Case Study: Tate Modern Blavatnik Building

Gallery

The Tate Modern extension, now known as the Blavatnik Building, combines a new pyramidal tower with previously inaccessible parts of the old power station.

The original Tate Modern celebrated the space it gave to the public, most notably in the generosity of the Turbine Hall which, with its many successful installations, created a popular gathering space. The architects have continued this ambition in the new building by creating a 'vertical boulevard', a deliberately oversized staircase. These stairs enable visitors to enjoy the spatial experience of moving through the building, with constantly changing views of the Turbine Hall as well as glimpses toward the outside.

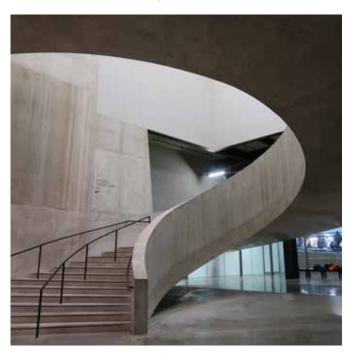
Feature stairs in general, if not carefully designed, can pose difficulties for visitors. In this instance creative liaison between DBA and the architects ensured that the stair complied with all access requirements. For those not wishing to take the stair there are 8 large passenger lifts serving the main exhibition spaces.

The design of the extension continues Tate's commitment to access for all. The gallery aims to be exemplary in delivery of its services for disabled people in addition to meeting duties set out in current law. Tate is assisted in this ambition by its Disability Advisory Group which was consulted throughout. The group, comprising ten disabled designers, artists and gallery users, represents a variety of disabilities.

This commitment to access is demonstrated in the Tate website which provides clear information on a range of additional facilities and services including a fully equipped Changing Place facility at Level 0, magnified and coloured overlays for visually impaired visitors and BSL talks as well as a BSL training programme.



Tate Modern 'Blavatnik Building', London



Project Details:

Location	London
Completion	2017
Architects	Herzog & de Meuron
Clients	Tate
Awards	RIBA National Award, 2017