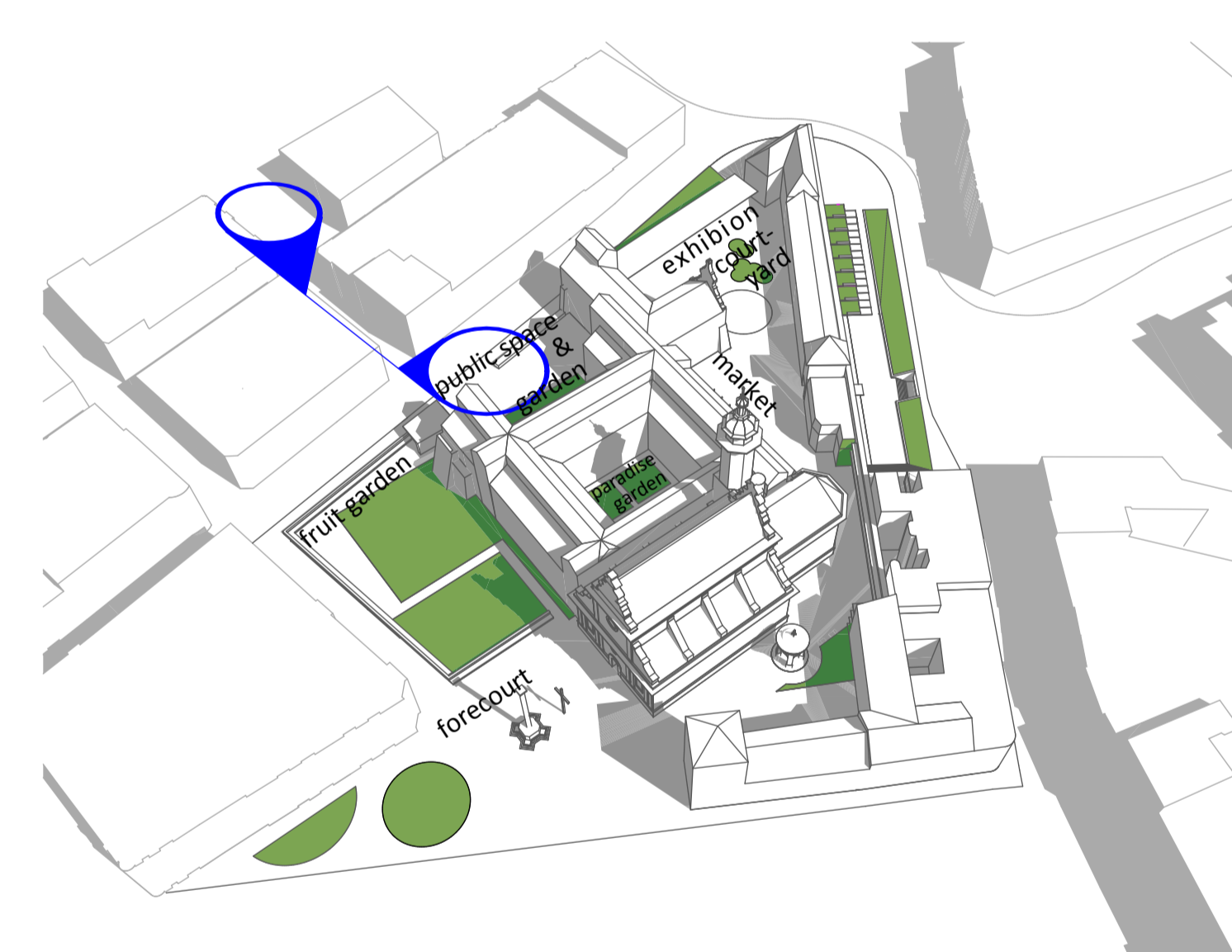
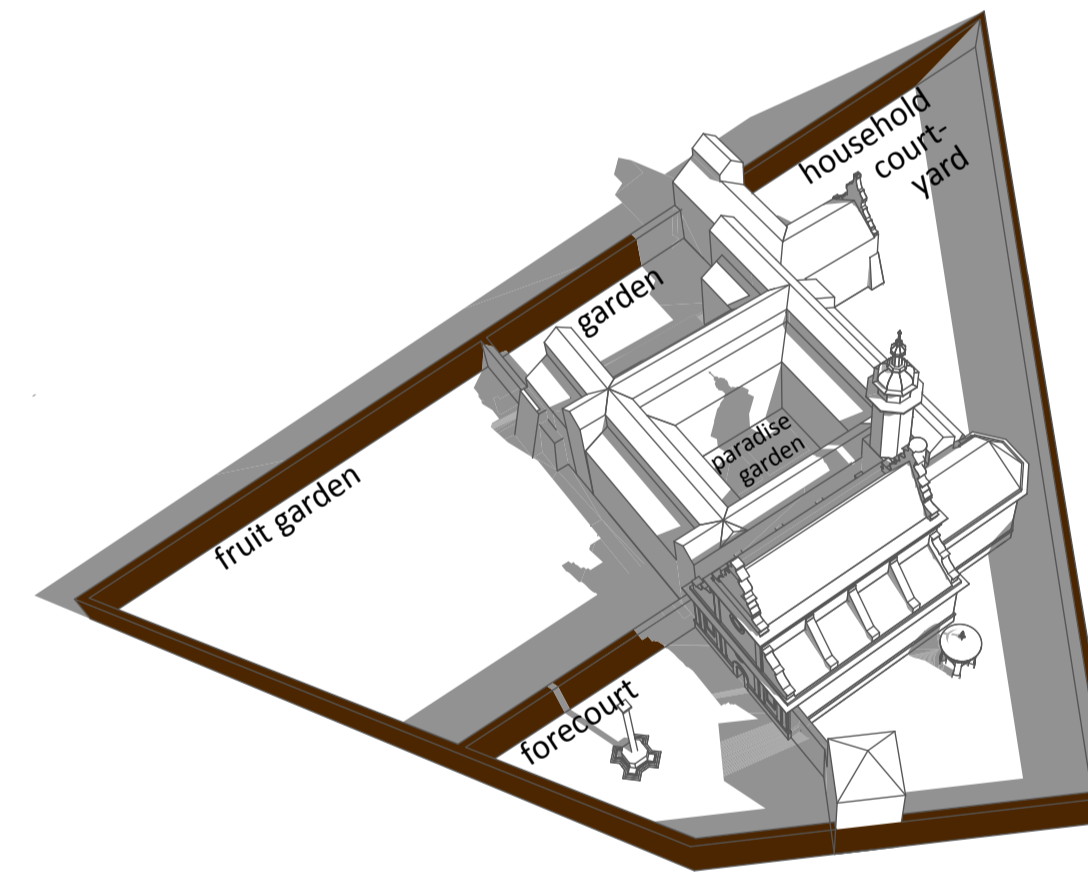
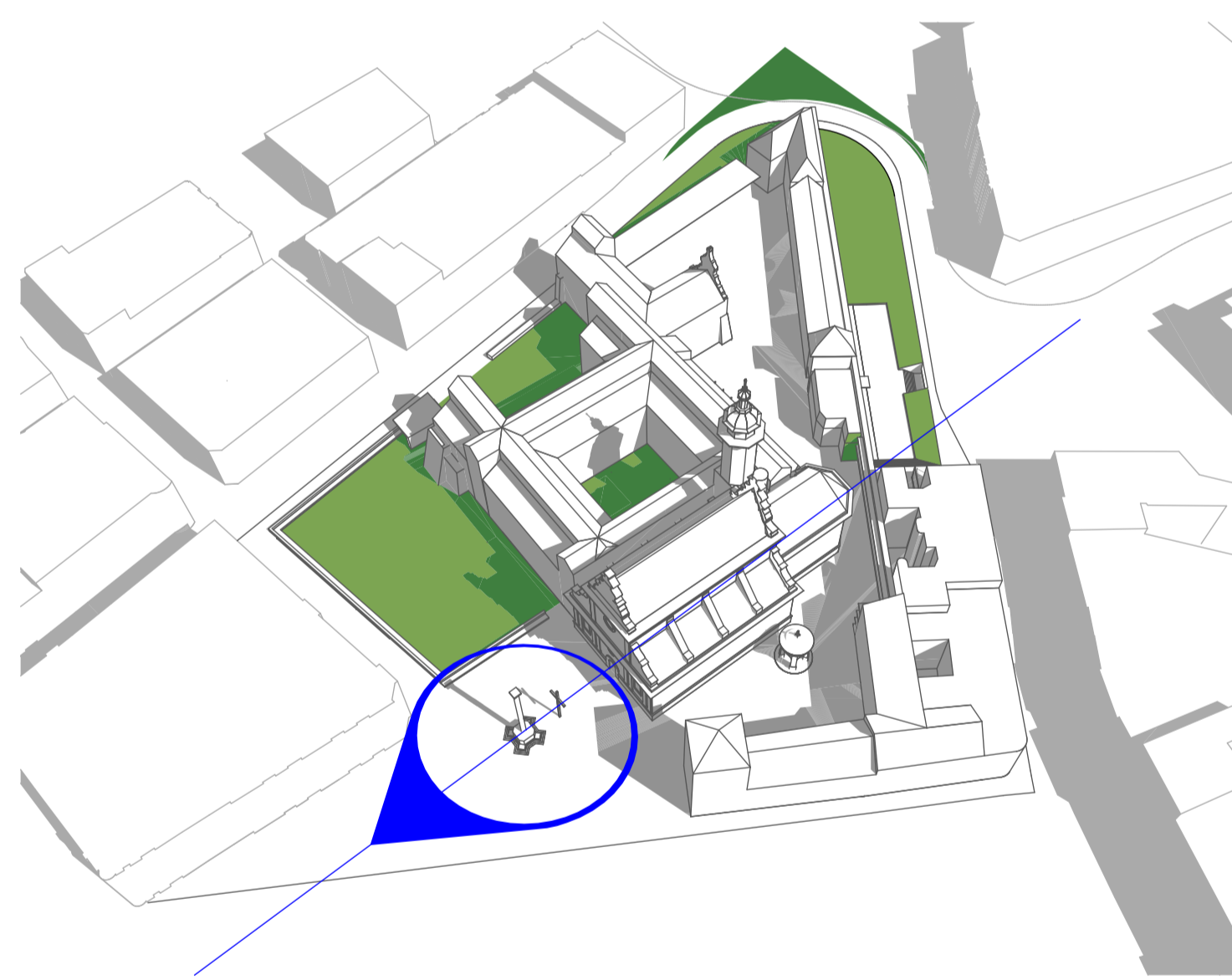
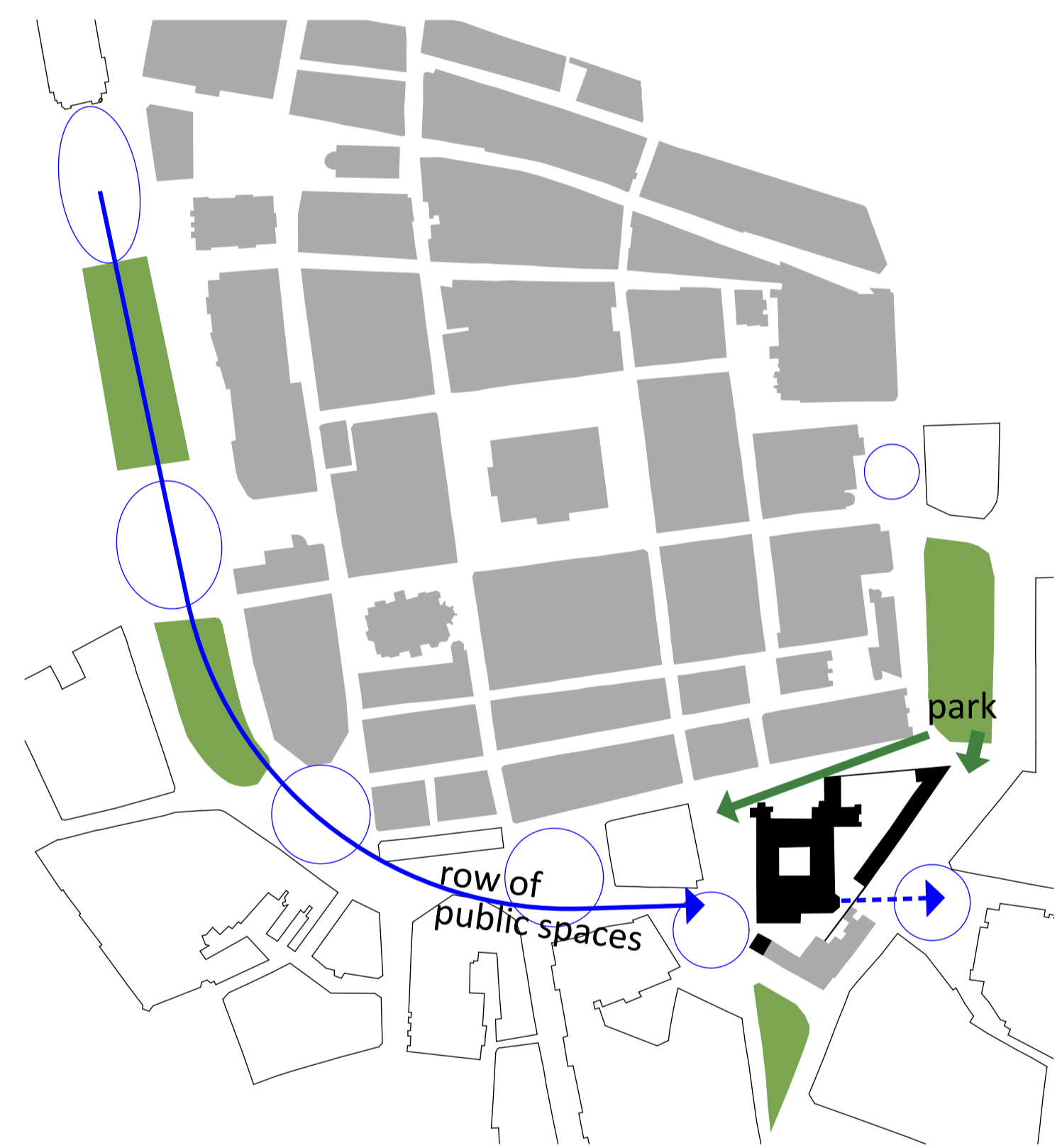


SITE PLAN M:1:500



HERITAGE
 With rapid technological and social transformations, urban society is becoming increasingly disconnected from its past; heritage - which is key to creating an identity, tradition and cultural reference points - is becoming more and more important. Heritage is more than a monument or a collection of monuments: we see it as a social and cultural process, not just the physical presence of monuments. Such a view of heritage means this is above all a communicational practice, so it's best realised through programmes and projects which involve the public. Only in this sense is heritage something which is alive: it comes alive through experiences and activities. The Bernardine Monastery with its rich history and 'strategic' position has great potential of becoming a breathing cultural and recreational place for people of all ages.

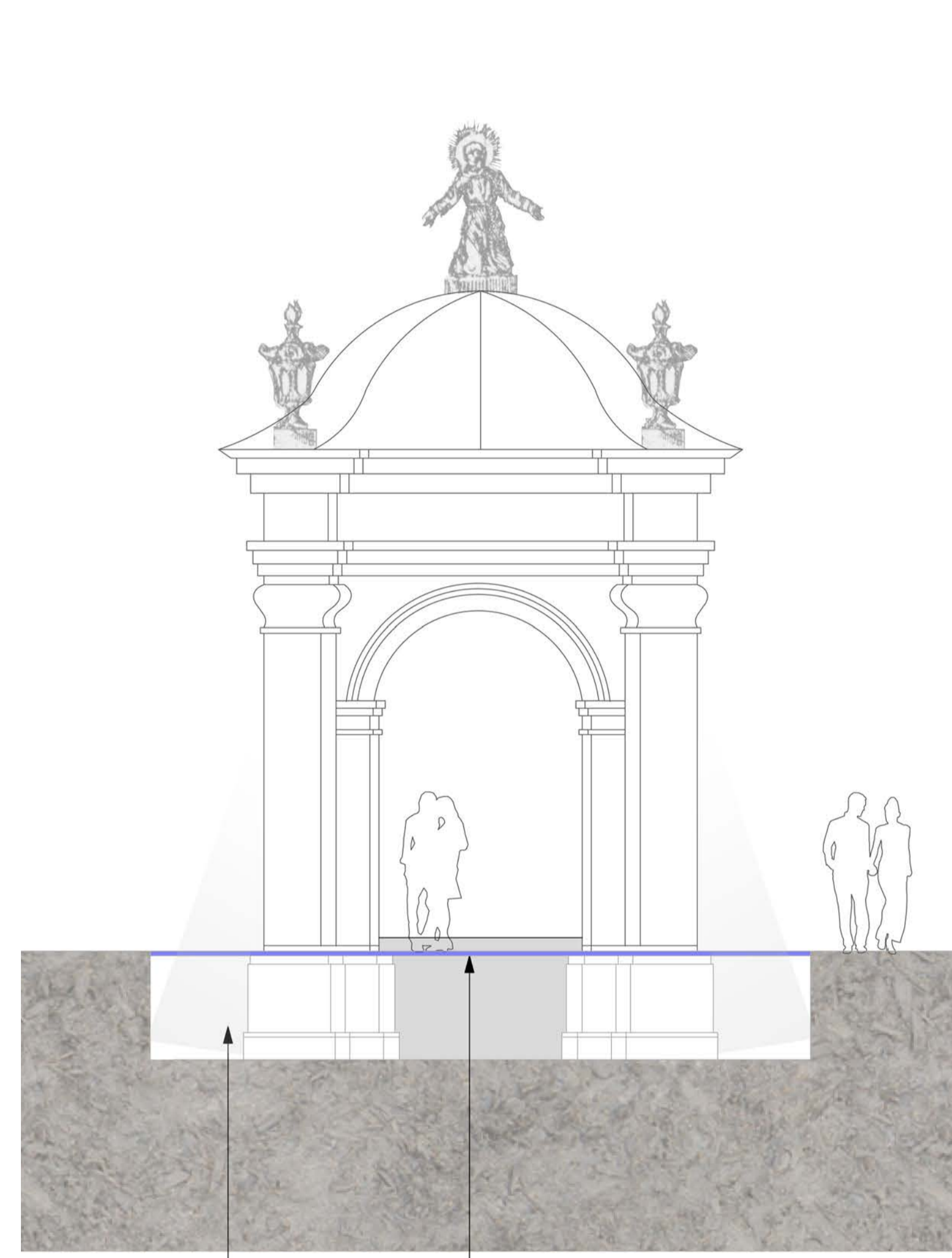
PROCESS
 The well-fortified monastery was a part of the town's fortifications - it was surrounded by thick defensive walls with stern towers and loopholes; the deep ditch and high dirt walls served as outer defense. The city's fortifications have been demolished step by step, giving way to the ring of green areas and public spaces. The slow process of integrating the enclosed monastery into the urban fabric can be traced back precisely. Streets opened where blocks and alleys were before - with more and more traffic (both pedestrian and vehicular). The monastery's enclosed courtyard (area 1) acts already as a walking street; people from the busy Mytna square head towards the center through the area. These changes in a city's life are the main cornerstones of re-defining a public space. By opening up the enclosed yard towards Volova street we generate more public amenity towards the exhibitions inside the court and let art become part of inhabitants' everyday life. Adding more life to the area changes an ordinary route to a social space.

IN & OUT
 The square in front of the cathedral is the focal point of the area. This urban space serves as a forecourt of the church; gives emphasis to the temple, welcomes from the direction of the ring and leads pedestrians into the court (area 1). The other areas around the Monastery are mostly green spaces; recreational places, gardens in the city. The former fruit garden is bounded by a bench / low borderline. This line gently marks the former fortification walls, strengthens the garden. Area 4 in front of the Museum and school is released from its current occupation and becomes part of the garden - as it once was. It also offers a paved space for the activity of the Museum. Between the two gardens a pavilion serves both areas. The pavilion can be used temporarily or constantly - cafe plus a public restroom, too. The spaces within the monastery complex are characterised by events and movements, therefore the spaces are mostly paved. Pedestrians from Volova street can enter the yard through a gate. The northern fortification wall is covered with a canelvered roof that creates a multifunctional space; hosts exhibitions, concerts, art installations, performances, summer cafe/restaurant etc. In the yard (area 1) walkable flush mounted solar panels highlight a central place close to the eastern gate. The panels are illuminated by night and power the lighting of the composition area plus heat the cast stone benches in winter. The inner courtyard (area 6) is Hortus Conclusus, a paradise garden.

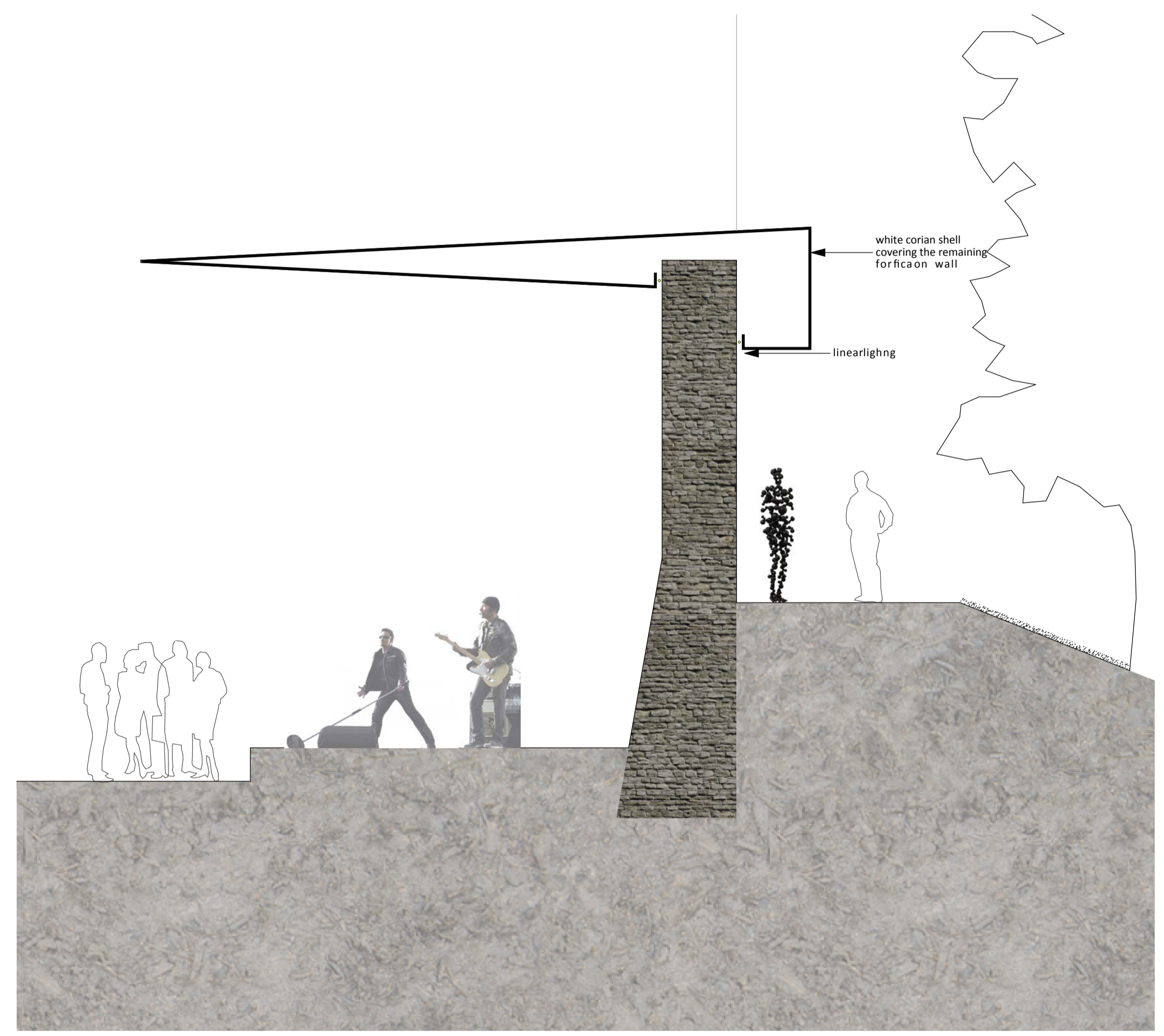
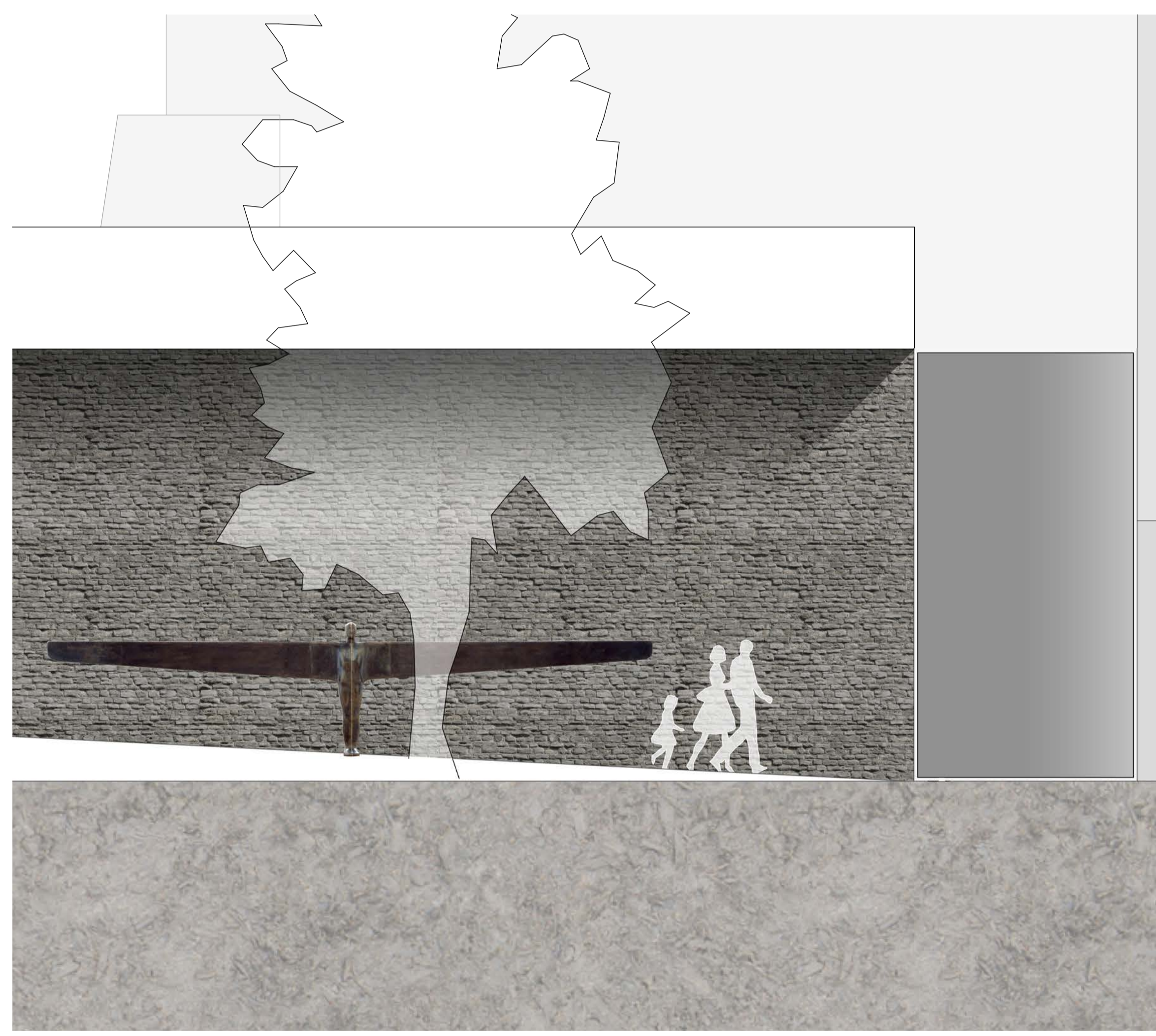




SECTION THROUGH THE WELL AND THE EXHIBITION COURTYARD M:1:200

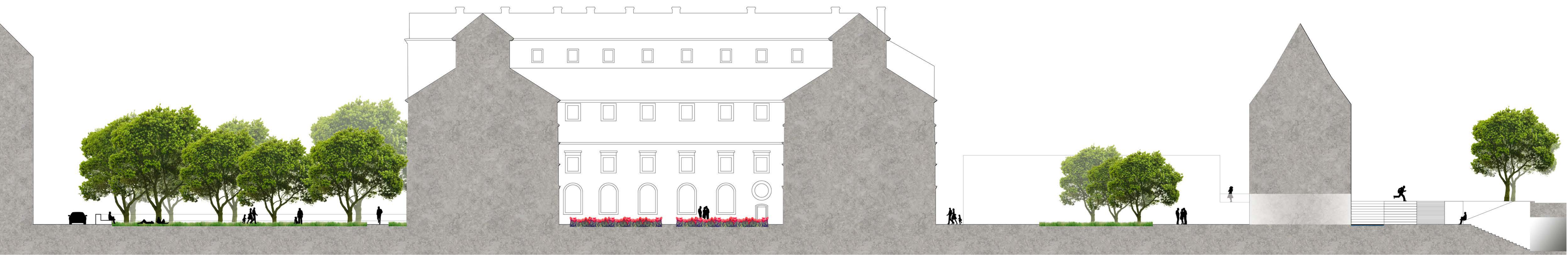


GLASS FLOORING M:1:50

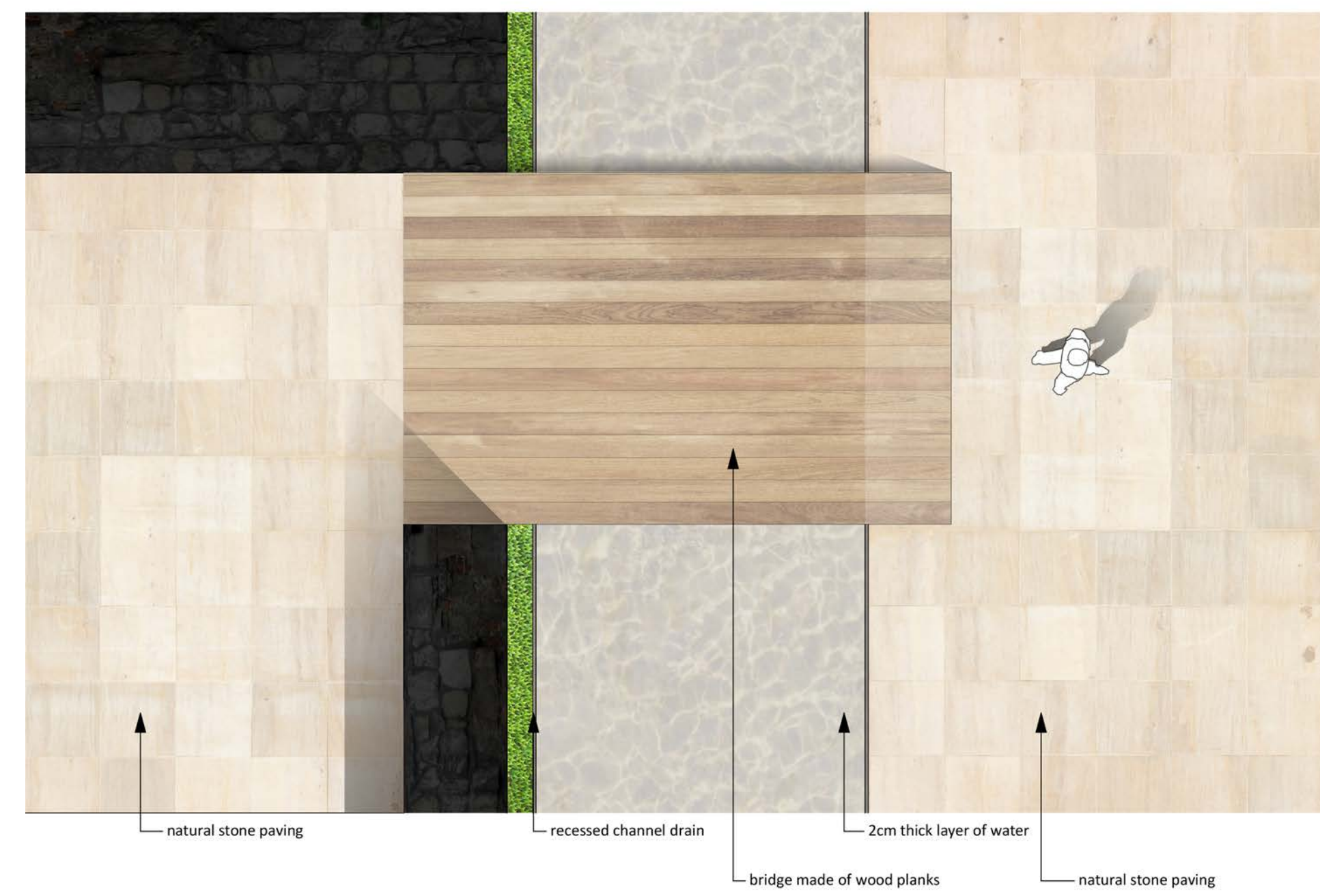
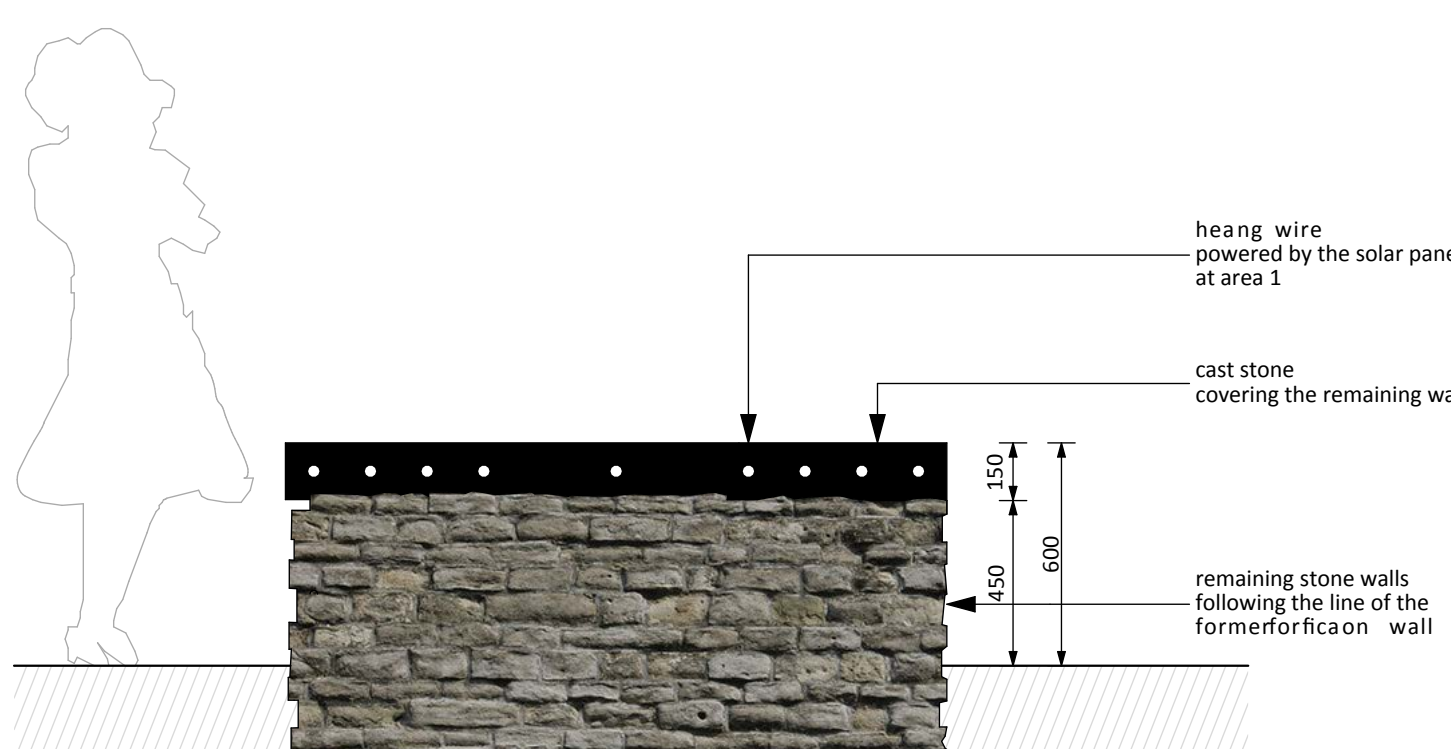
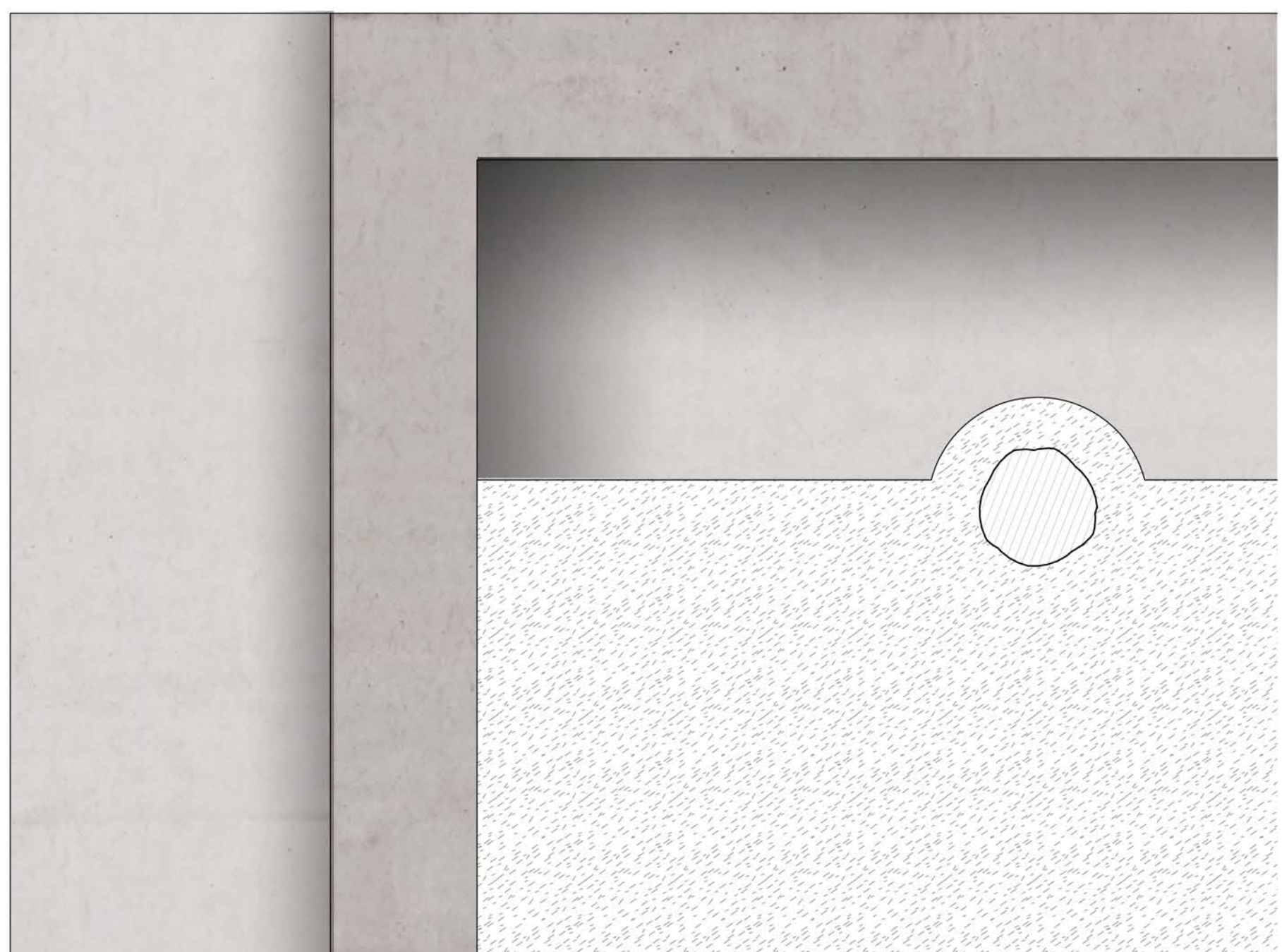
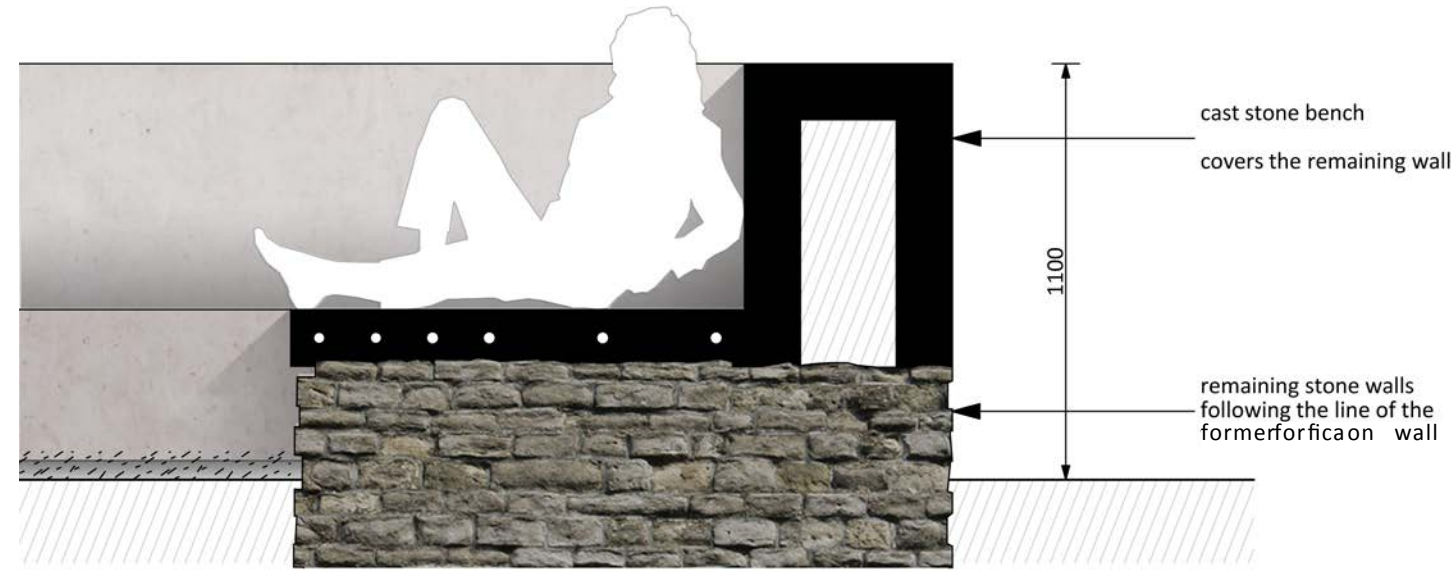
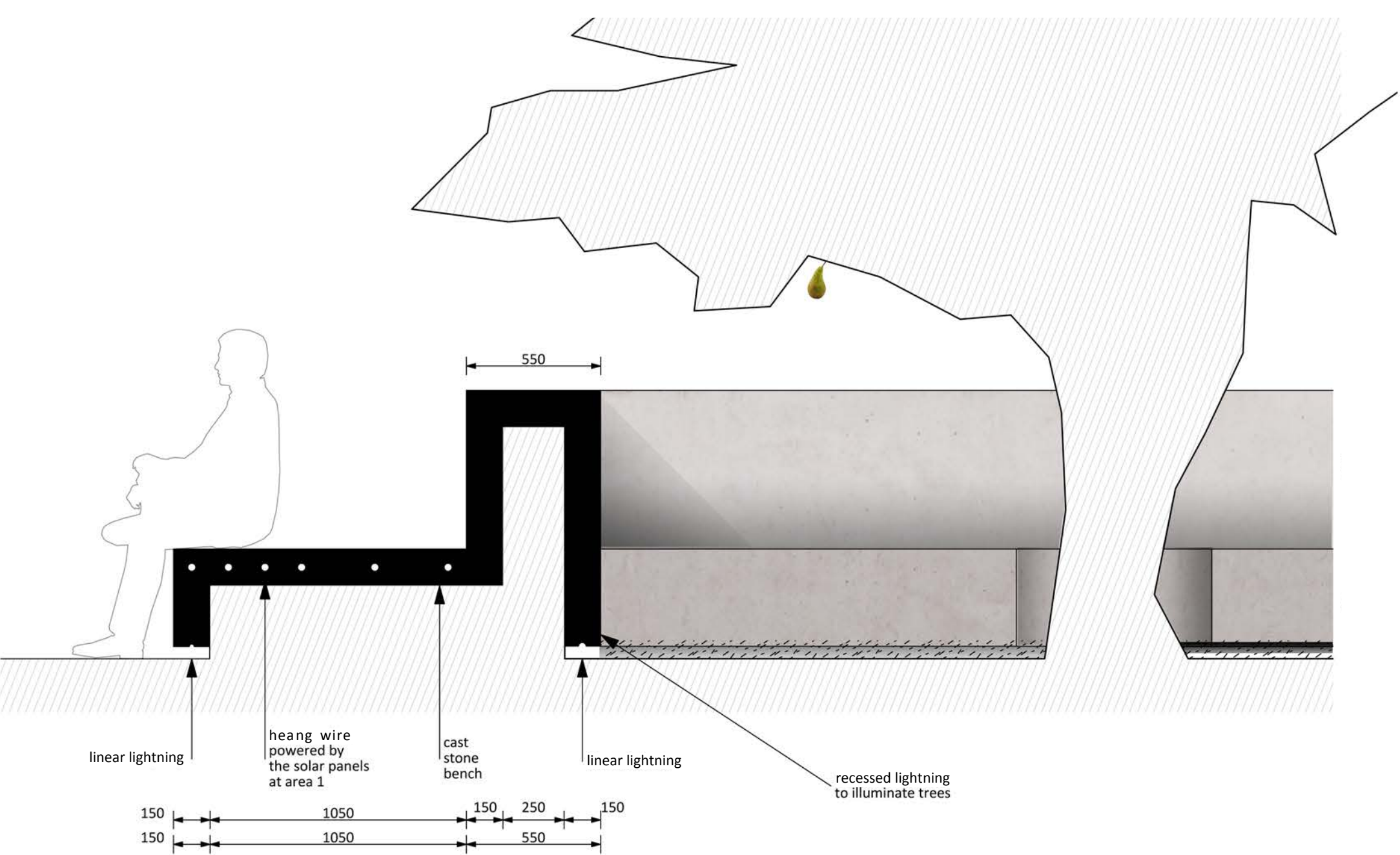


ROOF OF THE FORTIFICATION WALL M:1:50





SECTION THROUGH THE FRUIT GARDEN, THE PARADISE GARDEN AND THE EXHIBITION COURTYARD M:1:200



BENCH IN THE FRUIT GARDEN M:1:200

BRIDGE M:1:50

