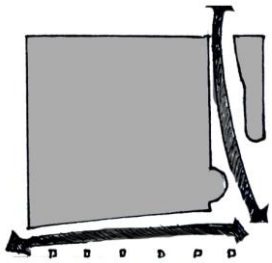
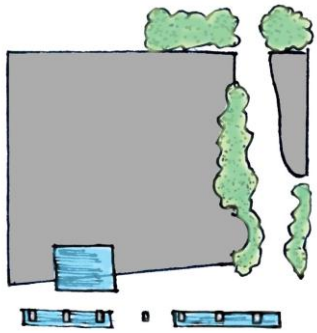
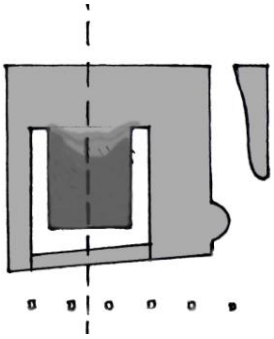
THE ARCHITECTURAL REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF ART AND CULTURE



The main idea of our “The House Of Art And Culture Project” is to make it easier for people to enter the building from various directions, and to provide them with living places inside and in the front of the building where they can gather around and meet. For this purpose, there has been built a serious of half-covered, sheltered entrances and passages, with surprising inner places where visual communication is easily established. A balance between open, half-open and close places, their balanced transition to each other and the quality of these places are attached importance. Except for car parking levels of building, we tried to establish visual communication between floors.



For the approach of pedestrians, two axises are used. The first axis is on the south facade and this axis is paralel to the main traffic road. This way is designed as an arcaded pedesterian lane, directed into the interior from the border of the main mass. On the northern direction, the other axis joins with the arcaded pedesterian lane, on the eastern corner of the land which is defined as open-space area. This inner way not only separated the cafeteria from the main mass, but also functions as the entrance to this cafeteria for which a separate entrance is wanted. In both ways, there is a continuity of landscaping and green arrengement between outdoor and indoor spaces.



PERFORMANCE HALLS

Performance halls are placed successively according to their connection (reachability, use of common area and structural). As wished, the large hall is designed in the Italian style. This place’s acception as the heart of the building considering its number of users, volume and techincal equipment is given emphasis through its massive formation distinct from other spaces. For this purpose, the space is cut from its foyers on the frontal and lateral facade, and is connected with the bridges. Its mass is raised from the ground floor, and cantilevered is made in the reception

hall. The ease of passing from the reception hall into the other spaces is considered, and a sufficient network of horizontal and vertical circulation is provided with.

In the chart, the large hall is placed on the middle axis and +5.35 height. This asymmetrical approach establishes the balanced positioning of the other areas that have various volumes around the main hall. Close to the exhibiton floor, the roof of the hall is considered as open, and as the space where big-sized objects can be exhibited, also functioning as the bar and lounge of the exhibition hall.

RECEPTION HALL

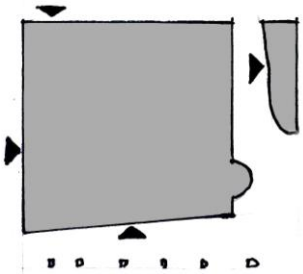
Reception hall is designed as open, comfortable and refreshing. The hall is on the ground floor of gallery void. From there, visitors can percieve all main spaces that they can reach from that point. When entered, the reception and the ticket office is easily noticed. The side of the pool, continuing inside and outside, is used as waiting.

Using the stairs and the elevators at the right of the entrance, every floor including car parking is reachable, and in order to reach the large hall, the escalators on the left can be used. Again, the espagnolette is used to reach the small hall and the movie theatre on the -5.50 height. With the spacing on the northern facade following the espagnolettes, a visual communication with the outside is established as well as an entrance to the foyer with a 180 degree turn.

Exhibition hall, documentation, foyer, big and small meeting halls, workshops are placed on the side wings of the main hall and floors. These wings are separated from the main hall by the gallery void.

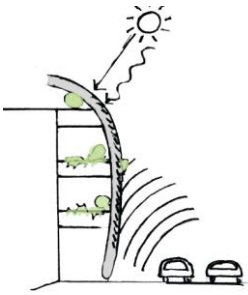
LIBRARY

Library is placed as a volume on the roof, carried by trust on the + 28.00 height. Its connection with the documentation floor (+ 23.50) is established through escalators put across the exhibiton space. The reading section of the library sees the gallery and it is enlightened by the controlled daylight coming from the roof. Also being seperated from other spaces, sound insulation is provided in the reading section.



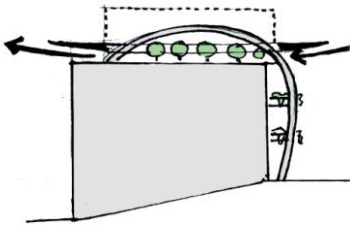
ENTRANCES

The pedestrian entrance to the building is through the arcaded way on the southern facade. The cafeteria entrance is from the pedesterian way. The service entrance is from the western road on the -5.50 height, and the entrance to the parking building is through the northern road.



Rather than the direct entrance to the main hall through an outer door, an entrance accompanied by transition elements and preliminary places is intended. A protective facade in front of the frontal facade (south) of the building is designed in order to raise the comfort and to protect the building from radioactive effects of the direct sunlight and traffic sound.

The protective frontal facade raises as high as +37.00 height, penetrating the roof covering the +32.00 height, (in the + 40.00 height), and becomes a vault roof covering the mass (gallery, terrace and library).



The air circulation is provided in the space on the +32.00 height between the roof and the mass.

The facade is connected to the main mass with using floors on + 12.50, + 23.50 and + 28.00 heights. In this way, from the outside, the entrance is emphasized and humanistic scale and richness is provided above the entrance space. Small places (administration, adjoining) are arranged on the back site (on the +2.50, + 6.50, +13.45 ,+23.50 heights).

STRUCTURE

In the building composed of concrete and steel structures are used. Axises of columns placed on the 8x8 mt. Fire escape stairs which are made by using the curtain concerete walls on the corners provide strenght to structural system. With 8x8 axis system, a more effective solution of the parking building is attained. The spacing in the great hall and the library is intended to be passed through the structural system composed mainly of steel.

The structural problem is eased now that the main places are built on one another.

LANDSCAPE

The element of water defines the lounge in the landscaping of the building, is used in the reception hall, and the continuity of the pool inner and outer place, therefore having the same function both inside and outside is attained. Green landscaping is used in northern and southern axis, throughout the inner and outer way. This landscape design is used from the ground floor to the roof, on each floors.

THE GREEN BUILDING

Through the application of green building criteria, the supply of electiricity with photovoltaic panels, the use of hot water with sun panels, the prevention of the spread of the radioactivity and gathering of rainwater and unnecessary heating with the green cover on the root, the gathering of the rainwater in the cistern, the widespread use of the controlled daylight in the places, the purification of the used water and their use in WC's and green space, the prevention of the building's heating with the establishment of air circulation in the roofspace and the use of electiricity accumulated from the elevators' descent is attained.

ROOF

Roof of the house is designed as usable space for any function. It has sheltered and open spaces with greeny. Also spaces on + 23.50 level take day light from roof opening.