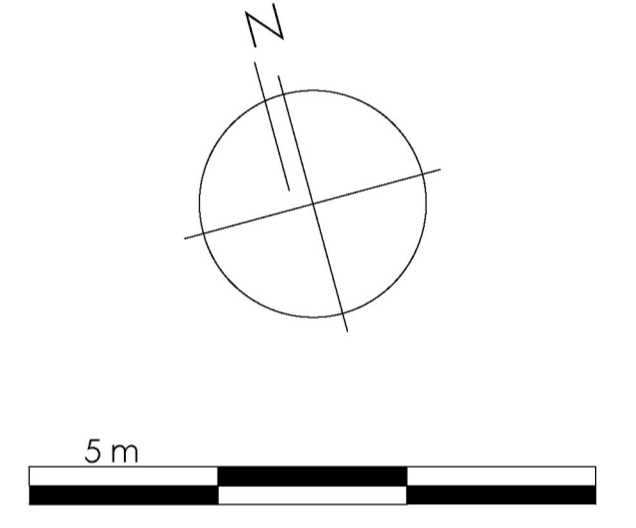
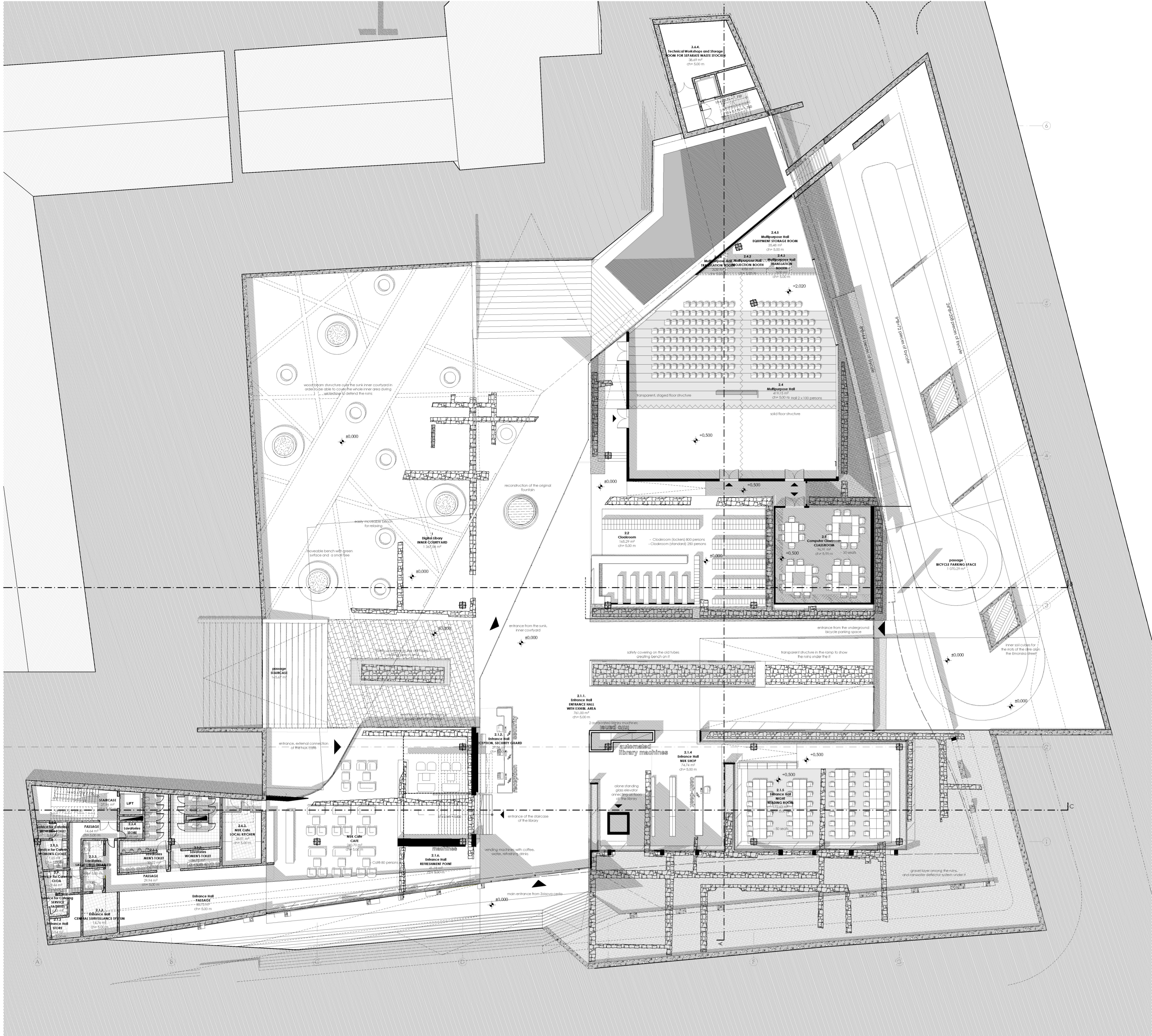
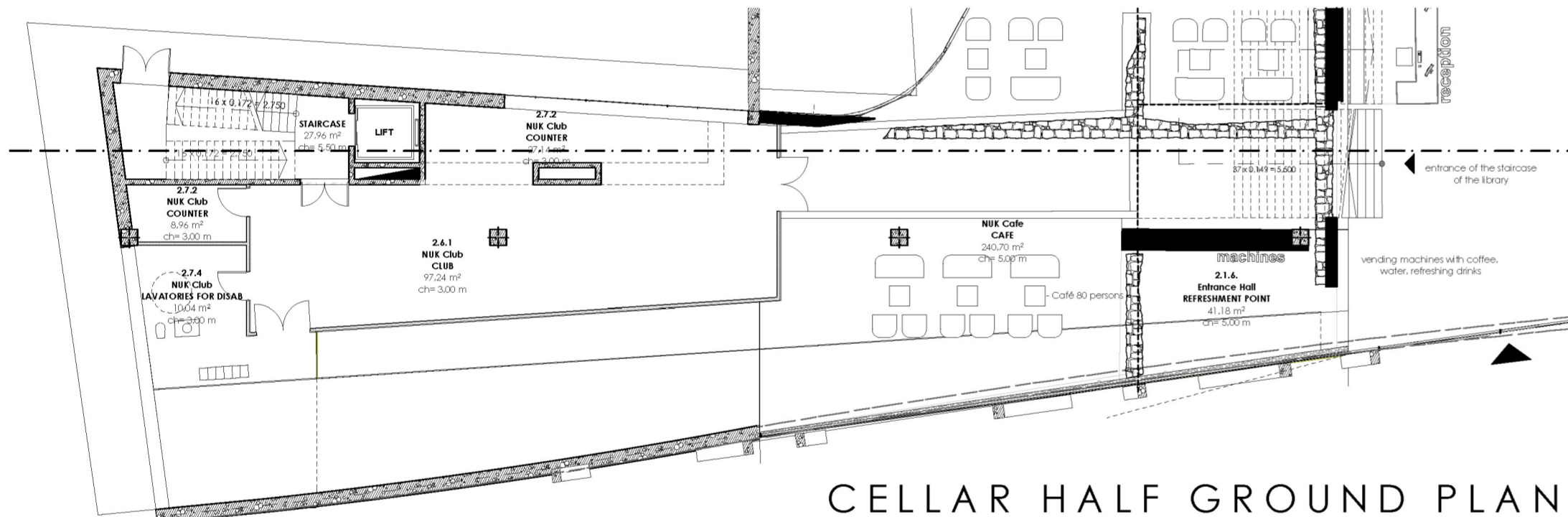


- Main principals influencing volume shaping:
- introduction of the ruin level as airy as possible
 - footing of the building at the possible cellar levels
 - building height regulations
 - breaking continuous building lines
 - designing inside the block within the building line, but with a looser contour
 - the solidity of the multi-storey storage block situated on the Northern part of the archaeological street
 - access of light to the functions of the reading-room on the Southern side
 - display of the contour and the mass of the late street inside the building
 - presence of the staged internal transition passage and the transition of this same between the buildings
 - appropriate orientation and recognizability of the entrances
 - pavement broadenings and display of the reconstructed cistern



CELLAR GROUND PLAN
SCALE 1:200

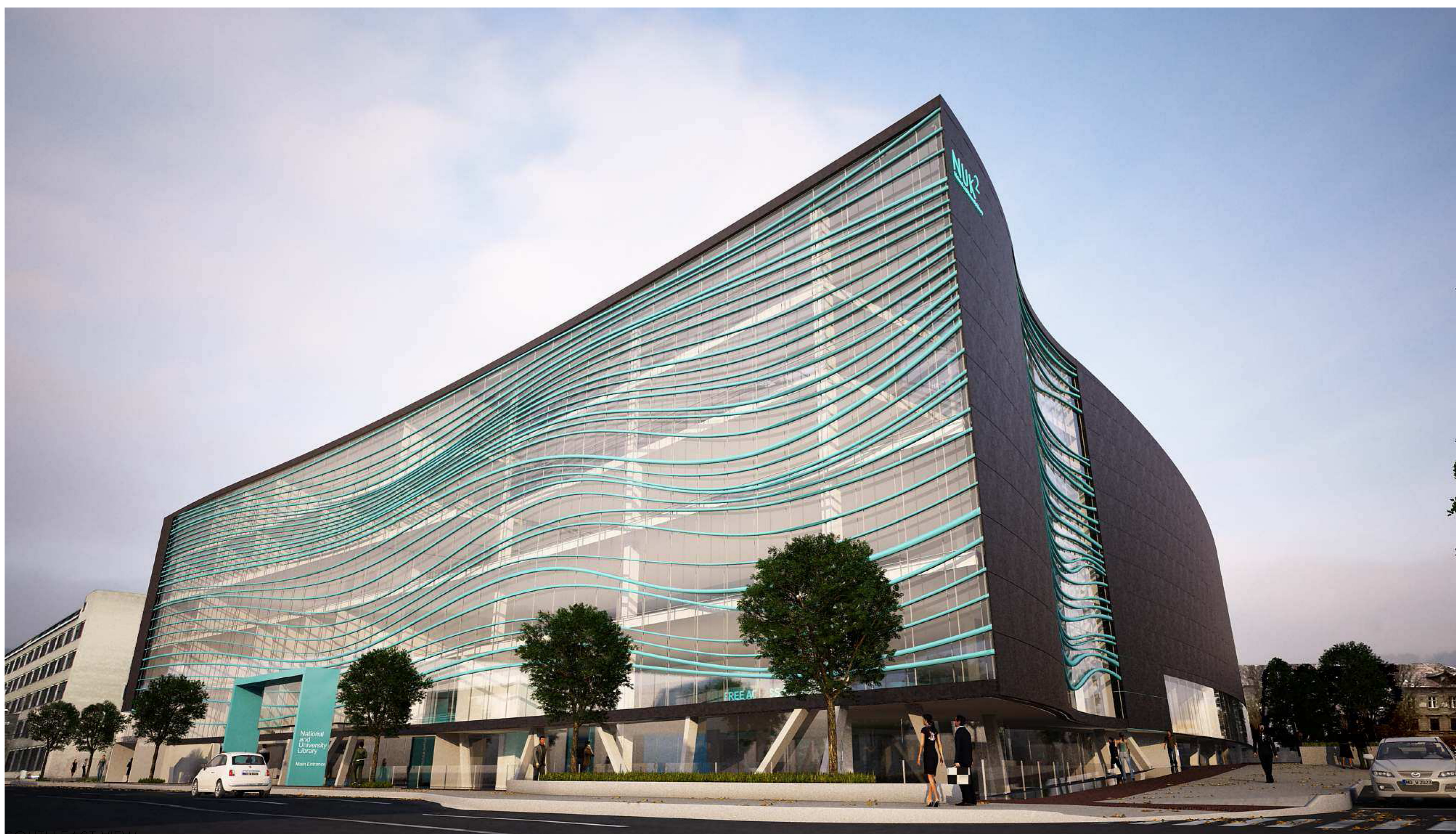


CELLAR HALF GROUND PLAN

Protection of ruins and utilization of the ruins
 Ruins need air! They have been hidden since times immemorial. They has to be presented in their quality of mystery! This is an archaeological issue and requires competence. Our plan not only creates the architectural frames and opportunities, but also emphasizes its significance. The highlighted in situ presentation and elaboration of most of the ruin area must be developed in accordance with the proposals of the Archeology plans and by common assent, but only after the whole area is excavated (certainly in harmony with the designs of the library).
 Our design gives free way to such interpretations. Nevertheless another important aspect is the possibility of free mobility and complete visibility of the whole ruin area.
 The condition and significance of the archaeological ruins is the reason for roof-covering, inserting them into library functions, and displaying them in a "ruin garden": a conceptual view of a real and open "ruin garden" by means of landscape architecture devices, where the ruins appear in their own three-dimensional form. We suggest placing a guard rail of glass around the ruins situated deep down.
 Looking from the internal space the ruins "surrounded", mostly protected and covered by the building are presented as if they were in a display cabinet: the ruin walls are placed between glass-walls as if they were part of the outside space.
 We intended to choose clean, simple and generous structures and materia as it is essential not to distract, but capture and direct the attention to the materialistic and abstract importance of the ruin garden. Except for the glass structures the edges, the new separating and structural walls and also the walls of the late cistern presented as a terrace right in front of the main entrance are made of homogenous visible cast-in-place concrete without shaping, occasionally following the rules of the retaining wall functionality.

LEGEND

- WALLS**
- LOAD-BEARING STRUCTURE
 - DRYWALL SYSTEM
 - SOUNDPROOF DRYWALL SYSTEM
- SURFACES**
- EXISTING ROMAN RUINS
 - RECONSTRUCTED ROMAN PAVEMENT
 - GRAVEL LAYER
 - TRANSPARENT SURFACES
 - WATER SURFACE
 - GRID STRUCTURE
 - LAWN
 - GROUND
 - GRAPHICS ON THE FLOOR
- DOORS/WINDOWS**
- OBJECTS



The slab above the ruin level (situated 5 m high above the ruins) is also made of homogeneous visible cast-in-place concrete. The footing of the building at places allowed by the archaeological proposals. Gaps between the pillars and the glassworks establish mobility and view. Creating the concept parts which used to be on the late ground level (eg. the well and the reconstructed road pavement west to the junction) are presented in the outer space just the way they were originally placed. The late junction of cross shape is presented on the first two levels of the building connected with bridges, both sides of the road is showed as one unbroken space in the inner space, more precisely in the space connections which functions as an entry hall of the building.

On both sides of the road at the outer and inner side of the wall ruin we designed a glass wall. The double glass wall on the one hand makes the face of the late road more expressive and explicit, and on the other hand as a print of a new age they also indicate that today ruins should be placed in glass display cabinets to be taken care and to be protected.

SOUTHEAST CORNER VIEW