

## Abstract

The objective of this thesis is to determine the appropriate measures in spatial design and site planning as well as guideliners for the facility management for the conversion of old governmental buildings into museums. Building survey was conducted on two case studies; King Prajadhipok Museum and National Discovery Museum. Furthermore, interviews regarding the usage of the space were conducted on the staffs of the following museums; King Prajadhipok Museum, National Discovery Museum, Bank of Thailand Museum, and Bangkok National Museum.

According to the findings on design issues, building extension was necessary to facilitate the additional service requirement due to the spatial limitation of the current building. Building elements should be integrated into the design of exhibition space to stimulate the learning process of visitors. There should be a provision of event spaces on the planning of museum to generate and maintain a good public relations with the communities. Regarding the facility management of the museum, it was recommended that professional experts should be involved in the building assembly system. Special internal division should be established to be in charge of the building management. This was important due to the unique and sensitive issues that can arise in historic buildings, which required expertise in management.

The research results would hopefully be the guidelines to find solutions for a building's suitable use as well as the facility management for converted museums to ensure a sustainable and efficient use in the future.