

# VMHK

A Warehouse for Art: Flemish Museum of Contemporary Art

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Interiors Buildings Cities 01. The assignment02. The design

### **An Architecture For Art**

#### Graduation Project 2022-23

#### An Architecture For Art

### **An Architecture For Art**



Office Baroque: Doors Crossing, 1977, from the Gordon Matta-Clark Ensemble, M HKA

#### A new art museum for Antwerp

Humankind has always made art. Through its appeal to the human senses, it has helped to shape the ways in which we perceive the world around us and, in its varied forms, offers a means beyond language through which we have become able to articulate our relationships with one another. Art and architecture have, together, constructed the settings through which human society has evolved and, on occasion, transformed itself. From churches and palaces, where authority and power were consolidated through the physical embodiment of systems of belief, to the development in the 19th Century, of palaces of culture: public museums and galleries, where forms and spaces of representation became a mirror through which culture could situate, consolidate or emancipate itself, within or in counterpoint to the prevailing order of things.

As modernity rapidly adapted the world to human needs and subsumed sublime nature within its own image, art became a means of resistance. Expanding out from the studio and the picture gallery it addressed that nature directly, capturing its often-fleeting splendours against a backdrop of relentless industrialisation and the ever-expanding city. In the 20th Century

Interiors **Buildings** Cities

the arts centre developed, offering more permeable, democratic forms of architecture through which art and culture sought to make themselves available to the populations of that industrial metropolis. In time, artists co-opted and adapted the redundant structures left behind by the contemporary city's relentless process of change. Inhabiting abandoned factories and warehouses, as places from which to critique it. New forms of art developed to document, reveal and even reshape the landscapes and infrastructures of the Holocene, or alternatively chose to abstract themselves into expressions of pure colour, form or process. Art came to offer society compelling new ways through which to express ideas. Ones that might be transcendent and revelatory but could equally be disconcerting or disorientating, sometimes even dangerous.

Simultaneously and perhaps inevitably however, the art world consolidated its age-old relationship with money and power. In the latter half of the last century, the white cube established a controlled, almost sanctified sensory context for its display. Here in an atmosphere of purified light and air, and in near silence, works of art attained a highly specific aura that allowed

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both their emotional value and their physical one. Although many artists sought to resist it, even the most radical forms Bex described it as a 'kunsthalle with a collection', with the and the spatial contexts in which they might be displayed, the service and control of the market. Meanwhile, in seeking art institutions that exhibited them adopted and adapted the extent that they became, at times, hardly distinguishable from one another...and while galleries have become more like shops, yond the financial means of the public sphere.

We will consider its societal role and how its responsibilities to generic but is very emphatically present." the heterogenous contemporary city and its diverse population Studio, our academic project takes an actual project as its starta real client to be one key reference point in the development site close to its existing one in the South of the Belgian city.

emerged out of the activities of the Internationaal Cultureel Cen- cultural exchange and the current, heterogeneous population trum (ICC), which was founded in the revolutionary spirit of the of this great port city. late 1960's, when established institutions were being radically

them to be contemplated at a distance from the complexities instigated, became the foundation for the collection of M HKA, museum through a series of key references and a consideration of real life outside; further objectifying them and heightening with the new museum, where he also became the first director, of who its protagonists might be. We will also be examining being established by Royal Decree in 1985.

of artistic endeavour became commodified and subsumed to latter being focused on contemporary art, from the 1960's before turning our attention to the brief for the new museum onwards. Over time however M HKA has emerged as a ful- and developing individual projects in relation to it. to establish their public purpose, the influential contemporary ly-fledged museum, housed in a redeveloped and extended As always we will work at each scale: Interior, Building and City, former grain warehouse and incorporating the archive and although not necessarily in that order. While our project is a signifiers and scenographies of the world of commerce, to the library of the Centre for Visual Culture. The rather introverted social, political, cultural, artistic and environmental one, these architecture of the current building is ambivalent, its interiors concerns will be translated directly through the material and seek to approximate the monumental white cubes of the con-spatial concerns of architecture, made manifest through buildshops became galleries, with high value brands establishing temporary museum, while as a conversion it carries echoes of ings which are capable of addressing past, present and future their cultural authority through the establishment of collections the Alternative Spaces movement, an anti-museum, avant-gar- with both a sense of continuity and an openness to change. and the exhibiting of artists, at a scale and ambition often be- de movement driven by artists, with Gordon Matta-Clark being one of the protagonists. The Belgian academic, Wouter Davidts has commented that the transformation of the grain silo into This year the Graduation Studio of Interiors Buildings Cities will a museum has 'resulted in a building that is, paradoxically address this contested space of the contemporary art gallery. both formally indefinable and extremely determined, that looks

The next phase in this complex process of emergence is inmight be physically manifested in the image and presence of a tended to be a move into a new, purpose built museum buildnew public building. As in previous iterations of the Graduation ing, located near the current site, as an urban focus for the conversion of a monumental former dock into a new, linear ing point, allowing the conditions and concerns of a real brief for public park. A key intention for this project is to consolidate the urban condition of the rapidly developing area of Antwerp of both individual and collective concerns. This year we will South, with the proposed new museum counterpointing the work in relation to a competition brief for the redevelopment of major transformation of the more historically focused Museum M HKA, the contemporary art museum of Antwerp, on a new of Fine Arts, about to re-open nearby. It will also, however, look beyond its immediate environment, through its redesignation as the Flemish Museum of Contemporary Art (VMHK). This places The history, present situation and potential future of this particular museum embodies many of the larger issues and questions artistic culture of Flemish Belgium but also its people; a comreferred to in the opening paragraphs of this introduction. It plex and potentially divisive issue, given both the traditions of

The first competition was cancelled and the proposal is that it challenged. Originally housed in an actual palace, the disused will be re-run in the course of the current year, offering a comroyal residence on the Meir, it proposed in 1977, the same year pelling sense of currency to our work. The brief for that original the Centre Pompidou opened in Paris, an unrealised plan to competition will form the basis of our exploration, but this will relocate itself to a disused office building on a pedestrian shop- also be open to your individual and collective critique. Its inping street. Here it was envisaged that, alongside its museum tentions are at some distance from the radical, social, political function, the building would house a performing-arts venue, and artistic positioning of Matta-Clark's 'anarchitecture', a fact multipurpose rooms, a cinema and artists' studios, information the brief acknowledges in its counterpointing of anti-museum centre, cafeteria, bookshop and a babysitting service. Two years fascinations versus technical museum requirements, its desire later, following the premature death of American artist Gordon for an atmosphere of both industrial roughness and domestic Matta-Clark, the ICC proposed to preserve his last remaining intimacy, and its requirement to be, at once, a robust skeleton physical work, Office Baroque, as the basis for a new museum. and a volatile space of experimentation. To this we would add The intention was to purchase this monumental intervention the profound need to address the environmental challenges we into a disused office building on the banks of Antwerp's River face, through the consideration of what, how and when to build. Schelde, and to house a new exhibition space in the neigh- Our year will start with a period of design research, moving bouring block. However, the plan was unfortunately curtailed between studio and seminar. This will include an analysis of by its pre-emptory demolition by the site's owner. Nonetheless, the museum / anti-museum context within which the project the Matta-Clark Collection, which ICC director Flor Bex had situates itself, exploring the idea and form of the modern art

> Interiors Buildings Palace



elements of the collection itself, considering both their nature



Office Baroque, 1977, from the Gordon Matta-Clark Ensemble, M HKA

### Palace





Antwerp, source: Rational Architecture





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Court of Appeal building, source: Vlaams Bouwmeester



8/87



Lock, source: Vlaams Bouwmeester











## Longitudinal section







FRAC Dunkirk, Lacaton & Vassal





FRAC Dunkirk (Lacaton & Vassal), compared to the site









Estimated brief situation.



Original image.

Recreated image.



Precedent studies



"What does a museum of contemporary art look like in the twenty-first century?"





FRAC Dunkirk, Lacaton & Vassal



Hirosaki museum of Contemporary art.



MOCA Toronto.



Museum de Pont.



Dia Chelsea.

The contemporary art warehouse.



M HKA in 1969

Warehouse as starting point of M HKA and disco The Palace.

Source: M HKA.



## M HKA now VMHK Collage of buildings.

Source: M HKA.

Flemish Museum of Contemporary Art.

History of M HKA's architecture.

# ?

The warehouse, as a typology, was not founded by the contemporary art museum.

On the contrary, the contemporary art museum found the warehouse.

This difference offers a potential as an answer of what the contemporary art museum of the twenty-first century might look like.



Project brief





FOMU 10,100 sq.m. Publci 5,700 2010





NEW M HKA 22,500 sq.m.

Number of floors for the new M HKA is calculated by dividing the required program by the size of the proposed plot.



## 1.3 THE CURRENT MUSEUM: PLANS FOR A FUTURE MUSEUM

# 1.3.1 The profile of the collection, M HKA's 'own' art hypothesis, and the theoretical collection project

M HKA initially described itself as a museum of contemporary art from 1970 onwards, but gradually that time frame shifted to a setting from the post-war avant-garde with a focus on the happenings of the mid 1960s. Unlike some museums of 'modern and contemporary art', the historical avant-garde therefore falls beyond the focus of M HKA. This temporal demarcation can in part be explained by historical reasons, but it also has to do with the complementarity (and collaboration) with the KMSKA, which is only located one block away. M HKA's geographical focus can be described as international with both local-regional and new-regional accents. Based on the conviction that art is 'marked by a "local colour". M HKA claims that local creativity also 'needs an international context'.<sup>o</sup> The more recent purchases of work from Russia and the Far East – 'new centralities in the multipolar art world' - must be understood from this point of view.

The current collection of M HKA is highly interesting, but not a 'world collection' like that of the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam. At present, the collection comprises relatively few international masterpieces or well-known reference works that the public wants to be able to see permanently. In recent years, a catching-up policy has been initiated with regard to the collection policy. M HKA has works on permanent loan that were acquired with the budget of the Flemish Commission for Visual Arts (1982-2002). The initial support policy is increasingly getting a focused museum orientation, which is trying to fill in the gaps in the current museum collections and to catch up on the backlog in terms of collection policy. In recent years, a number of key works have been acquired in this context. However, M HKA's own focus today does not lie in building up the collection, but mainly in a *pronounced reflexive-discursive character* and in the starting point of considering both *visual arts and the museum institution as a powerful social actor.* 

M HKA calls its own perspective on visual art its 'art hypothesis': 'the image of the art that the museum shapes and presents to the world. M HKA keeps questioning that image, sounds it out, commemorates it."<sup>10</sup> We have already referred to the ICC and the way in which M HKA goes back to the happenings of the 1960s in order to found its (at times anti-museum) attitude in terms of the problematization of museums and art. From these roots it also derives a view of art in which, for example, *the performative* and *the socially critical* are paramount. In its 2011 policy plan, M HKA structured its art hypothesis around two pairs of concepts: the tension between the immaterial and the factual, and the tension between social engagement and the poetic.

Since December 2017, M HKA has been exhibiting a small selection from the collection in a more or less permanent layout. It is this type of exhibition that will form the basis of what we will further call the collection component. The collection story starts out from the post-war avant-garde in Antwerp and Flanders, and takes this past as a starting point to understand the multipolar world of today and tomorrow. The backbone of the collection consists of purchases the works acquired by the Flemish Community. In addition, there are itcolf donations and a few. "A displays. The catalogue The Collection as a Character (2011) offers a first tentative over Quantore. Highlighter the hard copy of the digital Ensembles platform. The objective is to give this collehe new museum and to develop it further. While M HKA conceptualizes it roactively - it does not aspire to any encyclopedic exhaustiveness." which it also uses as a guideline by which to deepen the existing collection Image 635085 A first the ferent approaches to still and mov. inking about the image that is specif re is a long tradition of making and disc in Antwerp and Flanders, and nd Nav Haq (2013), The M HKA Collection: The Collection as a Character, Antwerp, M HKA, 

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Current total  $m^2$  of M HKA9.000  $m^2$  (gross).Desired total  $m^2$  of VMHK15.000  $m^2$  (net) oProposed  $m^2$ 13.765  $m^2$  (net), e

9.000 m² (gross).
15.000 m² (net) or 22.350 m² (gross), excluding outdoor spaces.
13.765 m² (net), excluding outdoor spaces.

|                         | Required m <sup>2</sup> | Proposed m <sup>2</sup> |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Permanent collection | 3.032 m <sup>2</sup>    | 2.912 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| 2. Temporary collection | 3.150 m <sup>2</sup>    | 2.828 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| 3. Library & Archive    | 1.901 m <sup>2</sup>    | 1.551 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| 4. Forum                | 3.608 m <sup>2</sup>    | 2.825 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| 5. Back-office          | 3.337 m <sup>2</sup>    | 3.649 m <sup>2</sup>    |
| 6. Outdoor space        | 350 m <sup>2</sup>      | 400 m <sup>2</sup>      |





KMSKA

Royal Museum of Fine Arts Antwerp.

Source: Karin Borghouts.



# FOMU

Photo Museum Antwerp.

Source: Monday Agbonzee Jr.



# M HKA

Museum of Contemporary Art Antwerp.

Source: M HKA.





Current entrance of M HKA, source: HOOG.design



Waterscape

Rubber duck by Florentijn Hofman.



Cityscape

MOMA by Yoshio Taniguchi.

Minneapolis Sculpture Garden, Spoonbridge and Cherry by Claes Oldenburg & Coosje van Bruggen.



### Landscape



Site plan




















Museum seen from the Zuiderdokkenpark



Image of the 1:200 model









Surrounding buildings



|  | Waalsekaai | 0 1 | 5 | 10 m |
|--|------------|-----|---|------|
|--|------------|-----|---|------|



Image of the 1:200 model





De Gerlachekaai

South west elevation





Image of the 1:200 model











North east elevation





Museum seen from the Waalsekaai



Façade design



|                      | or |                         |
|----------------------|----|-------------------------|
| Lower stacked floors |    | Different floor heights |
|                      |    |                         |
|                      |    |                         |
|                      |    |                         |
|                      |    |                         |

Flexible floor heights

Structural strategy

52/87



Structural design

53/87



54/87



Horizontal detail



Structural design



## Concrete plinth and cores 700 x 700 mm columns 400 x 200 mm beams

Concrete basement

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Structural design

······ Concrete cores

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Glulam frame construction 500 x 500 mm columns 400 x 200 mm beams



Structural design

Glulam frame construction 300 x 300 mm columns 400 x 200 mm beams

Concrete cores

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Glulam frame construction 500 x 500 mm columns 400 x 200 mm beams



Image of the 1:200 model









Longitudinal section

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Basement





1. Seminar room

2. Event space

4. Storage 5. Technical

3. Educative room

First floor





1. Workshop5. Silent room9. Permanent collection - 7.50 m free height2. Storage (building) materials6. Kitchenette10. Permanent collection - 3.65 m free height3. Office7. Dressing room4. Storage furniture8. Technical

Second floor





1. Workshop5. Silent room9. Permanent collection - 3.65 m free height2. Storage (building) materials6. Kitchenette7. Dressing room3. Office7. Dressing room8. Technical4. Storage furniture8. TechnicalThird floor





| 1. Workshop<br>2. Storage (building) materials | 5. Silent room<br>6. Kitchenette | 9. Permanent collection - 7.50 m free height 10. Permanent collection - cabinets | <ol> <li>Auditorium (159 seats)</li> <li>Permanent collection - 3.65 m free l</li> </ol> |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 2. Storage (building) materials                | 0. Kitchenette                   | 10. Permanent collection - cabinets  | 14. Permanent collection - 5.05 in free f  |
| 3. Office                                      | 7. Dressing room                 | 11. Cinema (78 seats)  |  |
| 4. Storage furniture                           | 8. Technical                     | 12. Foyer  |  |
|  |                                  | Fourth floor   |  |





 Workshop
 Storage (building) materials
 Office 9. Temporary collection - 3.65 m free height 5. Silent room 6. Kitchenette 7. Dressing room 8. Technical 4. Storage furniture

Fifth floor





1. Workshop5. Silent room9. Temporary collection - 7.50 m free height2. Storage (building) materials6. Kitchenette10. Temporary collection - 3.65 m free height3. Office7. Dressing room4. Storage furniture8. Technical

Sixth floor





1. Workshop5. Silent room9. Temporary collection - 3.65 m free height2. Storage (building) materials6. Kitchenette3. Office7. Dressing room4. Storage furniture8. Technical

Seventh floor





1. Library5. Roof terrace2. Study room6. Office3. Documentation center7. Technical

4. Restaurant / canteen

Eighth floor




## 1. Technical

2. Forum main space

3. Permanent collection - 3.65 m free height

4. Auditorium

5. Temporary collection - 3.65 m free height

6. Documentation center

Cross section







1. Workshop5. Silent room9. Permanent collection - 7.50 m free height2. Storage (building) materials6. Kitchenette10. Permanent collection - 3.65 m free height3. Office7. Dressing room8. Technical







Façade fragment



Façade design





Climate design





Site plan









## Waterproof and vapor open layer

Soldier bond masonry with weathered joints and lime mortar



Blue limestone sill continues under the masonry piers

Kerto-Ripa hollow core floor with integrated ducts

Scaldex soldier course bracket

Glulam beam 400 x 200

200mm 0 50 100



Window head detail

Glulam beam 400x200 Waterproof and vapor open layer

Soldier bond masonry with weathered joints and lime mortar

Scaldex soldier course bracket

Solar screen

Hope's steel fixed window frame with thermal break and HR++ glazing





## Thank you!

Special thanks to my tutors, peers, friends, and family.