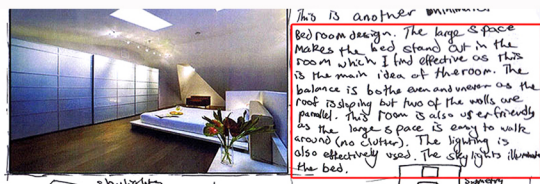


This drawing shows sketches showing elements used on deconstruction and ideas they have gained from it.



This is another bedroom design. The large space makes the bed stand out in the room which I find effective as the balance is both even and uneven as the room is high but two of the walls are parallel. This room is also user friendly as the large space is easy to walk around (no clutter). The lighting is also effectively used. The sky lights illuminate the bed.

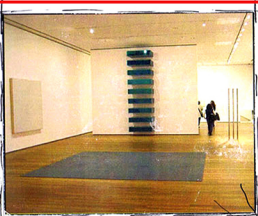
This building incorporates cylindrical and more rounded elements to its deconstruction style. This building to me looks as if it has been made with building blocks but on a much larger scale as the edges are straight and profiled, how they don't stack over each other evenly.



Sustainable material



This room has a definite separation with the TV and the carpet lobby up to it which looks great. This room also has a large space without clutter. This would translate well into an art gallery with the symmetry of the artwork replacing the TV. The natural light coming through the large windows showing the true colors of the room and artwork in the case of the art museum.



MINIMALIST INTERIOR
 This is the interior of an art museum. The minimalist interior allows the works of art to stand out. The large spaces are perfect open plan, the simple materials to stand out. It is a simple minimalist interior because of this the concept would be ideal for my art museum. Although it will have a deconstruction exterior.

DECONSTRUCTIVISM HISTORY

Deconstructivism was born in the late 1980s so it is a fairly recent design move. Deconstructivism relates to the ideas of buildings being fragmented and the surface of a building being contorted into unique shapes. Cubism also has a large influence in deconstructivism. It goes against the general rules of architecture with uneven walls and roof-tops. Deconstructivism is best described as 'controlled chaos'. The first point in the movement of deconstructivism was in the 1950s. From the 1950s architectural design competing with designs from Jacques Derrida and Peter Eisenman. Next was the Museum of Modern Arts 1988 Deconstructivist Architecture exhibition. At this exhibition, there were works from some of the best Deconstructivist architects such as Peter Eisenman, Frank Gehry, Zaha Hadid and Daniel Libeskind.

DECONSTRUCTIVISM INFLUENCES

Jacques Derrida, a French philosopher, was who most Deconstructivist Architects were influenced by. Eisenman knew Jacques Derrida well and gained knowledge of deconstruction from him. Deconstructivism was realized as radical changing to formal architecture. Deconstructivism was also influenced by 'geometric imbalances' of Russian Constructivism. Other movements that influenced deconstructivism were expressionism, minimalism, contemporary art and especially cubism. Deconstructivism breaks through the 'rules' of modernism.

MINIMALIST HISTORY

Minimalism describes movements in different forms of art or design which works by using the fewest most fundamental features. Minimalist architecture has been highly influenced by Japanese traditional design and architecture. Architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe refers to minimalism in the sense that "Less is More" to convey the idea of simplicity and a very basic but effective design. Minimalism movement started in early 1960s. I think that this way of designing would be ideal in an art gallery because the reduction in complexity allows the artwork to stand out and be the main focus. Minimalist interiors also highlight lighting as focus. The simple interior shows darker and lighter areas. This factor is important to keep in mind. One interior minimalist designer that employs good techniques to be used in an art museum is John Pawson. He uses natural lighting to his advantage and uses white, open spaces.

PETER EISENMAN

Born: August 11, 1932 in Newark, New Jersey
 Peter Eisenman is one of the most pronounced deconstructivist architects, building many demanding projects to date. Peter Eisenman gained influence from close friend and post-structuralist thinker Jacques Derrida. Eisenman first became known as a member of The New York Five. The other Architects of this group were Charles Gwathmey, John Hejduk, Richard Meier and Michael Graves, whose work was shown at conference in 1967. Eisenman did architectural work for the Graham Foundation around this time. People viewed The New York Five as doing reworking of designs by Le Corbusier. This led on to each of the five to develop unique styles of architecture with Eisenman developing deconstructivism. Eisenman's original deconstructive projects had been poorly constructed due to unsatisfactory material specifications and elementary design faults (such as art exhibitions being exposed to intense sunlight). Such is the case with the Wexner Center. Due to many years of experience Eisenman has improved his architecture with a unique deconstructivist style. He has designed such remarkable sites such as Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin, and the University of Phoenix Stadium in Glendale, Arizona. A current project that Eisenman has designed is the 'City of Culture of Andalus' in Santiago de Compostela, Spain which design employs the iconic 'wavy-roof' and strong deconstructivist style of Eisenman and is truly remarkable. This is why I have chosen Peter Eisenman.

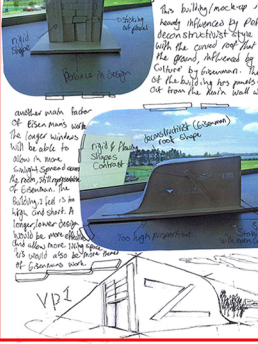
PETER EISENMAN



Effective lighting techniques
 balance

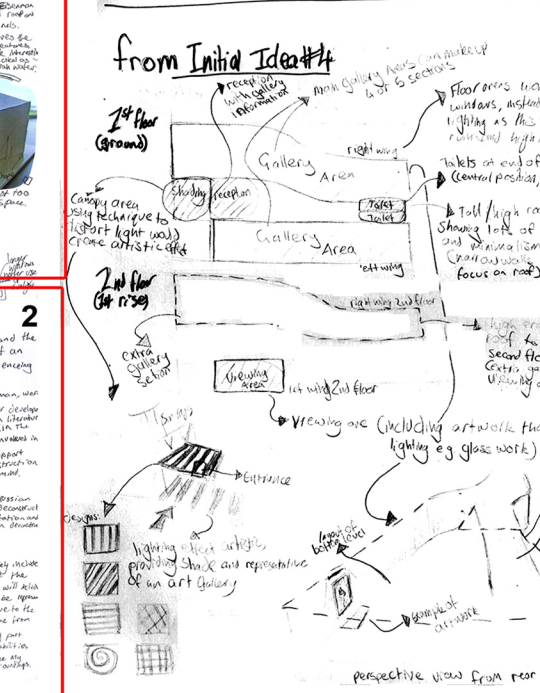
Deconstruction Style Buildings

Building #1

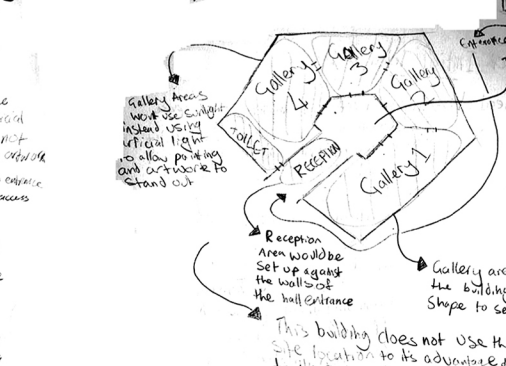


Building #1
 My mock-up is heavily inspired by Peter Eisenman. The main reason for this is the building's unique form. The sloping, curved walls and the building's unique form. The building's unique form. The building's unique form. The building's unique form.

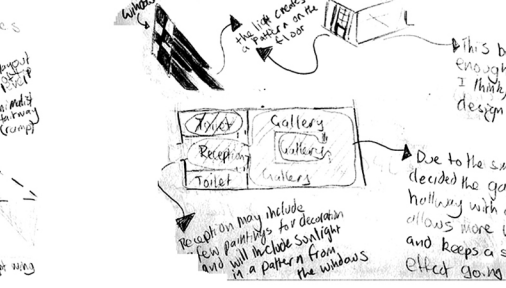
FLOOR PLAN IDEAS



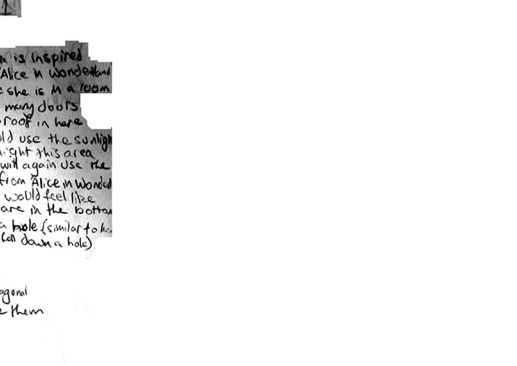
from Initial Idea #1



from Initial Idea #2



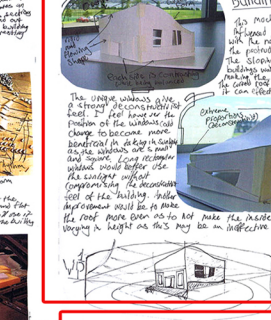
from Initial Idea #1



from Initial Idea #2



MOCK-UPS



SOCIAL FACTORS

Social factors that influence Peter Eisenman and the Deconstructivist style will influence my design of an art gallery. The surrounding location, the history of the area, and the social factors will influence my design. The surrounding location, the history of the area, and the social factors will influence my design. The surrounding location, the history of the area, and the social factors will influence my design.

VP1 VP2

4

I wanted to incorporate the same colors as the top design as it is an original part of deconstruction. Color can bring in good to what is.

I prefer having the central section higher as it will be the main entrance. I want to make it more interesting.

This shows Gossman's take on reconstruction. I like the idea of the modernity of the building. It is a very effective design. This view shows the interesting and how the building will look like. It is a very effective design.

I find it hard to make this building look like a piece of art (not just an architectural drawing).

The building is a piece of art. It is a very effective design.

This shows a 'fractalal style perspective drawing'

4

The front of this design by Gossman has what looks like a modern building with a roof I would like to see. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

The drawings are influenced by the white space of the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

I wanted to keep the reconstruction as shown by the abstract painting which also resembles a house showing Architecture.

This side shows Gossman's creativity and interest in the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

The shapes on the drawing are different from the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

Exterior

The floors and makes buildings look sleek, stylish and modern. It is commonly used with tall modern buildings. It creates a real elegant space.

Brick
Brick is used in the new buildings in South Australia. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

Charcoal Plywood
This ply wood creates a modern look and color. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

Final Materials: I will use brick for the left and right wing of the building. I will use charcoal plywood for the central wing. The front will be a glass and the back will be a concrete. I will use a white color for the walls. The detail on the top line will be made with the brick from the front.

CONCRETE TILT SLABS
This concrete tilt slab to look wood like. It will also look good with the glass wall.

This shows the color of the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

This brick shows the main color of the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

4

Exploded isometric view

Key foot allowed to be wrapped into the top

CONCRETE TILT SLABS

This door design is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

This idea is shown in a section of the building. It is a very effective design. It is a very effective design.

These panels on the top of the building will be made with the brick of a double reflection.

Note: The only way to make the building look like a piece of art is to make it look like a piece of art.