Museum of European and Mediterranean Civilisations (MuCEM)
# About the Architect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Architect:</th>
<th>Rudy Ricciotti</th>
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<tr>
<td>From:</td>
<td>Algeria, Italian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduated:</td>
<td>École Nationale Supérieure d’Architecture de Marseille</td>
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<td>Facts:</td>
<td>He has small publishing house. It publish photography and essays on architecture.</td>
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<td>Style:</td>
<td>His style of using colorful and conspicuous public persona (façade) makes him unique.</td>
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<td>Current:</td>
<td>He lives in Cassis and has office on Bandol:</td>
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<td>Famous Works:</td>
<td>- Pavillon Noir dance studios in Aix-en-Provence (AR February 2007)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Musée Jean-Cocteau in Menton (2011)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- The Islamic-art galleries at the Louvre (2012)</td>
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<td><strong>BUILDING NAME:</strong></td>
<td>Museum of European and Mediterranean Civilisations / Galerie De La Mediterranee</td>
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<td><strong>ARCHITECT:</strong></td>
<td>Ruddy Ricciotti, collaborate by architect, Roland Carta</td>
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<td><strong>LOCATION:</strong></td>
<td>Marseille, South France</td>
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<td><strong>YEAR:</strong></td>
<td>7th of June 2013</td>
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<td><strong>BUILD NEXT TO:</strong></td>
<td>17th-century Fort Saint-Jean and a former port terminal called the J4</td>
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<td><strong>MATERIAL:</strong></td>
<td>Fiber-reinforced concrete</td>
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History of the Museum

Marseille is the second largest city in France and its will be the European Capital of Culture.

The MuCEM is connected to the Fort Saint Jean’s historic towers and gardens currently under About 26,000 m2 of exhibition space will be dedicated to Euro-Mediterranean civilizations.

A 21st century, The MuCEM is mainly focus on the cultures of the Mediterranean. It will offer a new perspective on the cultures of the Mediterranean. The MuCEM now offers a view of the Mediterranean, its history, societies and heritage.

It is next to the former pier, Fort Saint-Jean. Fort Saint-Jean was not part of the reconstruction project. The new MuCEM dominates the Marseille waterfront. A 130m long high footbridge or ramp connect the new building and the Fort Saint-Jean. It is constructed of concrete veil. The ramp is start from the roof.
passage
zone libre de poteaux (point d'accroche des raidisseurs de vitrage)
zone libre de poteaux (point d'accroche des brascons)
poutre de rive
poteau BFUP
R+4 (Niv6)
R+2 (Niv4)
R+0 (Niv2)
R-2 (Niv6)
Beton de Fibres Ultra hautes Performances

gardes corps - verres securit - feuilletés

rampes + paliers - b.f.u.p. - ép = 150

résille façades sud et ouest
b.f.u.p. - ép ≥ 30

pleinum - grill technique
hauteur libre = 500

rideaux opaques - motorisés
voiles translucides - motorisés

cloison légère suspendue modulable

menuiseries alu

vide d'air ventilé - rafraîchissement des douves d'eau de mer

structure porteuse - arborescente
b.f.u.p. - ø 200 à ø 600
Process of creating and designing the museum

Ruddy states that “I designed it with fear in my guts, under the pressure of that metaphysical horizon that is the Mediterranean, of that cobalt blue that becomes Klein blue then ultramarine, that drives you mad after a while and turns silver when the wind gets up. It’s violent…”

He says that it is not only to show the important of the Mediterranean culture reflect in this building but also to show the “museum dedicated to the culture of that very sea” somehow bring it into neutral exhibition space where light-sensitive objects will be displayed.

The building offers some few curves, pure horizontal surface, entirely free of clutter and intermediary supports and few change of the orientation of the object.

He is fond of using concrete because it is eco-friendly and reduces CO2 (forgets that concrete uses steel in it for strength). Since water, sand and aggregate can all be found locally.
Glass front gallery space
Interior space

As you step on the ziggurat ramp, you get to experience the astonishing interior space between the glass façade and the detach veil concrete mesh façade.

A system of ramps winds up behind the layered facade, forming a leisurely promenade architecturale.
Façade is called concrete mantilla

The detach facade act like sunshade, façade called as “veiled in a lacy concrete mesh”
tree-like set of columns in Ns and Ys to form an exoskeleton that ensures wind bracing as well as
The rooftop terrace frames the intense blues of sea and sky