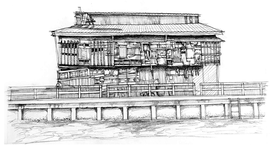
LAYERS OF TIME

:wooden facade

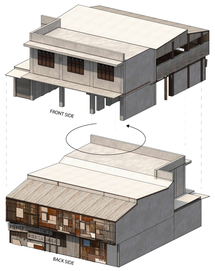
Have you ever wondered how much history, how many stories, and memories are hidden within each layer? When we look at something, most people only see the outer beauty—the cover of it—never considering what lies inside, how much history it holds, or the hidden narratives it carries. This is why I chose the wooden facade of the Sanga Udom Kamchang building as my site. It features countless overlapping wooden pieces, each forming layers that are embedded into the wall, each holding its own story and memory.



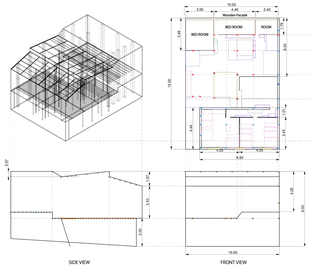
This project explores the concept of preserving memory through an innovative design that incorporates multiple layers of wooden facades. This layered approach symbolizes the passage of time, with each layer representing a different chapter of memories. All of the design models highlight the importance of time, memories, the connection between the present and the past, and also life's decisions for each period of time. The concept is uniquely expanded in each of the diagrams and models, exploring themes through the deconstruction of time, material pieces, structure, layers, and more.

This site is belong to Sanga Udom Kamchang Co., Ltd. It is situated between the Maha Thai Uthit Bridge and the Nant Damrak Bridge. The front side of the building is shophouses selling wood, while the back seems to be a residential house. What stands out the most is the wooden facade at the back of the house, which makes it unique compared to other buildings.

The building that is located along the main road, at first glance it seems to be just a set of concrete shophouses with a neat exterior. However, when viewed from the back that face the canal the facade there is constructed from countless overlapping wooden pieces, each forming layers with a unique character and history. Every piece of wood, that placed there is not just wood, it's even a story and memory in itself.

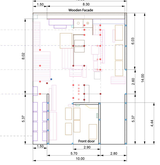


STRUCTURE - ISO VIEW



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

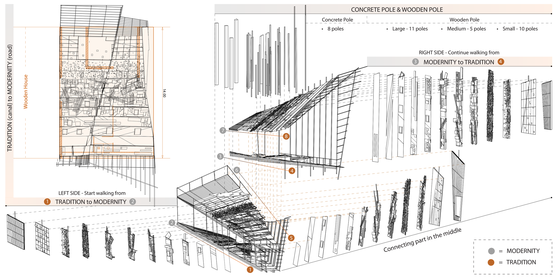
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



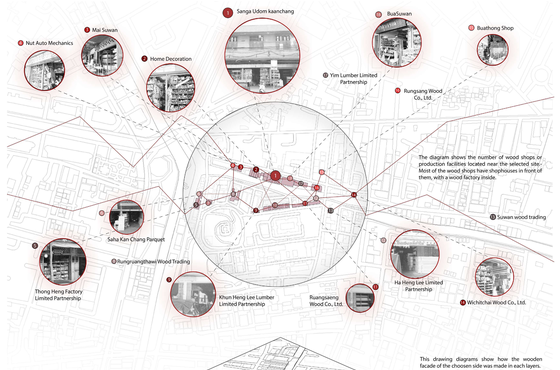
FLOOR PLAN SYMBOL LIST

- Concrete Wall
- Construction Line
- Machine
- Stairs
- Storage Area
- Wood wall
- Wooden Shelving Rack
- Long Wood Bar Strips
- Wooden Door/Window
- Scrap Wood
- Steel Beam
- Wood Beam
- Concrete Pole
- Wood pole
- Rec. big wood pole
- Rec. medium wood pole
- Rec. small wood pole
- Water Dispenser
- Window
- Refrigerator
- Dining table
- Tile table
- Altar Table
- Toilet/Shower

As I walk further into the house from the front to the more I walk, the messier it becomes. The atmosphere grows increasingly interesting, filled with memories, stories, and history. The scent of wood becomes more distinct, and the sound of cutting wood is clearer. Additionally, the transition of materials throughout the building is noticeable. Therefore, this site is an ideal spot for designing a model that fits the concept of portals as Memory Monuments.

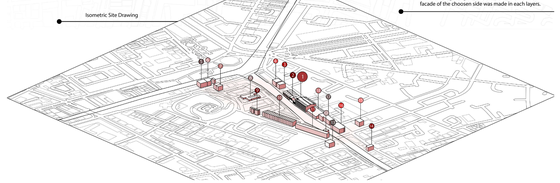


EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC DIAGRAM



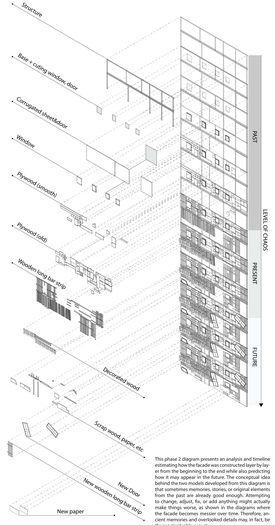
The diagram shows the number of wood shops or production facilities located near the selected site. Most of the wood shops have shophouses in front of them, with a wood factory inside.

Isometric Site Drawing



This drawing diagrams show how the wooden facade of the choosen side was made in each layers.

DIAGRAM

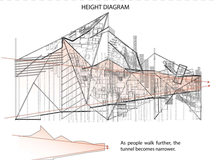


LEVEL OF CHAOS

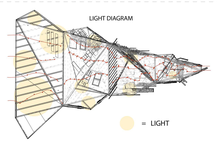
INTERIOR DESIGN CONCEPT

The model is designed to allow people to experience this concept by walking through it. As they move deeper inside, they will feel the tunnel becoming messier, narrower, darker, and increasingly difficult to walk, making it harder for them to find the exit

HEIGHT DIAGRAM

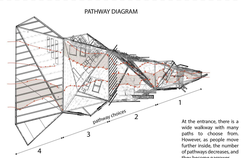


LIGHT DIAGRAM



The model was designed to allow less light to pass through the interior as people walk further inside. As a result, it becomes darker as they try to find the exit.

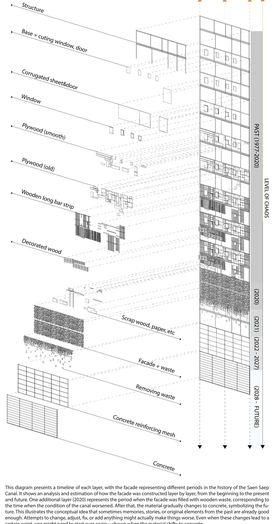
PATHWAY DIAGRAM



This phase 2 diagram presents an analysis and timeline estimating how the facade was constructed layer by layer, from the beginning to the present and a prediction of how it may appear in the future. The conceptual idea behind the two models developed from this diagram is that sometimes memories, stories, or original elements from the past are already good enough. Attempting to change, adjust, fix, or add anything might actually make things worse, as shown in the diagrams where the facade becomes messier over time. Therefore, ancient memories and overlooked details may, in fact, be the most valuable aspects.

At the entrance, there is a wide walkway with many paths to choose from. However, as people move further inside, the number of pathways decreases, and they become narrower.

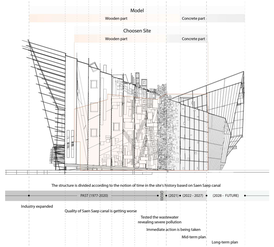
DIAGRAM



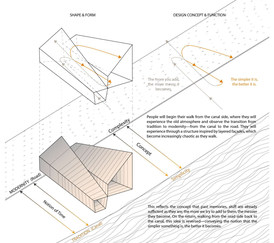
LEVEL OF CHAOS

This diagram presents a timeline of each layer, with the facade representing different periods in the history of the Saen Saep Canal. It shows an analysis and estimation of how the facade was constructed layer by layer, from the beginning to the present and future. One additional layer (2020) represents the period when the facade was filled with wooden waste, corresponding to the time when the condition of the canal worsened. After that, the material gradually changes to concrete, symbolizing the future. This illustrates the conceptual idea that sometimes memories, stories, or original elements from the past are already good enough. Attempts to change, adjust, fix, or add anything might actually make things worse. Even when these changes lead to a certain point, one might need to start over again—shown when the material shifts to concrete.

NOTION OF TIME



STRUCTURE

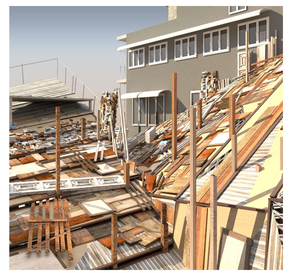


People will begin their walk from the canal side, where they will experience the old atmosphere and observe the transition from tradition to modernity—from the canal to the road. They will then continue walking through the wooden shophouses, which, over time, become increasingly chaotic as they walk.

This reflects the concept that past memories, which are already sufficient as they are, may cause us to add to them. The messier it becomes, the harder it is to find the exit, just as the condition of the canal, this site is overlooked—comparing the matter that the simpler something is, the better it becomes.

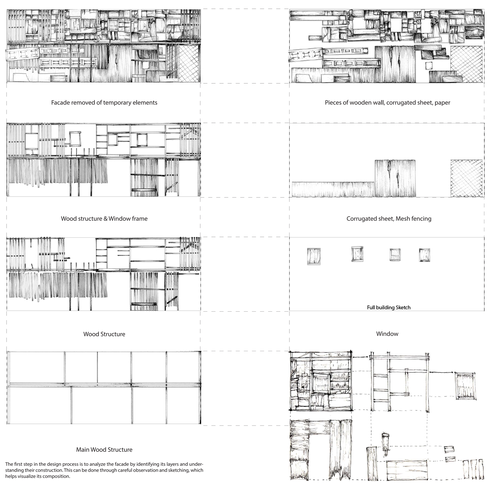
MAIN VIEW

INTERIOR VIEW

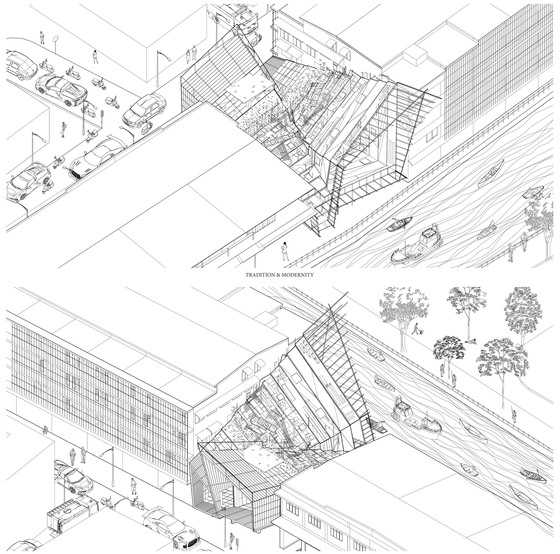


PERSPECTIVE VIEW

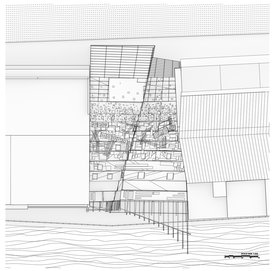
ANALYSIS OF FACADE LAYER



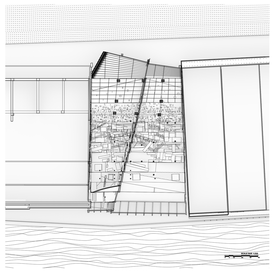
The first step in the design process is to analyze the facade by identifying its layers and understanding their construction. This can be done through careful observation and sketching, which helps visualize its composition.



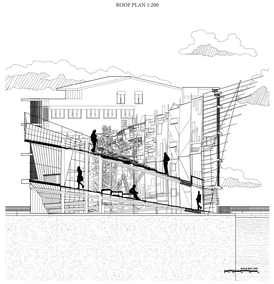
TRADITION & MODERNITY



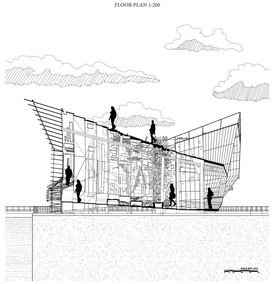
ROOF PLAN 1:200



FLOOR PLAN 1:200

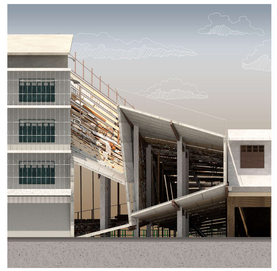


SECTION 1:200

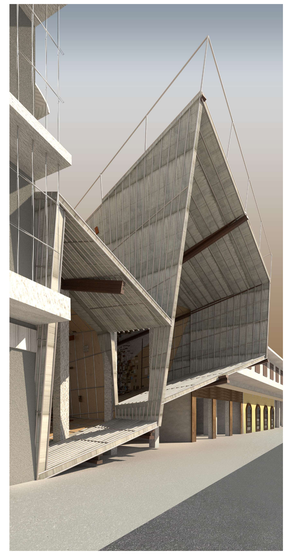


SECTION 1:200

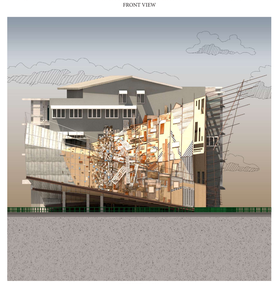
FRONT VIEW



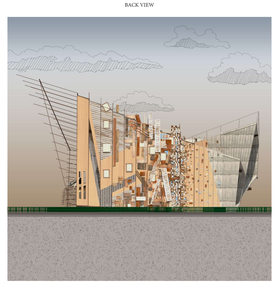
BACK VIEW



PERSPECTIVE VIEW

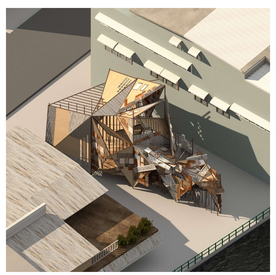


LEFT VIEW 1:200

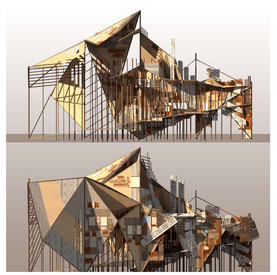


RIGHT VIEW 1:200

SITE & CONTEXT



MIDTERM MODEL



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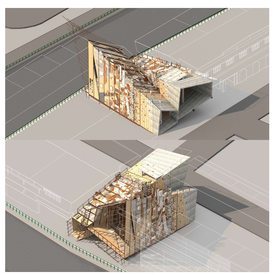
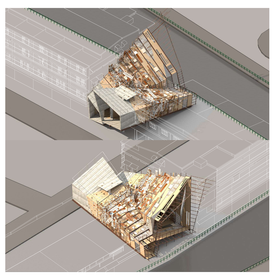
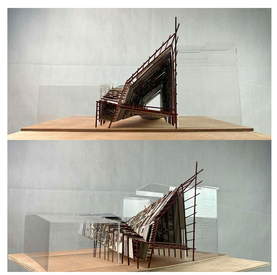


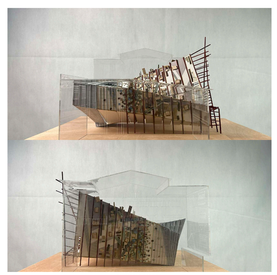
ISOMETRIC VIEW



ISOMETRIC VIEW



PHYSICAL MODEL



PHYSICAL MODEL

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