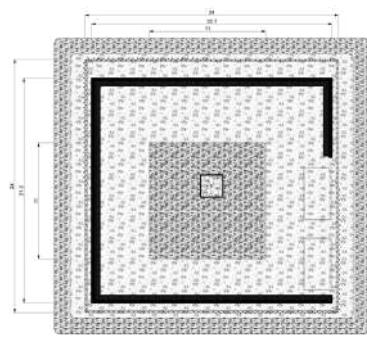
2nd Floor



A

B

3rd Floor

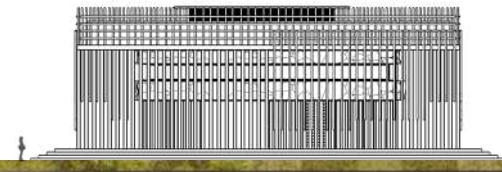


A

B

## Dimension

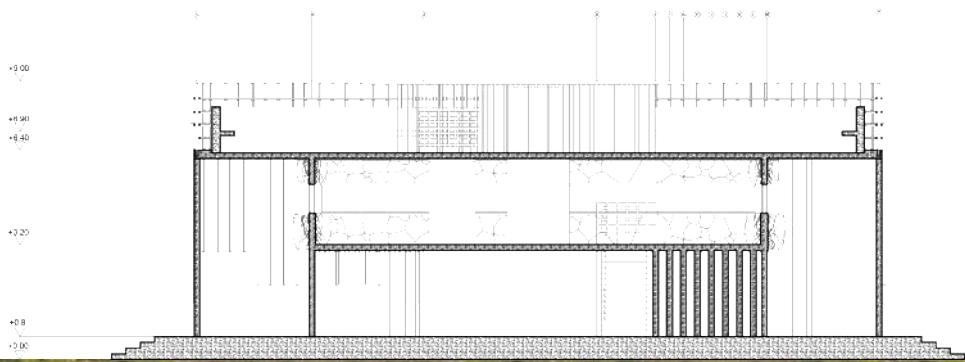
Elevation A-A

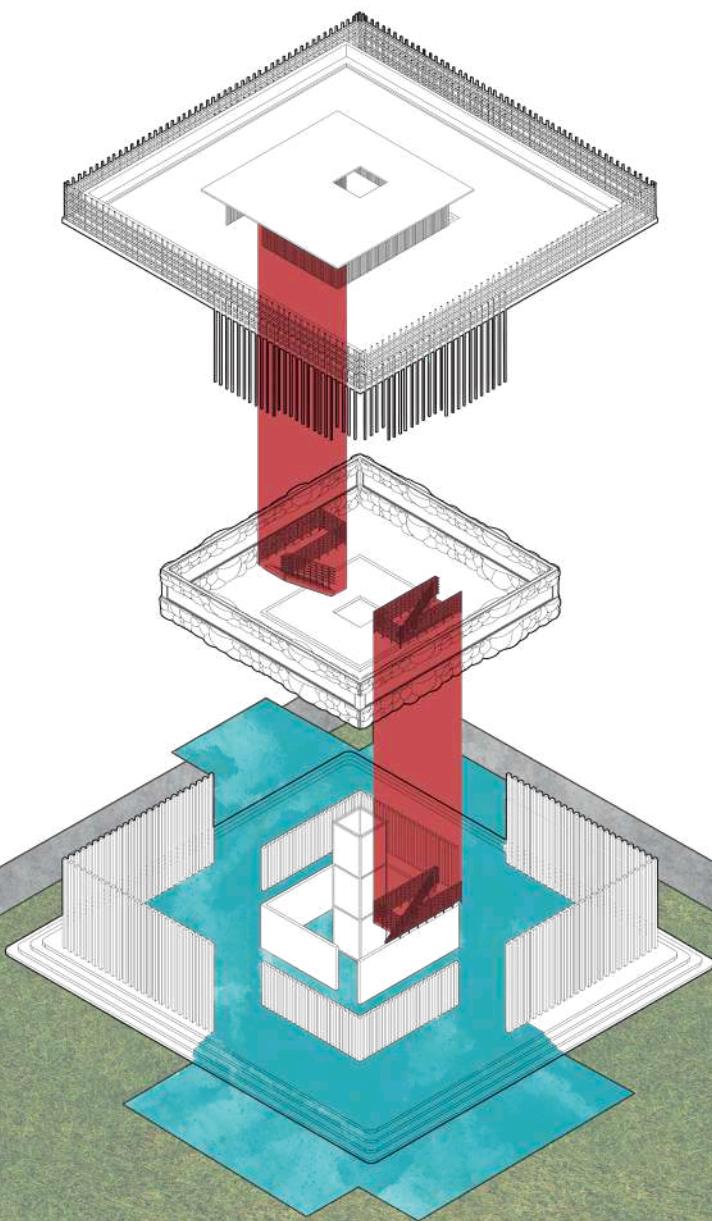


Elevation B-B



Section





## Explode Axonometric

69

