



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA



part one

the discovery



Program breakdown and layout requirements

	Description	Number	Size
1	Offices	18	8 - 15m2
2	Store rooms	3	50m2
3	Safe room	1	12m2
4	Analysing laboratories	1	60m2
5	Library, computer and copy room	1	75m2
6	Meeting/Class rooms	2	50m2
7	Tutor rooms	3	15m2
8	Personnel room	1	35m2
9	Personnel toilets (incl. disabled)	Male and Female	10m2
10	Toilets Students	Male and Female	15m2
11	Lift	1	15m2
12	Utilities room	1	32m2
13	Water tank room on surface	1	9m2
14	Small storerooms	2	3m2
15	Research room	1	40m2
16	Auditorium	1	75m2

Fig. 21

Furniture Size

1	Desk	1	Small
		2	Large
2	Round table	1	Small
		2	Large
3	Shelves	1	Few
		2	Many
4	Cabinets	1	Small
		2	Large
5	Drawers	1	Small
		2	Large
6	Washing Basin	1	Single
		2	Double
7	Photocopier		
8	Desk Chairs		
9	Projector and screen		
10	Sanitary ware	1	Toilets
		2	Urinals
11	Elevated level		

Fig. 22



Fig. 24

Analysis and documentation of artefacts:
Archaeology, The Comic

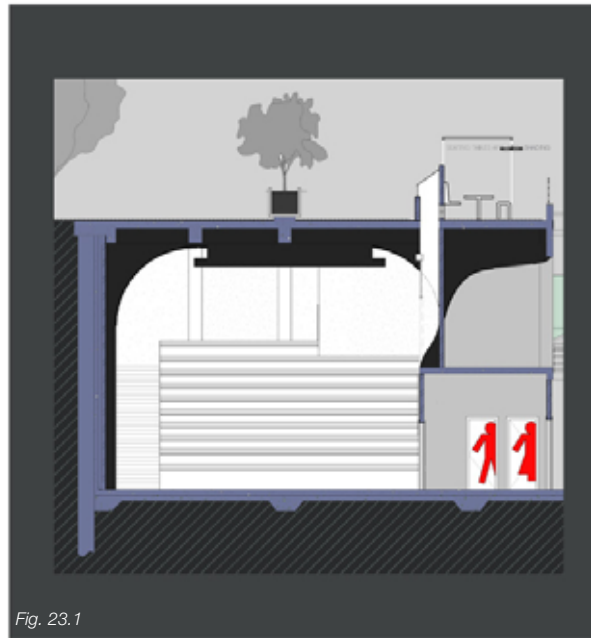
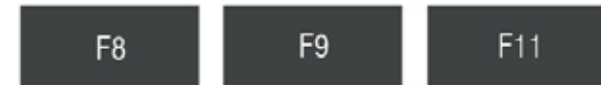


Fig. 23.1

Auditorium



Notes Natural ventilation Sound system Acoustics

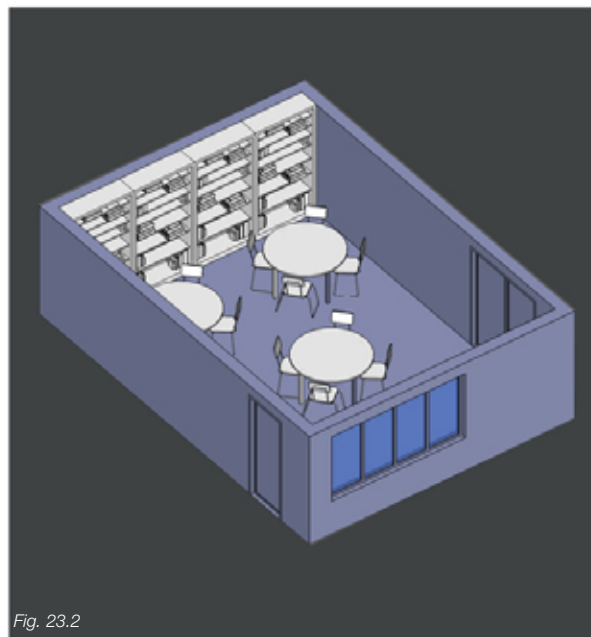
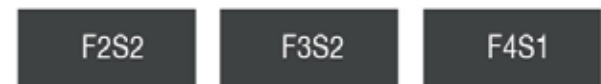


Fig. 23.2

Research room



Notes Good lighting and ventilation Pin walls

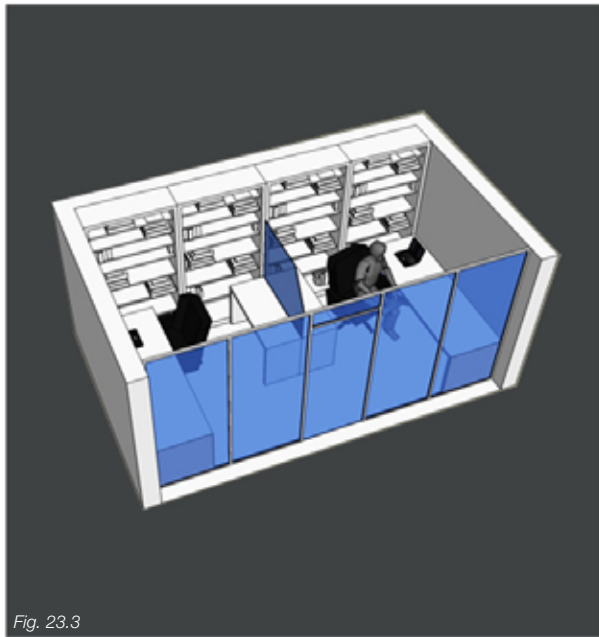


Fig. 23.3

Department Offices



Notes Deflect Direct Sunlight
Ventilation system Good ambient light

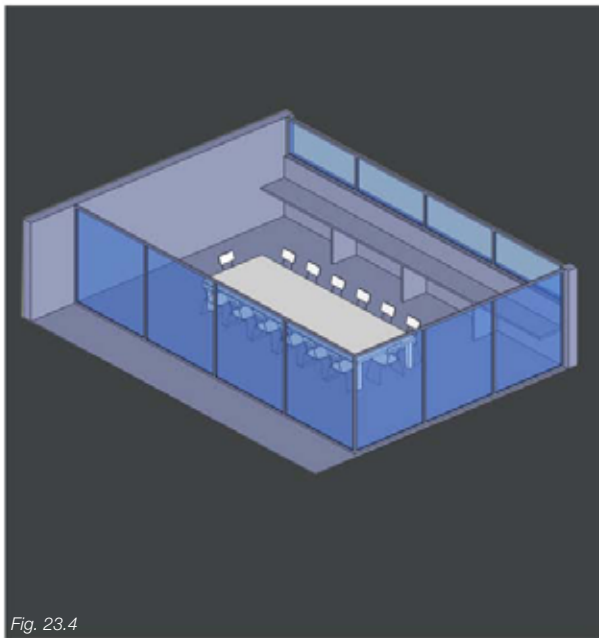
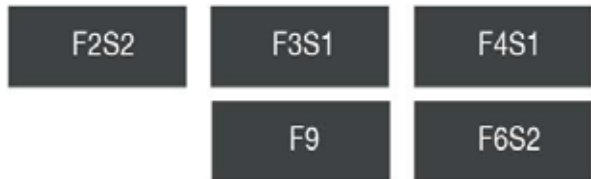


Fig. 23.4

Staff room



Notes Good lighting and ventilation
Sound Privacy

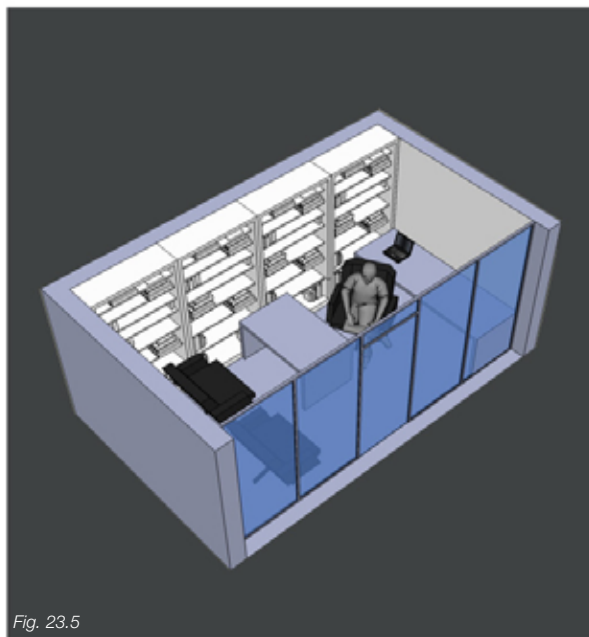


Fig. 23.5

Department Offices



Notes Deflect Direct Sunlight Good ambient light
Ventilation system

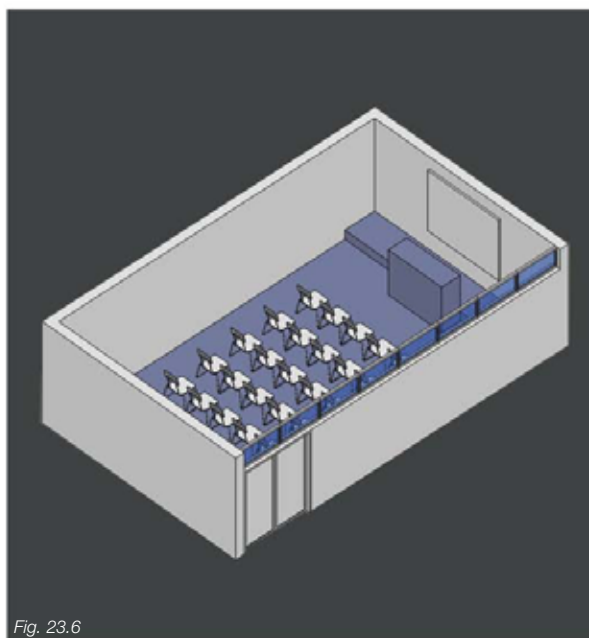
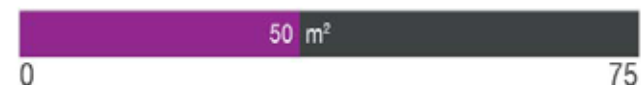


Fig. 23.6

Class rooms



Notes Pin Walls Good lighting and ventilation
Privacy

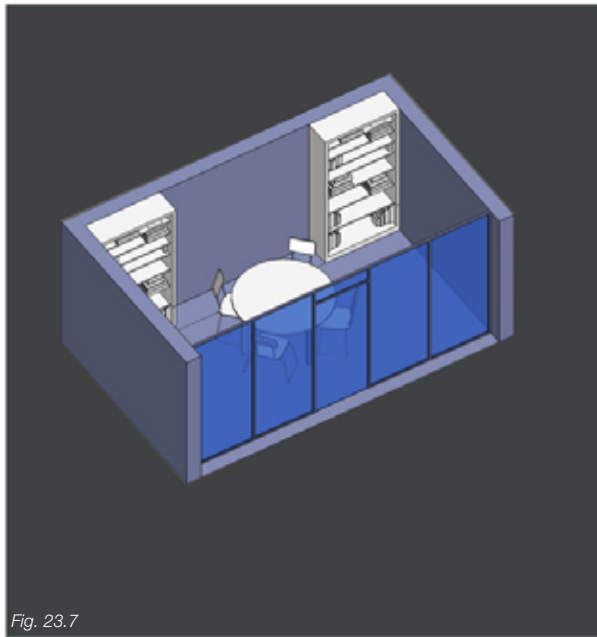


Fig. 23.7

Tutor room



F2S2 F3S1 F4S1

Notes Good lighting and natural ventilation

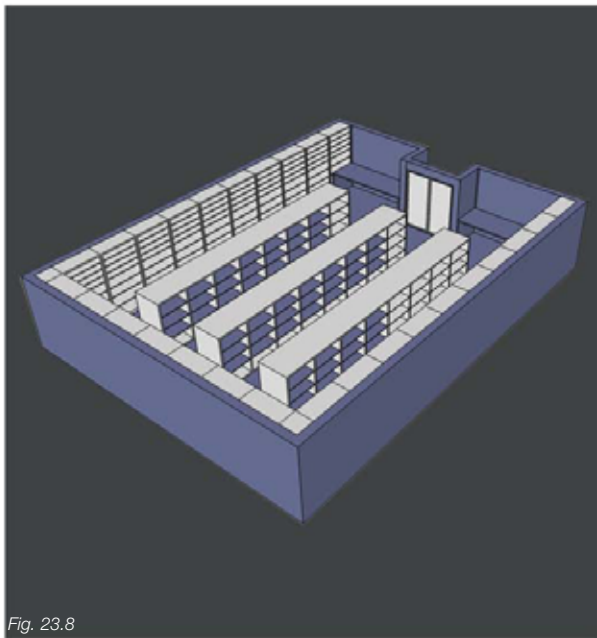


Fig. 23.8

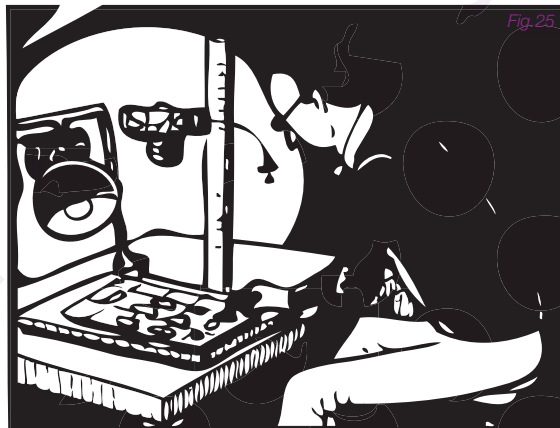
Artefact Stores



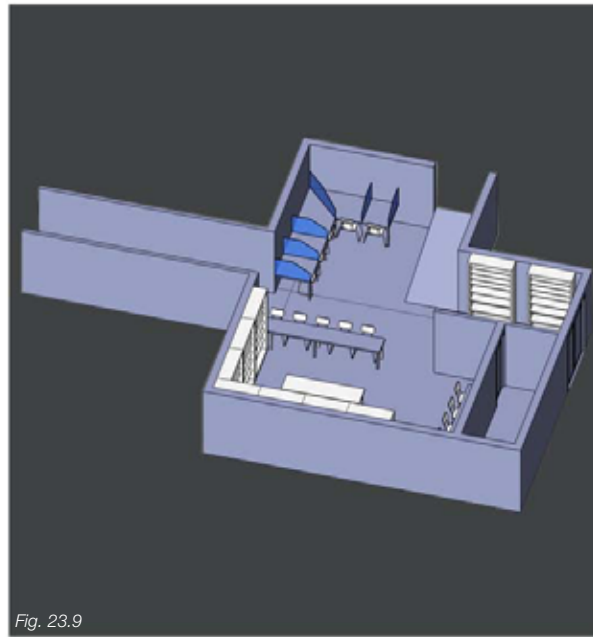
F1S1 F3S2 F4S2
F5S2

Notes Climate control Security Light control

The Library and Laboratory should be linked with transitional inter-space in between, distinguishing between the sterile laboratory environment and comfortable research environment. This link could create a complete learning process from analysis to research, documenting and publishing findings. The laboratory is where artefacts and soil are cleaned and sorted, forming part of the primary analysis of the objects which are then drawn and photographed, taken to the discussion room and library where it is compared to other samples from literature to determine its origins and meaning, here at the library it will also then be documented on the computers.



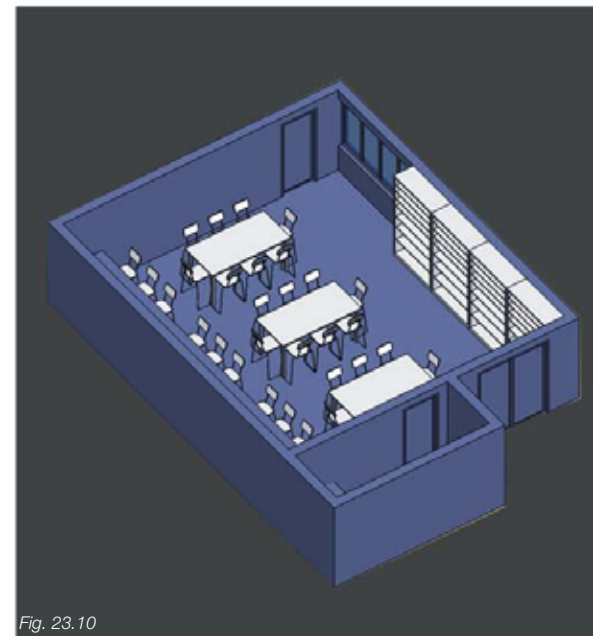
Photographic documentation in Library: Archaeology, The Comic



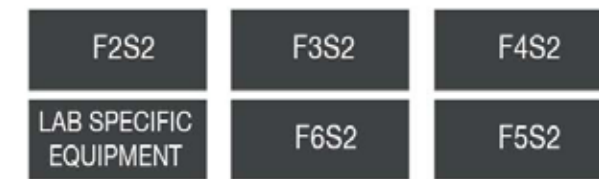
Library



Notes Calm and quiet
Security



Laboratory



Notes Good lighting and machanised ventilation
Privacy

Fig. 19





Defining the Client

The main client and partial sponsor of the project is the University of Pretoria. The University is also providing the site on which the new project can be built.

- As a prominent research institution, the university is in an internationally acknowledged league of tertiary facilities.
- ***“In its centenary year, the University celebrates its achievements over a hundred years. At the same time, it reflects not only on its past and its current position, but also on its future. This is the time when we, as the centenary generation, must commit towards vigorously pursuing – with passion, resolve and determination – the vision of a truly world-class South African university.”***

Prof Calie Pistorius
Vice-Chancellor and Principal

The secondary client and user is the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology (within the Faculty of Humanities) in conjunction with Cultural Affairs of the University and the Mapungubwe Museum which is housed in the historic Old Arts building.

The Mapungubwe museum:

The museum serves as a custodian of original artefacts from Mapungubwe and K2 where they are not only exhibited, but carefully managed, researched and conserved. The museum serves as a central point for all information on Mapungubwe. This treasured archaeological museum is a gentle reminder of the tremendous contribution of the University of Pretoria’s role in protecting our heritage. Mapungubwe – it is not only our dream, it is our future. (www.up.ac.za)

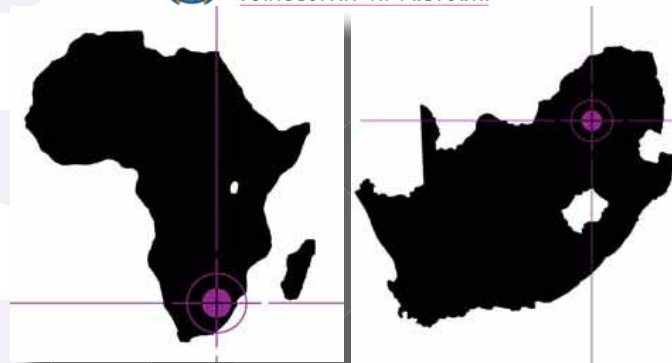
Potential sponsors of this educational and heritage project include Anglo American, Murray and Roberts, Sasol, National Lottery Distribution Trust Fund (NLDTF) and the National Heritage Foundation (NHF).

Together with the department, the current and future students and staff that will be using the departmental facility is also viewed as important as clients. Also included are the users and visitors to the University and the Mapungubwe Museum: local and foreign. Participants in short courses and research modules will form part of the client base as well.



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

Location of the University of Pretoria



Continent: AFRICA
Hemisphere: SOUTH
Sea level: 1369m

Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Defining the Brief

South Africa is a rich landscape of both human origins and of future possibilities. Archaeologists divide this vast history into chronological but sometimes overlapping phases such as the Stone Age, Iron Age, Rock Art, Historical Period, Graffiti and so forth. The ability for us to more creatively understand this history and its interconnections is via similarly creative teaching and training. Such training also impacts directly on graduates' ability to find work in academic archaeology, Cultural Resource Management, Museums, Government and the Heritage sectors.

The key components of such a brief is that the project:

- *Be located on UP property.*
- *Resemble real archaeological landscape.*
- *Include needed facilities.*
- *Program must mirror student and staff activities and movement.*
- *Be incorporated with a museum or exhibition program.²*

The museum be able to accommodate groups of up to 60 visitors. Include extensive storage facilities to house the tens of thousands strong archived artefacts. Be easily accessible to UP students and staff as well as visitors.

The museum will be used for educational, tourism, training, academic and research purposes. It will house and conserve original archaeological material of national significance such as gold objects and fragments, copper, iron, ivory. Also tools and decorations made of bone, glass beads, various indigenous beads (such

as ostrich eggshell and land snail shell), Chinese celadon and ceramic ware. (www.up.ac.za)

300 000 people visit the main campus of the University each year to see concerts, academic functions and exhibitions involving its vast collection of art and artefacts.(www.up.ac.za). It is essential to propose a framework designed for the hosting of these visitors – this includes parking, legibility of movement and restaurants.

In conclusion, the brief calls for a building that will satisfy the need for expansion of current facilities of the Archaeological and Anthropological Department of the University of Pretoria into new functional and efficient facilities. The brief requires a position on campus within the historic precinct as to link up with the current exhibition collections at the museums in the Old Arts Building and the Old Merensky Library building. The new building will conceptually become an intervention inflicted on the historic Old Arts and Old Merensky buildings. Through this methodology the project must express a new identity for the department as well as a new logical social environment.

2 - Interview and letter with Dr Sven Ouzman, 20 February 2008

The real world problem

The Department is currently a very isolated body positioned high up in the Humanities building on the 18th floor. It is totally isolated from its lecture halls, stores, archives and exhibition spaces which the staff and students need to be in close proximity of due to the nature of the practicality of the courses and also the sensitive nature of the artefacts. The 'high rise' environment is uninspiring and does not convey the function of these interesting fields. The Department has desperate needs in terms of facilities, work spaces and especially storage.

The envisioned site on main campus, which is a very important visitor precinct, lacks a planned and designed framework that connects the different functions to necessary amenities.

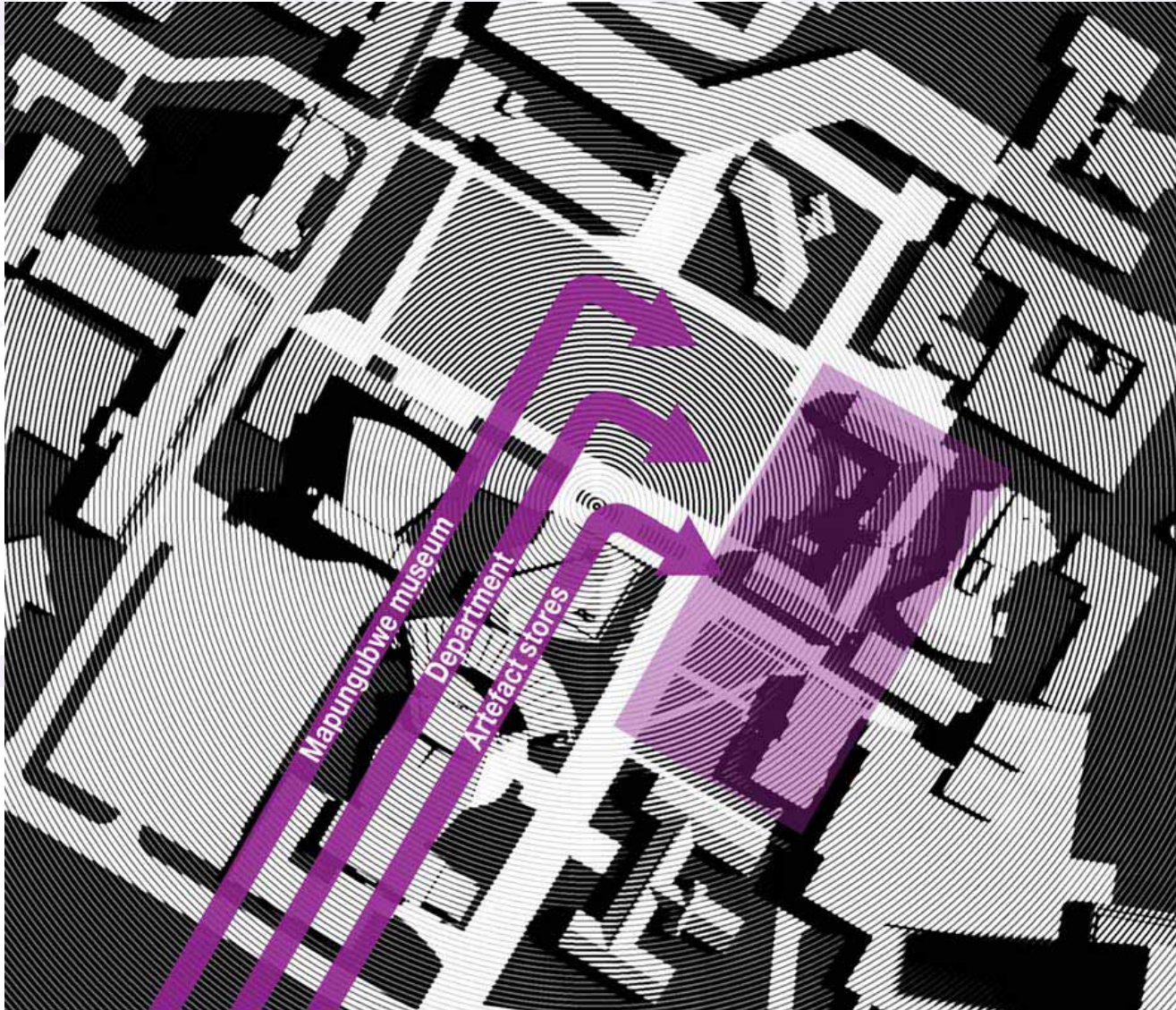


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

The objective

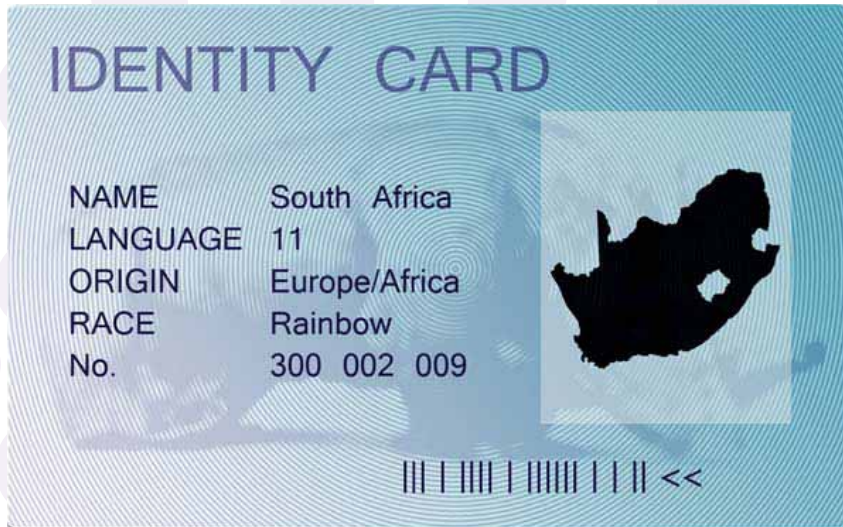


Fig. 11

The ultimate target of the project will be to create a new identity or symbol for South African culture and its future in our country. The structure will become a functional building that is incorporated into the existing historical precinct. Placed in this context it will reawaken interest in history and the passion of investigation and study thereof. The objective is to educate scholars, students and the visiting public on fields of heritage, precious artefacts and willingness to discover and learn especially whilst it supports Southern African history and identity.

A second goal will be to conserve existing buildings and to respectfully link these facilities into the public precinct using solutions for movement, parking, accessibility and amenities. The greater plan being: to generate an experience that will create memories and also admiration for higher education and research.

Background - Archaeology and Anthropology

Archaeology is the study and excavation of the past - human and nonhuman. Anthropologists learn from these excavations and acknowledge historical mistakes and actions. Subsequently it is applied to modern and future life. Together these fields go hand-in-hand to try and complete the human picture. Designing a new precinct for their use must reflect a future that will become a "created" history. In this vision of the future all must be challenged: the way instruction and education are viewed and delivered.



Fig. 12



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

panfuu people

roode

loyalty

WAPUN

Place of Stone Wisdom

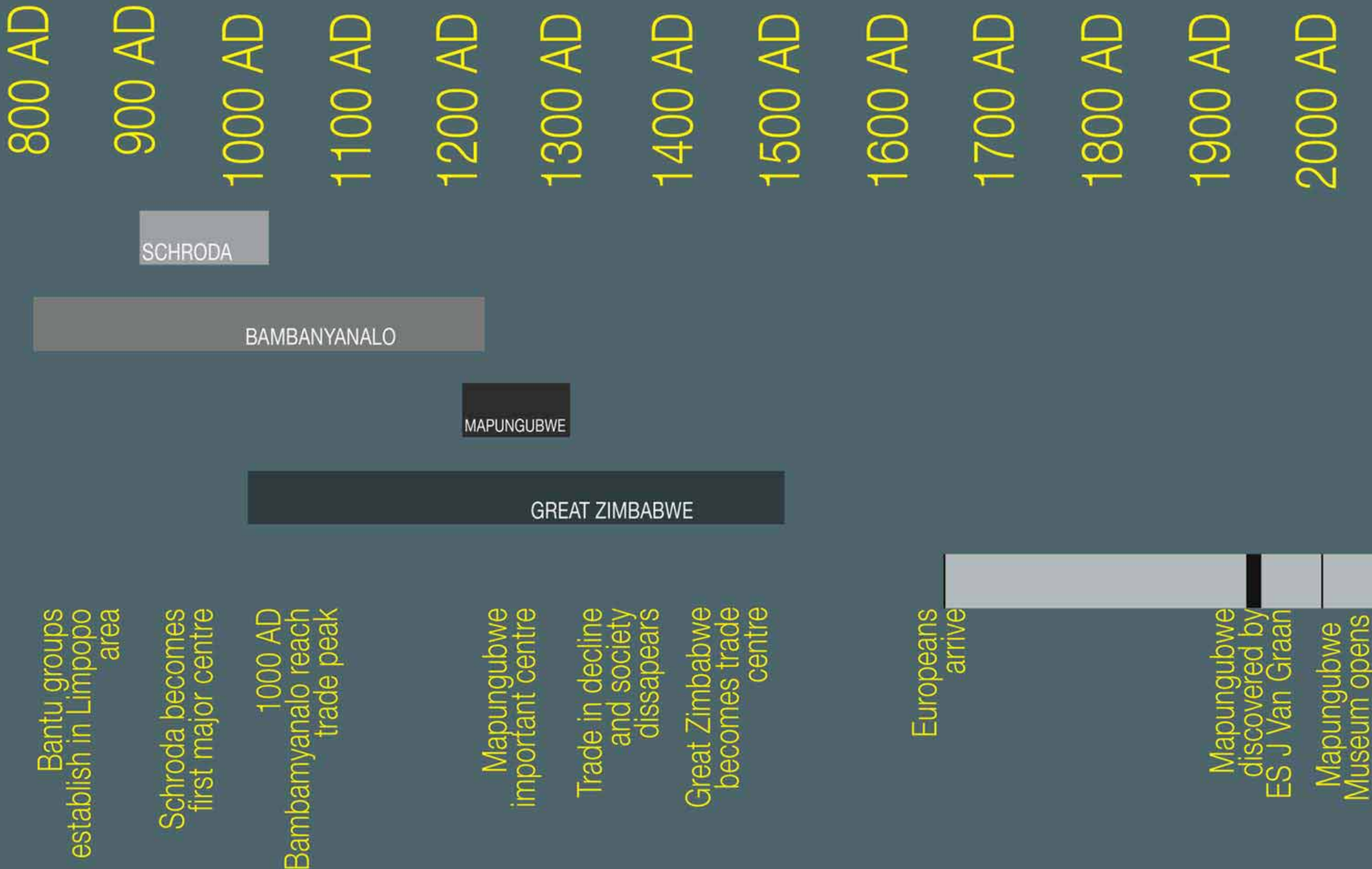
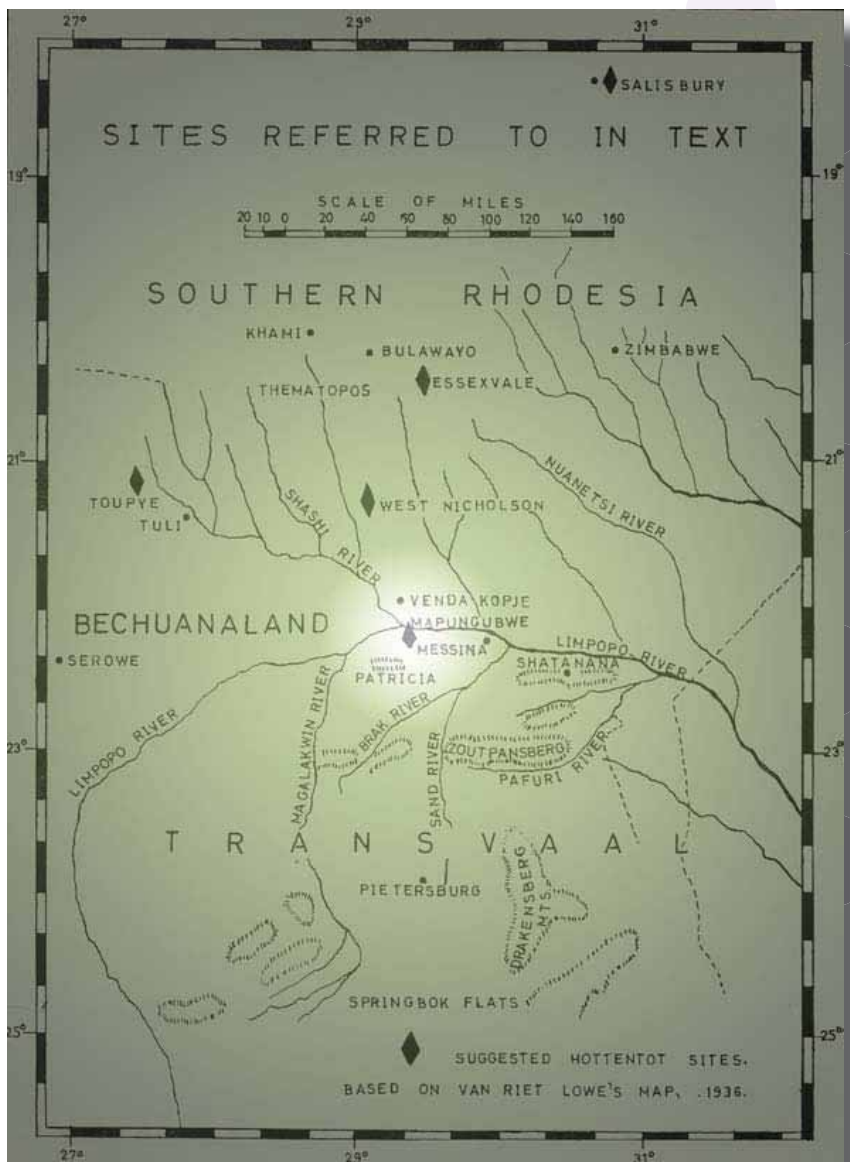


Fig.14 Timeline of Limpopo and Zimbabwe Civilization

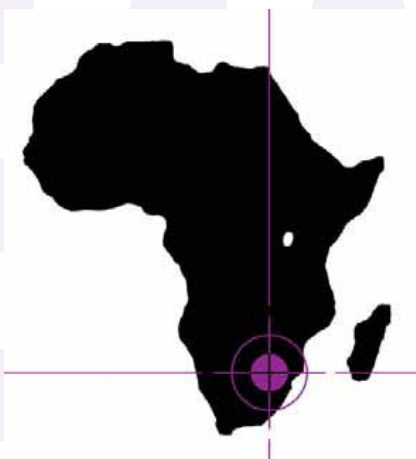


What and where is Mapungubwe?



Original handdrawn map, 1936

Fig.18



African continent



Limpopo river

Fig.19



Fig.15

Artefacts found at Limpopo, Mapungubwe site



Fig.16

Local labourer at Mapungubwe site



Fig.17

Image of excavation pit on Mapungubwe Hill



This image shows most of the rectangular space in which the Mapungubwe Museum is found. The museum has good lighting, but hierarchy and importance is unclear. Ceiling material is distracting.

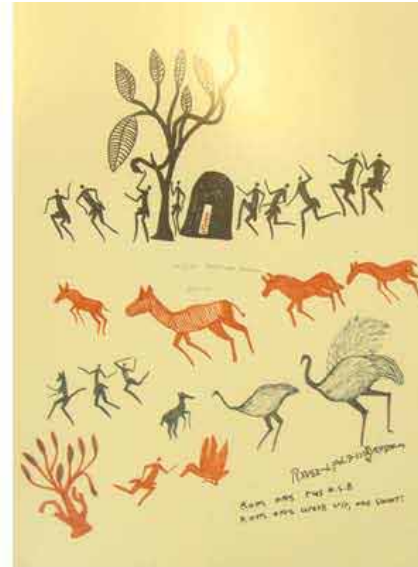


Objects are displayed like jewels in an expensive store. This looks very good, except it seems detached from the rest of the collection. The vessel above is exposed and suspiciously reproduced.

Mapungubwe Museum



Unattractive holes of missing displays are being restored or studied, but the signage and information boards are unclear and blurry.



Haman factor has not been taken into account when this space was organised. People do not visit this side of museum because it looks boring and uninteresting.

Stone Age Museum



Uninspiring space - the collection of stone tools and photographs is confusing and pointless. The room is colourless and uncomfortable.

