

EXPLANATORY TEXT:

The concept of the project is developed based on the emphasizing the historical role of the building as an architectural monument and its importance in the urban context. In this concept the Radvila Palace is going to re-claim its historical importance in the area by working as a public space. Functioning as a museum of art and design, the building have the potential to attract many people, reviving the neighbourhood. In order to do so, the public area of the museum is developed to be suitable for different activities of people visiting the museum. For this purpose a large single area is considered to host different kind of activities like open air cinemas, concerts, etc. Besides that some smaller areas around the buildings are provided for people to rest or to watch the historical facades of the building. The heavy vehicle access to the site is planned to happen at the days and hours in which the flow of people is minimum. By this, the public area can be used fully by the people visiting the museum and their different kinds of activities at the site. The plantation of the site is provided in a way that guarantee the use of a single united large area for different activities of people at the site. The zones of A and B are designed to devote the maximum area to the people as public space.

The design is trying to remember the prior shape of the Radvila Palace by emphasizing on the missing two pavilions. To the central pavilion however is given the main role in this process. The prior place of the central pavilion is considered as the main entrance and the distribution point of the design. So a monumental form is considered to this part to attract and act as a landmark to the site. The prior shape of the pavilion is also tried to be remembered by an interconnected metal grid. This central part leads visitors to the different parts of the museum. The other pavilion place which is currently under excavation, is considered to be exhibited to the public to give information about the construction and the general U shape of the palace.

The 500 seat multi functional hall has designed independently in a way that even at the time in which exhibitions of the museum is closed, people can benefit from the hall. This will keep the museum site populated all the time even the museum is not exhibiting and keeping the function of public space all the time for the area. The Cafe is in a close relationship with the hall as well. An access is also provided from the building 1B3P which is currently restored and in use.

The building 11 is mostly preserved to exhibit the art works. By empowering and lifting the existing roof, a two story exhibition area is designed. This space is also connected to the building 12 by a bridge which provide a continuous exhibition area all along the buildings. The building 12 highest floor is devoted to the program of artists residency which host artists and exhibit their art works at the museum. This periodic exhibitions beside the permanent exhibitions provide a sustainable and continuous visit of people to the museum. The load/unload system as provided by diagram shows that it provide a great access to different parts of the building to ease the transport of art works for exhibitions.

The eastern wing of the building because of different floor heights than the other buildings is considered to work separately and to host the employees of the museum. The extension part of the building is also kept and integrated with the central pavilion creating a great experience of the facade while walking on the central parts stairs. The inner courtyard between the eastern wing and the building 11 creates an enclosed passage or transition space for the people after visiting the exhibition at the historical part of the building back to the new parts of it. So a harmony between historic and new parts of the building is provided to enrich the artistic experience of people from the Radvila art and design museum.