



Minimum Documentation Fiche 2003
composed by national working party of: Thailand

Group of building no.1

Thai Waterworks Museum overview

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Thai Waterworks Museum overview

source: Parinya Chukaew

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Thai Waterworks

Museum overview

1.2 variant or former name: The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority Of Samsen (MWA)

1.3 number & name of street: 220 Rama VI Road, Samsennai

1.4 town: Phayathai

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10400

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: managed by the Metropolitan waterworks Authority (MWA)

and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2014 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: PBS

2.2 date commission/completion: 1909-1930

2.3 architectural and other designers: Italian company designed The Water pumping Station and The Pure Water Station. British architectural company, The United Engineer, designed The Septic Tank Station, The Settling House 1 and 2, and The Filtration House 1 and 2.

2.4 others associated with building: There are 9 buildings, namely, The Septic Tank Station, The Water pumping Station, The Settling House

1 and 2, The Filtration House 1 and 2, The Pure Water Station, The Guest House of Choa Phya Yomarach and Keys collection Tower.

2.5 significant alterations with dates: From 2011 to 2013, The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority Of Samsen (MWA) restored the Waterworks buildings to the museum in order to celebrate the centenary of Metropolitan Waterworks Authority. The restoration is divided into three phrases of restoration. First and second phrases are survey and restoration stages by repainting the external and internal walls with the original colour (yellow) and improving the landscape of surrounding area. Final phrase is to publish the book of the museum and hold the exhibition in 2014.

2.6 current use: museum of Thai Waterworks

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority Of Samsen (MWA) was the first water supply service of Thailand which was commissioned by King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) in order to provide water at good hygiene standard to the public. The construction was started in 1909 by creating man-made waterway from Chiang Rak to Samsen Canals and built the Waterworks which completed in 1914.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete and load-bearing walls

3.3 context: The 9 buildings (no. 2.4) worked in the process of water purification.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The Filtration House is built by reinforced concrete and load-bearing walls on

the symmetrical rectangular plan and covered by hip and gable roofs. It has presented the innovative construction technology of reinforced concrete structure. Other buildings were simply built by other material such as timber.

4.2 social: The first public service facility to produce clean water in Bangkok.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: Windows and doors of the Filtration House are aligned and decorate with curved and linear concrete moulding. The Water pumping Station shows perforate wooden decorative ornament which is similar to the art of Gingerbread house in Thailand.

4.4 historical: King Rama VI gave the opening ceremony on November 14, 1914.

4.5 general assessment: Although, the Metropolitan Waterworks Authority Of Samsen is no longer in use to produce clean water as its original function, this valuable group of buildings have been sustainably conserved as the educational center of Waterworks history in Thailand.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

The Metropolitan Waterworks Authority Of Samsen (MWA) was the first water supply service of Thailand granted by King Rama V who had a clear vision of the importance of good hygiene. Such waterworks have been vital services at that time. Especially, the Filtration

House shows great structural technology. The project of Thai Waterworks Museum can be an example of adaptive reuse in Thailand. It can be suggested that setting the management teams will help the project sustain its values to the future.

Group of building no.2

Pipit Banglamphu

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Pipit Banglamphu's front elevation

source: Parinya Chukaew

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Pipit Banglamphu

1.2 variant or former name: Wat Sangwet Printing School

1.3 number & name of street: 5 Phra Sumen Rd., Chanasongkram

1.4 town: Phra Nakhon

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10200

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: owned by the Treasury Department, Ministry of Finance, registered with the Department of Fine Arts as the national heritage in 2001 and received the Architectural

Conservation Awards 2011 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: EDC

2.2 date completion: 1932

2.3 architectural and other designers: The school's architect is unknown. The school's workshop was designed by Phra Sarotratthananimman.

2.4 others associated with building: The Wat Sangwet Printing School's workshop

2.5 significant alterations with dates: In 2013 the Treasury Department renovated the school, factory and landscape in order to develop as a museum and community center for the public uses.

2.6 current use: museum and community center

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: In 1925, the Ministry of Education was subsidized the budget to merchandise textbooks. This led to the construction of the printing school. Therefore, Wat Sangwet Printing School was built to serve such purposes in 1932.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete architecture

3.3 context: Wat Sangwet Printing School is situated in one of the historical areas of Bangkok, Banglamphu district.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The school, Wat Sangwet Printing School, is two-storey reinforced concrete building of 'L' shaped layout and slab roof. Other elements such as windows, doors, stairs and floors are made from woods.

4.2 social: It was the first printing school in Thailand providing both theoretical and practical

skills for students.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The building has simple decoration with concrete moulding for example a low-relief building's name on the parapet.

4.4 historical: Printing school was opened in 1932 until 1946 before changing its name and function to Khurusapha, Phra Sumen Printer in 1950 to print textbooks. In 1958 the printer was moved to the new location at Ladprao district and used as a warehouse. Until 1995 such building was abandoned and faced the demolition.

4.5 general assessment: The demolition of Khurusapha warehouse has raised public awareness among people in surrounded communities in Banglamphu area and strengthen the communities. They were against the demolition and asked for the protection until successfully requested the Department of Fine Arts protection as the national heritage in 2001.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

Architect studied abroad

Building no.3

Tuek Klom, the Faculty of Science at Mahidol University

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Exterior and interior of Tuek Klom, the Faculty of Science at Mahidol University

source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Tuek Klom, the Faculty of Science at Mahidol University**

1.2 variant or former name: **Tuek Klom, the Faculty of Science at Mahidol University**

1.3 number & name of street: **272 Rama VI Rd.**

1.4 town: **Ratchathewi**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10400**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/ typology: **EDC**

1.10 protection status & date: **owned by Mahidol University and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2010 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage**

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**

2.2 date completion: **1965**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Amon Sriwong**

2.4 others associated with building: **Ramathibodi Hospital**

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current uses: **lecture theater and event hall**

2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: **The Faculty of Science, Mahidol University, formerly a school of Medicine and Faculty of Medical Science, was established in 1960 by a venerable scientist in Thailand, Prof. Dr. Stang Mongkolsak. There were 65 students**

when classes were first held in the Medical Techniques building of Chulalongkorn Hospital. Later it was relocated to the Rama VI Road, opposite to the Ministry of Industry, and was also subsidized the budget to construct a lecture building and science laboratories for students of the Faculty of Science which was Tuek Klom.

Tuek Klom means round shaped building which is suitable to describe its building form. The construction was subsidized by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, Thai Prime minister, and Rockefeller Foundation.

3.2 construction: circular reinforced concrete and stone structures

3.3 context: Tuek Klom's land was a slum. After the community moved out, the land development was started. The land had been filled by waste before building Tuek Klom and Ramathibodi Hospital.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Tuek Klom has a round plan and may look similar to flying saucer from its elevation. There are five lecture rooms, namely, a 500-seat room and four 250-seat rooms. All rooms are supported by huge concrete and stone columns and raised from the ground level in order to create an indoor open space. Furthermore, there is a round opening at the center of the roof to bring light into such space.

4.2 social: Tuek Klom not only a lecture theater but it is also held faculty's activities such as ceremonies, special speeches, academic conference, book fare and leisure place.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The architect highly concerned about utilities and acoustic in the design process. This impacted the creation of form. The round layout plan can facilitate good acoustic

quality and the lecture can be seen from the various directions. Other decoration is stripe lines on the ceiling of the indoor open space. Those lines are created when wet concrete are poured and filled the gaps between timber frameworks.

4.4 historical: His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej presided over the ceremony of laying foundation stone on 19th August 1965 as well as the opening ceremony of Tuek Klom on 26th February 1968.

4.5 general assessment: Tuek Klom is a landmark of the place and symbol of the faculty. It can exemplify the Late Modern architecture which was built by high construction technology, wide choice of materials and skillful craftsmanship.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.4

Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan
 source: Architectural Heritage in Thailand II and Narathip Thubthun
 date: July 2010

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan**

1.2 variant or former name: **Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Department, Northeastern Technical College**

1.3 number & name of street: **744 Surannarai Rd.**

1.4 town: **Muang**

1.5 province/state: **Nakhon Ratchasima**

1.6 zip code: **30000**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: **EDC**

1.10 protection status & date: **managed by Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Nakhon Ratchasima and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2014 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage**

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**

2.2 date: commission/completion: **1962**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Terdtoon Khamvilai (architect)**

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current use: **department's lecture and workshop**

2.7 current condition: good with routine maintenance and use

3. Description

3.1 general description: During the management of Dr. Wathanyu Na Thalang, the 1st chancellor of Northeastern Technical College, later Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, many buildings were constructed from 1957 to 1967. At that time, there were shortages of skilled labour and construction machinery in Thai construction market, the college's curricula focused particular on resolving these issues. Accordingly, the design concepts of maximizing building utility and minimizing the construction cost were taught in architecture and engineering curricula in parallel with the nature of Modern architecture. The main mission of the department is to produce technical expertise of agricultural machinery engineering.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete and concrete folded plate roof

3.3 context: in the university campus in the northeastern region of Thailand

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Building No.6 is 2-storey concrete building with rectangular layout. The building uses various types of Modern character materials to demonstrate their construction techniques for example concrete pillars, wooden walls, glazing panels and steel handrails. The building is divided into two parts, front and back parts. The front part has two storeys, lecture rooms on the 1st floor and office space on 2nd floor. While there is a double-height workshop space at the rear of the building. Consequently, these layouts create good ventilation through both front and rear parts.

4.2 social: In order to master students skills, students took part in the construction process of the building. So students from generations to generations have been proud of this building.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: Concrete folded plate roof, the significant building element, makes the building remarkably. Cantilever construction of roof also presents the weightless quality of Modern architectural characteristics. These elements are reflected the concept of tropical architecture in Thailand.

4.4 historical: Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Engineering Department was completed the construction in 1962 and officially opened in the following year.

4.5 general assessment: Building No.6, Agricultural Machinery Engineering Department, well planned building has performed its original functions and can serve the current needs. The building was contemporary with the establishment of the college so it is regarded as one of the college historic buildings.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Narathip Thubthun and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Architectural Heritage in Thailand II and Narathip Thubthun

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.5

administration office of Anandamahidol Hospital

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: the front of administration office of Anandamahidol Hospital
 source: Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: administration office of Anandamahidol Hospital

1.2 variant or former name: Anandamahidol building

1.3 number & name of street: 35 Moo 6, Khaosamyod

1.4 town: Muang

1.5 province/state: Lopburi

1.6 zip code: 15000

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: HLT

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Army

Medical Department, the Royal Thai Army and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2008 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: HLT

2.2 date completion: 1937-38

2.3 architectural and other designers: unknow

2.4 others associated with building: surgical, medical and obstetric buildings

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current use: administration office of the hospital

2.7 current condition: fairly good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Field Marshal Plaek Pibul Songkram, the Defence Minister, moved some governmental offices from Bangkok to Lopburi in 1937 and also built the hospital to service military officers and the public. King Ananda Mahidol (King Rama VIII) supported this project and named the hospital after the King's name as Anandamahidol building, 200 bed hospital. King Rama VIII opened the hospital on 6th March 1938.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and arched ceiling

3.3 context: Anandamahidol building was located in Lopburi province, the largest military base of Thailand during World War II.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Anandamahidol building is a two-storey building with symmetrical rectangular plan and flat slab roof.

4.2 social: Anandamahidol Hospital is the first hospital of the Royal Thai Army aiming to serve the public in general.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: It is simple decoration of Neo Classical and Art Deco styles. The alignment of windows and void are used to create rhythm of facades. The thin concrete shading above windows and corridors both 1st and 2nd floors can emphasise horizontal perspective of the building.

4.4 historical: Anandamahidol Hospital was served the patients during the Greater East Asia War about 1943.

4.5 general assessment: Not only Anandamahidol Hospital is the first hospital of the Royal Thai Army,

but it has also been the second biggest hospital of which of Thailand after subsequently constructing other buildings on the same site. In addition, Anandamahidol building has been used as the administration office of Anandamahidol Hospital since such expansion.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.6

the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.)

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: perspective of the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.)

source: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.)

1.2 variant or former name: the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.)

1.3 number & name of street: 1160 Charoen Krung Rd., Si Phraya

1.4 town: Bang Rak

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10500

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC, COM and ADM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Thailand Post Co., Ltd., managed by IMPACT Exhibition Management Co., Ltd and announced by

the Department of Fine Arts as an important historic building on 9th April in 2004

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: ADM

2.2 date completion: 1935-1940

2.3 architectural and other designers: Mui (Jitrsean) Apaiwong (architect) and H. Herman (engineer) and Silpa Bhirasri (Corrado Feroci) (sculptor)

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: After the Department of Fine Arts announced that the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.) was an important historic building in 2004, G.P.O. set up the committee in the following year in order to plan the conservation of the building. Consequently, the conservation and adaptation were commenced and officially

reopened on 4th August 2013 by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn.

2.6 current uses: museum, banquet hall, restaurant and postal office

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Thai postal services were started in 1881 and built the first office in 1883. The services significantly expanded and required the new office. Therefore, Thai postal services were moved to the current location which was previously owned by the British Embassy. Buildings of the embassy were used before constructing the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.) in 1935. G.P.O. was officially opened on 24th June 1940 and has been operated since then.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and masonry walls

3.3 context: The Grand Postal Building is located on good location for transporting the postal service by two forms of transportation, Chao Phraya river and Charoen Krung Road.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.) is T-shaped building, there are four storeys including basement with concrete structure and flat slab roof. The concept of symmetrical axes is used both layouts and elevations. The building dimension is 103.80 m. x 38.52 m. and 22.00 m. x 96.00 m.

4.2 social: The construction of postal office represented the Modern era of Thai postal works. There has been an intention to use and adapt the building to other purposes in the future.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The building presents the Early Modern architectural style in Thailand in Neo Classical style. Recessed mortar joints on brickwork create special patterns like stonework on the front elevation. In addition, the main entrance is at the center of the building and has sculptures of Garudas decorated at the top corners of the building. The Garudas, Silpa Bhirasri's masterpieces, are Realistic Art and three times in size of human. He also designed other low relief sculptures which have decorated in the building's hall.

4.4 historical: The grand opening of G.P.O. was on 24th June 1940 by General Phraya Phahon Phonphayahasena, Thai military leader and politician.

4.5 general assessment: After the renovation, the Grand Postal Building (G.P.O.) has maintained its original purpose and also created other functions to meet new requirements.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.7

Supachalasai Stadium, the National Stadium of Thailand

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Overview of Supachalasai Stadium in the past and the present
 source: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan and Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Supachalasai Stadium, the National Stadium of Thailand**

1.2 variant or former name: **Supachalasai Stadium, the National Stadium of Thailand**

1.3 number & name of street: **154 Rama 1 Rd., Wang Mai**

1.4 town: **Pathumwan**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10330**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: **REC**

1.10 protection status & date: **managed by the Department of Physical Education, Ministry of Tourism and Sports**

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **sports center**

2.2 date commission/completion: **1937-1938**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Mui (Jitrsean) Apaiwong**

2.4 others associated with building: **Thephasadin Stadium, Jindarat Stadium, Wisutamol Pool, Nimidbud Gymnasium and Jhanthana-Yingyong Gymnasium**

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **2008**

2.6 current use: **sports center**

2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: **The Department of Physical Education was established in 1933 aiming to encourage people to concern about health. Therefore, Supachalasai Stadium was constructed**

in 1937 and fully completed in 1938 at international standard level. The building takes the majority of the site. It is multi purposes stadium including a football field and running tracks.

The repair works of building and landscape were taken in 2008 in order to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the stadium. Such works have improved the general environment of the site, however, some works have ignored the original architectural characteristics of Art Deco for example installing the Windsor stylistic feature at the podium inside the stadium.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete building

3.3 context: educational and commercial areas of Bangkok

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Supachalasai Stadium is a reinforced concreted building with 20 storied stands in the west and north wings. The west wing roof is supported by cantilevered concrete structure.

4.2 social: The first high standard stadium of Thailand and the King Rama VIII was invited to be a chair in the opening of public running competition on May 4, 1941.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: In the middle of west wing stand is provided for the royal family members or other representatives as chair of the events. The building facades are decorated by Art Deco style and sculpture such as vertical streamline with thin concrete shading. The symbols of the Department of Physical Education are shown at the top of the pillars on the north façade.

4.4 historical: Supachalasai Stadium was held three time of the Asian Games (the fifth, sixth and eighth) in 1966, 1970 and 1978, respectively. It has been nationally and internationally held other activities such as sports and musical competition.

4.5 general assessment: This is one of the most significant works of Mui Apaiwong who had great reputation for designing governmental buildings.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Associate Professor Chatri Prakitnonthakan and Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation for selection

Supachalasai Stadium, the National Stadium of Thailand has successfully maintained the original function as the sports center since it was built. This may because the stadium is located in one of the most important business areas where there are many main transportation such as public bus and Bangkok Mass Transit System (BTS)'s train station (The National Stadium Station). Many important activities have been held such as hosting three times of the Asian Games. In term of architectural characteristics, the stadium is an icon of massive concrete structure in the early age of modern architecture in Thailand. The architect, Mui Apaiwong, played a significant role in adapting Art Deco stylistic elements into modern architecture in Thailand.

Building no.8

Dome Building, Thammasat University

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Exterior and interior of Dome Building, Thammasat University
 source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Dome Building, Thammasat University**

1.2 variant or former name: **Dome Building, Thammasat University**

1.3 number & name of street: **2 Phra Chan Rd., Phra Borom Maha Ratchawang**

1.4 town: **Phra Nakhon**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10200**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/ typology: **EDC**

1.10 protection status & date: **owned by Thammasat University and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2005 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage**

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**

2.2 date completion: **1935-1936**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Mui (Jitrsean) Apaiwong**

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **During 1960-1972 its 4th building was demolished in order to construct the AT room and the 1st building was demolished in 1977 to build a multi-purpose building. In addition, the construction of Dr. Pridi Banomyong Memorial Hall was started in 1985 by extending a portico to the rear of the building.**

2.6 current uses: **Thammasat University's hall of fame**

2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: The history of Dome Building began with the founding of Thammasat university, previously known as University of Moral and Political Sciences, near Phan Phiphop Lila Bridge in 1934 by Dr. Pridi Banomyong, the Interior Minister. Dr. Pridi bought a land beside Chao Phraya River, nearby Phra Chan and Phra Athit Piers, which belonged to the 4th Infantry Troop, Ministry of Defence, to be served as the university's permanent site. Dome Building was the first building of Thammasat University and was used as the administration hall.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and brick masonry painted walls

3.3 context: The land was the Ministry of Defence's property. This means that the site has a strong strategic importance because it is accessible from several types of transportation such as cars, buses and boats.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The four existing buildings on site were connected into one big building and extended the middle part with 16 meter octagonal pointed roof which became the name of the building as called 'Dome Building'. It is a long rectangular plan with three-storey at the center and two-storey wings on its left and right sides. The building itself is reinforced concrete structure and brick masonry painted walls except the roof was originally finished with high quality teakwood tiles but it has been changed to brown-coloured tiles. Both wings are covered by gable roofs.

4.2 social: Dome Building has become a symbol

of Thammasat University since its construction. It related to political movement both international and domestic levels which have conveyed the meaning of democratic process in Thai society.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: This building demonstrates the mixture of Modern and Gothic Revival styles in Thai context.

4.4 historical: Dr. Pridi Banomyong was a founder of Thammasat University and also an important Free Thai Movement or Seri Thai agent. The Free Thai Movement was a movement of Thai resistance movement against Japan during the World War II. Therefore, Dr. Pridi selected the Dome Building to use as the Free Thai Movement's office during the war.

4.5 general assessment: Currently, the Dome Building has been conserved and hall of fame on the 3rd floor. The case of Dome Building has shown significant conservation of building values in terms of social and historic values.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.9

Building of Arts and Culture, Chulalongkorn University

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: exterior and interior of Building of Arts and Culture, Chulalongkorn University

source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Building of Arts and Culture, Chulalongkorn University**

1.2 variant or former name: **Chemistry Building 1, Chulalongkorn University**

1.3 number & name of street: **Phaya Thai Rd., Wang Mai**

1.4 town: **Pathumwan**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10330**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: **REC**

1.10 protection status & date: **owned by Chulalongkorn University and received the Architectural**

Conservation Awards 2007 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**

2.2 date completion: **1937**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Phra Saroj Rattanimman (Saroj Sukkayang)**

2.4 others associated with building: **the Faculty of Art & Sciences' buildings**

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **In 2011, the stage performance space was added inside the original U-shaped building layout.**

2.6 current uses: **art gallery and cultural center**

2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: Chulalongkorn University is the first national university, founded on 26th March 1916 by King Rama VI. The university developed from King Rama V's the Civil Service Training School. Engineering, Public Administration, Medicine, and Arts & Sciences were the first four faculties of the university. Many buildings were consequently built including Chemistry Building 1 or presently known as Building of Arts and Culture.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and concrete slab roof

3.3 context: The building is situated in a long historical context where it was Thailand's first national university and founded by King Rama VI.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Building of Arts and Culture, 2-storey reinforced concrete structure, originally was U-shaped plan. It has symmetrical plan and elevations. The south elevation has a central entrance while the east one has two entrances which are placed symmetrically on the left and right sides of the building.

4.2 social: The architect, Phra Saroj Rattanimman (Saroj Sukkayang), of this building played an important role in architectural professional. He was an architect of the Fine Arts Department and also a professor of the Architecture Department, Faculty of Engineering, Chulalongkorn University.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: There is a single corridor at the front elevation both on 1st and 2nd floors. The front entrance is covered by a cantilevered concrete canopy. In addition, windows of building elevations

are vertically aligned creating unique patterns.

4.4 historical: Chemistry Building 1, Department of Sciences had been used since it was built in 1937. Since 1948 the department developed and many new buildings were constructed, Chemistry Building 1 had gradually decreased the uses and eventually abandoned. The building was renovated and reopened in 2011 as Building of Arts and Culture.

4.5 general assessment: Chulalongkorn University administrators evaluated the Chemistry Building 1 and found that this building is a valuable property and can be adapted to meet the present requirements of new arts and cultural place.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.10

Chiang Rai Tobacco Office

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office and a meeting room's curved concrete ceilings
 source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office

1.2 variant or former name: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office

1.3 number & name of street: 647 Thanalai Rd., Wiang

1.4 town: Mueang

1.5 province/state: Chiang Rai

1.6 zip code: 57000

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: ADM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Thailand

Tobacco Monopoly, Ministry of Finance and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2010 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: ADM

2.2 date completion: 1964

2.3 architectural and other designers: unknown

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current uses: civic and public building

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office was established by the British-American Tobacco Limited (Thailand) (B.A.T.) in 1993. Currently, the Office has governed by Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, Ministry of Finance. It is a state enterprise contributing revenues to the government for country development.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and curved concrete roofs

3.3 context: Chiang Rai province is an important province of Northern region of Thailand. It is one of the biggest tobacco farming industries of Thailand. There are approximately ten thousands families of tobacco farmers in the Northern and the Northeastern part of Thailand.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The building is a 2-storey reinforced concrete structure of Modern style with rectangular floor plan. The building is divided into left and right sides between the main staircase. The office is on both sides of the 1st floor but the right side is longer than another one and also enclosed by corridors. On the 2nd floor, there is an office space on the left side and a meeting room is on the other side.

4.2 social: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office is managed by Thailand Tobacco Monopoly, Ministry of Finance. It has provided an employment opportunity for local people in Chiang Rai province and other northern provinces of Thailand.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: Curved concrete roofs are the most outstanding building's element. The roofs lay concave up and down curves which create the meeting room's unique curved ceilings.

The staircase is another special element. Its landing creates cantilevered canopy without any posts for building's main entrance.

4.4 historical: The government, the Excise Department, had rented a land and premises before bought it. The department started the business on 1st September 1941 and then purchased new two plots of land on Thanalai Rd. (the current site) and Singhaklai Rd. from East Asiatic A. African Company. The Tobacco Office moved to the current site on 24th January 1942, constructed Chiang Rai Tobacco Office on 25th June 1964 and opened on 27th January 1966.

4.5 general assessment: Chiang Rai Tobacco Office presented the modern image of Chiang Rai province late 20th century. This building is a good example of building conservation and continuous use.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.11

Scala Theater

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Outside and inside Scala Theater

source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Scala Theater

1.2 variant or former name: Scala Theater

1.3 number & name of street: 184 Soi Siam

Square 1, Pathumwan

1.4 town: Pathumwan

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10330

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: operated by Siam Mahorasop company or APEX company and received the Architectural Conservation Awards

2012 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: REC

2.2 date completion: 1969

2.3 architectural and other designers: Colonel Jira Silapakanok

2.4 others associated with building: Lido and Siam theaters. For Siam theater, it was fired in 2010.

2.5 significant alterations with dates: routine maintenance

2.6 current use: cinema

2.7 current condition: fairy good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Mr. Pisit Tunsajja, a founder of APEX company, rented three pieces of land from Chulalongkorn University, the landlord. Three stand alone cinemas were subsequently built each on those lands, namely, Siam, Lido and Scala Theaters. They were constructed by the same construction company, South East Asia Co. The maximum capacity of Scala Theater is about 1,000 seats. Since Scala Theater was opened on December 31, 1969, it has performed its original function.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure with mushroom ceiling

3.3 context: high density of entertainment and shopping facilities of Bangkok

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The reinforced concrete ceiling is the most outstanding features of the building. The ceiling loads are transfer to the columns which create the special form like mushroom. Particularly at the foyer of the cinema, the columns stand from the first till the second floors.

4.2 social: Scala Theater has introduced the new life style of entertainment with cinema, restaurants and shops in one place. It is one of single-screen cinemas at that time.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The late Modernism architecture, Scala Theater, has the mixture of Art Deco decoration. The main entrance is emphasized by building the steps and arches. On the second floor is the cinema entrance which shows the magnificent reinforced concrete mushroom ceiling

with modern Thai art ornaments so called stars. Window frames clearly show the Art Deco style.

4.4 historical: The first movie shown at Scala Theater was the Undeafated on December 31, 1969. In 2008, Scala Theater was only one cinema which showed the good quality movie such as Slumdog Millionaire.

4.5 general assessment: Scala Theater is one of the land marks of Siam Square. The combination of functions as cinema, restaurants and shops make Scala Theater as an unique meeting place of the 20th century life style.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.12

Chiang Mai Railway Station

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Chiang Mai Railway Station
 source: Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Chiang Mai Railway Station

1.2 variant or former name: Chiang Mai Railway Station

1.3 number & name of street: 27 Charoenmuang Rd., Wat Ket

1.4 town: Mueang

1.5 province/state: Chiang Mai

1.6 zip code: 50300

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: TRC

1.10 protection status & date: owned by The State Railway of Thailand and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2006 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: TRC

2.2 date completion: 1947-1948

2.3 architectural and other designers: Mom Chao Votayakorn Voravan

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: Although

there is no information about alteration date, the alteration details are documented. The original was redesigned to suit the current needs. Moreover, there was an extension of new area for restaurants and restrooms. This area was designed with the similar characteristics to the existing building.

2.6 current uses: railway station

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: The current Chiang Mai Railway Station was designed in 1946 by Mom Chao Votayakorn Voravan after the previous station was attacked by American air raid, B-24s, on 21st December 1943 during the World War II.

3.2 construction: masonry and plaster walls and half-timbered wall

3.3 context: The station is located at the intersection of Charoen Muang Road and Rat Uthit Road on the east bank of the Ping River in the city of Chiang Mai.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Chiang Mai Railway Station, a rectangular floor plan building, is divided into 3 parts, west, east and central parts. Firstly, the west side has two storeys and consists of ticket office, staffs' office. Secondly, the east side includes administration office, lounge, restrooms, luggage storage and clock tower. Finally, the central part is a transitional area to connect the west, east and platforms.

4.2 social: Chiang Mai Railway Station has been the main railway transportation not only Chiang Mai province but also other provinces in the Northern Thailand.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The characteristics of the station can be called as the applied Thai style of central region of Thailand art decoration such as curved gable ends on the main building, four gable ends of the Clock tower's roof and moulding on the top part of columns. Furthermore, on the 2nd floor of the west part is half-timbered walls which may be influenced by the western architectural style.

4.4 historical: The official opening of Chiang Mai Railway Station was in 1948.

4.5 general assessment: Chiang Mai Railway Station is one of the Chiang Mai remarkable spots and one of the biggest stations in the Northern region of Thailand. It is a good example of east meet west architecture.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.13

Warichwes Palace

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: From the yard of Warichwes Palace
 source: Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Warichwes Palace

1.2 variant or former name: Warichwes Palace

1.3 number & name of street: 305 Soi Sukhothai 6, Sukhothai Rd.

1.4 town: Dusit

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10300

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: COM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Crown

Property Bureau Foundation, rented by Matching Studio Public Company Limited and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2008 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: RES

2.2 date completion: 1933

2.3 architectural and other designers: Phra Sarotratthananimman

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current use: Matching Studio Public Company Limited's office

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Warichwes Palace belonged to Her Royal Highness Princess Wapeebussabakorn (25/7/1891-15/12/1982), the 84th daughter of King Chulalongkorn (King Rama V) and Chao Chom Marada Prom. The palace was constructed in 1933 by Phra Sarotratthananimman, an architect and engineer. The palace was named after Her Royal Highness Princess. Warichwes means a residence owned by a person who was born from water water and lotus. The word 'a person' refers to Her Royal Highness Princess Wapeebussabakorn because Wapee means water or swamp.

3.2 construction: two storey house with reinforced concrete structure

3.3 context: former royal families residential area

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The two-storey palace, Warichwes Palace, is a blend of Art Nouveau and Colonial styles. The entrance is placed at the side of the palace with steps and arches. The roof is in the hip and gable forms.

4.2 social: The palace exemplifies the change in social preference in terms of architectural style.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The architect concerned about the simplicity and economical because it was a period of Siamese economic depression. Therefore, the choices of materials focused on durability for example using reinforced concrete instead of wood and minimising high decorative art into geometrical patterns.

4.4 historical: Warichwes Palace was constructed just one year after the radical changes in Siam political system when the constitutional monarchy was established in 1932. Such changes occurred not only politic but also architecture. Therefore, this palace might reflect the changes in social attitude in two aspects, namely, architectural characteristics and architect. Previously in the late reign of King Rama VII, the western architecture dominated the style in Siam which was designed by royal members, noblemen and foreign architects. While at the beginning of King Rama VIII reign, the architecture was minimized the decoration and detailed and also designed by normal social class architects.

4.5 general assessment: Warichwes Palace is one of the good cases of adaptive reuse. In this case, it maintains the use of building with the new function.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

Architect studied abroad

Building no.14

Prasanmit Building, Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus)

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: exterior and interior of Prasanmit Building, Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus)
 source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

- 1.1 current name of building: **Prasanmit Building, Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus)**
- 1.2 variant or former name: **Building No.3 Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus)**
- 1.3 number & name of street: **Srinakharinwirot University 114 Sukhumvit 23 Rd., Khlong Toei Nuea**
- 1.4 town: **Vadhana**
- 1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**
- 1.6 zip code: **10110**
- 1.7 country: **Thailand**
- 1.8 national grid reference:
- 1.9 classification/typology: **EDC**
- 1.10 protection status & date: **owned by Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus) and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2007 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage**

2. History of building

- 2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**
- 2.2 date completion: **1950**
- 2.3 architectural and other designers: **Phian Sombatpiam**
- 2.4 others associated with building: **Srinakharinwirot University Prasanmit Demonstration School secondary and elementary departments**
- 2.5 significant alterations with dates: **The building has undergone 4 times of renovations. The first was general repairs during 1983-1987. The second time was a rehabilitation of room no.314 as a temporary exhibition room in 1998 and the third time during the same year was to renovate the building to be Srinakharinwirot University Archives. Eventually the fourth time was a major conservation carried out during 2005-2006 and the building has been renamed 'Prasanmit Building'.**
- 2.6 current uses: **archive, office, art and cultural center of the university**

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Srinakharinwirot University was derived from the Higher Teachers' Training School in 1949 and changed to the Education College in 1954. Until 1974, the college was developed the university. Prasanmit Building or Building No.3 of Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus) was constructed in 1950 by an approval of Professor Mom Luang Pin Malakul during his time as the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Education. The construction was carried out by Somsamai Furniture Co., Ltd.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure with hipped and gabled roofs

3.3 context: Srinakharinwirot University (Prasanmit Campus) is a complex educational institutes which consists of the university, and elementary and secondary schools.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Prasanmit Building is a reinforced concrete building with 3-storey central core flanked by 2-storey wings. The central core is 19 meters wide; each wing is 10 meters wide. The total area is 1,233 square meters. The building has hipped roofs over the wings and gabled central core, both are covered by Roman tiles.

4.2 social: Prasanmit Building has always been the vital identity of the Srinakharinwirot University members.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: Decorative elements are cement balustrades casted geometric design. The corridor floors are terrazzo while room floors are paved by wooden tiles.

4.4 historical: Foundation stone laying ceremony was held on 18th August 1950 and Phraya

Saraphaiphaphat (Luean Saraphaiphaphat), Ministry of Education presided our the ceremony. It was officially opened and served as the first lecture building of the Higher Teachers' Training School in 1952 and used as the Indiana University staffs' office. It also was an administration office of Professor Dr. Sarot Buasi, Director of the Higher Teachers' Training School and Rector of Education College in 1953.

4.5 general assessment: At present, Prasanmit Building functioned as Srinakharinwirot University Archives, Culture and Art Institution, and offices of the Rector, Vice-Rector, Strategic President, and Welfare Section. Due to the well-managed conservation and proper utilization, Prasanmit Building has existed notably as a representative of modern architecture in Thailand.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

This represents modern architecture with a dignified simplicity.

Building no.15

Building of Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Building of Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association
Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King main entrance

source: Parinya Chukaew

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Building of Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King

1.2 variant or former name: Building of Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King

1.3 number & name of street: Phaya Thai Rd., Wang Mai

1.4 town: Pathumwan

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10330

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: managed by Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2010 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: REC

2.2 date completion: 1967

2.3 architectural and other designers: Jane Sakolthanasarak

- 2.4 others associated with building: -
- 2.5 significant alterations with dates: -
- 2.6 current uses: **alumni association office**
- 2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association was established on 16 February 1946 by 1,350 university members. Until it was patronised by King Rama VIII on 15th July 1946, it was renamed into Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King (CUAA). and H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithyakon was the first chairperson.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and textured concert walls

3.3 context: The building is situated in a long historical context where it was Thailand's first national university and founded by King Rama VI.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The external walls show high construction technique called textured concert. This technique creates shade and shadow on the building facades.

4.2 social: The association mission aims to unite Chulalongkorn University members, promote university's activities and achievements of both past and current members.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: This building is regarded as the Brutalist architecture because the walls enclose most parts of the building and less opening on the walls in order to diminish the intervention from the outside. However, natural

light and air can still come through via some openings from different layers of walls.

4.4 historical: Originally, the association's office used a space in Chainarong Shop before moving the office to the old house of Chulalongkorn University's director. The association did not have a permanent office until 1961 when the proposal of building the association's office was approved in conjunction with 50th anniversary of the university.

4.5 general assessment: The architectural characteristics of Chulalongkorn University Alumni Association Under the Patronage of His Majesty the King's building reflects the images of educated people which differs from other buildings in the same area.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.16

Sala Chaloem Krung

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Sala Chaloem Krung
 source: Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Sala Chaloem Krung

1.2 variant or former name: Sala Chaloem Krung

1.3 number & name of street: 66 Charoen Krung Rd., Wang Buraphaphirom

1.4 town: Phra Nakhon

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10200

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Chaloem Krung Manitas Co., Ltd. and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 1994 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: REC

2.2 date completion: 1930-1933

2.3 architectural and other designers: Mom Chao Samaichaloem Kridakon (architect) and Nart Bhodiprasat (structural engineer)

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **routine maintenance**

2.6 current use: **cinema**

2.7 current condition: **good**

3. Description

3.1 general description: Sala Chaloe Krung was built as part of a commemoration to Bangkok 150th Anniversary Celebration in 1936 in conjunction with the Memorial Bridge (Phra Phuttha Yodfa Bridge) and the King Rama I monument. The cinema's name means City Celebration Pavillion.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and masonry painted walls

3.3 context: Sala Chaloe Krung is situated in the old business area of bangkok.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Sala Chaloe Krung has two parts, foyer and cinema. There are four storeys and three storeys at the foyer and cinema, respectively. Building structure is reinforced concrete and masonry walls with paint.

4.2 social: It was the first cinema which showed sound-on-film movie in Thailand.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The significant element of the building is at the entrance. It is divided into three accesses and the central access is bigger than the other two. Above the three accesses are decorated by the perforated metal in round frames of simplified Thai traditional cinema icons. Inside the cinema, the ceiling is 15 meters high and decorates

with colour stripes influenced by the style of Art Deco.

4.4 historical: Mom Chao Samaichaloe Kridakon, the architect, was commissioned by the King Rama VII in 1925. The construction was started in 1930 and had the grand opening on 2nd July 1933.

4.5 general assessment: Sala Chaloe Krung was high technology cinema with automatic screen curtain and firstly used the air conditioning with chilled water system when it was built.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

Architect studied abroad

Building no.17

Tawin shop

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Tawin shop
 source: Parinya Chukaew
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

- 1.1 current name of building: Tawin shop
- 1.2 variant or former name: Tawin shop
- 1.3 number & name of street: 35-39 Chang

Moi Rd., Sri Poom

- 1.4 town: Mueang
- 1.5 province/state: Chiang Mai
- 1.6 zip code: 50300
- 1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: RES and COM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Tiannimitr family and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2008 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/ purpose: RES

2.2 date completion: 1949

2.3 architectural and other designers: Mrs. Tawin- Mr. Siemjui Sae Tai and their Yuan contractor

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: Replanning ground floor into shop to sell pottery, medicines and groceries in 1972 then changing to tailor shop from 1977 until now

2.6 current uses: house and tailor shop

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Mrs. Tawin- Mr. Siemjui Sae Tai asked the Yuan contractor to build an unique architectural shophouse which distinguished from others on Chang Moi Rd.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and low relief concrete moulding

3.3 context: The shop is on the commercial area of Chiang Mai.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Tawin shop is two storeys of three detached concrete shophouses. It was built in the early state of the use of concrete in Chiang Mai. The main structure, namely, floor, beams, columns and slab roof, is made from reinforced concrete. In addition, the opening on the 2nd floor ventilates the air between upper and lower floors.

4.2 social: Tawin shop has stood uniquely among other shophouses in the same area.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: On the top part of the building is decorated by low relief concrete

moulding and concrete balustrade. Thin concrete fins above windows present the design consideration of tropical climate.

4.4 historical: Concrete was regards as the new material at a time and was transported to this province by railways.

4.5 general assessment: Tawin shop is good example of Modern movement at local level which has stood distinctively than other buildings in the same context.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.18

Hub Ho Hin Rice Mill

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Exterior and interior of Hub Ho Hin Rice Mill

source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Hub Ho Hin Rice Mill

1.2 variant or former name: Hub Ho Hin Rice Mill

1.3 number & name of street: 13 Nakhon Nok Rd., Tambon Bo Yang

1.4 town: Mueang

1.5 province/state: Songkhla

1.6 zip code: 90000

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: COM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Rattanaprakam Family and received the Architectural

Conservation Awards 2011 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: COM

2.2 date completion: 1921

2.3 architectural and other designers: unknown

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: changing an interior space but keeping the original facade

2.6 current uses: a dock for small fishing boats

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: The name 'Hub Ho Hin' in the Hokkien dialect means the harmonious unity.

It consists of 4 connected units of 70 meters long along the road. Each side of the building is 25 meters deep and the back is close to the Songkhla Lake. The front unit has single storey and the next unit has 2 storeys, which were used to place the steam engine imported from England. The third unit was used as a rice mill with an open entrance. The last one-floored unit was used as an office and a parking.

3.2 construction: hardwood structure and zinc roofs

3.3 context: The mill is close to the Songkhla Lake which is the important water supply of Songkhla province.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Hub Ho Hin Rice Mill is a rice mill using a big steam engine with a large chimney of 34 meters high built by Khun Ratchakitkari (Sunliang Saowapruk) following to the standard of the British. The structure of the building is built with hardwood. The outer walls are lined with thick zinc imported from England.

4.2 social: The mill has supported the social activities both in local and national levels such as mill, military storage, pier, warehouse and dock.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The first and fourth units have a gable roof. The roof of the second unit has 2 tiered; that is: the lower hip roof and the upper gable roof. The roof of the rice mill is a 3 tiered gable roof. The roofs of the first, second and third units are made of thick zinc the same as the zinc of the outer walls of the building. The roof of the fourth unit is covered with carved tiles. The whole building is painted in red so Songkhla people call it as 'Red Building'.

4.4 historical: The mill was operated in 1927 and the manager was Mr. Suchart Rattanaprakarn. In 1941, the Japanese Army invaded the city of Songkhla and the mill became a storehouse for military supplies during the World War II. After the war, the mill was improved to be a pier to transfer passengers between Ranod District and Muang District, a plant for a traditional soft drink with a small ice plant. The mill was closed down since there were many small rice mills. From 1952-1984, the mill was changed to a rubber warehouse for delivering to ships waiting in the sea. After the deep-sea port of Songkhla was opened in 1984, it had to stop the operation. Then, the family has used the mill as a dock for small fishing boats until now.

4.5 general assessment: The family has maintained the rice mill in good condition of which the architectural style is valuable for the history of the nation.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.19

Khurusammanakharn, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Khurusammanakharn's exterior and interior
 source: Narathip Thubthun
 date: 2010

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

- 1.1 current name of building: Khurusammanakharn, Rajamangala University of Technology Isan
- 1.2 variant or former name: Khurusammanakharn, Northeastern Technical College
- 1.3 number & name of street: 744 Surannarai Rd.
- 1.4 town: Muang
- 1.5 province/state: Nakhon Ratchasima
- 1.6 zip code: 30000
- 1.7 country: Thailand
- 1.8 national grid reference:
- 1.9 classification/typology: EDC
- 1.10 protection status & date: managed by

Rajamangala University of Technology Isan,
 Nakhon Ratchasima

2. History of building

- 2.1 original brief/purpose: a meeting room
- 2.2 date: commission/completion: 1960
- 2.3 architectural and other designers: Dr. Wathanyu Na Thalang and Nakhon Srivijarn (architects), Mom Ratchawong Chartureesan Chumpol (engineer), and Woo See Yin company (contractor)
- 2.4 others associated with building: -
- 2.5 significant alterations with dates: -
- 2.6 current use: a meeting room on special occasions
- 2.7 current condition: fairly good

3. Description

3.1 general description: After 3 years of the establishment of Northeastern Technical College, Khurusammanakharn in Nakhon Ratchasima province was built to support the need for arranging the performance and conference of the college's staffs. The building was designed by two founding members of the college, namely, Dr. Wathanyu Na Thalang who was the 1st chancellor and Nakhon Srivijarn. In addition, Mom Rajawongse Jatueesarn Chumpol was in charge of the structural design, Woo C. Yin Company was the contractor in this project and college's students also involved in the construction process of the building.

Khurusammanakharn has faced the challenge of ageing and maintain the use for the current needs. However, this building has been received proper maintenance by providing necessary repair with less intervention.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete thin shell

3.3 context: in the university campus in the northeastern region of Thailand

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Khurusammanakharn is the 1st and only thin-shell structure in Thailand. The roof in particular has no joint reinforced concrete shell of Hyperbolic Paraboloid shape because it completed at one time. It has hexagonal shape when looking from the top view. Roof load is mainly transferred to three concrete footings. Building span is approximately 20 meters. The interior space is enclosed by the local material such as red sand stone and earthenware walls.

4.2 social: It is the masterpiece of the college founding members which is highly regarded as the important landmark of Rajamangala University of Technology Isan, Nakhon Ratchasima.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: This building was well designed with unique form, innovative structural technology and high standard of craftsmanship. This creation can present the modern image of the college education.

4.4 historical: King Rama IX and Queen Sirikit, the current king and queen, visited Khurusammanakharn during its construction.

4.5 general assessment: Khurusammanakharn was designed under the climatic consideration of the northeastern region of Thailand which is very hot and dry so the building is partly enclosed by the partitions. Not only the air can well ventilate, but also inside and outside spaces can be connected.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Narathip Thubthun and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Narathip Thubthun

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.20

Building No.1, Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Uthenthawai Campus

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: elevation of Building No.1 from football field

source: Narathip Thubthun

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **Building No.1, Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Uthenthawai Campus**

1.2 variant or former name: **Administration office, Uthenthawai School of Construction**

1.3 number & name of street: **225 Phaya Thai Rd., Pathumwan**

1.4 town: **Pathumwan**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10330**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/ typology: **EDC**

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Uthenthawai Campus and registered by the Department of Fine Arts

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **EDC**

2.2 date completion: **1941**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **unknown**

2.4 others associated with building:

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **Due to the building damage after the Greater East Asia War, the repair works on building were done in 1947 and managed by Jarun Somchana, a teacher. The second repair was in 1965 on the building's roof.**

2.6 current uses: Uthenthawai Parents and Teachers Association

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Uthenthawai School of Construction was founded in 1933 by Chao Praya Dhammasak Montree, the Minister of Education and Luang Wisarn Silpakam, the first headmaster. This school was changed to college and university in 1974 and 2005, respectively.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and low hipped roof

3.3 context: The college is situated in a long historical site of Thai educational development next to Chulalongkorn University.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Building No.1 is the university first reinforced concrete building. There are two storeys of rectangular plan and indoor and outdoor stairs.

4.2 social: Building No.1 has been a center of this university because it was built by the school staffs and students. In addition, the headmasters' bone ashes have been kept in the meeting room on 2nd floor of this building.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: It has a symmetrical design of the elevations. The interesting elevation facing the football field has two outdoor stairs and a raised floor at the center for headmasters to give speeches.

4.4 historical: In 1940, the first building was constructed which was the Administration office and completed in 1941. This building and others were

occupied by Japanese soldiers during the Greater East Asia War after opening until 1946. Although many buildings seriously damaged after the war, the Administration office was one of surviving buildings. The Administration office was reopened and changed its name to Building No.1 about 1990-1991 after moving the office to the new building (Building No.7). Since then Building No.1 has been used as Uthenthawai Parents and Teachers Association.

4.5 general assessment: Building No.1 (the Administration office, previous name) has hold the historic value of School of Construction establishment because it was the first reinforced concrete architecture built heartily by school staffs. This has demonstrated the effective curriculum of this school. Furthermore, this building has united its members because it has been a place of collecting the successive headmasters' bone ashes including Luang Wisarn Silpakam's bone ash who was the first headmaster.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Narathip Thubthun and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Narathip Thubthun

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.21

the Royal Thai Army's cinema

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: perspective of the Royal Thai Army's cinema

source: Parinya Chukaew

date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: the Royal Thai Army's cinema

1.2 variant or former name: the Royal Thai Army's cinema

1.3 number & name of street: northeast axis of Sri Suriyothai circle

1.4 town: Muang

1.5 province/state: Lopburi

1.6 zip code: 15000

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: COM

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Crown Property Bureau Foundation and rented by security company

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: REC

2.2 date completion: 1939

2.3 architectural and other designers: unknown

2.4 others associated with building: Sri Suriyothai circle

2.5 significant alterations with dates: The audience's seats at the lower level were removed. The back elevation was partly demolished while there were some additional works on side elevation.

2.6 current use: security guard company

2.7 current condition: lack of proper conservation

3. Description

3.1 general description: The Field Marshal Plaek Pibul Songkram's government of Thailand constructed the building as a leisure facility in Lopburi during the World War II which can be used as a conference hall if the government has to move the capital city from Bangkok to Lopburi due to air bombings.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and masonry painted walls

3.3 context: This Royal Thai Army's cinema is situated as one of Lopburi new town planning elements.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The Royal Thai Army's cinema was 800 seats both on slope level and concrete structural mezzanine. It has a symmetrical design on the front facade.

4.2 social: It was the second cinema which showed sound-on-film movie in Thailand after Sala Chaloe Krung.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: It is simple decoration of Art Deco style. Windows are vertically aligned especially the two continuing glass panels can create elegant look of the cinema's main entrance.

4.4 historical: The location of the cinema related to the town planning of the city which was planned in 1937.

4.5 general assessment: The Royal Thai Army's cinema in Lopburi was as high quality as Sala Chaloe Krung in Bangkok because both cinemas installed automatic screen curtains and air conditioning with chilled water systems.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Waeovichian Abhichartvorapan

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.22

the complex of the Court of Justice

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Exterior and interior of the complex of the Court of Justice
 source: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II
 date: 2014

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: **the complex of the Court of Justice**

1.2 variant or former name: **the complex of the Court of Justice**

1.3 number & name of street: **Ratchadamnoen Rd., Phra Borom Maha Ratchawang**

1.4 town: **Phra Nakhon**

1.5 province/state: **Bangkok**

1.6 zip code: **10200**

1.7 country: **Thailand**

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/typology: **ADM**

1.10 protection status & date: **owned by Ministry of Justice and received the Architectural Conservation Awards 2009 from the Association of Siamese Architects Under Royal Patronage**

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/purpose: **ADM**

2.2 date completion: **1939-1943**

2.3 architectural and other designers: **Phra Sarocharattanimmaan (Saroch Sukkayang)**

2.4 others associated with building: **the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court**

2.5 significant alterations with dates: **under the threat of demolition since 2007**

2.6 current uses: **the Court of Justice**

2.7 current condition: **partly demolished**

3. Description

3.1 general description: **The complex of the Court of Justice was established in 1939 by Phra Sarocharattanimmaan (Saroch Sukkayang). Before drawing the plans, the government sent him to visit**

a court in Singapore and bring back architectural information. The opening ceremony of the Court of Justice was held in 1941 by Phra Ong Jao Atit Tiphaya Apa.

The buildings are laid out in a 'V' shape divided into three sections. The first section was built in 1939 for the Court of Justice. The second section is the building nearby the 'Ku Muang Doem Canal', completed in 1943. This section is used as the Court of Appeals. The third section is the Supreme Court. It sits on the site of a former justice Court used during the reign of King Rama V that was demolished in 1959. In 1963, a new building was erected and installed as the Supreme Court.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure and flat slab roof

3.3 context: The complex of the Court of Justice is located in the Bangkok inner city where many nationally important buildings were built.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: The main structure of the Court of Justice, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court were constructed by reinforced concrete. The three buildings have symmetrical rectangular plans and entrance at the center with large pillars.

4.2 social: The construction of the Court of Justice complex was built to celebrate sovereignty of Thai legislative body.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The three buildings were influenced by modernism, which were the main architectural trend of that period. The latest building, the Supreme Court, was only one building which was decorated by simplified Thai decorative arts. Its Modern architectural style was popular in the period after the 1932 revolution.

4.4 historical: The entire construction is a valuable

national architectural heritage site and the land it is built on has a long history as a Justice Court.

4.5 general assessment: The building exposes the arts and architectural styles of the old period and represents a good source of knowledge on our national history, our society and political system. Therefore, the Department of Fine Arts announced that the Court of Justice complex should be registered as a national historic building. Thus, the buildings of the Justice Court and the Supreme Court are worthy of being preserved.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.2 visual material attached: Parinya Chukaew and Architectural Heritage in Thailand II

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Explanation of selection

The concept of modernist architecture was well-known during the reign of King Rama V by groups of Thai students who studied in Europe. However, the popularity of this style did not become wide spread until after the revolution of 1932 where the modernist style can now be found in various important public buildings.

Building no.23

new Suan Amporn Pavilion

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: new Suan Amporn Pavilion

source: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition'
on 12 June-14 September 2008

date: 2008

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: new Suan Amporn Pavilion

1.2 variant or former name: new Suan Amporn Pavilion

1.3 number & name of street: Ratchadamnoen Nok Rd.

1.4 town: Dusit

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10300

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/ typology: REC

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Bureau of the Royal Household

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/ purpose: REC

2.2 date completion: 1972

2.3 architectural and other designers: Krisda Arunvongse Na Ayudhya

2.4 others associated with building: previous Suan Amporn Pavilion, Dance Floor Pavilion and new Dance Floor Pavilion

2.5 significant alterations with dates: -

2.6 current use: multi-purpose building such as event hall and sport venue

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Economic growth and rising population in the 1970s led to ever larger product fairs and festivals in the city. This soon culminated in a demand for a multi-purpose building suitable for a variety of city events. As a result, new Suan Amporn Pavilion was built in 1972.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure with 15 meter column-free span and folded plate roof

3.3 context: Significantly, new Suan Amporn Pavilion was built on royal grounds, but functioned as both a public-use building, and a royal venue.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Using the latest concrete engineering techniques, Krisda Arunvongse Na Ayudhya incorporated a folded plate roof, creating a large stretch of space adaptable for various uses.

4.2 social: In contrast to the surrounding backdrop of Amporn and Ananda Samakhom Throne Halls, the modern structure was a symbol of the evolving relationship between monarchy and the people.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: Visitors to the 1972 Red Cross Fair at the New Suan Amporn pavilion marveled at the huge 15 meter column-free span.

4.4 historical: The new Suan Amporn Pavilion was held the 1972 Red Cross Fair which was one of the national important events.

4.5 general assessment: The brief for the pavilion included serving as an occasional badminton

court for the King and as a reception hall for the Queen's state visitors (the current King and Queen).

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition' on 12 June-14 September 2008

5.2 visual material attached: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition' on 12 June-14 September 2008

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

Building no.24

Indra Regent Hotel

0.1 Picture of building / site



depicted item: Indra Regent Hotel in the past and its motif fin shades

source: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition'
on 12 June-14 September 2008

date: 2008

1. Identity of building / group of buildings / urban scheme / landscape / garden

1.1 current name of building: Indra Regent Hotel

1.2 variant or former name: Indra Hotel Complex

1.3 number & name of street: 120/126 Rajaprarop Rd., Pratunam

1.4 town: -

1.5 province/state: Bangkok

1.6 zip code: 10400

1.7 country: Thailand

1.8 national grid reference:

1.9 classification/ typology: RES and REC

1.10 protection status & date: owned by Basoma Co., Ltd. and affiliated with Gardengrove Suites

2. History of building

2.1 original brief/ purpose: RES and REC

2.2 date completion: 1970

2.3 architectural and other designers: Colonel Chira Silpakanok

2.4 others associated with building: -

2.5 significant alterations with dates: From 2000 to 2003, the hotel was renovated and shopping arcade in the following year.

2.6 current use: hotel and shopping arcade

2.7 current condition: good

3. Description

3.1 general description: Indra Hotel Complex was established by Mom Rajawongse Kukrit Pramoj, Piti Poonsangsathit, and other international stakeholders from Hong Kong and Malaysia. The hotel cooperated with the five-star hotel chain, the Regent Hotels, one year after its opening. However, two international stakeholders withdrew from the business in 1975. This was the turning point of the Indra Regent Hotel. Consequently, the Regent Hotels invested in other hotel in the area nearby. Therefore, the Indra Regent Hotel terminated the contract with the Regent Hotels but has remained the Regent in its name with the permission from the Regent Hotels.

3.2 construction: reinforced concrete structure with concrete fin shades

3.3 context: The complex located on Rajaprapop Rd., Pratunam, was the new bus depot during the late 1960s and 70s.

4. Evaluation

4.1 technical: Chira Silpakanok designed the layout of the shopping arcade, cinema, and hotel rooms and facilities, according to contemporary Western models in order to maximize its commercial potential. A walkway connected the hotel to the arcade, allowing access 24 hours a day.

4.2 social: A real estate project of developer Lengler Baiyoke's, the Indra Hotel offered shopping, eating, and the movies all under one roof-Western-inspired lifestyle options which were slightly out of spending reach of most city inhabitants at the time. Instead, the five-star hotel was a new choice

for foreign investors and tourists, and a dining entertainment venue for local elites.

4.3 cultural & aesthetic: The stylish fin shades, inspired by traditional Prajamyam motifs. The use of shades shows the consideration of environmental design.

4.4 historical: The Indra Hotel complex in Pratunam was Bangkok's first integrated commercial leisure center in 1970.

4.5 general assessment: Indra Regent Hotel has been located on Rajaprapop Rd., Pratunam, the high density of commercial areas of Bangkok. It created new urban lifestyle for the society. This place not only holds the social value, but it also exhibits the consideration of environment by using the fin shades on building facades.

5. Documentation

5.1 principal references: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition' on 12 June-14 September 2008

5.2 visual material attached: the book of 'Keeping Up: Modern Thai Architecture 1967-1987 Exhibition' on 12 June-14 September 2008

5.3 rapporteur/date: June 2014

6. Fiche report examination by ISC/R

name of examining ISC member:

date of examination:

approval:

working party/ref. n° :

NAi ref. n°:

comments:

