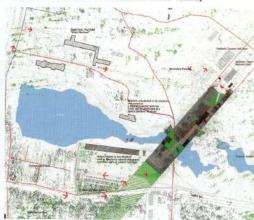


↑ Spaces for temporary exhibitions



↑ View from the museum towards the former runway



←↑ The museum forms the intersection of the lake and runway.



Estonian National Museum, Tartu

The competitionwinning design by Dan Dorell, Lina Ghotmeh and Tsuyoshi Tane is a spatial journey that is as flexible, provocative and experientially rich as possible.

ESTONIA — TEXT: TRIIN OJARI

fter ten years of economic growth at a capitalist tempo, the former Soviet Union still strikes the rest of the world as an exotic place, even a post-Soviet theme park. The regime that proclaimed utopia for nearly half a century may be gone, but it has left indelible marks on the local environment. The sensitive issue of recognizing and interpreting this situation became a key challenge of the architecture competition for the new Estonian National Museum, What was possibly the most important competition of the decade in Estonia, unexpectedly raised a number of questions related to the specifics of architecture, such as identity, genius loci and interpretation of recent history. It is a fair while since an architectural design provoked such a wide discussion in Estonia on architecture's capacity to symbolize the nation's complicated history.

The museum will be located on the outskirts of Tartu at Raadi, an old country estate where it stood before World War II. The setting is by no means picturesque; during the Soviet era the site was a military airfield (which meant that Tartu was closed to outsiders). It is impossible to ignore the aggressive remnants of this past, but nearly all of the proposals did precisely that. The winning design, the aptly named 'Memory Field', was an exception, uniting the history of the place with the 'story' told by the exhibits.

The international competition attracted 108 entries, of which only 12 came from Estonia. The jury, headed by Estonia's minister of culture and including only one foreign member (Dutch architect Winy Maas), made a very bold decision in choosing the entry by three young architects, Dan Dorell (Paris), Lina Ghotmeh (Paris) and Tsuyoshi Tane (London). It envisages a 350 metre-long glass building, with an outdoor extension in the shape of a one-kilometre runway. Visitors are guided through the exhibition spaces of the greyish, one-storey building out onto an airfield receding into infinity: the 'memory field'. This is a huge public space, a place for open air sculptures and outdoor events. The design has just the right amount of provocativeness and lyrical sensibility for a symbolic

building; it is critical of its con the same time demythologizin museum building hierarchies.

The architecture of post-Sc has been praised for being free copen to competition. The Natio competition proves this yet a have been some complaints that work shamelessly turns the S into an aesthetic object, but this the nature of the National Muse expected to be both a storehous heritage and an international at winning entry's vision looks as if achieve this dual objective.

'MEMORY FIELD', THE NEW ESTO NATIONAL MUSEUM, 2005-2009

Architect: Client: Address: Dan Dorell, Lina Ghotmeh and Estonian National Museum Raadi, Tartu



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