CHAPTER 6

Conclusion

“Designing today’s spaces is about creating an atmosphere where visitors inherently understand that there is a magnetic attraction to the product” (Rumler 2009).

This dissertation considered the interface between the museum visitor and the museum facilities, and how they can be connected through a design intervention to provide an optimum visitor experience at the D:NMCH.

The design intervention consisting of the ramped walkway, main entrance, foyer and atrium, aims to create a positive first impression to visitors of the D: NMCH. The onset visitor experience of the museum aims to stimulate the visitor’s curiosity and encourage them to keep returning.

The final design is the result of various museum visits, site analysis of the D: NMCH and theoretical investigation. The theoretical investigation provides insight into the definition of museums, international and local standards of museology, visitor learning within museums and wayfinding within the context of the D: NMCH. It is important that visitors to the D:NMCH find the interior logical, positive and internationally competitive.

The atrium attracts visitors to the ground floor and thus makes visitors aware of the ground level. Tours through the storage and conservation areas will commenced in the briefing area adjacent to the atrium. Visitors will be made aware of the importance of the conservation process of the museum during these tours.

The technical investigation of lighting and wayfinding explores the approach of the interior to be legible to the interior to a variety of museum visitors.

6.1. Contributions
• Many museums in South Africa had to adapt to an existing building’s interior where the visitor’s experience have not been taken into consideration. This project illustrates how the visitor’s experience should be the basis of designing a museum environment in an existing building.
• This project contributes to exhibition design within the field of interior design. The project creates a proposed temporary exhibition which can be used to assist in further exhibition redesigns within the D:NMCH.

6.2. Recommendations
The dissertation recognizes that museum design is a complex field. The final design focusses on the visitor’s first impression of the museum and thus not on all aspects relating to the D:NMCH.

Some recommendations which could enrich the project are elaborated below.
• If the study is taken further, it is recommended that ethics clearance is obtained to extensively interview and photograph museum employees and visitors. This can be used to enhance the overall user experience.
• This project investigated lighting as the main issue relating to indoor environmental quality. Other aspects that are deemed satisfactory such as the air quality, thermal conditions and overall sustainability should be investigated further to optimise these aspects.
• The final design should act as catalyst within the D:NMC. Iteration of other spaces within the museum should be considered with the focus remaining on the visitors’ experience.
• The temporary exhibition included in the final design is an example of how the entire atrium volume can be used. It is recommended that all the existing exhibitions be redesigned and rendered interactive.
• The brand of Ditsong: Museums of South Africa can be further investigated and incorporated into the seven other Ditsong museums throughout Gauteng.
References


Ditsong. 2015. Museum map. Received: 22 April 2015.


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SAMA. 2006. Professional standards and transformation indicators. Port Alfred: SAMA.


Appendix - A. Existing documentation
Appendix - B. Exam Presentation

Final design intervention model

Final wall cladding model
Appendix - B

. Exam presentation

Final design intervention model

Final wall cladding model

Design development models

Sample board