



Two extremely different landscapes - URBAN and NATURAL - are in close relation, separated by the canal. At the same time, east and west ends of the island are oppositions of each other. One is urbanized, modern and utilized, while the other remains wild and untouched.

LANDSCAPE

The project suggests merging the two poles of the island by implementing a series of different character landscape designs, that would embrace the gradual change from an urbanized eastern end of the island to the wild western end. Diversity and constantly changing landscape would be an experience of the island visitor.

Asphalt parking would gradually become an urban square with the entrance to the Science Centre and a cafe. The square would turn into a city park, with an artificially shaped landscape. The latter would slowly become softer until finally would become a wild landscape with stone sculptures scattered around the site.

BUILDING

For the building to be functioning properly not only as Science Center, but also as meeting place for citizens, it should be clearly visible from the city and easily accessible by foot. Therefore, the building is designed in the northern part of the island, close to Daukanto pedestrian bridge, within walkable distance from nearest parking spots and close to existing service infrastructure.

The exterior exhibits would be also visible from the city, thus becoming a public attraction.

The building is subdivided into six equal smaller volumes with different dominant material (polycarbonate, glass, metal, concrete, brick, timber) assigned to it. The seventh volume with urban farming facilities extends the chain. The material sequence creates a gradient from high tech materials such as polycarbonate and glass - to timber, one of the first materials used for construction. In that way the building itself becomes an exhibit, displaying timeline of different material application in construction.

Exterior exhibition spaces intertwine with the separate building volumes, creating a diverse path of experience.

Each gallery is placed in different volume with different material therefore is given a strong unique character instead of being a generic white space. The dominant material gives the quality to the gallery space - not

only in terms of finishing, but also by displaying the structure. Each material has a distinctive construction method, resulting in a variety of structures.

SUSTAINABILITY

Science and innovation center should not only promote sustainability through its contents, but also be a sustainability exemplar itself. To achieve this, we offer following solutions:

- use mainly local materials to reduce energy and transportations costs of construction;
- use prefabricated elements to speed-up the construction process
- place photovoltaics on the roof of the building and use generated energy for building and landscape lighting;
- install heat pump system and use river water as a heat source;
- collect rain water and use it for toilet flushing, cooling water for climate control unit and irrigation for plants.
- minimize energy demand by using day light for exhibition spaces, installing LED lighting and presence detectors.
- initiate local sustainable community by building a freestanding structure containing an organic urban farm.