

**Bureau of Cultural Affairs, Kaohsiung City Government**  
**The commissioned planning, design, and supervision service for**  
**exterior and roof renovation of Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts**  
**(KMFA)Basic requirements and operation principles**

**1. Description of scope and subject:**

The project is to reform the exterior and roof of the main building of the Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts (and its surroundings), including the creative image of a new state of art museum, the night lighting and the roof as well as improving waterproofing of exterior walls and protecting the new waterproofing layer. The objective of this service tender is substantive planning, design, and supervision. The contractor shall base on the evaluation operation procedure, the submitted service proposal, the space requirements and the design criteria provided (alterations are forbidden without prior consent,) and the construction budget limit. The overall project is scheduled to be completed by 2022.

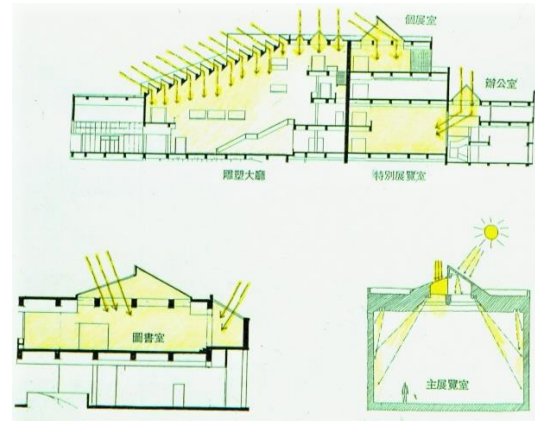
**2. The intention and objectives of the project:**

**(1) History of Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts:**

Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Park is an essential core of the North Kaohsiung area. During the preparation period (1983~1994), the surrounding area was mostly light industrial and agricultural facilities. KMFA was established under the expectation of citizens and the local art community. After several discussions, researches, and investigations between the two architects Chen Po-Sen and Lu Yong-Yi, the architectural design was presented with the high sculptural skylights in the hall in response to the appearance of the Banping mountain at that time. Besides, the sunlight that Kaohsiung people are proud of is introduced through multiple skylights. The color selection of the imitation stone wall brick especially made by the Iwao Company of Japan is also a top choice under the consensus of the art community. After years of operation and practice, today, KMFA is highly recognized in the world of art both in exhibition curation and operation. As time goes by and the social needs, the museum must also seek for new ideas and changes in its management connotation. KMFA was transformed into an administrative corporation in 2017. Along with regulatory reform, it also strives for spatial transformation. In line with establishing a regional art museum, we are ushering in the transformation of a new state of art museum.



↑ Early image of Banping mountain



↑Blueprint of KMFA Architecture Lighting



The first-floor gallery remodeling in early 2018, provides a new spatial experience for the audience. From the existing exhibition room of modern art orientation, it is advancing towards space more in line with the needs of contemporary art. Also, it continues to promote the transformation of exhibitions, collections, and space for public services. On the other hand, the appearance of the main building has been quite old after being weathered over the years. While the exhibition hall, the portal, and the landscape has been renovated in the past two years significantly, the outlook of the main building becomes the priority to be reshaped. Without affecting the main structure of the building, it is expected to consider both the protection against leakage and the creation of a new museum image to refocus the audience's attention to the museum, highlighting the innovative image of a new state of art museum.

## (2) Project goals

This project is mainly to upgrade the hardware facilities, improve the appearance of the museum building, and solve

the problem of water leakage from the roof. It is expected to make KMFA a museum that can keep up with the times in terms of both hardware and software, becoming a real international exhibition venue.

Different from the planning concept of traditional art museums, the 21st-century art museums emphasize publicity and focus on "people." The museum is no longer just a sacred temple but integrates into daily life. It is a generator of urban creativity and an international platform. From the pure aesthetic to a serial compound, it combines the land texture and the local characteristics, developing a unique large art museum park. The new space will be more open, accessible, and public. In addition to the beauty and function of the building itself, more consideration is given to the relation between the structure, the environment, and people. It should also have the diversity and flexibility of space utilization. Through this project, it is hoped to deepen the locality, connecting the cities and the world.

## 3. Site analysis and detailed implementation plans:

### (1) Site description

The Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts Park

is located in the northwest of Kaohsiung City. It was initially called "Neiweipi" and currently retains the characteristics of precious wetlands. The park covers an area surrounded by Meishu E. 2nd Rd., Meishuguan Rd., Makadao Rd., and Mingcheng 4th Rd., covering an area of roughly 40 hectares. There are Kaohsiung Museum of Fine Arts and Children's Museum of Art in the park, which is a significant art development site and a famous tourist attraction of Kaohsiung City. As the institution is marching towards the transformation of a new state of art museum, it is high time to providing a more appropriate atmosphere for the park and surrounded modern buildings as well as creating the aesthetics for the environment and reviewing the current facilities in the park for gradual improvement.

### (2) On-going projects of the museum park and surrounding areas

1. Underground Railway Garden Road Project (Kaohsiung Project) and Makadao Garden Road:

Underground Kaohsiung Railway passes through the west side of the museum park, with Neiwei Station and Museum Station set up. It was scheduled to open to traffic in October 2018. The Kaohsiung City



Government has also planned garden roads within the original railway area and Makadao Road (between Mingcheng 4th Rd. and the museum). The demonstration section at the museum side will be completed in December 2020.

2. Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit Construction:

The second stage of the Kaohsiung Light Rail Transit passes through the south side of the Museum Park and turns from Meishuguan Rd. to the south side of Makadao Rd., connecting the Museum Station of Taiwan Railways. In the future, Station C21 and C21a will be set up on the south side of the park.

3. Renovation of the entrance square on the east side of KMFA:

The project is to improve the east side of the park - the entrance square of KMFA. It is expected to connect the light rail transit station C21, open a welcome lane, and update the museum entry facilities. Currently, planning and design work are expected to be completed by the end of 2020.

4. Renovation of the east side fountain square and the water environment of Neiweipi:

It is planned to improve the fountain square on the east side of the park, increase the water level of Neiweipi, improve the lakeside walkway, and set up a new bicycle walkway connecting KMFA entrance square. Planning and design are on the way, and it is expected to be completed by the end of 2020.



#### **4. The imagination of the new space and museum operation vision:**

Based on the advantages of traffic renovation, vast hinterland, regulation changes, etc., it is possible to create bold breakthroughs and reverses everyone's habitual imagination of the museum:

1. Alter the relation between the museum and the city: The museum is an international docking platform for the city and a platform for industrial integration. Art ecology (art production) can be introduced to connect the upstream, middle, downstream industries. It is a generator of urban creativity.
2. Alter the relation between the museum and the audience: From the pilgrimage in the past to the convergence of the citizens' daily life. It is from the aesthetic to the composite, such as social events, fine food, entertainment, learning, sports, etc.
3. Alter the architectural aspects of the museum: From a large, magnificent, spectacle structure, to a spatial concept that is amiable, friendly, and respectable for ecology and land texture.
4. Alter the stockroom of museum collection: After the railway went underground on the west side of the park, a multi-functional education center of collection will be built on the garden road. It is hoped to create a collection display that is open, visible, educational, and aesthetic.
5. Alter the research direction of the museum: From the mainstream views to multiple historical views that respond to land and humanity.

This project mainly adds a new image to the building's appearance in a creative way. It considers two significant agendas in terms of leakage protection and refocusing the audience's attention to the museum, highlighting the innovative image of a new state of art museum.

#### **5. Current issues and expected results:**

##### **(1) Current issues:**

1. The original flat rooftop daylighting design has a large span. The RC structure is overloaded, and the deformation amount is significant. The waterproof layer is deteriorated, causing water leaks in the corners, and even space deformation.
2. The original rooftop waterproof layer does not function, and it is easy to cause water stagnancy and interior seepage.
3. The drainage gutter of the atrium skylight has deformed, resulting in leaking holes.

4. The square rooftop daylight hood has insufficient drainage slope, and the accumulated water causes leaking.
  5. At present, the leakage points detected are the daylight hoods on second and third floors and the lobby, multiple leaks from the daylight hood in the exhibition hall 401, 402, 403, and the machine room on the fourth floor.
  6. In addition to water leakage on rainy days, the appearance of the main building has been quite old after being weathered over the years.
- (2) Expected results
1. Practicality: A feasible proposal that can resolve the further deteriorating and leaking after the new layers of the waterproofing constructions must be considered within the budget.
  2. Conversationality: The renovation proposal should share a friendly and conversational relation with the original building, its surrounding landscape and urban structure. It should also design a strategy to ensure the convenience for the pond, the botanical ecology in the park, the surrounding roads, pathways, plaza and entrance to the museum, and leave memorable and amiable visiting experience for the audience along with public memory of brand image.
  3. Rebranding: After the major administrative reform in 2017, KMFA has aimed to rebrand the museum from its former regionally-based toward more globally connected. The design of the project should emphasize the new image of “publicness”, “accessibility” and “openness” to strengthen the municipal and global visibility of the museum.
- 6. Additional instructions:**
- (1) Public engagement and communication: Assign personnel to attend public engagement or communication-related meetings, site visits, and consultations. Provide drawings, animations, or models of the project when necessary.
  - (2) Green environment and preservation of tree species: The museum park is an essential green space for north Kaohsiung. The overall development and actual design should pay attention to the preservation of existing tree species. If transplantation is necessary, reasonable and appropriate tree species surveys and transplantation proposals should be provided. Participation in relevant consultation and public communication is required.



- (3) The design needs to be reviewed under the latest construction laws and related laws. The relevant licenses and the necessary reviews should be submitted to the competent authority under regulations.
- (4) The overall construction of this project is scheduled to be completed by 2022. The feasibility assessment of planning and design, as well as the estimated schedule of the construction, shall all base on this goal.

## 7. Current view









