

Palace of Peace and Reconciliation



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HISTORY

The Palace of Peace and Reconciliation is a 77-metre-high pyramid in Nur-Sultan, the capital of Kazakhstan, that serves as a non-denominational national spiritual centre and an event venue. Designed by Foster and Partners, with a stained glass apex and windows by architectural artist Brian Clarke, the Palace was constructed to house the triennial Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions, and completed in 2006.



Built by Sembol Construction at a cost of 8.74 billion Kazakh tenge, the project was conceived as a permanent venue for the Congress of Leaders of World and Traditional Religions.

BUILDING

The structure is made up of five "stories" of triangles, each of which is 12 m per side. The lower portions, three "stories" of triangles, are clad in pale granite. The upper two rows of triangles, four triangles per side, are clad in 9700 square feet of stained glass, an artwork by architectural artist Brian Clarke which forms the glazed apex, and incorporates ceramic glaze screen-printed imagery of doves in flight, as do the twenty eight diamond-shaped stained glass windows on the four sides of the lower level of the building, which total 1076 square feet.





The Pyramid contains accommodations for different religions: Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Daoism and other faiths. It also houses a 1,300-seat opera house, a national museum of culture, a new "university of civilization", a library and a research center for Kazakhstan's ethnic and geographical groups.