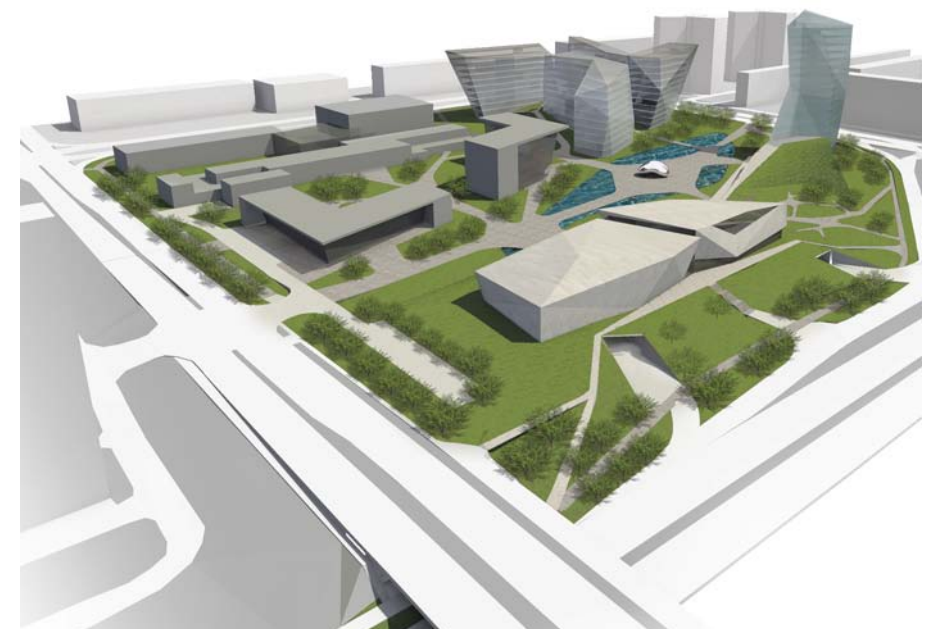


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General urban concept for the Block 39

In accordance with the general urban concept the new university cultural centre promotes the functional and qualitative valorization of the environment, inducing a similar process which ran its course in Milutina Milankovica Street.

Designing the Centre of Promotion of Science in block 39 is the first step of the formation of a new university cultural centre. In the process of plotting, the given opportunities, the volume and aptitude of the existing Faculty of Drama integrating into a block have been taken in consideration.

By placing the premises, exceptional attention has been paid to the accessibility of the area, to public transportation connections and also to the formation of intersection for those who arrive either by vehicle or on foot.

A main pedestrian axis has been placed on the area. In the northern area the public Interactive Museum and the Science Institute are located. The centre of field (like energy concentration) deriving from the geometrical position of the area, clearly determines the place of the tower block.

The visual connection of the Science Institute and the Museum was considered important. This concept is carried out by means of the Science Garden formed in the artificial valley between the two buildings and connects the outer public space and the inner spaces of the buildings visually and conceptually.

The educational institutes have been placed on the southern axis of service, as they were a space wall along the main square and promenade which are attached to the axis.

As per the height of the neighbouring premises, low volumes have been designed around the Faculty of Drama. In the western zone adopting to the 'Y' houses, high-rise blocks have been planned. The university complex formed here is connected with a landscape, lower volume, two-storey building, covered with green roof. The four towers and the artificial hill connecting them make the concentrated placement of the university areas possible.

The identical architectural design of the premises planned on the area of Block 39 is unique, characteristic and may be the iconic symbol of the city.

General concept of the architectural design of the Centre for Promotion of Science

The building of the museum has basically been divided into two zones; the museum and the multifunctional wing. This bipolarity is reflected in the shape of the building.

The main destination point is determined by the canyon-like cleft formed in the meeting point of the designed rock-like volume. Although the whole area is basically flat, slight ascents can be found on the eastern (to be built) corner. Using and complementing this beneficial field feature an artificial green hill has been formed which:

- isolates the core of the area visually and acoustically from the nearby highway
- vertically emphasises the iconical building which is anticipated to become the most popular area
- there is no need to construct a deep-level garage since parking and service functions can be placed on the level of the highway.

General concept of the architectural design of the Centre for Promotion of Science

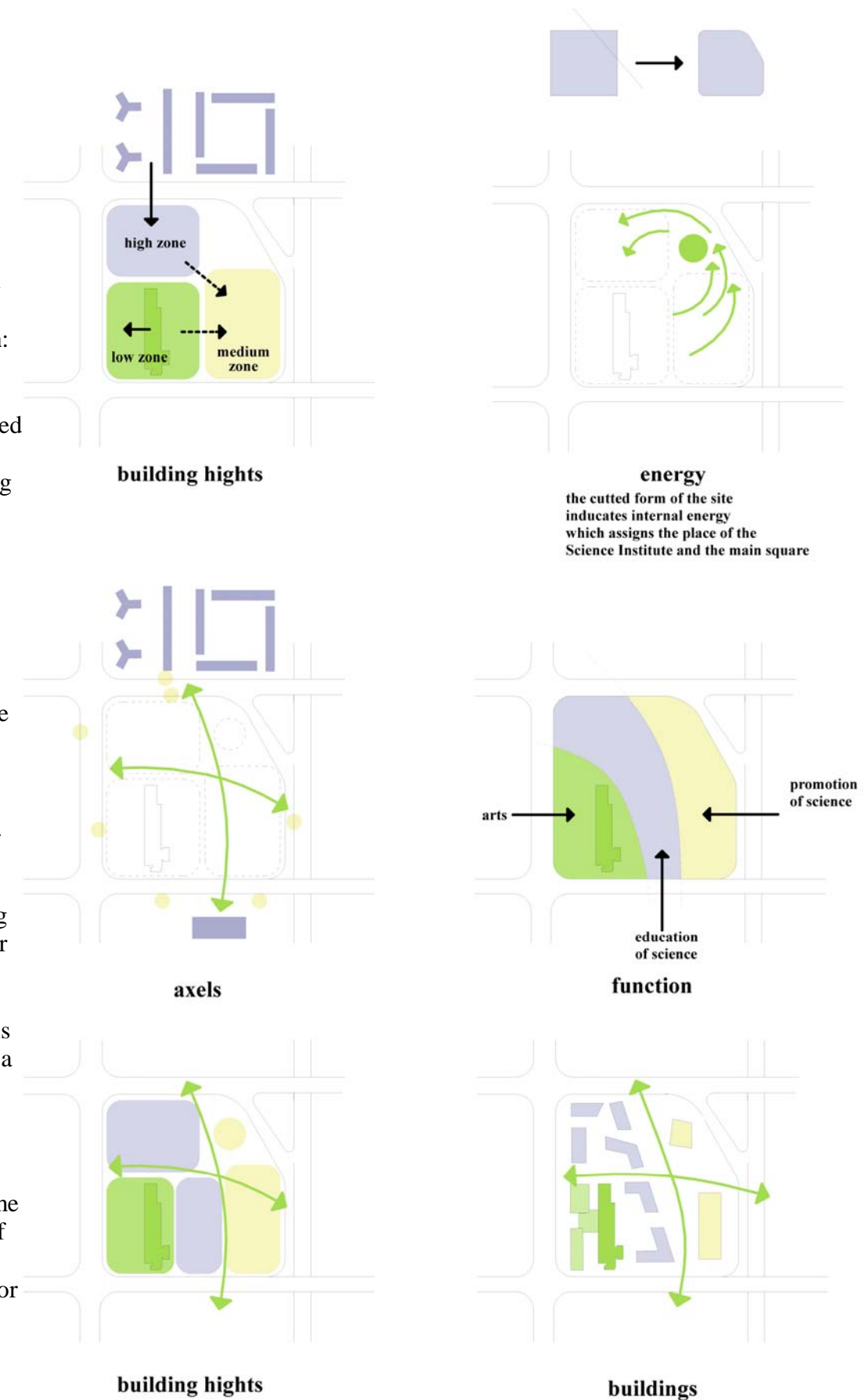
The spirit of the inner functional design and the most important element of the building is the multi-level central lobby. Nearly all the premises are available from this space, it is the destination from the garage level, from the main staircase, the exhibiting halls can be reached from here and also the conference centre and the restaurant. Separate staircases belong to the public zones and to the office level.

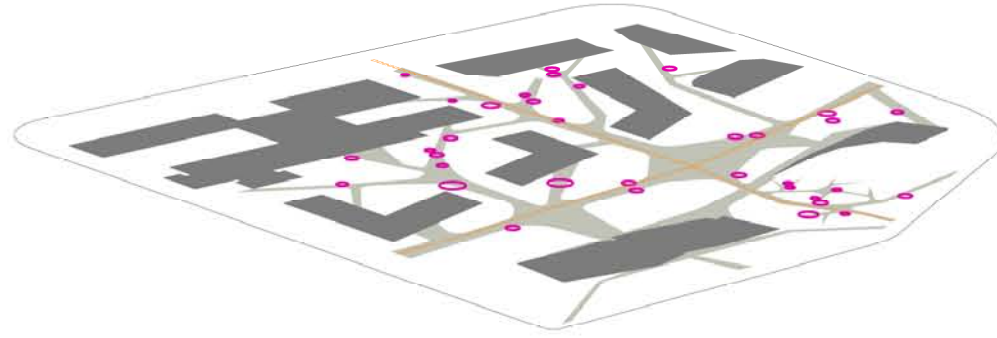
The spacial organization of the lobby, looking through the optics of architecture, reflects the complexity of the universe. Visitors walking in the lobby can not only be viewers but also participants of the inner universe of the building.

The sphere surface of the planetarium is used not only inside, but it is also a determining visual experience of the lobby. Its outer casing is a multimedia surface covered with LED net which provides the most versatile means of information transfer.

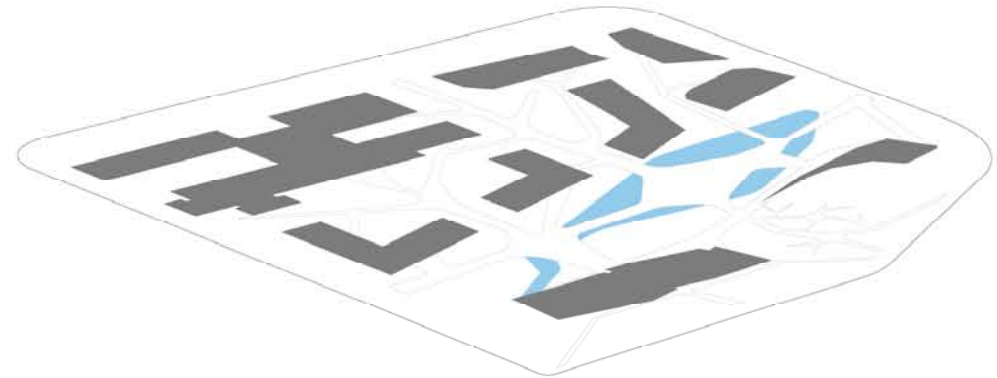
The rock-like, compact surface of the lobby rives towards the public areas and provides an expedite visual and physical connection with the Science Garden and the Main Square. At the same time the spaces of the museum guide the visitor to a more unopened world. Exhibition halls are separated by mobile walls, which can be bound or divided according to the changing needs.

By the selection of the material it is important the aspect to gain homogeneous surfaces. A building's skin is uniform white polished stone. The building has concrete pillar structure.

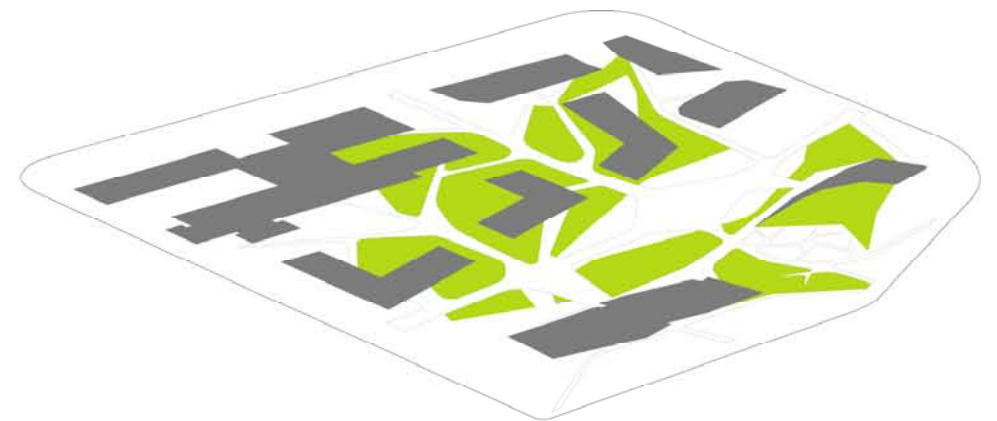




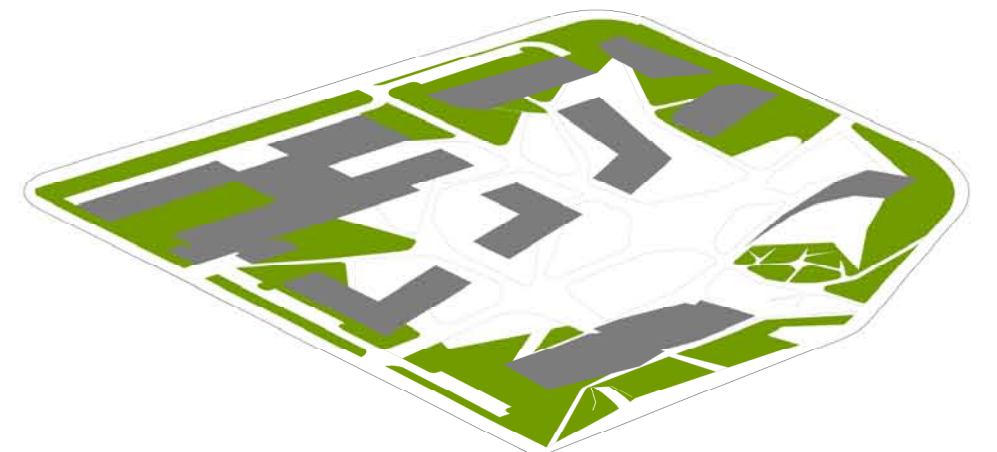
LEVEL4
 NEURON-CELL
 GARDEN OF COGNITION
 WALKWAY AND CYCLE PATH SYSTEM
 'IMPULSES' - FUNCTIONS, ATTARCTIONS



LEVEL3
 'LIFE'
 WATER SURFACE

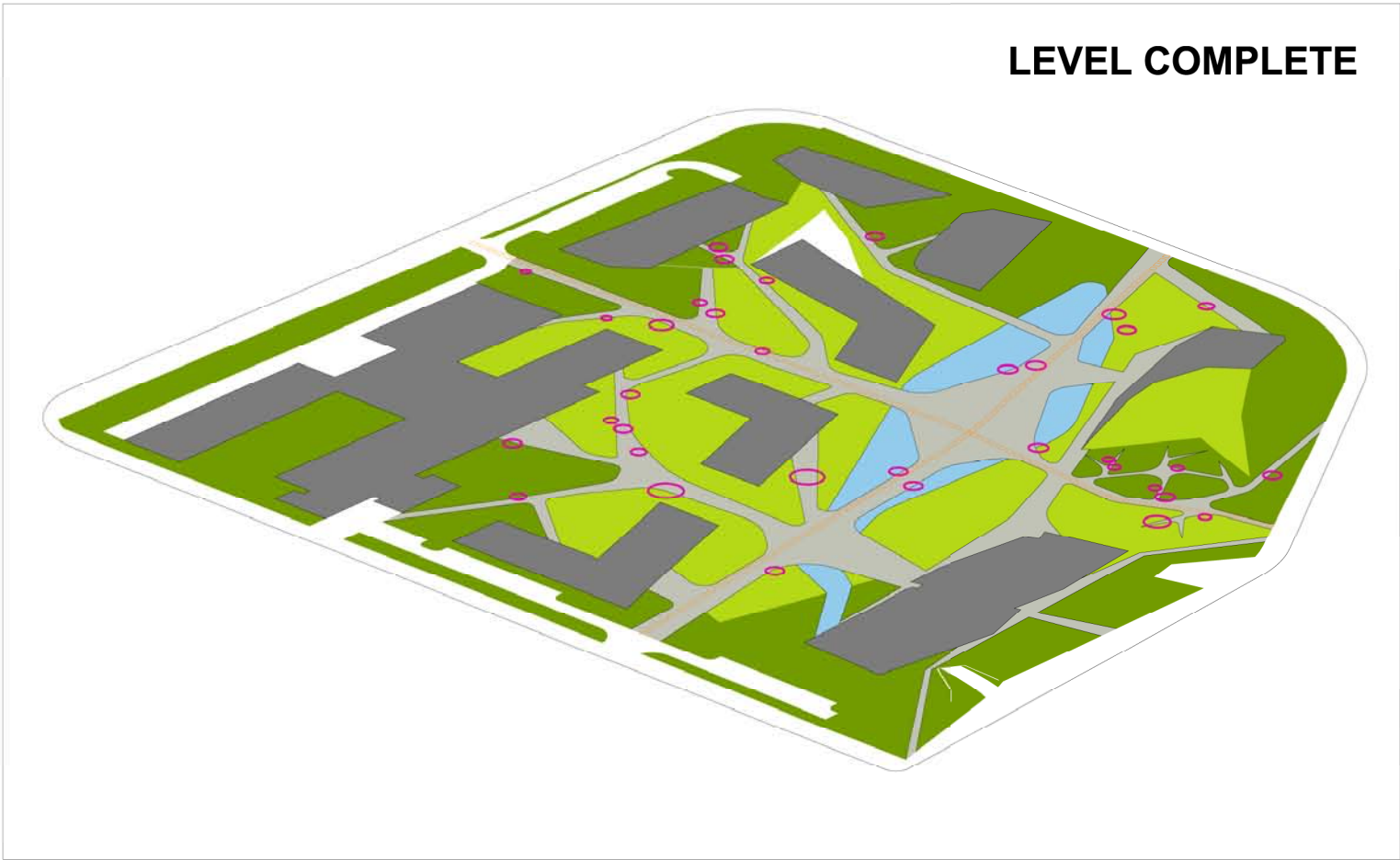


LEVEL2
 'KNOWN'
 INTENSIVE GREEN SYSTEM



LEVEL1
 'UNKNOWN'
 EXTENSIVE GREEN SYSTEM

LEVEL COMPLETE



The garden design development plan is based on the idea of allegory of cognition. Cognition by way of entering / crossing / cycling / watching / touching the different parts of the garden. According to our theory there's no contribution of knowledge, novelty in science or innovative approaches without the smallest element of the human mind: the nerve-cell which gives the pedestrian and bicycle pathway system is a symbol of discovery. It can easily explore the whole area and it suits to the building arrangement. There are sparsley situated 'impulses' near the axons which are seating places and works as lighting effects as well. In the intersection point of the main roads there is a central square. This central position is underlined through the building of the infopoint (looks like the nucleus of the nerve-cell) and the water surface around the square. As the neuron's axons explore the plot, there are two different type of garden come into existence. One of them is the natural, less explored type, which we call 'unknown'. It gives physical and visual protection to the area, and shows the native vegetation. The other one is in the inner part of the park, which is the 'known' garden. This part is well maintained, intensive green place. The outdoor exhibition area is next to the museum. Its area is 4.500 m², so it can stand all the demands of the museums (performances, exhibitions, etc.).

GARDEN DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PLAN