PREVIOUS STATE
Mehmed-pasha Sokolović Fountain was built in XV c by the Ottomans. It is situated on the periphery of the Upper city of the Belgrade fortress. Only two facades of the fountain had been exposed and open to the public, whereas the other two now exposed were under the ground. There was knowledge about the existence of the third façade, but the fourth was only discovered in 2015. The previous interventions on the two exposed facades was not done in an acceptable way. The roof of the fountain was covered with soil. The whole space between the third and forth façade, Cornaro's wall and Defterdar's was filled with soil. There was only one path covered with cobble stones which connected the upper part of the fortress and the fountain, not suitable for elderly people, people in wheelchairs or parents with baby's stroller.

AIM OF THE INTERVENTION
Mehmed-pasha Sokolović Fountain position and surroundings were such that it wasn’t really visible and only two facades were exposed. Some investigation works was carried out in 1980 but they showed the existence of another façade which wasn’t exposed. Analyzing written works of architects and archeologist about the fountain and comparing it with the preserved fountains from the same period in Istanbul and analyzing old maps the conclusion was made by architects in the Cultural heritage preservation Institute of Belgrade to carry out new excavations in 2015. They proved that the fountain had four facades. With the financial support of the Turkish agency for international development and cooperation, the project of reconstruction, restoration and presentation was started. The aim was to excavate the whole fountain, which stands at a depth of 4.50m under the level of the surrounding grounds and to present it in whole with the other cultural layers from different periods. It was very important to overcome the huge difference between levels and at the same time make it possible for everyone to use this space, use the