

CIVIL LEARNING CENTER

KITTITOUCH CHAIPRASIDDTH

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE
ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY

2005

CIVIL LEARNING CENTER

MR.KITTITOUCH CHAIPRASIDDTH



Interior Architecture, School of Architecture

ASSUMPTION UNIVERSITY

2005



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April 2005

Civil Learning Center is the place for creating awareness and learning environment about society in the whole field such as politic, human right, business, social issue, art, music, philosophy and etc. that make user realize about society and their own duty for the society.

Civil Learning Center came from idea that "Why new generation didn't know information about their own society and didn't realize about their duty for society". So this civil learning center serve for new generation especially university student that just has enough knowledge and vision for understand social issue and its movement. Center has purpose to create environment surround them, inspire them and support intellectual activities that may happen in this space.

Center is not occupy or take over whole building of the old site but it work as parasite that live together with the old program and improve it.

Theptavaravadee building of Chulalongkorn university was chose to be the site for program because it is multi-purpose building that use as refreshment, canteen, waiting area and etc. in first and second floor for serve student when they living in campus before or after study in classroom.

For concept of civil learning center, it is blending between new generation's lifestyle or vision and the knowledge. But it's interesting that blending come from penetration of the new knowledge to new generation life that make it crack and crush then happen new space that represent the gap of thinking that make them as intellect who can think by their own and has new vision.

This program never appear in Thailand before, so it hard to work with but I who work as a designer has a intention to make it become a model or case study for new architecture that serve civil society and respond with present life in the next future.



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Acknowledgements

I wish to thank for many people and many thing that make me can finish all my project work till the end

- Thank for all teacher who give me knowledge in many field

A.Noi : who give me guide in thinking process.

A.Por : my thesis supervisor who help me along the way.

A.A : who give me chance to prove myself in study and help me and my friend many time.

A.Pingpong : for cheerful when student got problem.

A.Chukrete : who understand my idea since Jitt Phumisak museum to My Thesis and give many guide that help me too much

And Other teacher I want to say.....” Thank You kub”

- Thank for my friend and my junior....

For good advice and joking many time

Joe : my best friend who learn together since Assumption college till end of university life and future. Play and work together for long time until this cruel way finish T T

And thank you for his home and his family that I always disturb ^^”

Chakid : AR4 my classmate who understand our problem together, and help me for learning 3DsVIZ

And Thank Mr.Taksin Shinawat who give me inspiration all time when I boring in my thesis and I want to say..... GET OUT!!!

Finally Thank for my family..**Dad, Mom, Aunt ko’ Tun ko’ Yai , Grandmom,** brother **I’Aun** and my honey **Suzi** who cheer me up all time when I got in problem.....

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Chapter One: Introduction & Research

History and Background

The Civil Learning Center starts from inspiration that want to make a place for serve civil society. And this is term of civil society.

Civil society is the structure that links between State and Individual. The meaning of State in this term means world of title, honors and people not equal. And individual that thinks society has many people; if each one be a good person then whole society will be good by itself. Both structures have not power to make the good Thai society. So Civil Society would happen for this reason.

"The Society that has participation to thinks and acts in any issue for whole, we can call "Civil Society" (Prof. Dr. Pravert Wasi, Thai Civil society: The making of Thai citizens, 1999)

"The heart to accelerate civil society movement is civil moral that present civic virtue, so the civic education is the important factors."

"Old social movement came from class conflict or political conflict but new social movement is the conflict in other dimension (individual identities that respond with the public relationship) such as gender, race, religion, ethnic and etc."

(Chairat Chareanolaan, Thai Civil society: The making of Thai citizens, 1999)

Civil society has definition and meaning follow by those terms:

- It is social movement, begin by civilian and work by civilian
- Not come from radical political conflict (Not force to occupy state power) as the past like 14 Oct 2516. But start from individual identity that responds with the public relationship such as Gender, Race, Religion, Ethnic
- Identity + Transformation not Assimilation mean admission identity of each characters in society and try to transform them to live together in term of compromising more than to make the other similar to the one.
- Be a Learning society.
- Not move for member of own group but move to change for whole society.
- Not serve Capitalism and Consumerism ideas.
(Non-Commercial)
- Not ignore spiritual blending (believe or religion).

A important factor for making civil society is knowledge about society in many field that relate together such as politic, social value, foreign, business, art, music, philosophy, religion and etc. that make learner become intellect who understand social issue and realize their duty on society.

That why it has to be a **Civil Learning**.

Civil society that is chosen as the target in this Thesis is university student who is the new generation

The reason following by

1. They have a power that can make a social movement for the whole society like in the past of Thai history.
2. Today new generation has not good environment that suit for them to learn about their own society and other knowledge that is not in the textbook.
3. From the past to today, place for activity has not been created for support user. In the past Student had to use some area or corner in the university for their activity.

There is some place that can use as example for program in Thailand:

- 14 October Monumental place at Kokvour crossroad (near Kausan road) that is building and will finish in October 2005. Its program is educating people about political history and be the place for conference by organizations and activists.

- Pridi Banomyong Institute in soi Thonglor that is build for support civil society's activity and be monument that represent for Dr. Pridi Banomyong.

For the example of Civil Society Center in foreign country is Socio-Political Center of Samara at Samara in Russia that was founded in 1992 and provides office space and support services to political parties, social organizations, ethno-cultural centers, and other NGOs.

Reason to study Topic

For myself: All projects in 4-5 years I studied in the university is commercial design include house, restaurant, advertising agency, hip hotel, museum, hotel, department store, showroom But no public design that serve society.

This topic makes me learn how to design public relationship space and function that never done before, and learn how to design space that represent ideal to serve the public that most difference from commercial design.

For society: This design issue or project is experimental design and new program in Thailand. It will be the good example or model to developing in practical term. The center is served for informing and motivating students and other people to realize and participate in social issue that people can share their vision and make new social movement in practical with efficiency.

Problem and Solving

The most important and main problem is peoples in this generation who lack of interesting and inspiration for social movement and social issue. Because lack of continuous activities and information to motivate them.

New generation did not realize their own right to participate and their social responsibility, because they did not know what effect on them and design in the past faraway from their common life. And activity or issue that was made in the past could not interest or convince new generation especially student that was most important base for social movement.

The way to solving is creating new environment that inform, inspire and convince them by reflect their lifestyle or vision in daily-life through the space and design. And also represent hidden ideal in the design to make it unique and different from commercial space or entertain space.

The other problem in practical term from research data refer to

"The Role of Non-governmental organizations in Motivating communities to Participate in political, social and economic Activities (1932-1992)": Research by Miss Sida SonSri present to National Research Committee, 1995

Some problem that can be solved by design follow by those:

- Require the often meeting and education to manage with problem.
- All member and people should be educated often.
- Require more often activity and sharing the vision with the scholars and peoples.
- Lack of good informational distribution to people in society.
(Where can they participate or get information?)

And the other research from Ex-NGO member and civilian interviewing, can scope in the problem and organizing their organization that very important and interesting

"This organizing is not formal order (no restriction paper or title), form-up by meeting and talking in recreation place such as bar, coffee shop, food shop, drinking party and etc."

Thesis Statement

"The Civil Learning Center that makes new generation especially university student participate and motivate each others in social issue and its movement by use dynamic space with interesting design that suit for new generation daily-life and also work as monument for represent ideal of intellectual society that difference from commercial place."

Objective of the study

1. **Share Vision**: be the place for sharing vision to develop society between each university student, between new generation and old generation and between others people and students.
2. **Motivating between groups of people**: be the place that has activities of student and other intellect to motivate each others.
3. **Information distribution**: be the place to distribute information and social issue and activity in center for whole society by start from university that is the important institution for society.
4. **Educate**: be the place for make learning atmosphere to develop human resources for serve society.
5. **Represent Ideal** : to be the place that represent reforming ideal of democracy in Thailand.

Scope of Research

Content issues

- Civil society
- Definition of participation
- Plural culture
- Horizontal relationship
- Democracy representation
- NGOs organizing and problems
- Student organization in the past

Design issues

- Design for learning space
- Design for activist space
- Design for dynamic space
- Design for information presentation
- Design for represent ideal
- Design for political space in the past
- Design for inspiration

Scope of Project

- Office of administrator and production
- Seminar room
- Indoor activity and recreation area
- Outdoor activity and recreation area
- Permanent exhibition area
- Temporary exhibition area
- Informational area (event exhibition)
- Canteen

Definition of terms

- **Civil Society**: The structure that links between government with individual and be the society that has participation to thinks and acts in any issue for whole.
- **Civil Learning Center**: place for creating awareness and learning environment about society in the whole field such as politic, human right, business, social issue, art, music, philosophy and etc. that make user realize about society and their own duty for the society.
- **New social movement**: movement that cause by individual identity that respond with public relationship, has a proposal to make change in whole society by compromise with government.
- **Identity + Transformation not Assimilation** : admit identity of each characters in society and try to transform them to live together in term of compromising more than to make the other similar to the one.
- **Civic education** : education to be a good civilian that concern about knowing right and social responsibilities in Democracy
- **Top-Down relationship**: relation between higher to lower by title and order that lower cannot force and complain although they do not like.
- **Bottom-Up relationship**: relation that concern lower (civilian) to determinate administration of higher (government).
- **Horizontal relationship**: relationship between culture or people or any thing that equal in all part.
- **Plural culture and Plural Democracy**: the various cultures that live together in one society with equality.

2.1 Literature Review

Topic for Literature

1. **Understanding about Theories of Democracy and their veracity in today's reality**
 - Evolution of Democracy
 - Participatory Democracy
 - Democratization in Thailand
 - Democratic culture in Thailand
2. **Civil Society and Social movement**
 - Definition of Civil society and Social movement
 - Evolution of Civil society and Social movement in Thailand
3. **Student action in social movement in Thailand**
 - Definition of student activism
 - Evolution of Student Federation of Thailand
 - Student organizing and structure
4. **Design principle for Student Civil Learning Center**
 - Design for Information design
 - i. definition of information design
 - ii. Information Design and links within communities
 - iii. information design for new generation in Thailand
 - Design for Exhibition design
 - i. Type of Exhibition stand
 - ii. Portable Display system Division

- Design for Learning environment
 - i. 33 Principles of Educational Design
 - ii. Furniture layout that promote Learning
 - iii. Learning environment for new generation in Thailand
- Design for community
 - i. 10 Principles for Livable Communities
 - ii. 7 Principles for Creating communities of practice
 - iii. participatory research and design
 - iv. community participation
 - v. A Participatory Design Study of User Requirements for a Shared Virtual Meeting Space
 - vi. design, use and evaluation of public institutions

5. **Human factor**

- Human Dimension for Activities space
- Environmental Psychology for participation
- Environmental Psychology for community design
- Environmental Psychology for attractive new generation
- The Language of Color
- The Culture of Color
- The Six Ways that Humans Process Color

Design for learning environment

33 Principles of Educational Design

Educational Facility Planning & Design Process Principles

- Educational Design Principle No. 1: Maximize Collaboration in School Planning and Design
- Educational Design Principle No. 2: Build a Proactive Facility Management Program
- Educational Design Principle No. 3: Plan Schools as Neighborhood-Scaled Community Learning Centers
- Educational Design Principle No. 4: Plan for Learning to Take Place Directly in the Community

Principles for Site & Building Organization

- Educational Design Principle No. 5: Create Smaller Schools
- Educational Design Principle No. 6: Respect Contextual Compatibility While Providing Design Diversity
- Educational Design Principle No. 7: Consider Home as a Template for School
- Educational Design Principle No. 8: Meander Circulation while Ensuring Supervision
- Educational Design Principle No. 9: Design for Safe Schools

Principles for Primary Educational Space

- Educational Design Principle No. 10: Cluster Instructional Areas
- Educational Design Principle No. 11: Provide Space for Sharing Instructional Resources
- Educational Design Principle No. 12: Design for a Variety of Learning Groups and Spaces
- Educational Design Principle No. 13: Keep Class Sizes Small
- Educational Design Principle No. 14: Provide Resource-Rich Well-Defined Activity Pockets

- Educational Design Principle No. 15: Integrate Early Childhood Education into the Community School
- Educational Design Principle No. 16: Provide a Home Base for Every Learner
- Educational Design Principle No. 17: Regard Teachers as Professionals
- Educational Design Principle No. 18: Provide Studios to Support Project-based Learning
- Educational Design Principle No. 19: Encourage Administrative Leadership by Decentralizing Administrative Space

Principles for Shared School and Community Facilities

- Educational Design Principle No. 20: Establish a Community Forum
- Educational Design Principle No. 21: Allow for Community Conferencing Space
- Educational Design Principle No. 22: Create Privacy Niches
- Educational Design Principle No. 23: Weave Together Virtual and Physical Learning Spaces

Community Spaces

- Educational Design Principle No. 24: Provide Opportunities for Job Training
- Educational Design Principle No. 25: Provide Parent Information Centers
- Educational Design Principle No. 26: Provide Health Care Service Centers
- Educational Design Principle No. 27: Design Places with Respect for Scale and Developmental Need
- Educational Design Principle No. 28: Maximize Natural and Full-Spectrum Lighting
- Educational Design Principle No. 29: Design Healthy Buildings
- Educational Design Principle No. 30: Design for Appropriate Acoustics

Site Design and Outdoor Learning Spaces

- Educational Design Principle No. 31: Allow for Transitional Spaces Between Indoor and Outdoor Spaces
- Educational Design Principle No. 32: Establish a Variety of Outdoor Learning Environments
- Educational Design Principle No. 33: Separate Children and Pedestrians from Vehicles and Service



Informational Design

Information Design: Definitions

Yukio Ota, Tama Art University, Japan

The task of information design naturally becomes clear when such considerations are kept in mind. It is to create environments, such as spaces for working and living, computer displays, TV screens, printed documents etc as environments of signs, or, in other words: environments of information.

Designing 'sign environments', is synonymous with designing 'communication environments'. Communication environments are highly developed spaces where each element is in harmony with the entirety and where communication between humans and between humans and their surroundings is assisted.

The design of 'sign environments' and the design of 'communication environments' are complementary concepts in the understanding of the function of 'information design'. Considered attention to this two-sided nature of 'information design' is necessary for its successful application.

<http://www.visionplus7.com/CONFERENCE/SPEAKERS/ota.html>

Information Design and links within communities

moderated by Masahiro Horiuchi, Tama Art University, Tokyo, Japan

The role of Information design is to make incomprehensible information comprehensible. Such information can empower the recipient and become a guideline for further action. According to this definition of information design by Richard Saul Wurman which i quote from memory, information design encompasses a variety of purposes and fields including the creation of cohesive communities.

Modern communities are defined more by shared purposes or values. than by geographical relations.

<http://www.visionplus7.com/CONFERENCE/SPEAKERS/horiuchi.html>

Impact of informational design to new generation

Young adults' lack of political knowledge and consistent inattention to political news are evidence of their alienation from politics. Those under the age of 25 are the least likely among all age groups to read, watch, or listen to political news. Newspaper readership has been on the decline overall, but young people are significantly less likely to read the newspaper for political news than are their elders. The same is true for television news. A 1998 Pew Center study showed that only 19% of those born after 1978 regularly watch network television news compared with 59% of those in the oldest birth cohort. Forty-nine percent of the young watch local news compared with 77% of the oldest viewers.

In surveys and focus groups, young people frequently report a lack of knowledge about political affairs as a reason for not voting. Yet they appear to be unmotivated to seek out information.

News for a New Generation is a research project that is exploring whether there are formats for news that would be more engaging and informative for young adults than those that are currently available. The project is employing a number of research methods. These include content analysis of youth oriented news products, interviews with youth news producers, focus groups with young adults, and experiments that will test the usefulness of different formats. The results will help address the problem of decreasing news consumption among younger citizens.

Copyright 2004 Eagleton Institute of Politics Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey 191 Ryders Lane, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8557 732/932-9384

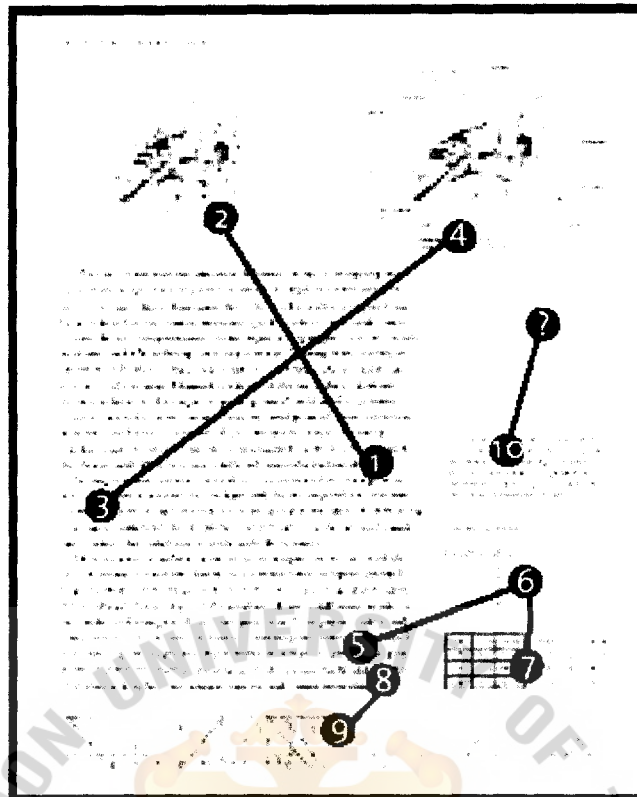


Figure 2.1: Visual Explanation Diagram

The numbers and lines show the movements that a reader has to make to navigate through the page's text and illustrations in order to follow Tufte's arguments closely. But Tufte is concerned with the overall magical effect which, if anything, draws the eye away from the significant telltale movements in the dramatic performance of a trick

Tufte's magic is to make his arguments self evident truths, embodied in beautiful illustrations. He achieves this effect by beginning his arguments with an explanation of the design principle that he is going to then illustrate. This is a powerful framing technique which prepares the reader to look at the illustration in a particular way.

In the diagram below, the portion of the page in red is wholly devoted to explaining the principle he is then going to illustrate.

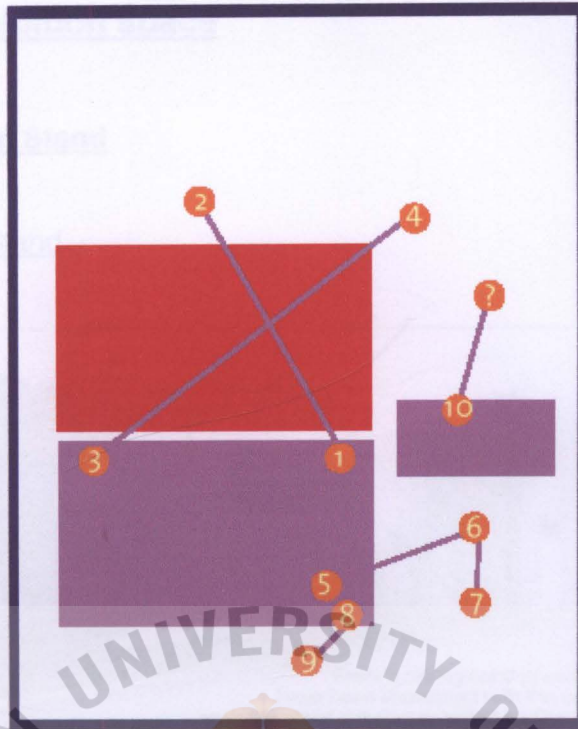


Figure 2.2: Visual Explanation Diagram 2

The red part of the text is concerned with telling his audience how to apply a particular design principle to illustrations, thus guiding the audience and preparing them to read the grey areas of text and the illustrations in a particular way.

In this framing text in the first paragraph he introduces '[t]he idea of the smallest effective difference'. Given this idea you are then able to go on and follow the descriptions of the illustrations on the second half of the page.

It is perhaps ironic that Tufte regards many of the design 'principles' he frames in this way as universal ideas, applicable to all illustrations in all media. If this were so then presumably the principles would already be obvious to any audience and thus require no explanation!

Visual Explanations: Images and Quantities: Evidence and Narrative. by Edward R. Tufte, Dmitry Krasny (Illustrator) Hardcover—156 pages (March 1997)
Graphics Press, ISBN 0961392126

Design for Exhibition space

Type of Exhibition Stand

1. Exhibition Stand

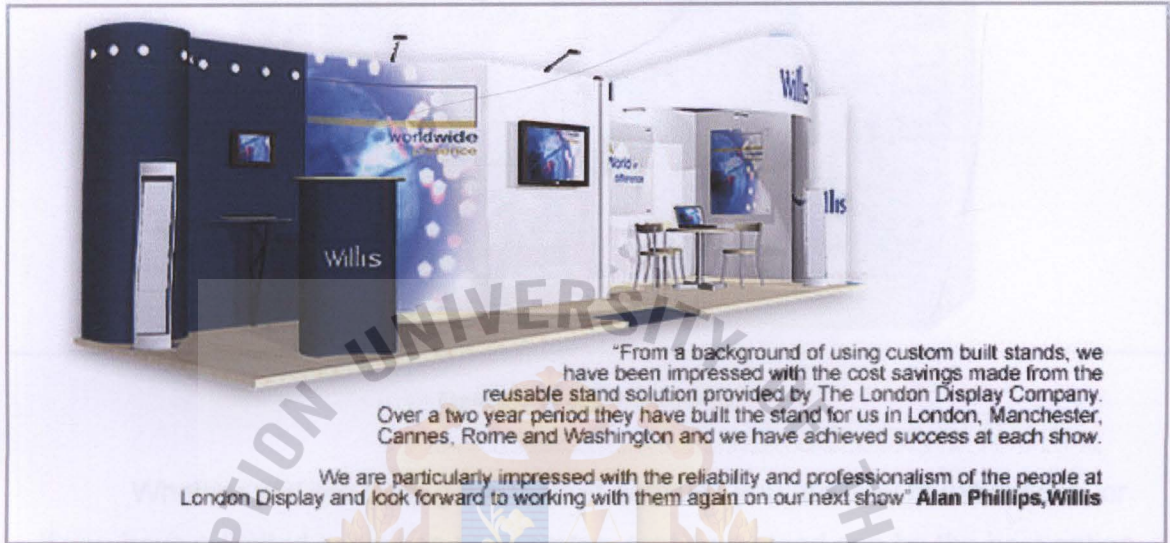


Figure 2.3: Exhibition Stand

One of the most important aspects of what we do lies in identifying which type of exhibition stand is best for a client and whether it should be hired or purchased.

For example, if you attend shows frequently, a custom built exhibition stand may not be as economical in the long run as buying a custom modular system, which can be altered to suit different stand layouts.

2. Hired

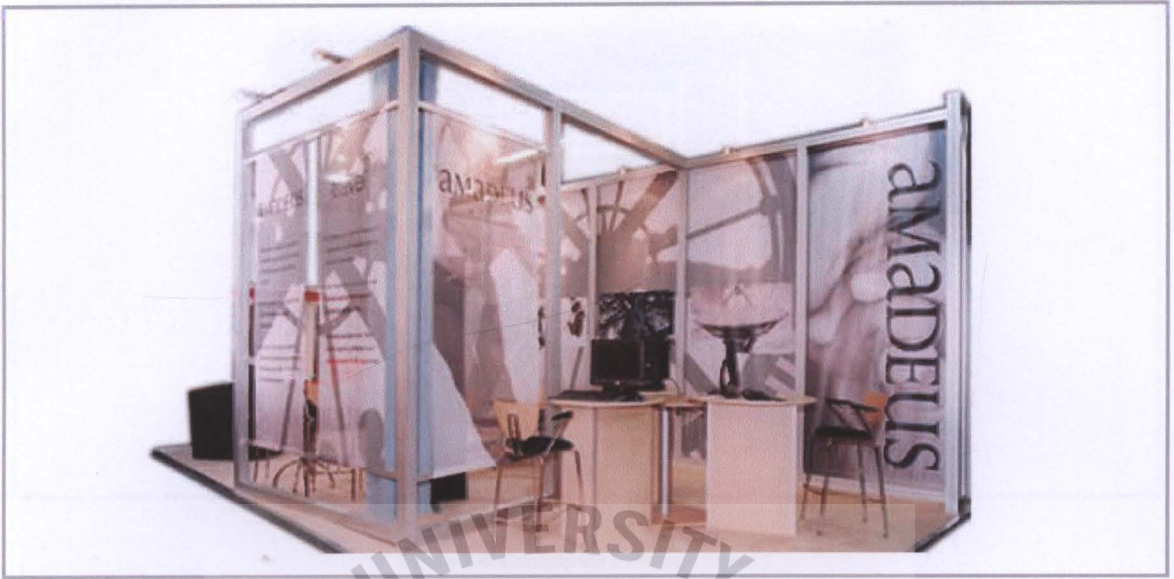


Figure 2.3: Hired Exhibition Stand

Whether you are testing the market because you are new to exhibitions, or if you have a limited exhibition programme, renting a stand can be the best option. Advantages include not having to pay on-going storage or refurbishment costs.

Individually designed graphic panels are applied to a stand structure to create dynamic solutions which all look completely different, stunning and professional – nobody will know it's a hired system, except you.

We can combine any bespoke elements you may need and are happy to offer the same help and advice as if you were buying a system from us – including tips on maximising the number of leads at a show, stand staff training and crowd puller ideas such as professional sales entertainers and massage therapists.

3. Conference Sets



Figure 2.4: Conference Exhibition Stand 1

We rent a full range of systems, from simple pop up system backdrops (which could be installed by your own personnel) to large stage sets. We also provide full audio visual packages including large plasma or projection screens.



Figure 2.5: Conference Exhibition Stand 2

4. Crowd Puller



Figure 2.6: Crowd Puller Exhibition Stand

Research proves that any type of movement on a stand increases traffic by over 300%

Have you ever spent thousands of pounds on an exhibition stand and had potential new customers walk straight past it without even giving you a second glance?

With your company profile and specific objectives in mind, we have a whole range of creative suggestions which will increase the number of visitors to your exhibition stand and stop them in their tracks for long enough for you to be able to comfortably talk to them.

It could be part of the display itself which moves such as an interactive plasma screen game or a revolving panel. Or it could be a professional of some kind working alongside you on your stand...

He attracted a lot of attention and ensured a constant flow of people to the Avocent booth. He presented the Avocent solutions in a way that highlighted and demonstrated the most important technical capabilities thereby maximising the lead general potential at the show."

5. Exhibition Graphic



Figure 2.7: Exhibition Graphic Stand 1

Exhibition Display Stand Graphics

Creating a strong first impression with clear graphic messages to attract people in a busy exhibition hall is absolutely essential. Experienced exhibition graphic designers are on hand should you need them, or alternatively we can work with your own designers or agencies.



Figure 2.8: Exhibition Graphic Stand 2

increasingly popular new alternative to traditional ink jet or vinyl graphics are dye sublimated fabrics. These can be clearly impregnated with company logos and graphic images or messages to create stands with a real 'wow factor'. The required feel or mood on a stand can be enhanced by integrating coloured lighting with various grades of fabric from sheer voiles through to 'total lightstop' options. Please contact us for more information or to request a fabric sample swatch book.

All graphics are designed to withstand the hustle and bustle of exhibition life and are produced using the latest state of the art printing processes – large format ink jet, vinyl and the new dye sublimated fabrics.

To ensure complete accuracy and peace of mind, exhibition stand graphics are checked and fitted against stands when they are pre-built at the factory.



Figure 2.9: Exhibition Graphic Stand 3

Coloured vinyl graphics can be easily applied to solid laminate panels to dramatically transform the appearance of a rented stand or existing system for a one-off event or promotion.

The London Display Company Limited Exhibitions Division

http://www.thelondondisplay.co.uk/exhibition_services/index.asp

2.2 CASE STUDY

14 October 1973 Monument

use as a monument that represent symbolism and identity. Program concern only sharing experience from the past and lesson from that situation, its exhibition method and space is not good enough to convince people.



Figure 3.1: View of 14 October 1973 Monument

Pridi Banomyong Institute

Program is interesting but design and function not respond for new generation and it also has many problem in space planning. This case study for space planning, function and relationship.

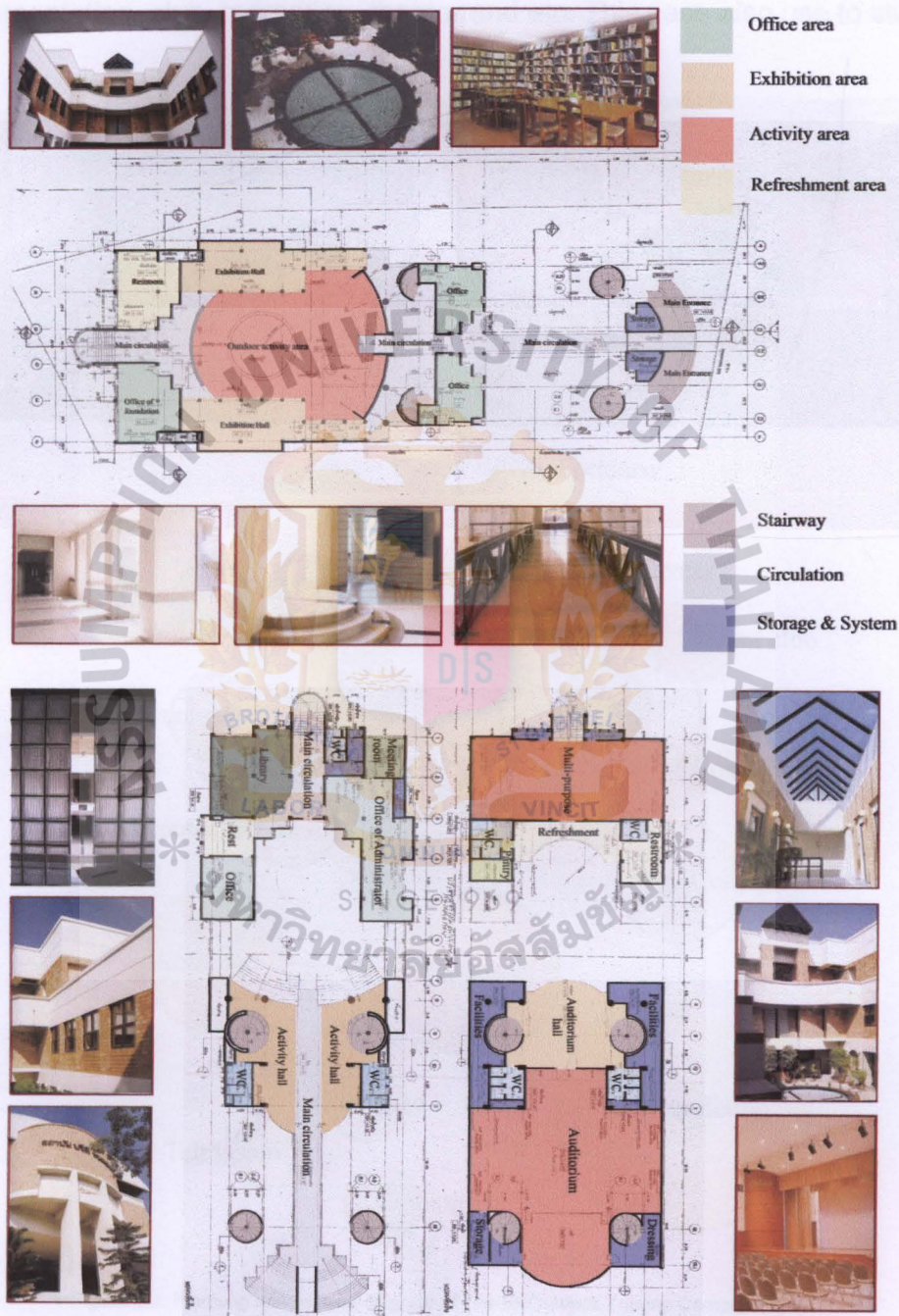


Figure 3.2: View of Pridi Banomyong Institute

The McCormick Tribune Campus Center

Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), Chicago USA. Design by Rem Koolhaas

It is complex center in campus that place between new student residence and classroom building. It provides many function to support student life such as computer station, club, recreation, theater and etc. This case also use to study

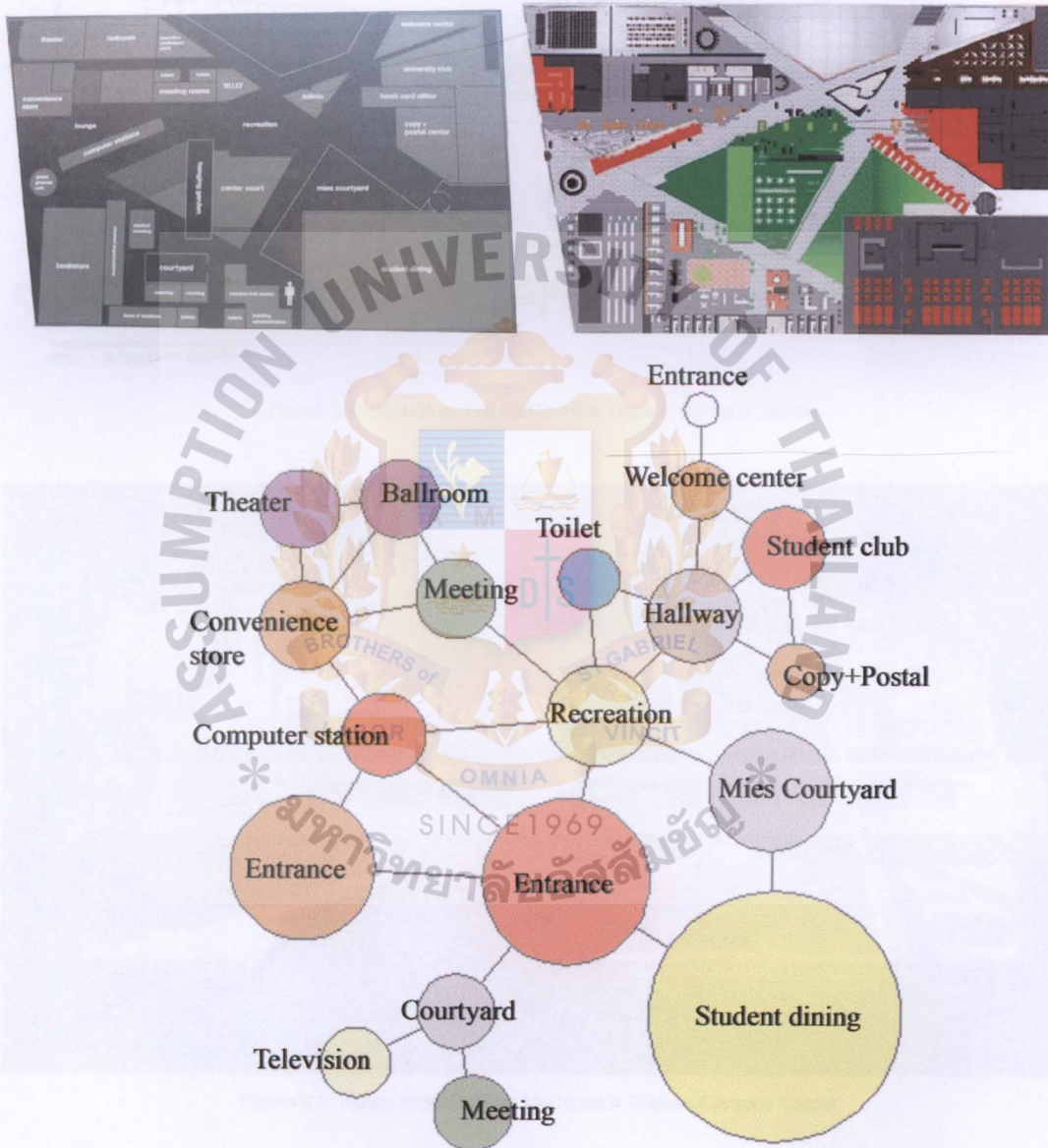


Figure 3.3: Planning and bubble diagram of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center

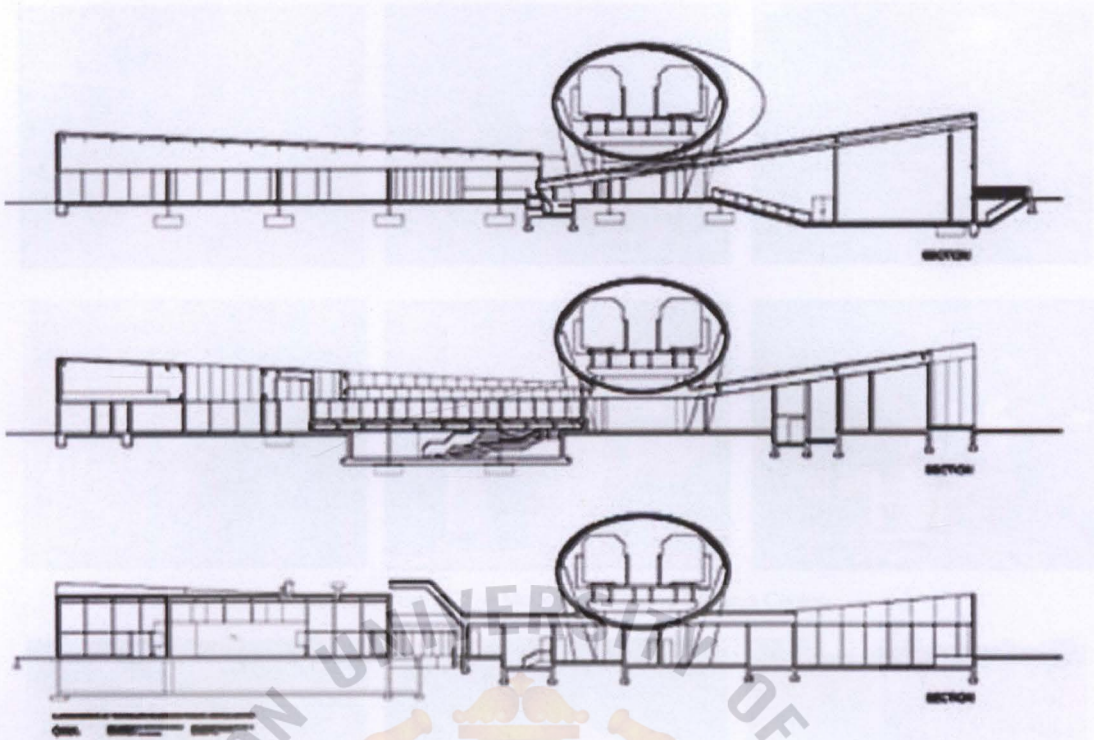


Figure 3.4: Section of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center

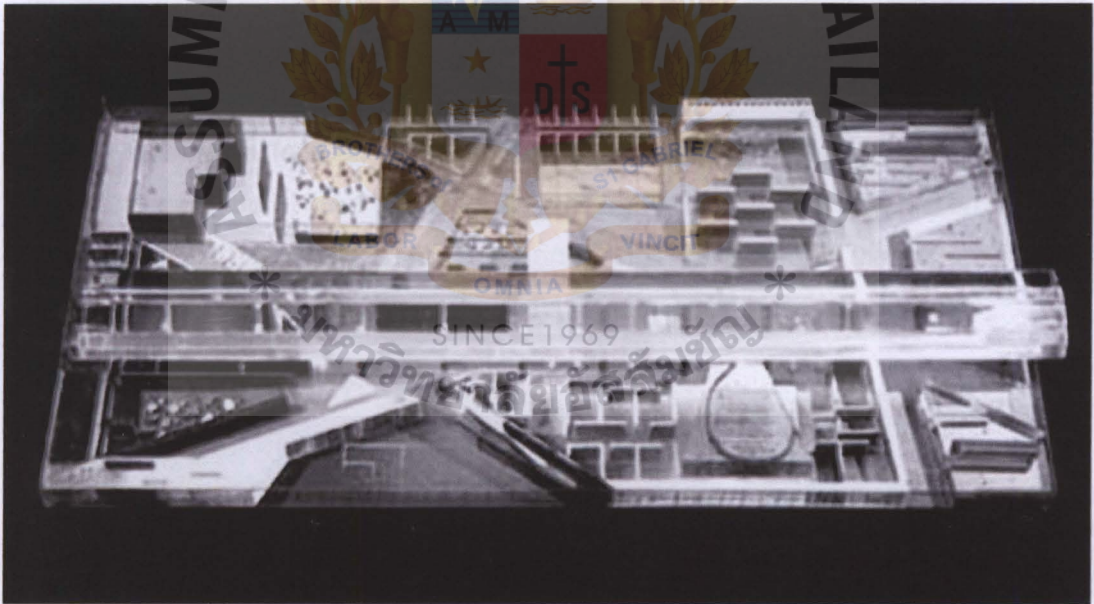


Figure 3.5: Space model of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center

The entrance to the student center (left); a public space (middle) with existing street-scene graphics; the food court (right).



Figure 3.5: View of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center

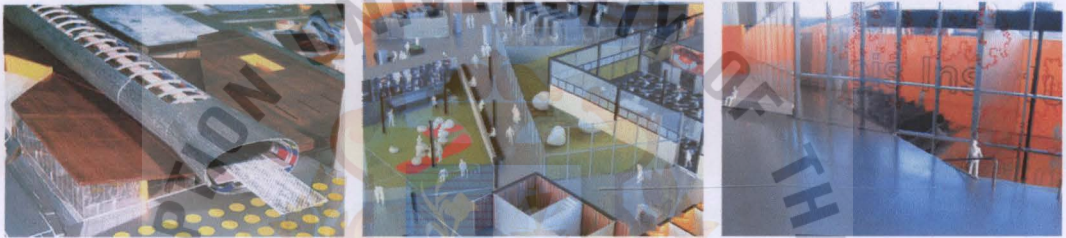


Figure 3.6: View of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center from space model

A steel tube (left) encasing the elevated train will run on top of the building, solving the campus's noise problem; the student center (middle) is drawn from the idea of a busy urban intersection; color and "supertransparent" glass (right) help distinguish the new building from the existing campus.



Figure 3.7: View of The McCormick Tribune Campus Center from space model

The entrance to the student center (left); a public space (middle) with rotating street-scene graphics; the food court (right).

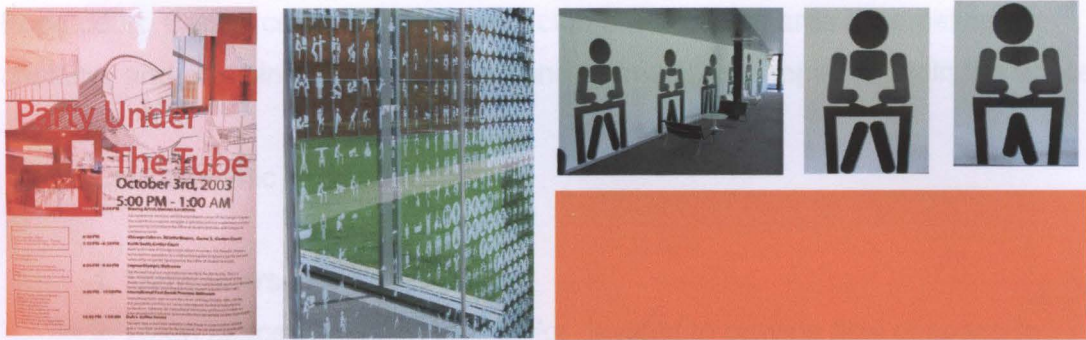


Figure 3.8: View of Symbol and information in campus center

Symbolist

Activity that provided in this center is tranformed and represent through symbol graphic of each activity. Make it easy to under way of activity in that area



Figure 3.9: View of color using and sign in campus center

Impression

Toilet core is the main thing on hallway, first come and first impression. Also be a main focus point of whole space.



Figure 3.10: View of recreation area in campus center

Simply and Playful

through the simply form with impressive color scheme and texture of material(Recreation area and Computer station that toward from recreation to west side of space)

Food court, Center court and University club are the main area for meeting, chatting, and grouping that is first step and normally for people who join the space.

Characteristic in those areas are:

1. Many users in the area
2. Open space with open facade for daylight to provide flow of space to support 1.
3. Loose furniture for flexibility



Siam Square

Study for New generation's design perception and lifestyle that refer to theory of design for public space such as dynamic for walking street or static of square, floor pattern that create atmosphere and etc.



Figure 3.12: View of Siam Square

- Street = Dynamic
- Square = Static

composite between dynamic and static in function and flowing of space.



Figure 3.13: View of Siam Square

- Transparency to other vision: sharing of activity to other through the way.



Figure 3.14: View of Siam Square

- Circulation space and crossing space reflect their lifestyle.



Figure 3.15: View of Siam Square

- Get information along the street



Figure 3.16: View of Siam Square

- In between space or façade that connect formal space with recreation area, make attractive on formal area and decrease boring atmosphere.



Figure 3.17: View of Siam Square

- Mezzanine or upper floor that open to people's vision, it can attract them interesting at first sight while walking through at the same level of that place.

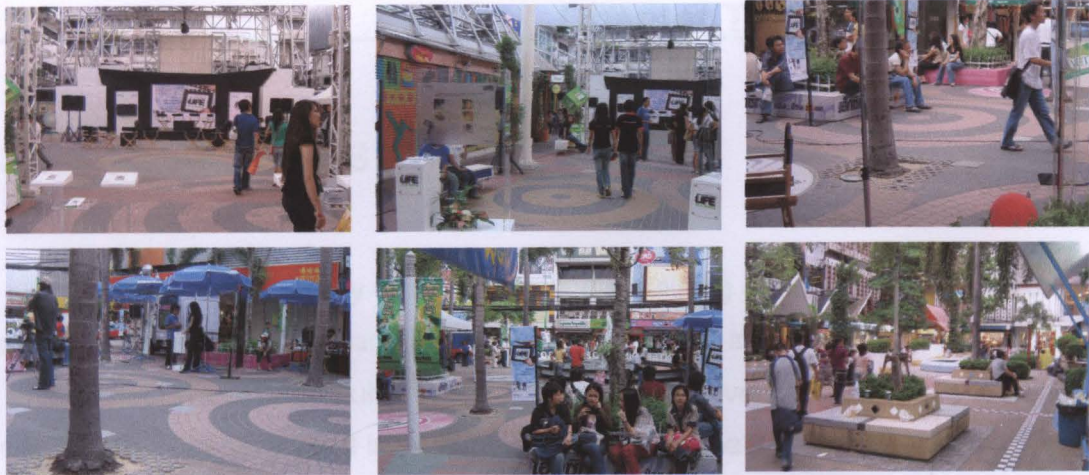


Figure 3.18: View of Siam Square

- Floor pattern with circle shape make sense of dynamic and activity better than square shape.

Point of view in public space include 2 kind:

- 1) Point of view in the middle-large area around 3-6 m or second floor
(height depend on size of space)



Figure 3.19: View of Siam Square

- 2) Point of view in circulation is normal height that respond directly to user.



Figure 3.20: View of Siam Square

3.1 SITE ANALYSIS

Center is not occupy or take over whole building of the old site but it work as parasite that live together with the old program and improve it.

Theptavaravadee building of Chulalongkorn university was chose to be the site for program because it is multi-purpose building that use as refreshment, canteen, waiting area and etc. in first and second floor for serve student when they living in campus before or after study in classroom.

Site Map

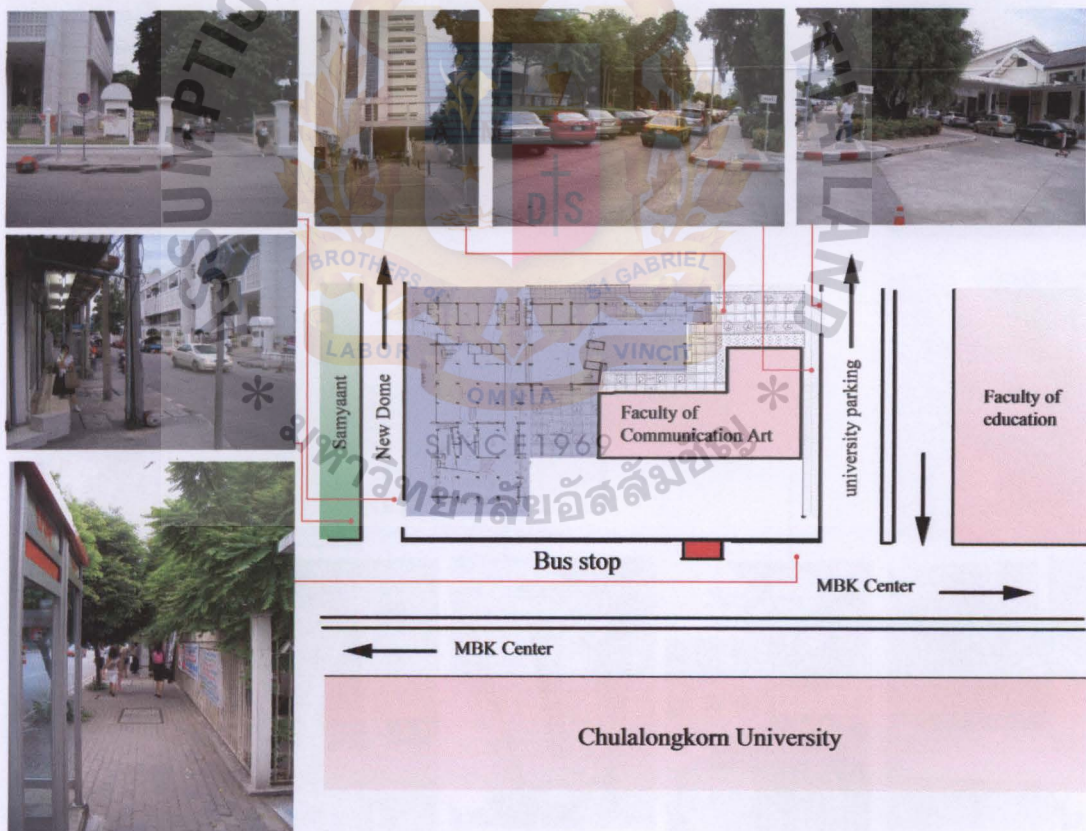


Figure 3.21: Site map of Theptavaravadee building

First Floor



Figure 3.22: First Floor view of Theptavaravadee building

Second Floor

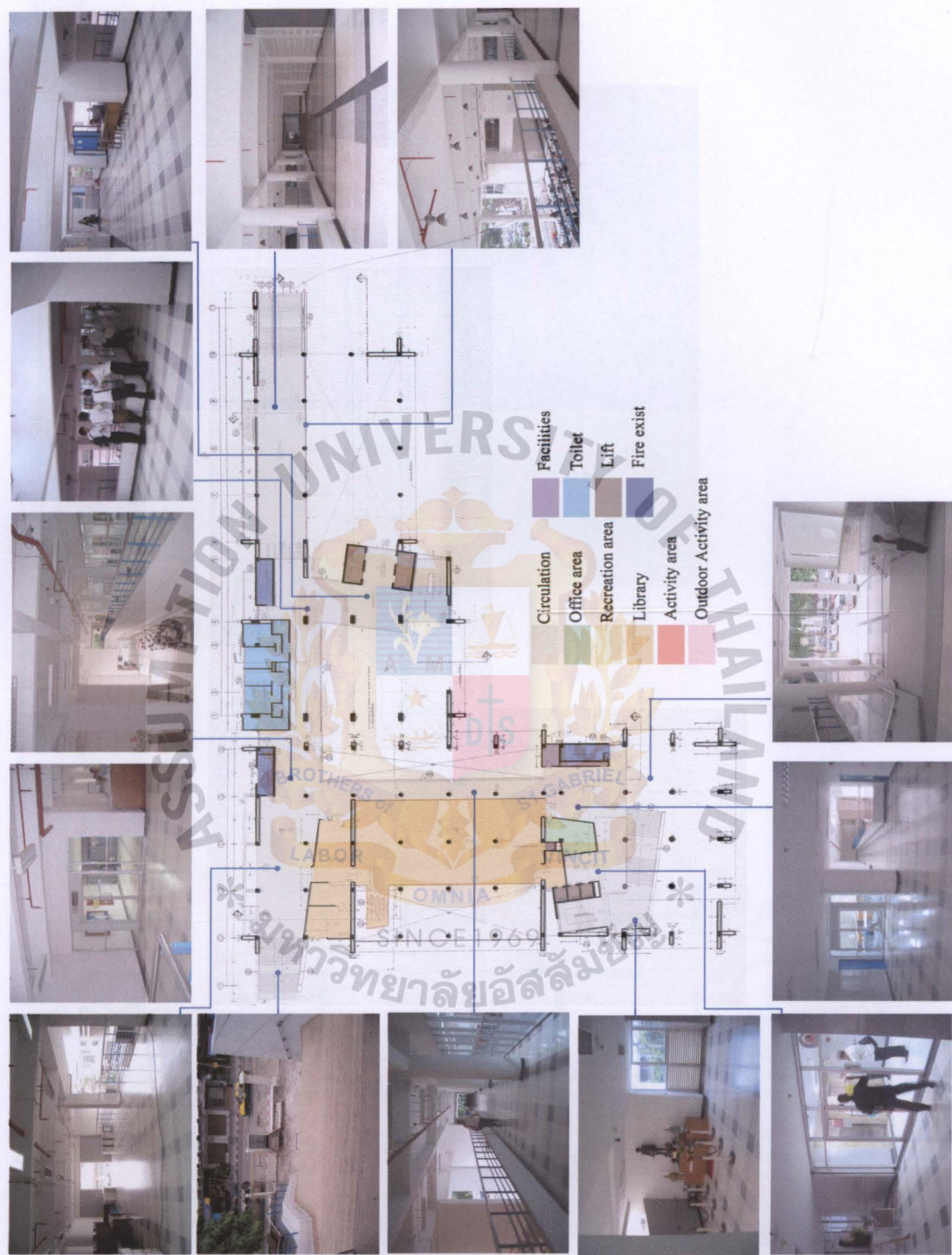


Figure 3.23: Second Floor view of Theptavaravadee building

Circulation Chart: First Floor

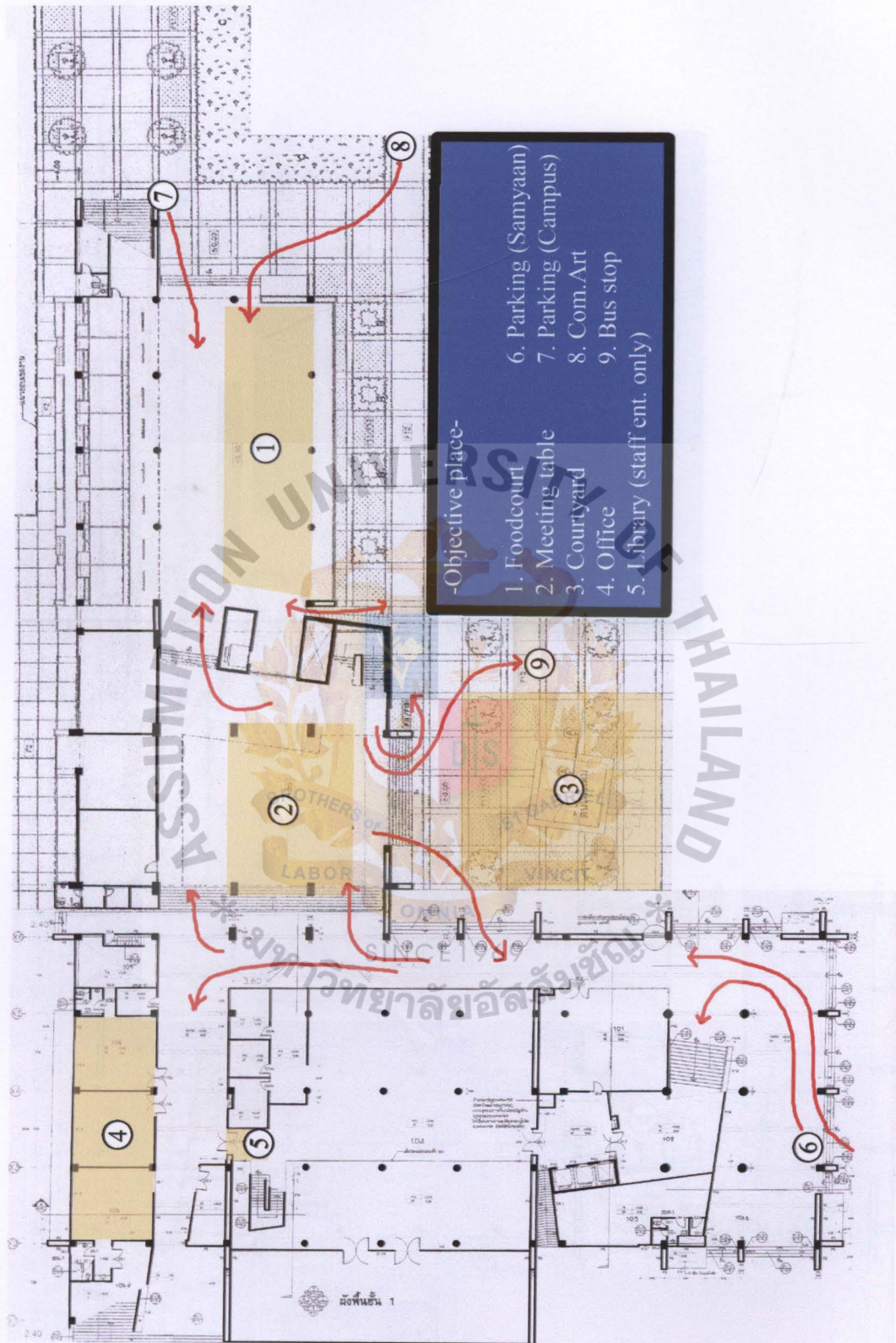


Figure 3.24: First Floor-Circulation chart

Circulation Chart: Second Floor

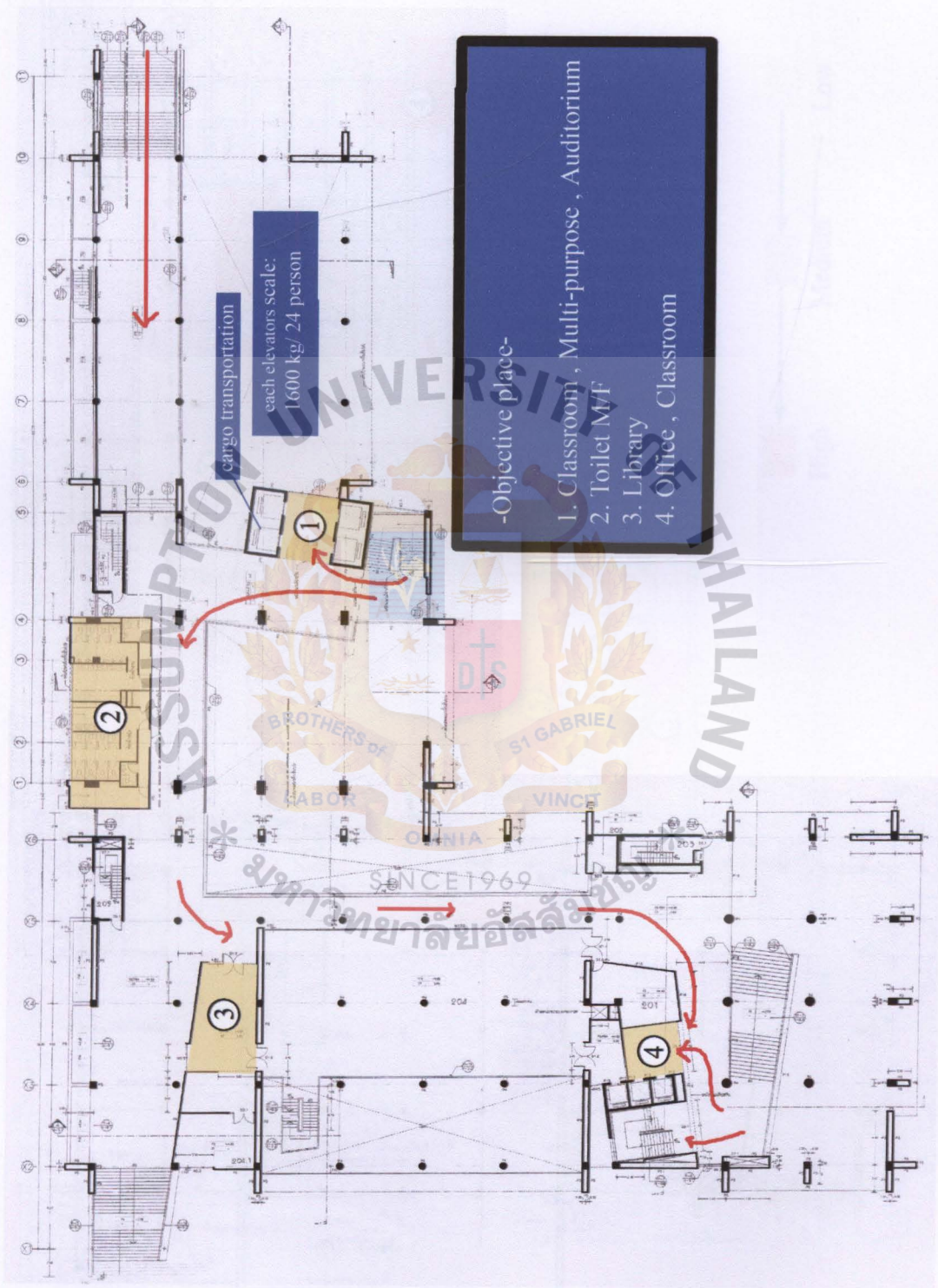


Figure 3.25: Second Floor-Circulation chart

User Density Diagram: First Floor

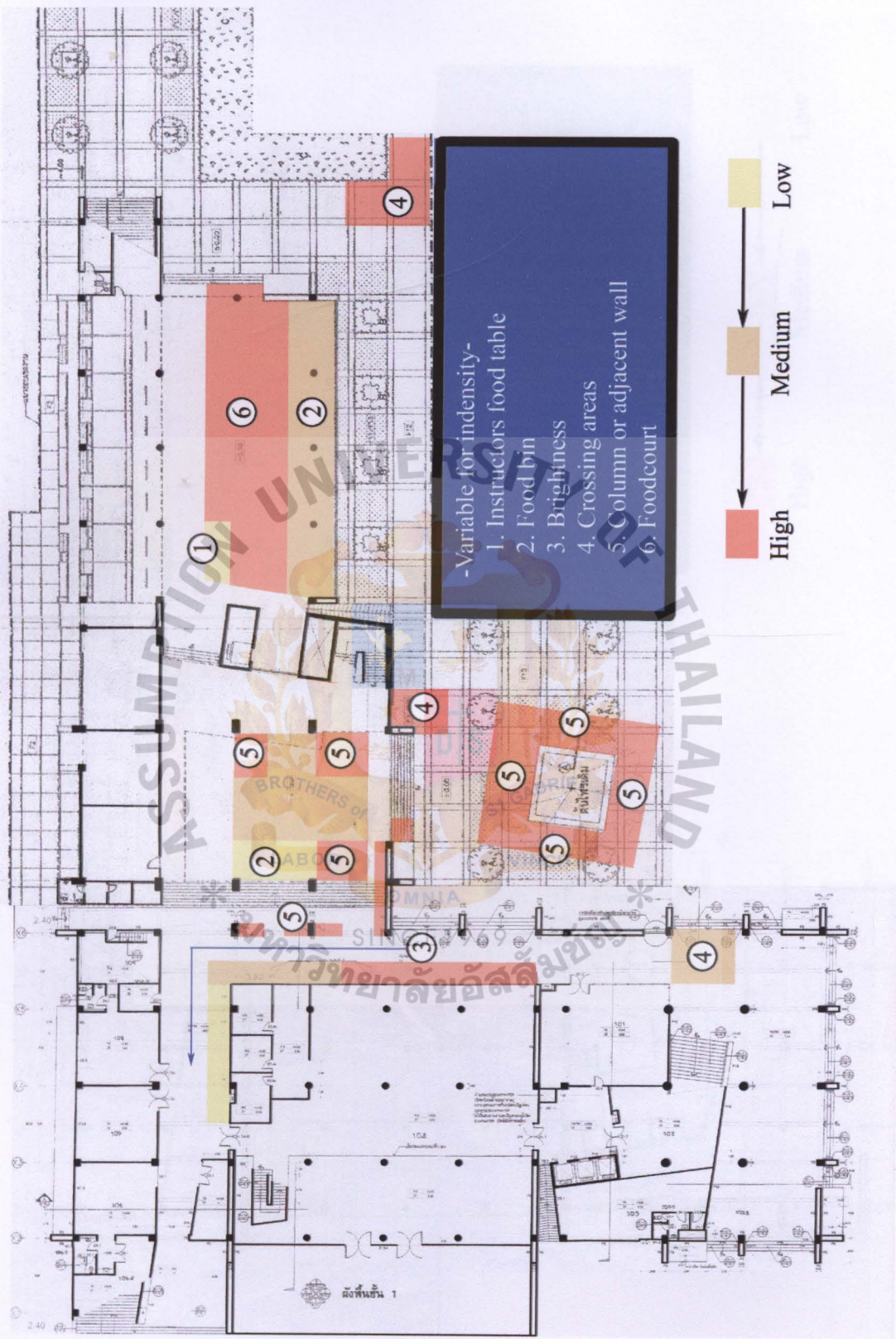


Figure 3.26: First Floor-User Density Diagram

User Density Diagram: Second Floor

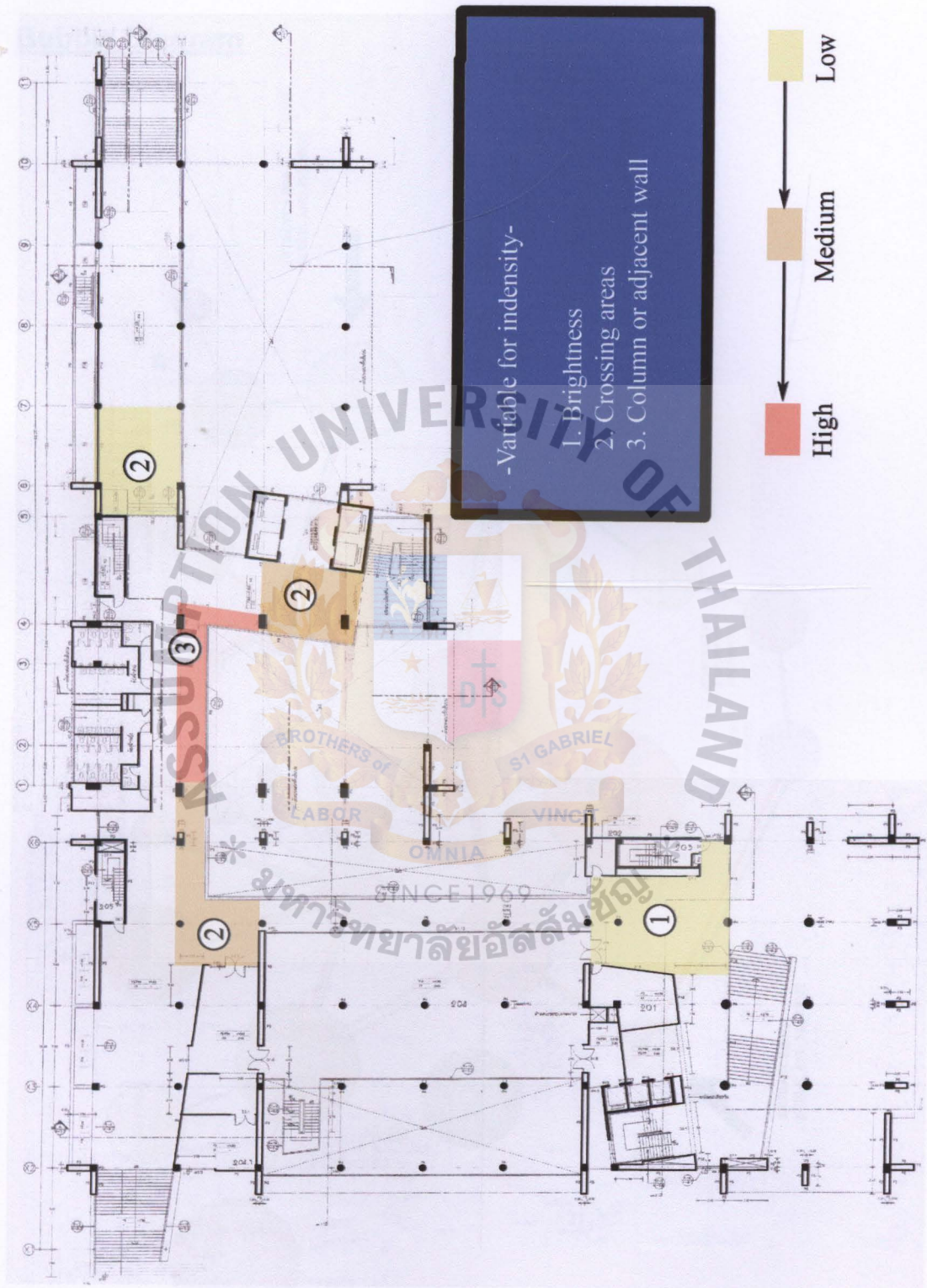
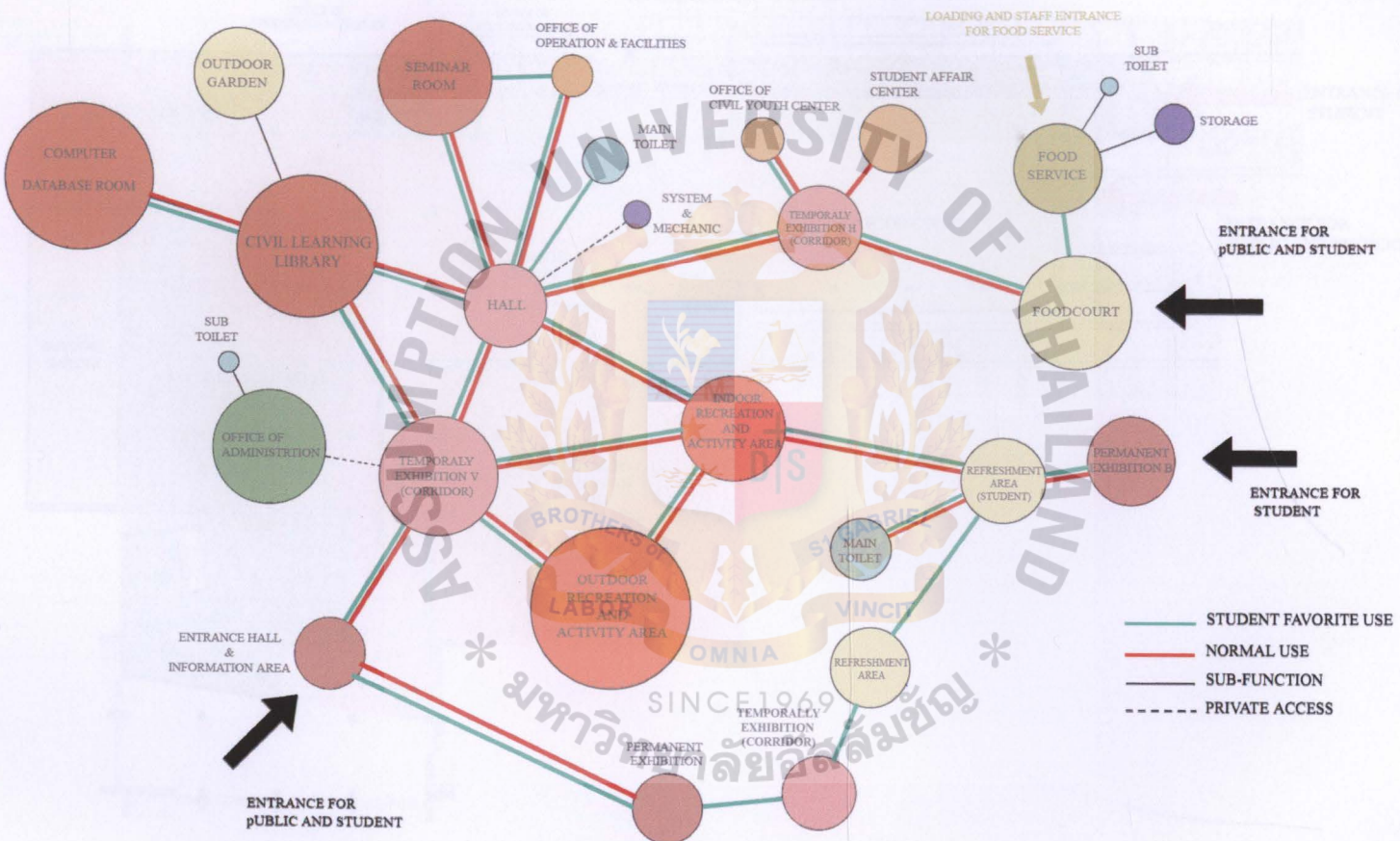


Figure 3.27: Second Floor-User Density Diagram

Chapter Four: Data Synthesis and Programming

Bubble Diagram



Zoning Diagram: First Floor

Figure 4.1: Bubble Diagram

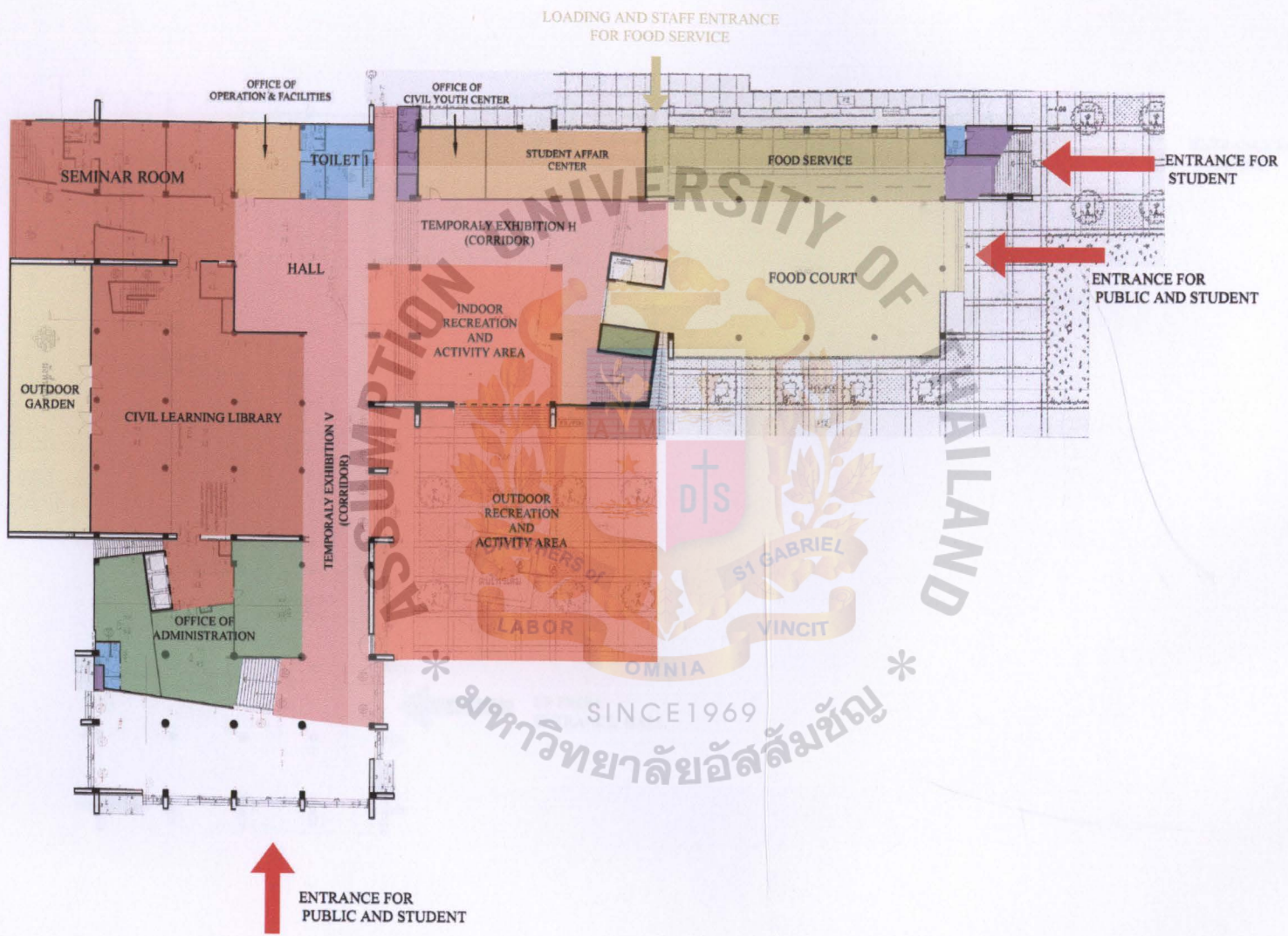


Figure 4.2: First Floor-Zoning Diagram

Zoning Diagram: Second Floor

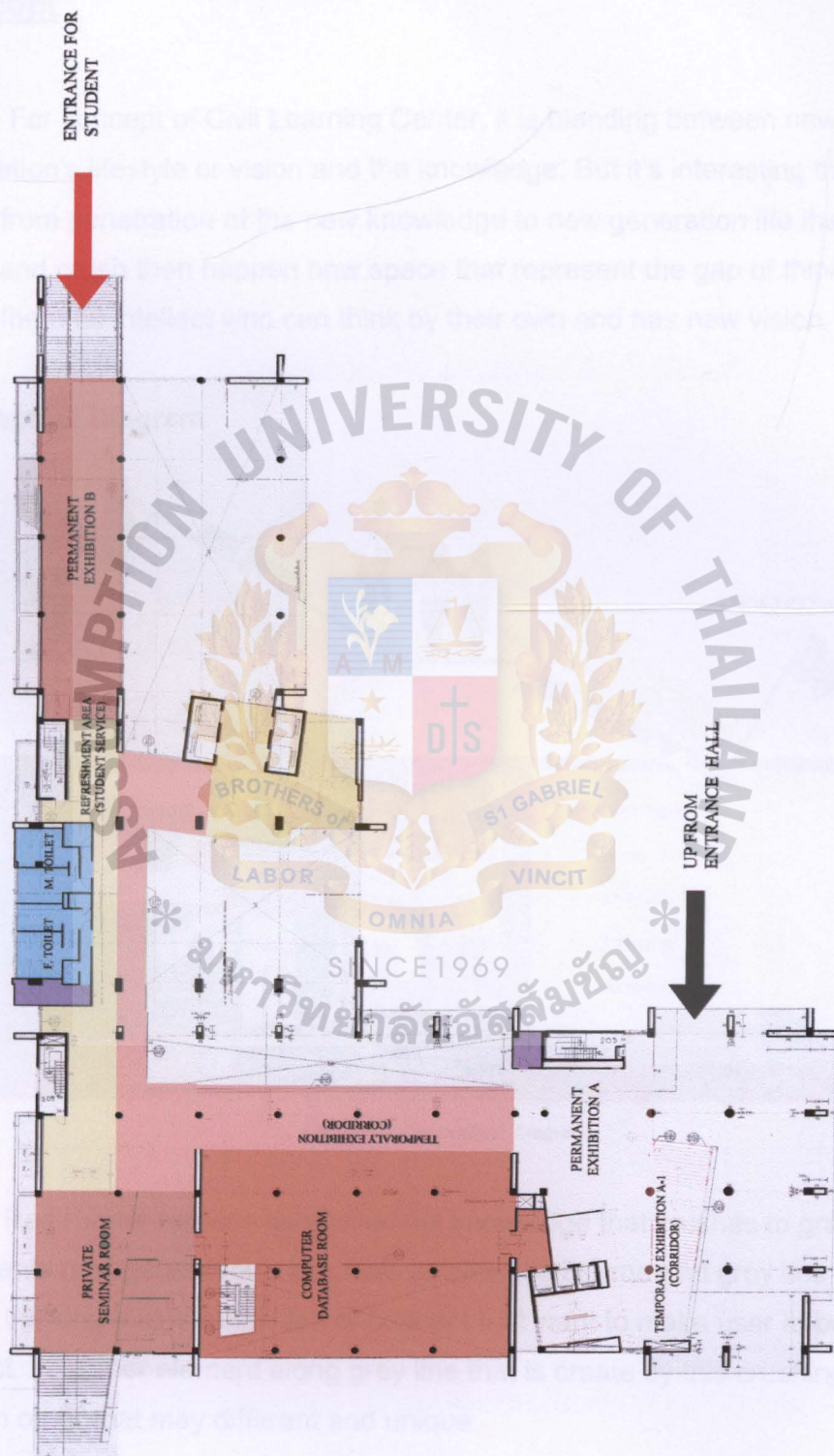


Figure 4.3: Second Floor-Zoning Diagram

Concept

For concept of Civil Learning Center, it is blending between new generation's lifestyle or vision and the knowledge. But it's interesting that blending come from penetration of the new knowledge to new generation life that make it crack and crush then happen new space that represent the gap of thinking that make them as intellect who can think by their own and has new vision.

Conceptual Diagram



Figure 5.1: Conceptual Diagram

Red Frame represents intellectual knowledge that crushes to grey line that represents new generation's life. Gap between red frame and grey line represent gap of thinking that is main idea of concept that want to make user to be a intellect. For other element along grey line that is create by this crushing is vision of each other that may different and unique.

Conceptual Model

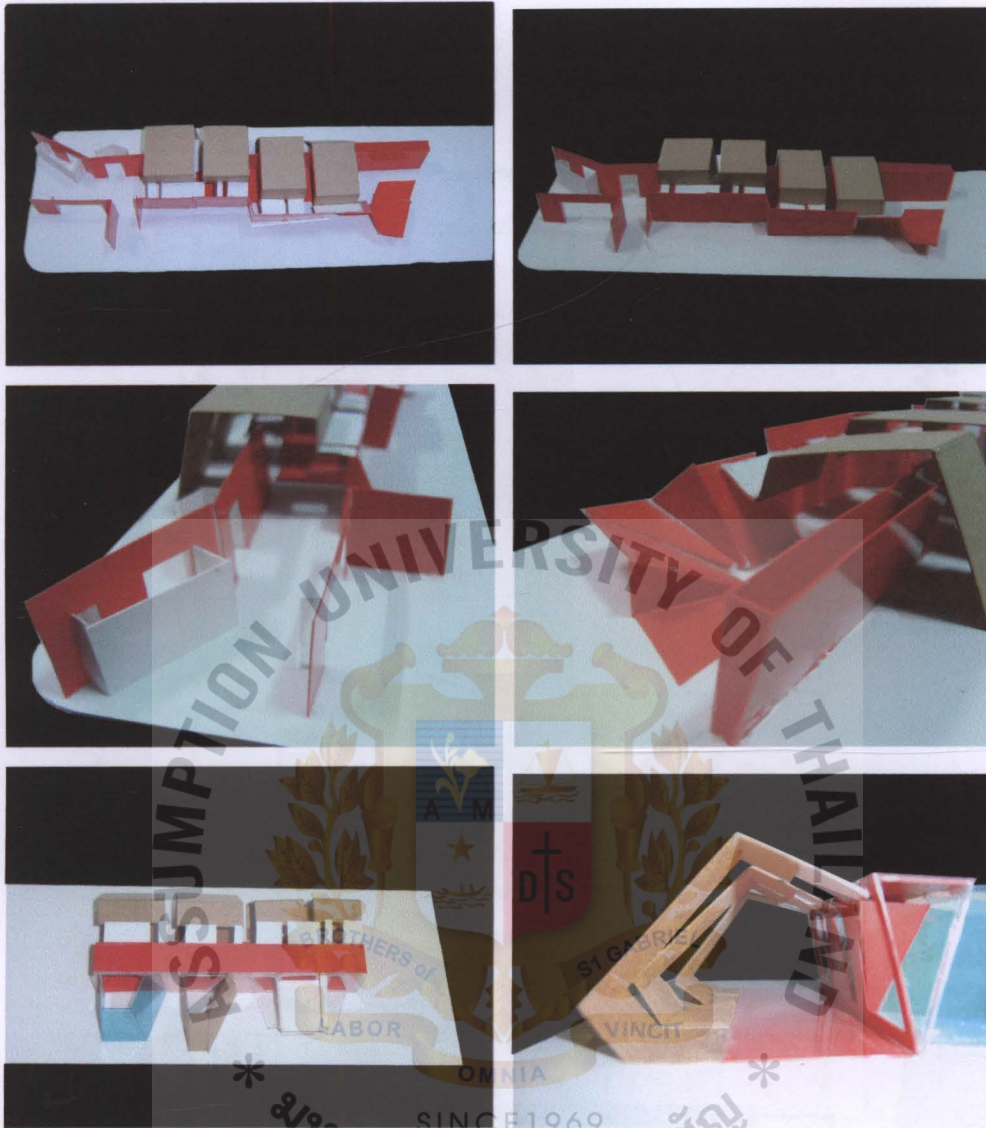


Figure 5.2: Conceptual Model

Space Planning

Concept reflect on space planning that idea of superimposition use to create new territory for intellect by design is defined along circulation and other element that represent opinion of each people use as function along circulation that is main space.

It start from twist core of old site by use outdoor tree's line that work as main perception point of space and mix with circulation chart and density diagram That tell about area that user almost use.

First Floor Plan

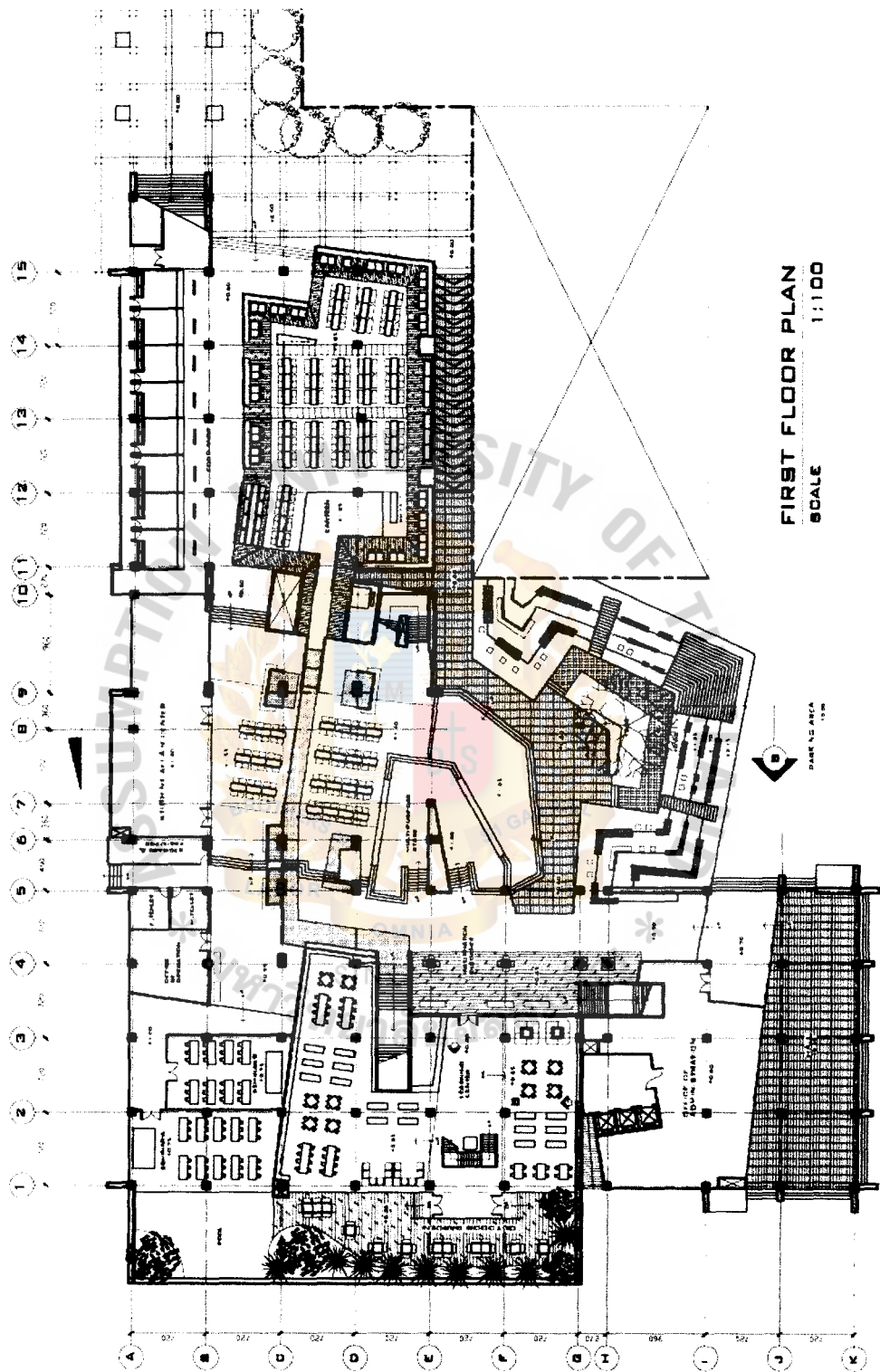


Figure 5.3: First Floor Plan

Second Floor Plan

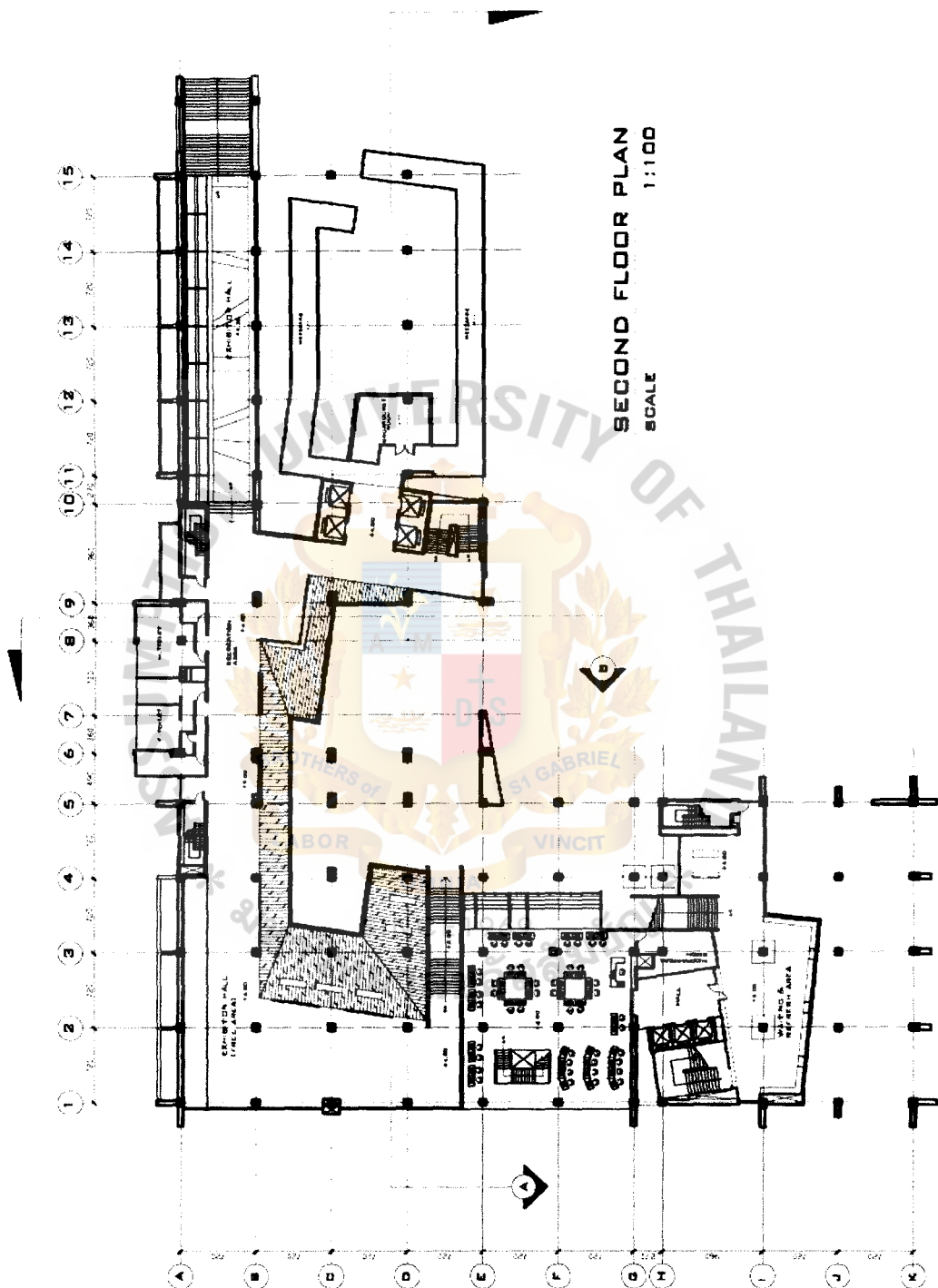


Figure 5.4: Second Floor Plan

First Floor Ceiling Plan

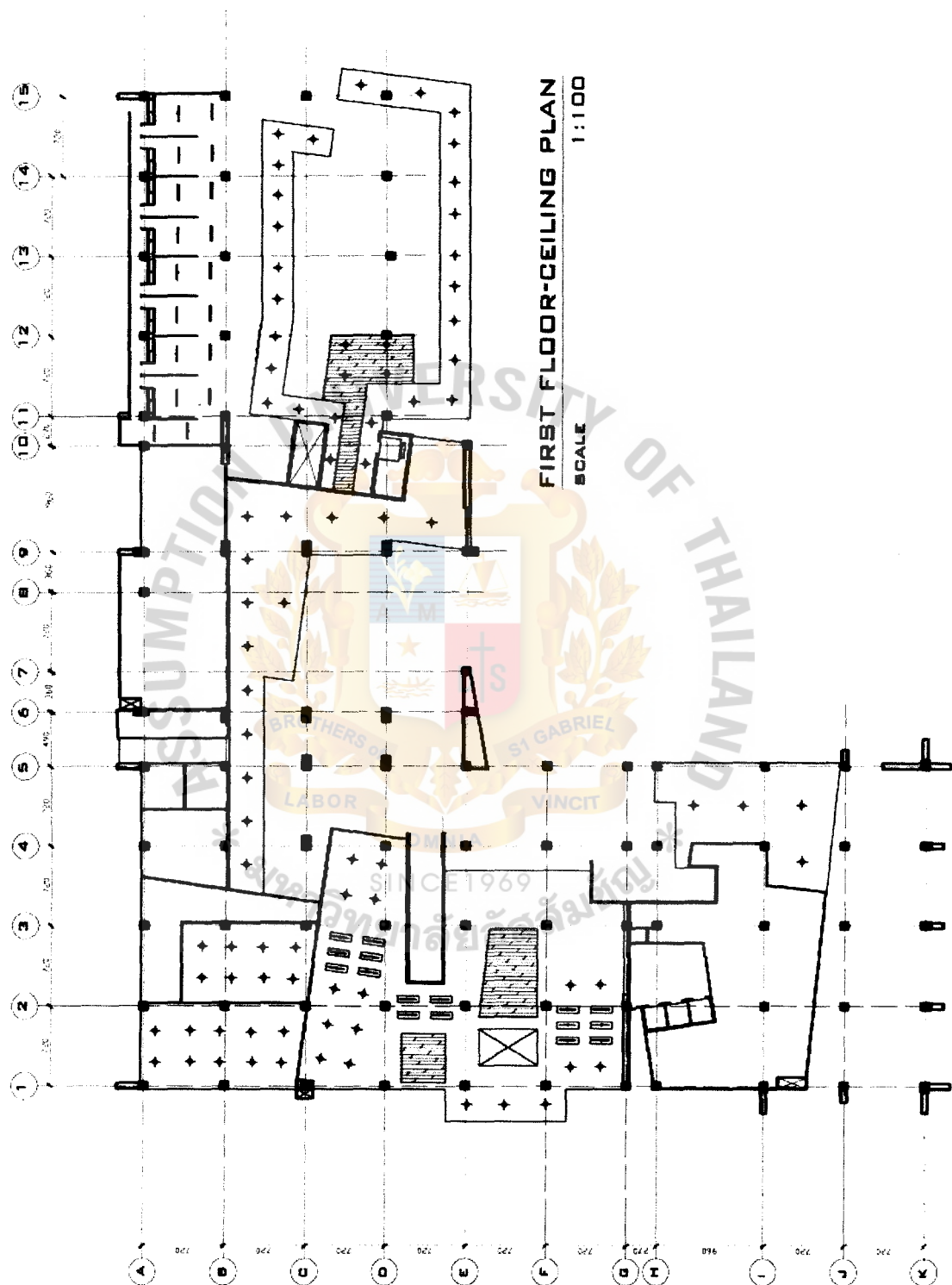


Figure 5.5: First Floor Ceiling Plan

Second Floor Ceiling Plan

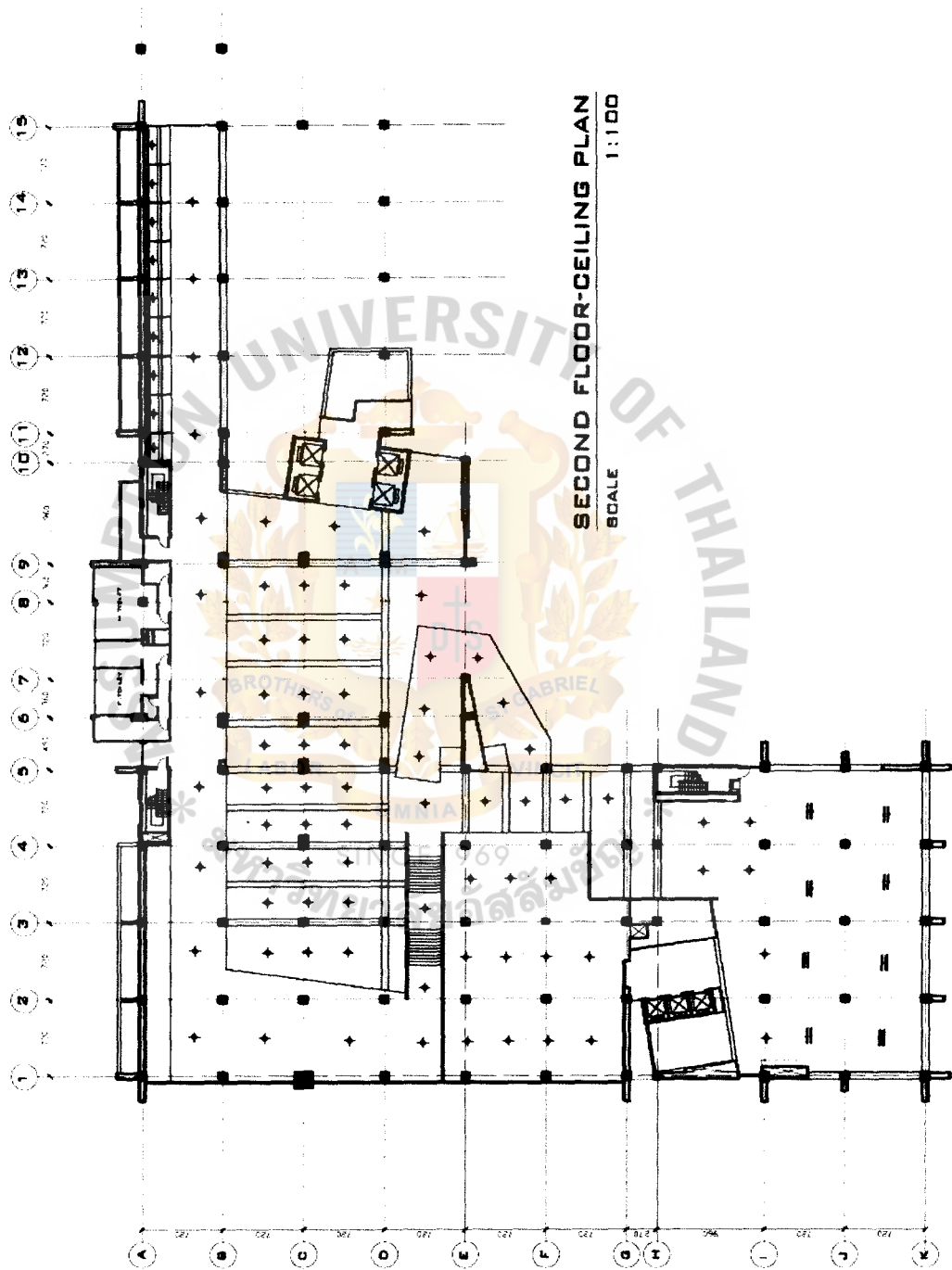


Figure 5.5: Second Floor Ceiling Plan

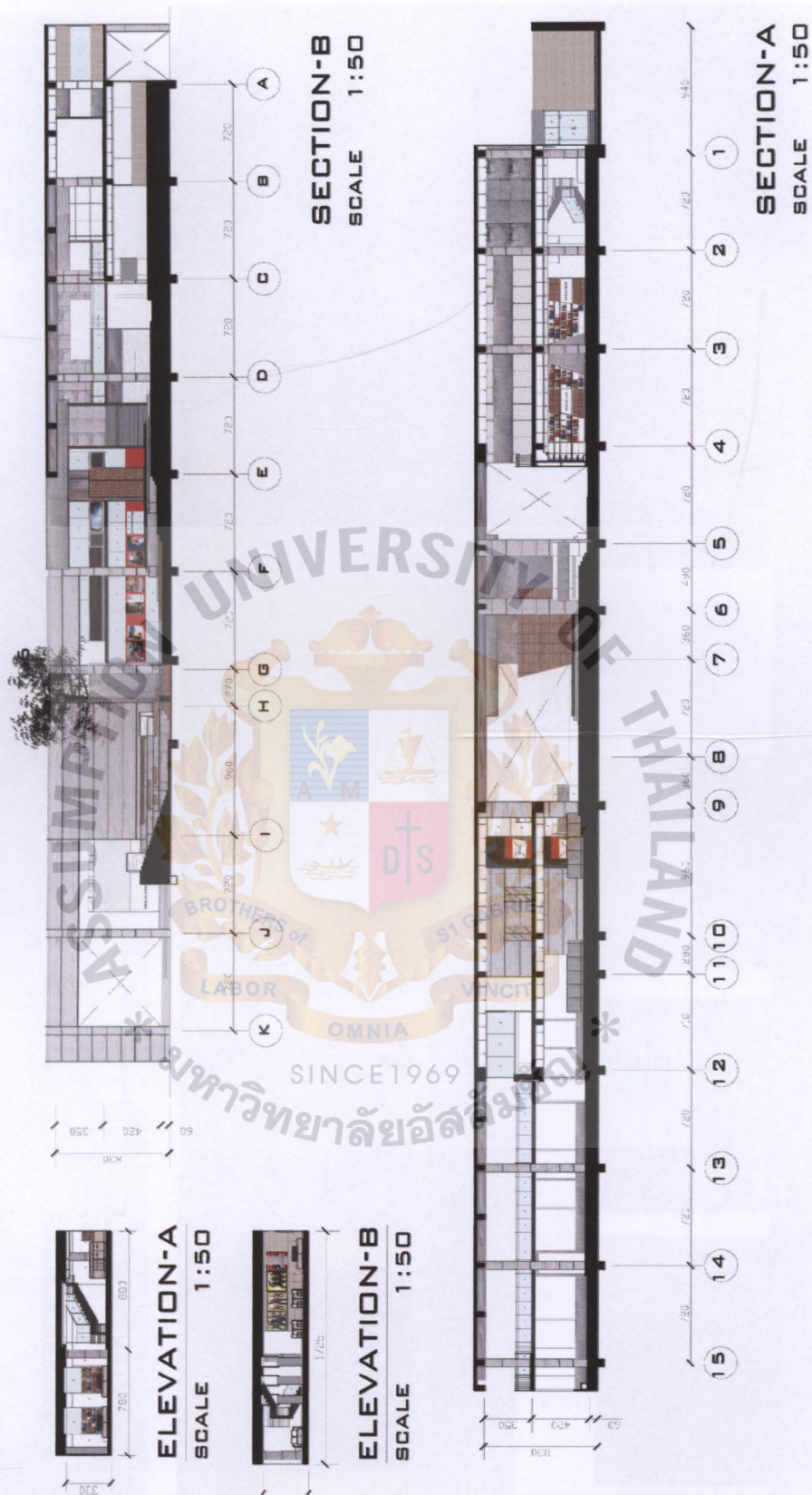


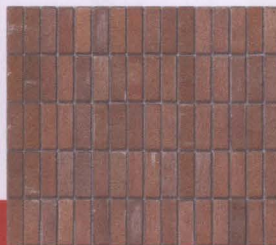
Figure 5.6: Color-scheme Section and Elevation

MATERIAL SELECTION

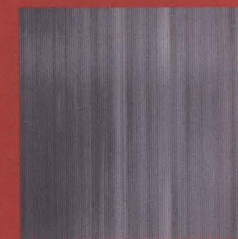
- INTERIOR SPACE
- EXTERIOR SPACE



WOOD & PLASTER



TILE & STONE FOR EXTERIOR



METAL SHEET

Figure 5.7: Material for Project

Perspective

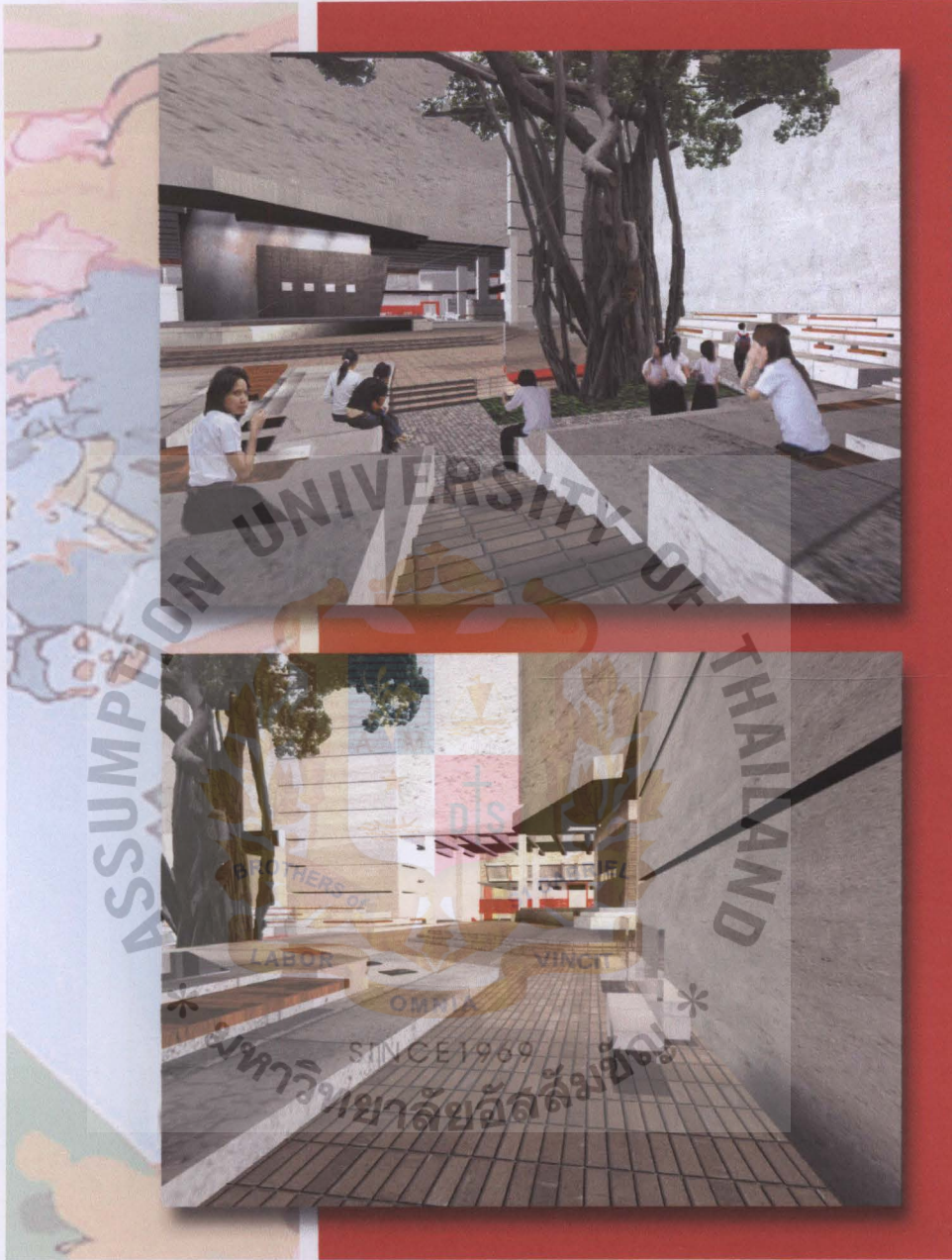


Figure 5.8: Perspective of Outdoor Activity Area

- Upper figure: view of Outdoor court that design for support public activity and use as an atrium for refreshment too.
- Lower figure: view from walk way from East side to the outdoor court.



Figure 5.9: Perspective of Canteen and its mezzanine

View of Canteen, Design for create new mezzanine and layout for promote activity in this area

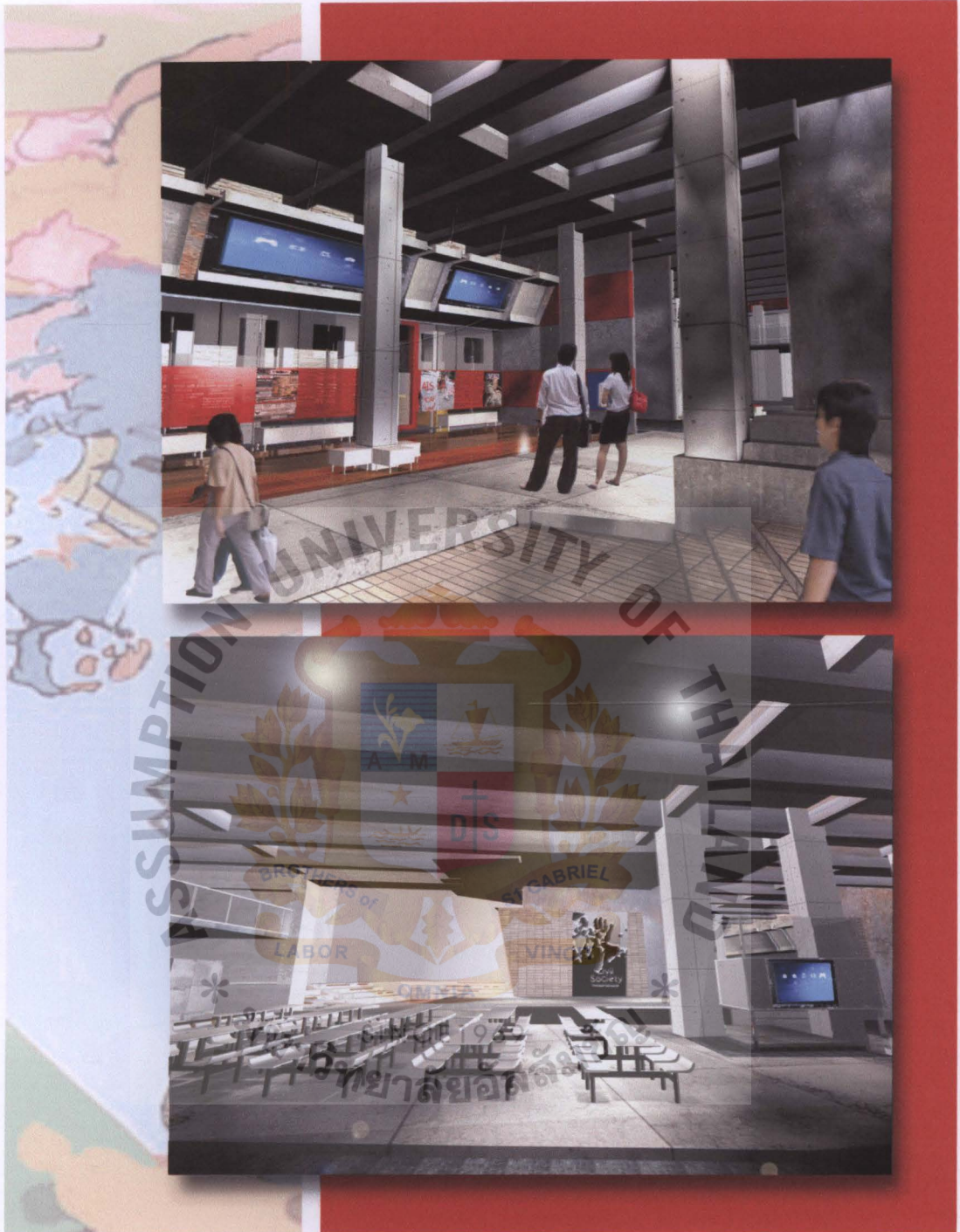


Figure 5.10: Perspective of Information Area (day-by-day information) and Indoor recreation and activity area

- Day-by-day information area is place on the first place when they come into space, for inform user about news.



Figure 5.11: Perspective of Design along circulation and Exhibition panel

Exhibition show along corridor and column

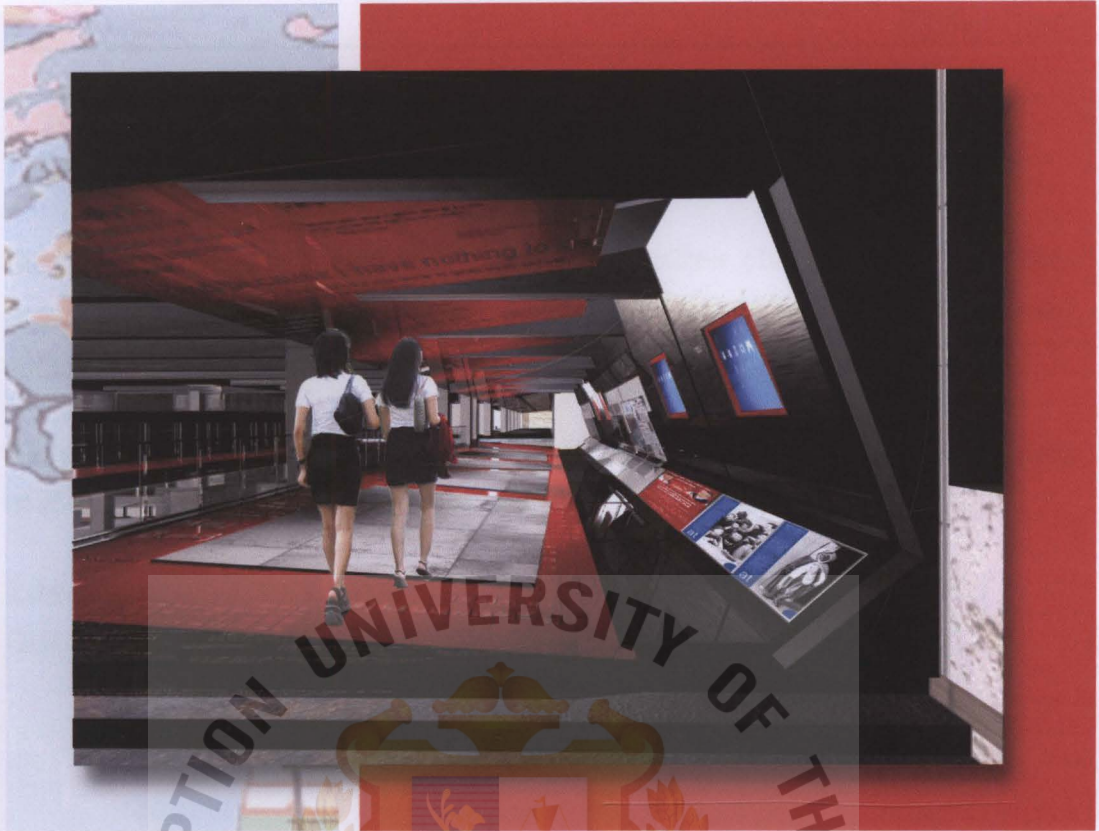


Figure 5.12: Perspective of Issue Exhibition area on second floor

This area show information that just past not long time or continue to present
(social issue)

Reference

Chairat, Chareanolaan (1999). Thai Civil society: The making of Thai citizens

Sida, SonSri present to National Research Committee. (1995). The Role of Non-governmental organizations in Motivating communities to Participate in political, social and economic Activities (1932-1992)

Ryders, Lane. (2004). Eagleton Institute of Politics Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey 191, New Brunswick, NJ 08901-8557 732/932-9384

Edward R. Tufte, Dmitry Krasny. (1997). Visual Explanations: Images and Quantities: Evidence and Narrative. by Graphics Press, ISBN 0961392126

Web resources:

Information Design

<http://www.visionplus7.com/CONFERENCE/SPEAKERS/ota.html>

<http://www.visionplus7.com/CONFERENCE/SPEAKERS/horiuchi.html>

Exhibition Stand

http://www.thelondondisplay.co.uk/exhibition_services/index.asp

Other

www.aia.org

http://www.architectureweek.com/2003/1119/design_1-2.html

Democracy

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anticipatory_democracy

