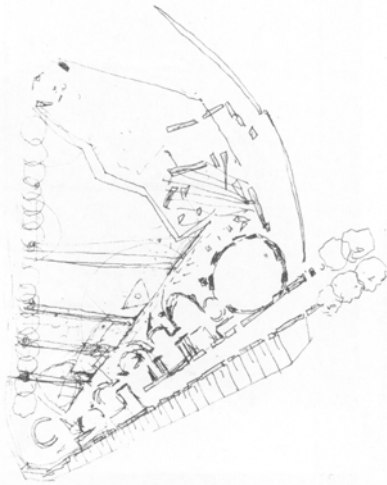




3-01



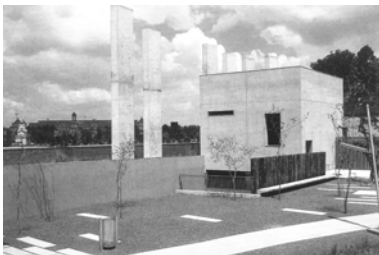
3-02



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3-01 Courtyard view of museum

3-02 Design concept sketch [Urban green file, 2001, vol 6, no. 5. pg25]

3-03 View of the ramp [Urban green file, 2001, vol 6, no. 5. pg27]

3-04 View of temporary exhibition space of museum

3-05 View of "Hall of remembrance" [Urban green file, 2001, vol 6, no. 5. pg28]

Apartheid Museum

The museum is located in the south of Johannesburg between the CBD and Soweto in a semi-industrial zone that also accommodates office and retail facilities.

The museum was envisioned to present a sensitive subject matter in a clear and rational manner. The initial concept comprised five separate pavilions that offered visitors different aspects of the exhibition. In the final design, the initial separate pavilions is incorporated but linked with transitional "mood" spaces in a single complex. The exhibition is arranged in a linear manner that comprises external as well as internal spaces. An extensive landscaping concept was used to extend the functions of the museum to the exterior. An outdoor amphitheatre was created that also doubles as picnic and meditation space.

The innovative use of inexpensive, robust building materials adds to the identity of the building. Flowing lines and primary forms is used to create a diverse experience of spaces that alters the perception to fit the exhibition matter. Attention to minor detail in workmanship contributes to the quality of the building.

Professional Team:

Client: Akani Egoli (Pty) Ltd

Project Architect and co-ordinator: Sidney Abramowitch
Architect

Project manager: Amdev (Ampros Developments Ltd)

Architects: GAPP Architects & Urban Designers,
Mashabane Rose Architects,
Britz Roodt Project Association,
Linda Mvusi Architecture & Design

Landscape Architects: Patrick Watson Landscape Architect

Quantity surveyors: Schneid Libera (Pty) Ltd

Thabo Senyolo & Partners cc

Structural engineers: Pure Consulting

Electrical engineers: Monty Miller Associates

Mechanical engineers: Richard Pearce & Partners

Traffic engineers: PD Naidoo & Associates

Curator: Christopher Till

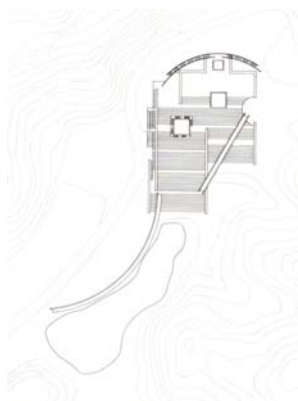
Audio-visual consultants: Electrosonic

Fire consultants: Specialized Fire Technologies

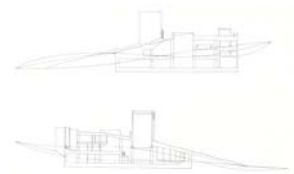
Main contractor: Murry & Roberts



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Chikatsu – Asuka Historical Museum

The southern part of Osaka prefecture contains a remarkable aggregation of ancient Japanese burial mounds (*kofun*), dating from the fifth and sixth century. Scattered across the undulating terrain are about 200 tumuli, among them four imperial tombs with characteristic keyhole forms. The new Chikatsu - Asuka Historical Museum was conceived as a centre for exhibiting and researching *kofun* culture. Tadao Ando designed the museum as an organic extension of the landscape, creating an artificial monolithic structure that is partly buried in the landscape. The building also serves as a landmark in the natural environment. The different exhibition and museum spaces are bound together by a monumental staircase that doubles as an outdoor amphitheatre.

Ando used the inherent characteristics of geometric forms to convey the symbolic meaning of the building concept. The geometric forms are juxtaposed to create strong visual spaces that guide the eye to focus on specific aspects of the exhibition and the surrounding environment. The choice of building material, reinforced concrete, adds to the subject matter in creating a quality of permanence.

Project information:

Location: Minami-Kawachi, Osaka, Japan
 Architects: Tadao Ando Architect & Associates
 Structural engineers: Ascoral Engineering Associates
 Contractors: JV of Konoike Construction and Mitsubishi Construction

Principal use: Museum
 Site area: 14 138 m²
 Building Area: 3 407 m²
 Total floor area: 5 925 m²
 Structure: Reinforced concrete; 1 basement; 2 stories and 1-story penthouse
 Completion date: March, 1994

3-06 South facade seen from beyond the pond [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg14]

3-07 Site plan of the museum [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg12]

3-08 Sections of the museum [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg15]

3-09 Interior of the foyer on the basement floor [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg15]

3-10 Aerial view of the museum seen from the southwest [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg12]

3-11 The exhibition hall on the basement floor seen from the first floor level [JA, Issue17, 1995. pg15]



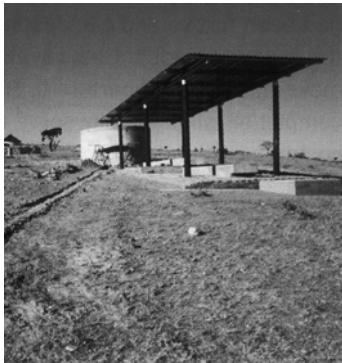
3-12

Nelson Mandela Museum

This museum framework ensures ongoing social interaction and cultural benefit. The material choice as well as the way the structures are placed in the landscape was studied. The building material is inexpensive, locally sourced and a lot of construction was done using local labor. This contributed positively to the local economy. The use of traditional materials in an innovative manner further strengthened local identity. This multi-functional program was executed on a strict budget but proves that good design is still possible with this restriction.

Project information:

Department of Arts and Culture
 Project Director: Gordon Mentz
 Robben Island Representative for
 Mandela Museum: Qesi Mpumlwana
 Community Representative and present
 Chairperson of Museum Committee: Vuyani Jarann
 Department of Public Works Pretoria
 Project Architect: Dirk le Roux
 Design Architects and Museum
 Conceptualisation: Cohen & Judin
 Graphic Designer: Jenny Sandler



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3-12 Mvezo Pavilion [*Digest of South African architecture, 2003. pg14*]

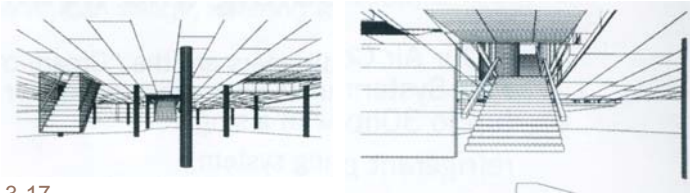
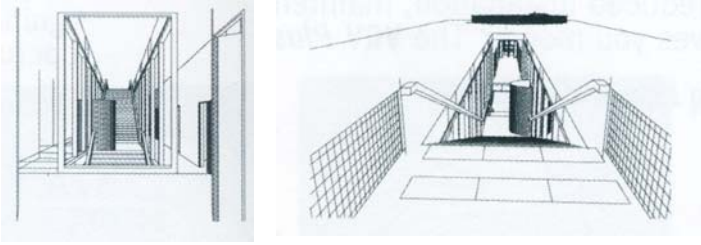
3-13 Qunu Pavilion [*Digest of South African architecture, 2003. pg17*]

3-14 Screened Shelter, Mvezo [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg46*]

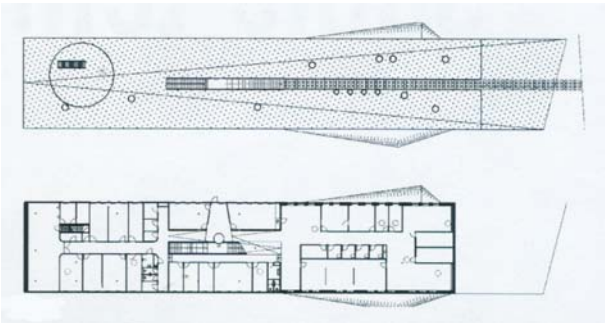
3-15 Qunu Pavilion, water source [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg47*]



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RVU Broadcasting HQ

This building was chosen as a precedent because of the merging aspect between building mass and the landscape. The design concept focused on executing the program in a sensitive natural environment. To this extent, building materials were chosen to blend in with the natural setting. Landscaping on the roof plane is beneficial to the aesthetic aspect and insulation properties of the building. The use of a circulation element, a staircase, to penetrate the building mass is used to link the users of the building with the environment as well as to increase social interaction.

Project Information:

Location: Hilversum, The Netherlands

Client: RVU public broadcasting company,
Hilversum

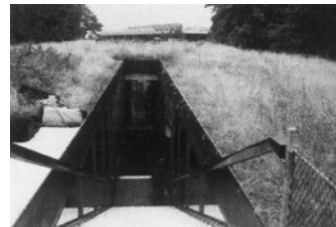
Design Team: Winy Maas, Jacob van Rijs and
Nathalie de Vries with Willem Timmer,
Duzan Doepel, Eline Strijkers

Facilitating office: Office for architectural engineering
Bureau, Bouwkunde, Rotterdam

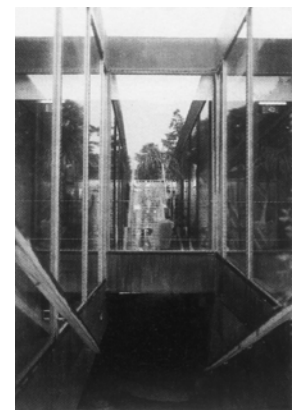
Project Architect: Duzan Doepel



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3-16 Landscaped roof from upper level [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg38*]

3-17 Architect's perspectives [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg39*]

3-18 Office roof plans [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg39*]

3-19-21 Staircase connecting park to upper level via entrance [*Leading architecture & design, February, 2003. pg39*]