

O F T H E Y O U N G A R C H I T E C T S

O F T H E B A L T I C S T A T E S

THE BEST
PROJECTS
OF THE YOUNG
ARCHITECTS
OF THE BALTIC
STATES
2017

T H E B E S T P R O J E C T S

2 0 1 7

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IDEA

The exhibition and competition of the best young architects projects is being organised for the 5-th time at the international (Baltic States) level. The first event was organised by the Latvian Association of Architects in Daugavpils. This year the event will be held in Vilnius by the Architects Association of Lithuania.

The aim of the event is to present, compare and award the best works of young architects from the Baltic States. It provides a platform for young architects, inviting them to showcase their creative potential, obtain evaluation and feedback from professionals and the international community of architects. The exhibition and competition reflects the results and quality of architectural education in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, provides an opportunity to compare methods and programmes of education and fosters collaboration and contact between young architects and academic societies in Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

EXHIBITION + CATALOGUE

The exhibition and catalogue contain condensed materials from the projects. The works will be presented in more detail by the students during the live public presentation to the jury.

PARTICIPANTS

The works of 17 students for this year's exhibition and competition represent 7 Baltic architecture schools: Architecture and Urban Design departments of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (LT); Kaunas University of Technology (LT); Vilnius Academy of Arts (Faculty of Vilnius and faculty of Kaunas) (LT); Estonian Academy of Arts (EST); Tallinn University of Applied Sciences (EST); Riga Technical University (LV) and Riseba University (LV).

The projects submitted to the exhibition and competition were selected by the universities. Each school selected one Bachelor's and one Master's work for the exhibition or two works respectively, if the school does not have a two-phased education system.

THE JURY

The final works will be evaluated by the jury, consisting of licensed architects who are not involved in teaching architecture at any of the participating schools in Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia.

The jury members are:

- **AURIMAS SASNAUSKAS (LT)**
- **GUNTA GRIKMANE (LV)**
- **EVE KOMP (EST)**

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- Conceptuality, originality and innovativeness
- Coherent architectural and urban idea
- Aesthetics of presentation

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VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE



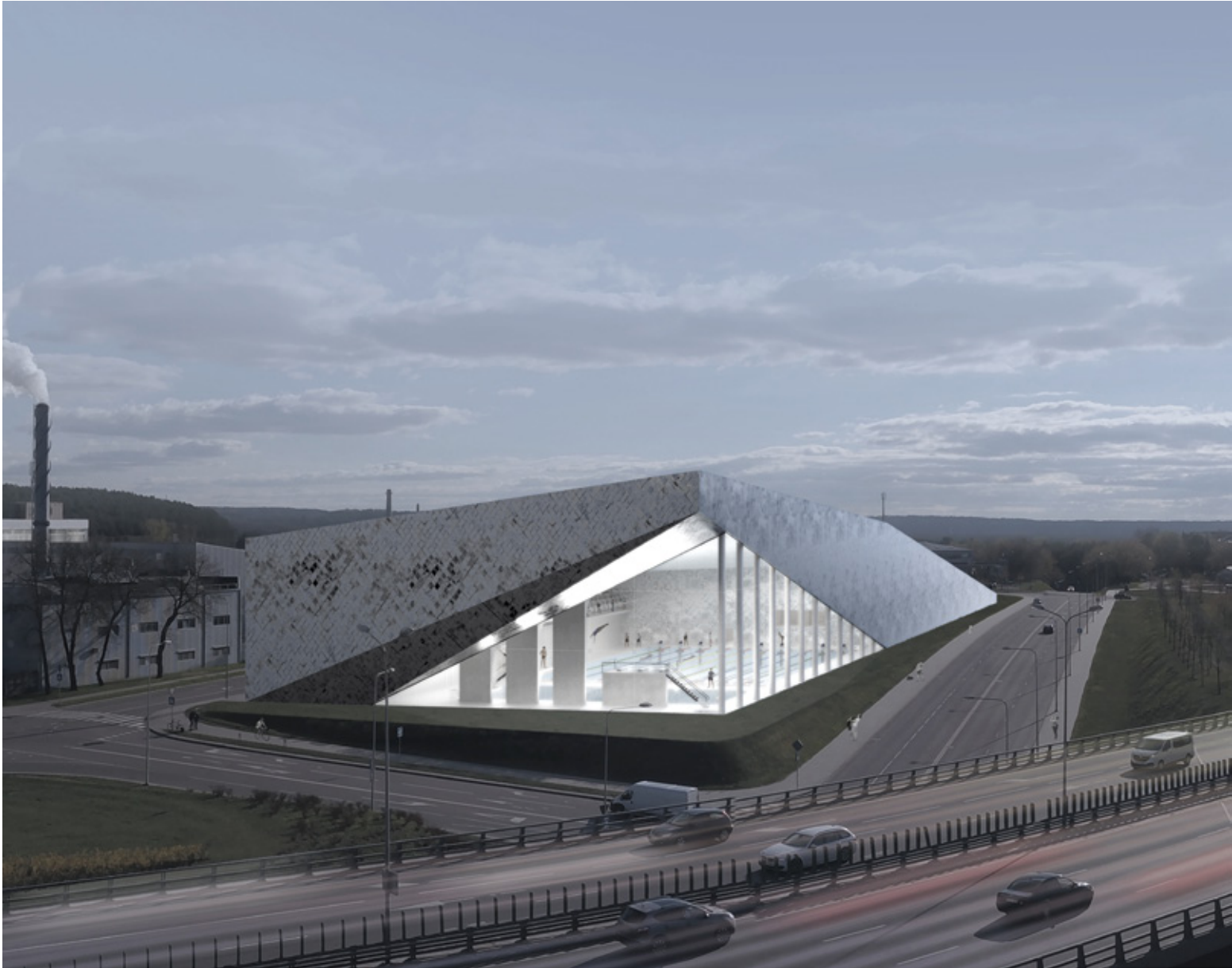
The roots of the Department of Architecture are in Kaunas, when in year 1922 it was established in Faculty of Technique of the newly founded Lithuanian University. During the initial stage it was supervised by Prof. Mykolas Songaila.

During many years the Department of Architecture was changing it's place – in the beginning it was part of Vytautas Magnus University, later - Kaunas Polytechnic Institute, after the restructuring of this institute, in 1971 Architecture Department was moved from Kaunas to Vilnius Civil Engineering Institute (now VGTU), to the newly created Faculty of Architecture.

This school of architecture, until the end of 70s (as part of technological university) was educating architects-engineers. From 80s the study program was expanded and wide range of artistic disciplines implemented (architectural composition, architectural semantics, psychology and etc.), since then future architects are trained while combining rational and artistic directions in order to achieve high professional level. To enhance quality of education, architects who are famous and progressive in their creative activities are constantly involved in the teaching process. At this moment 80 percent of teachers in this department are successfully practicing architects.

The Department of Architecture proposes three levels of architecture education: bachelor, master and doctoral. During Vilnius period (since 1971) the Department of Architecture has prepared 706 certificated architects, 743 bachelors of architecture and 319 masters (36 of them were foreign students). Currently, the Erasmus program enables 20-25 students from abroad to come to study to the Department of Architecture every year.





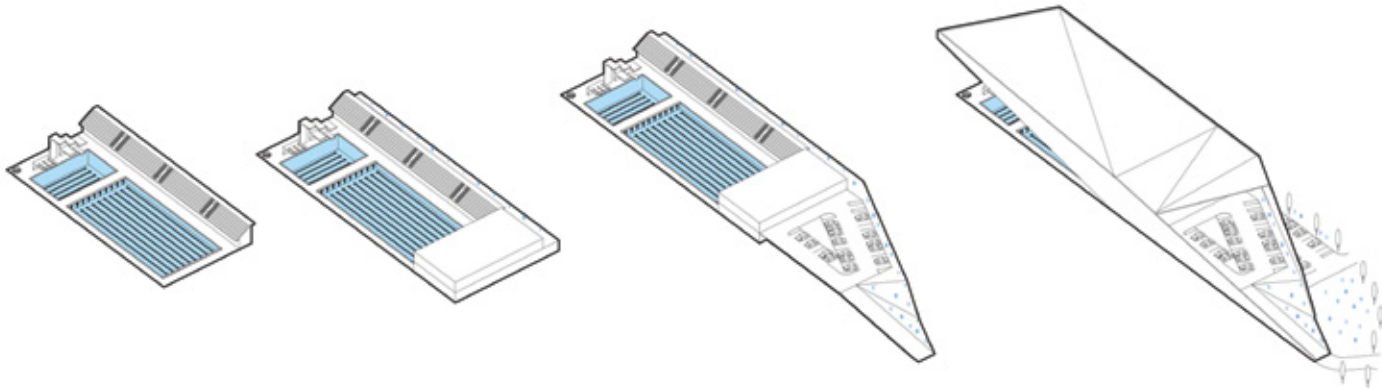
VILNIUS AQUATICS CENTRE
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BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
LEKT. DONALDAS TRAINAUSKAS

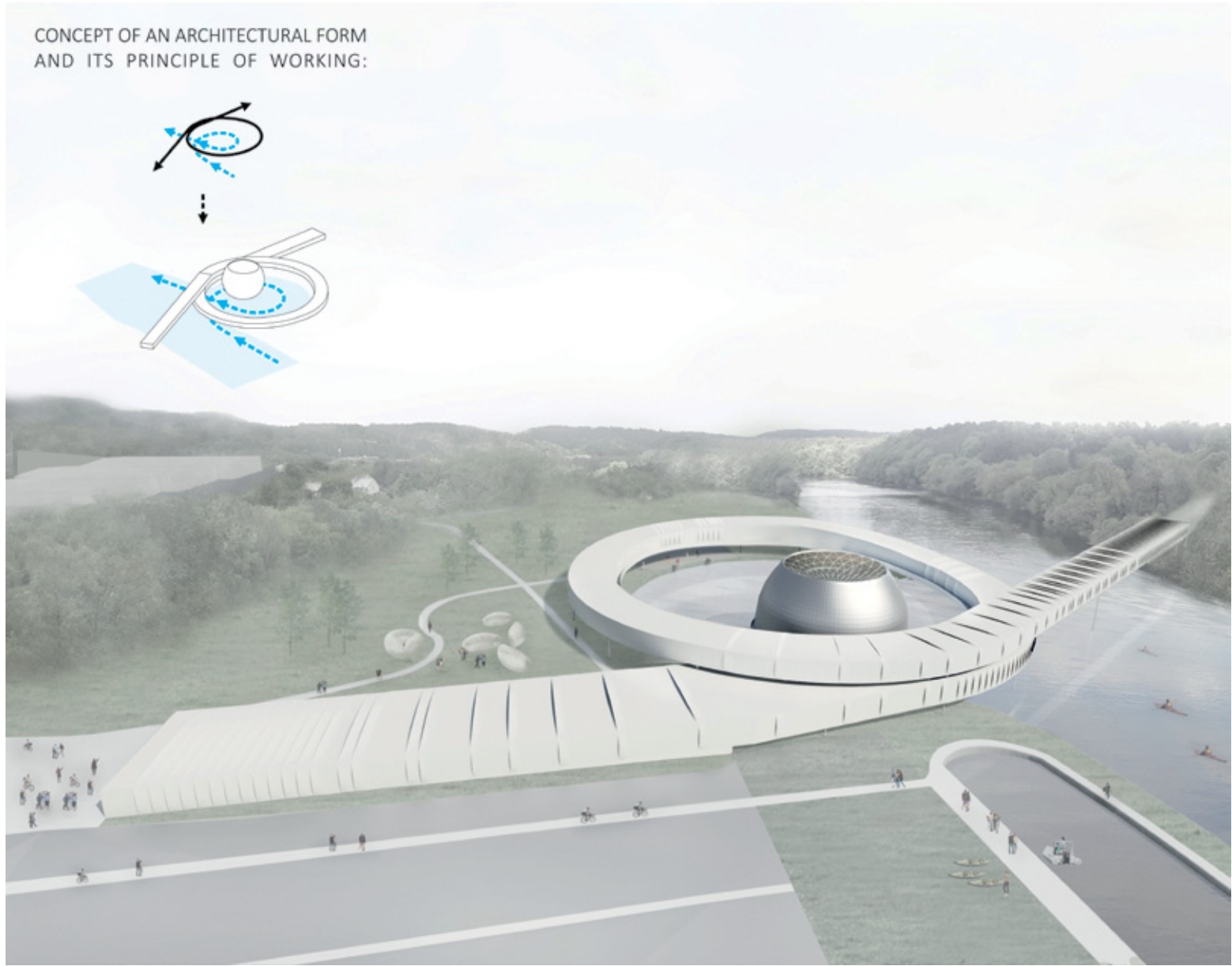


MINDAUGAS KARANEVSKIS



The theme of the Bachelor thesis (project) is Vilnius Aquatics Center. Today the topic is relevant not only to the city of Vilnius, but also to the whole country, as the lack of professionally designed Olympic swimming pools. The aim of the bachelor is to design Olympic size swimming pool in Vilnius at very beginning of Naugarduko street (the plot adjacent to the Paneriai, Naugarduko and Zietelos streets). The main function of the building is an Olympic size swimming pool with an adjacent shorter pool for diving. The thesis focuses on building volumetric solution and the relationship between the structure and the surrounding environment. The aim is not only to design an unusual architecture, but also to form an attractive public space in the southwestern part of the plot, which is believed to become a new attraction not only for the visitors, but also for the passing pedestrians.

Pasirinkta baigiamojo bakalauro darbo (projekto) tema - vandens sporto centras Vilniuje. Šiandien ši tema yra aktuali ne tik Vilniaus miestui, bet ir visai šaliai, kadangi Lietuvoje trūksta profesionaliai suprojektuotų olimpinio plaukimo baseinų. Baigiamojo bakalauro darbo tikslas - suprojektuoti vandens sporto centrą Vilniuje Naugarduko gatvės pačioje pradžioje (sklypas ribojasi su Panerių, Zietelos ir Naugarduko gatvėmis). Pagrindinė pastato funkcija - olimpinio dydžio baseinas su šalia esančiu trumpesniu baseinu, skirtu šuoliams į vandenį. Baigiamajame darbe didelis dėmesys skiriamas pastato tūriniam sprendimui, santykiui su statinį supančia aplinka. Siekiama suprojektuoti ne tik išskirtinės architektūros statinį, bet kartu suformuoti patrauklią viešąją erdvę pietvakarinėje sklypo dalyje, kuri taptų nauju traukos tašku ne tik pastato lankytojams, bet ir pro šalį praeinantiems pėstiesiems.



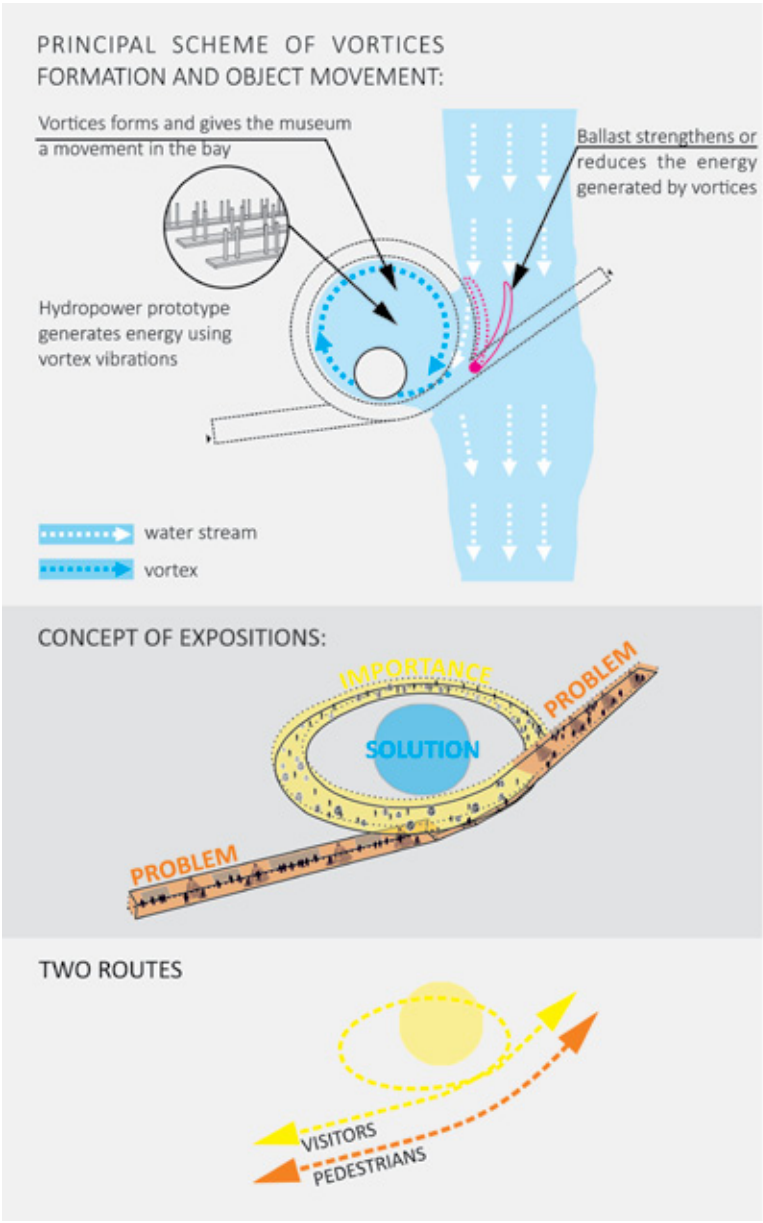
MUSEUM OF WATER IN VILNIUS
VANDENS MUZIEJUS VILNIUJE

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
DOC. SAULIUS PAMERNECKIS



ŽIVILĖ MATIJOŠIŪTĖ



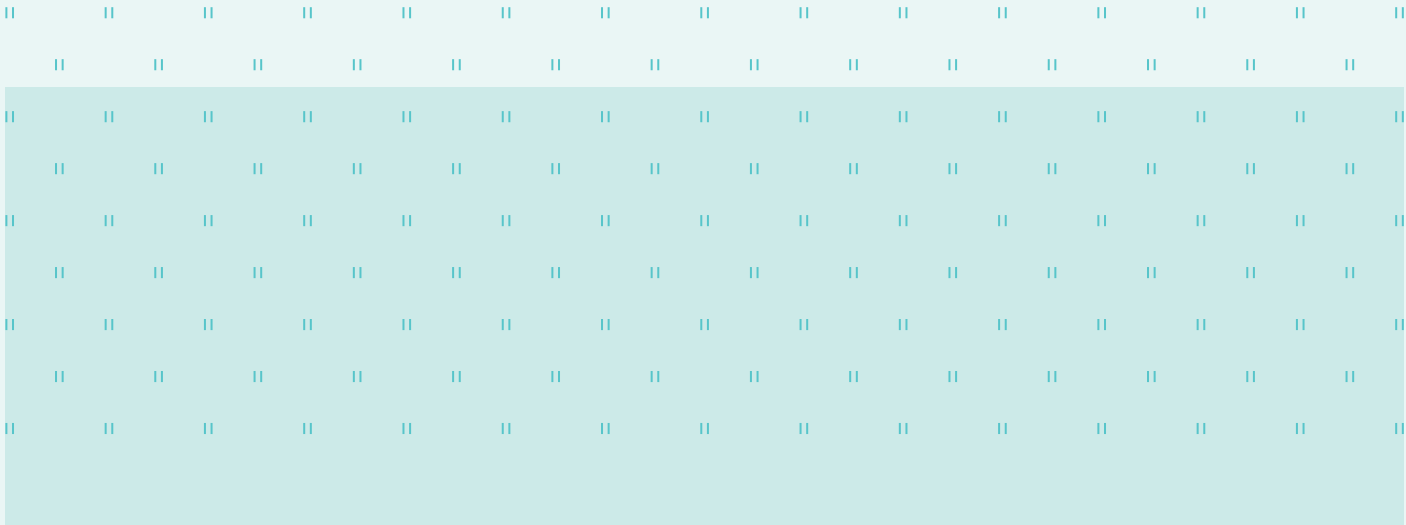
The primary problem of work is river integration in the city structure: river is isolated from the public. At the moment, it functions as a wall of the city, but not as an axis that shapes and strengthens the identity of the city. It was important to provide an attraction object that would attract a new and wider audience, in order to change the significance of the river in the city structure. Water Museum was a solution to a particular problem.

Two issues are solved by the object: the potential of river underspending in the city and water issues. The chosen territory is not formed, distant from the society quay. Museum creates a connection between two banks of the Neris River (Naujamiestis and Lazdynai) and gives free space to city in which people will be able to develop educational abilities. Object works as bridge-museum where water issues are solved by education and properly planned spaces of interior of museum.

Pagrindinė darbe keliama problema – tai upės integracijos į miesto struktūrą problema: upė yra nutolusi nuo visuomenės, šiuo metu ji funkcionuoja kaip miesto siena, o ne ašis, formuojanti ir stiprinanti miesto identitetą. Siekiant pakeisti upės reikšmę miesto struktūroje, buvo svarbu numatyti atraktyvų objektą, kuris pritrauktų naują ir kuo platesnę visuomenės dalį. Vandens muziejus yra atsakas šiai problemai. Objektu sprendžiamos dvi problemos – tai upės potencialo neišnaudojimo mieste ir ekologinės vandens problemos. Parinkta teritorija yra nesuformuota, nuo visuomenės nutolusi krantinė mieste. Muziejus kuria ryšį tarp dviejų Neris upės krantų (Naujamiesčio ir Lazdynų) bei suteikia erdvę miestui, kurioje žmonės galės plėtoti edukacinius sugebėjimus. Taigi objektas veikia kaip tiltas-muziejus, kuriame ekologinės vandens problemos sprendžiamos pasitelkiant edukaciją ir tinkamai išplanuojant muziejaus vidines erdves.

VILNIUS GEDIMINAS TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN PLANNING



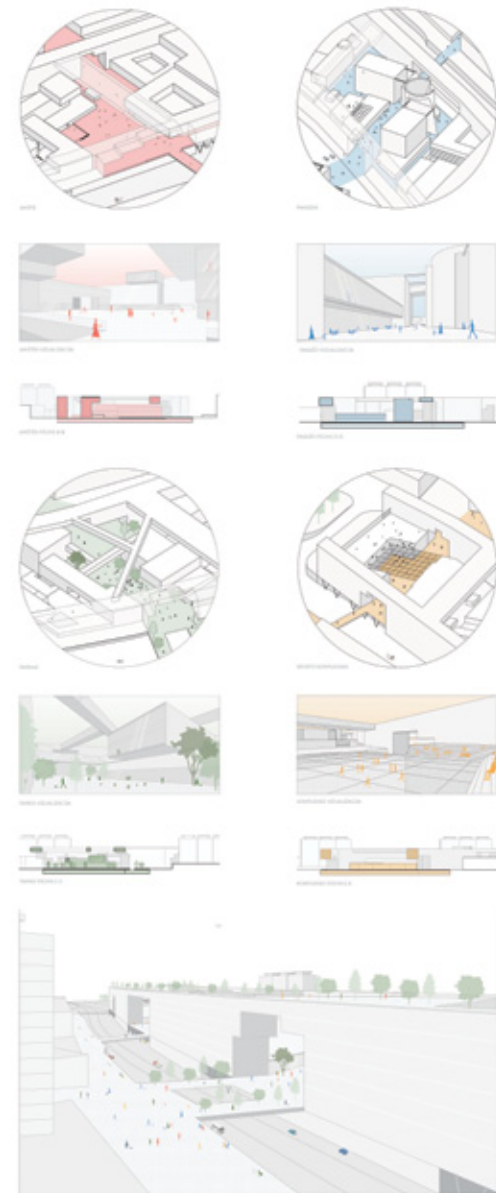
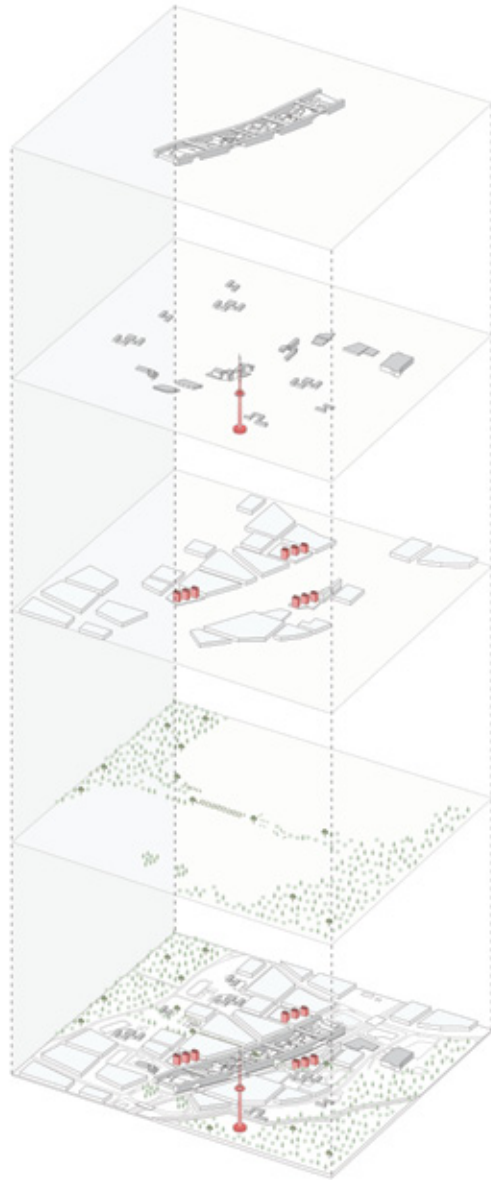
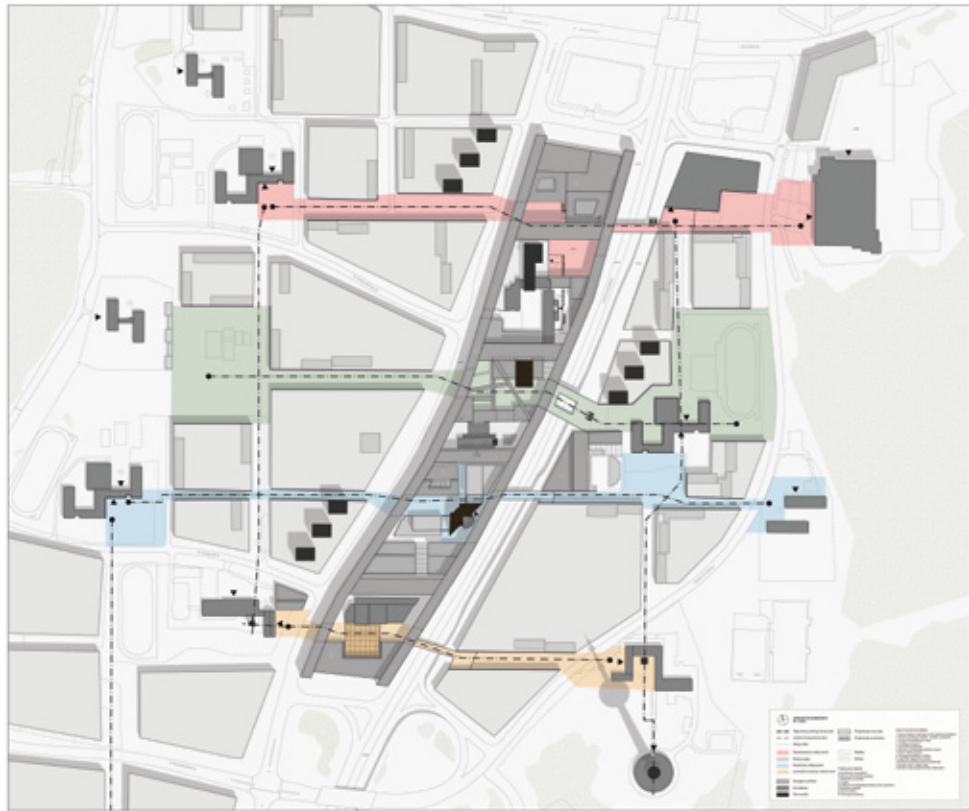
The Department of Urban Design of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (VGTU) represents the positions of urban design education and research in Lithuania and boasts of having nearly 70-year-old traditions (it was founded in 1944, its first head was associate professor Steponas Stulginskis).

The Department's curriculum is based on the European concept of urban design subjects. Urban design is treated as a branch of architecture with such main fields of research and design as urban structure, urban space and the build-up (buildings) shaping it. Urban design is an integral part of architectural arts and education as well as one of the architectural activities.

Lecturers of the Department of Urban Design teach basic disciplines of urban design arts and science at the level of undergraduate studies (BArch) at the Faculty of Architecture. Knowledge in the field of urban design is further deepened at postgraduate studies, Master degree (Architectural Studies axis). Urban Design Department trains professionals at three levels of qualification: BA, MA and PhD.

From 1992, students of the Department of Urban Design (VGTU) have successfully taken part in national and international competitions of students' works with their prize winning semestral and graduation projects. The most recent achievement was participation in the 3rd International Festival for Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering Schools of Eurasia in 2013 at Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul, with four prizewinning projects of the Department's students.





DESIGN PROPOSALS FOR THE DETAILED PLAN OF THE TERRITORY IN KAROLINISKES DISTRICT, VILNIUS

TERITORIJOS VILNIUJE, KAROLINIŠKIŲ RAJONE, DETALIOJO PLANO PROJEKGINIAI PASIŪLYMAI

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURO DARBAS

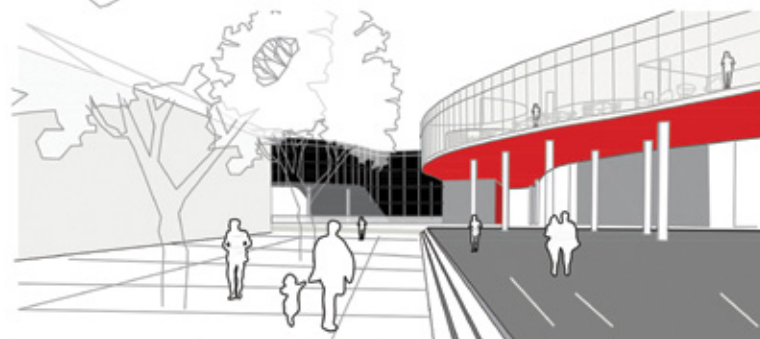
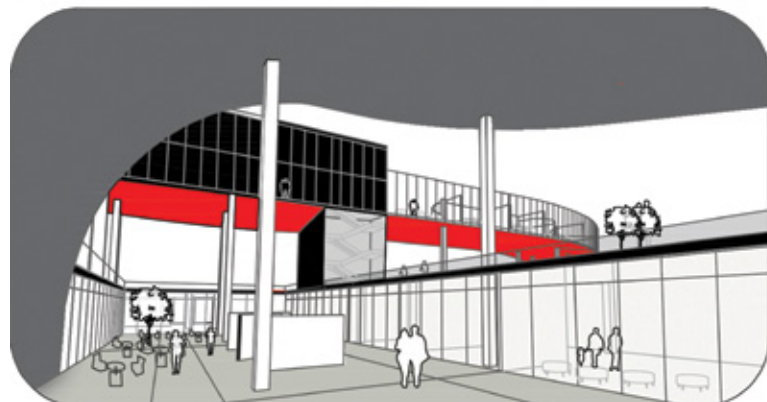
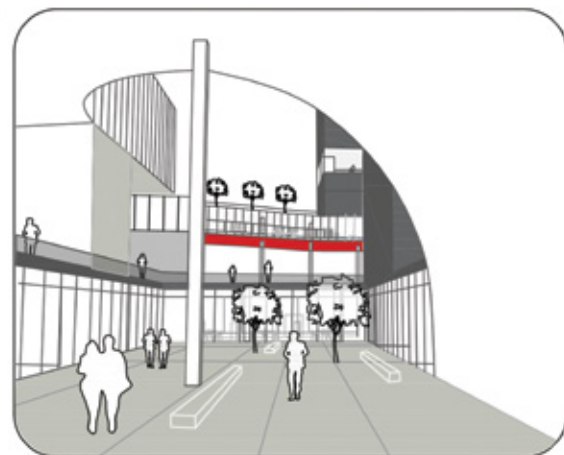
TUTOR | VADOVĖ
DOC. DR. DALIA DIJOKIENĖ



LAURA GAIŽUTYTĖ

This thesis examines Karoliniskės district, which is situated in Vilnius. Residential district of Karoliniskės is a specific unit in towns urban fabric: it projects the negative sides of mass construction district planning in the 20th century: unidentified urban spaces, chaotic greenery system, non-existing structure of pedestrian connections. Active transportation street creates separation between districts centre and residential territories. Identified problems in this thesis are solved by converting the current non-identified urban spatial system into district based system, developing multifunctional public space net. System of urban spaces is developed using existing public objects as main urban nodes of the system. The problem of isolated centre is solved by lowering the level of transportation street which allows the urban connections to go through pedestrian bridges and by forming a megastructure which takes whole territory of the centre. Megastructure's architectural conception is based on four urban connections crossing the structure. Each node has a different urban typology. This way the centre becomes inherent part of districts urban fabric.

Baigiamajame bakalauro darbe nagrinėjama teritorija Vilniuje, Karoliniškių rajone. Karoliniškių gyvenamasis rajonas yra specifinis struktūros vienetas Vilniaus mieste, kuriame atspindi masinės gyvenamosios statybos XX a. neigiamos pasekmės: neidentifikuojamos erdvės, chaotiška žaliųjų plotų sistema, pėsčiųjų srautų struktūros trūkumas. Intensyvaus judėjimo gatvė kuria atskirtį tarp rajono centro ir gyvenamosios dalies. Identifikuotos teritorijos problemos projekte yra sprendžiamos konvertuojant laisvo planavimo gyvenamąsias struktūras į kvartinę struktūrą ir viešųjų erdvių sistemą su keturiais pagrindiniais pėsčiųjų judėjimo kanalais. Ši sistema yra formuojama rajone esančių kompleksų pagrindu. Centro atskirties problema yra sprendžiama įgilinant Laisvės prospektą, per jį pėsčiųjų tiltais praleidžiant judėjimo srautus ir centro teritorijoje projektuojant megastruktūrą. Kuriant traukos centrus megastruktūroje centras tampa neatsiejama rajono urbanistinio audinio dalimi.



URBAN ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPT OF SURROUNDINGS OF M. MAŽVYDAS AVENUE IN KLAIPEDA

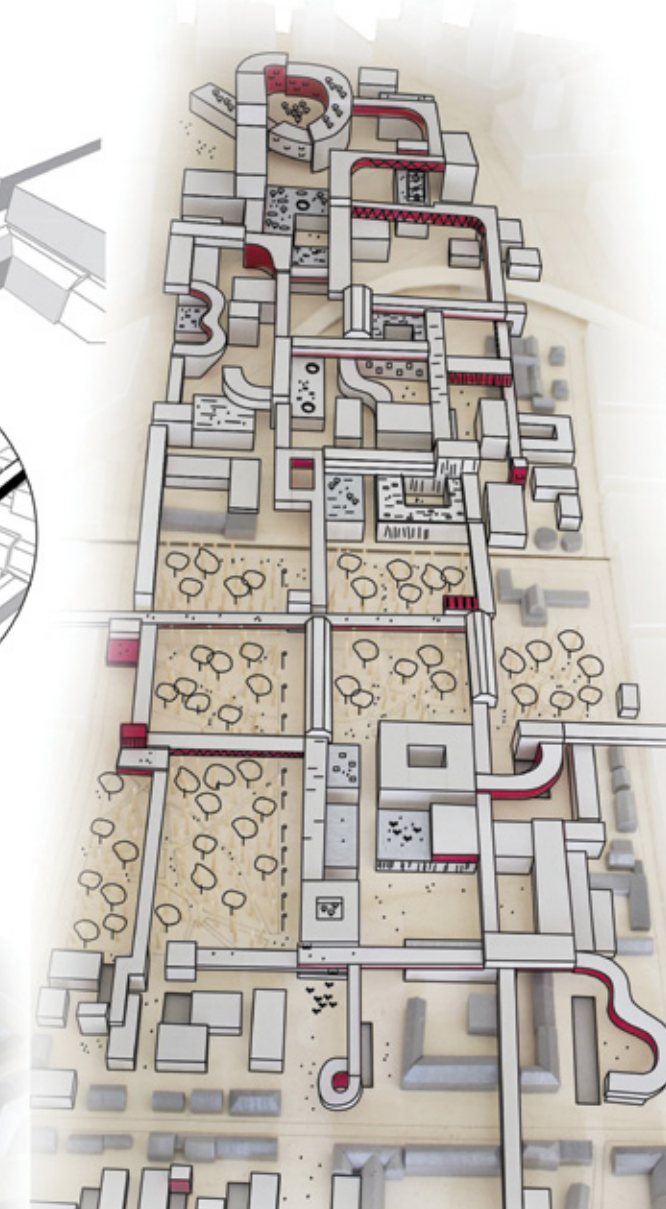
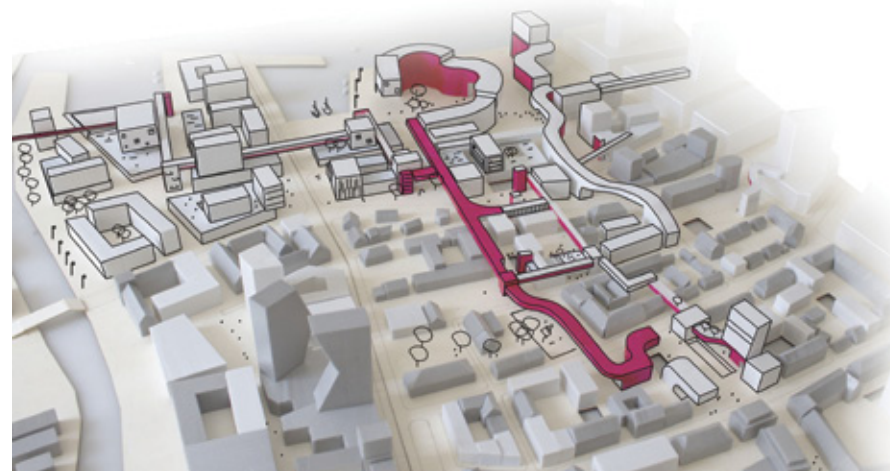
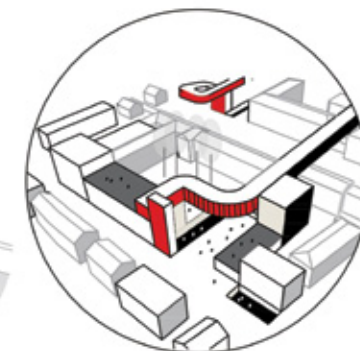
M. MAŽVYDO ALĖJOS PRIEIGŲ KLAIPĖDOJE URBANISTINĖ ARCHITEKTŪRINĖ KONCEPCIJA

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
DOC. DR. EDGARAS NENIŠKIS



ERNESTA BAGUŽAITĖ



The object of the thesis is integration of M. Mažvydas avenue access nodes in urban structure in Klaipėda downtown. The task is to create urban-architectural concept that includes qualitative urban fabric development, using existing territorial resources. The focus is alternative urban structure development, including megastructure and total planning as a method to connect different elements of urban fabric in system. Concept of the territory is based on the idea of multi-level city as the basis for compact city center development. Megastructure varies in scale and system of urban spaces according boundaries of different parts of avenue urban structure. The main access nodes of avenue become turning points. System of urban spaces has a continuation in building structure. Indoor and outdoor urban spaces are integrated in different levels accessed by vertical connections – nodes. This concept is alike parallel city extending and connecting with existing urban structure.

Darbo tikslas – sukurti Klaipėdos M. Mažvydo alėjos prieigų urbanistinę – architektūrinę koncepciją, kuri pagrįstai integruotų urbanistinį ruožą miesto audinyje. Kokybinei struktūros plėtrai, kuri maksimaliai išnaudotų vidinius teritorinius resursus, funkcijų ir erdvių integralumą alėjos ruože, tiriamos alternatyvių urbanistinio audinio plėtros metodų – megastruktūrų ir „totalaus planavimo“ galimybės. Koncepcija remiasi daugialgio miesto idėja – formuojama kelių lygių struktūra kaip pagrindas kompaktiškam miesto centro augimui. Megastruktūros mastelis kinta atsižvelgiant į istorinės dalies ribas – pagrindiniai lūžiai vyksta M. Mažvydo alėjos prieigose. Struktūra kinta ir prisitaiko masteliu, erdvėmis ir mazgais semantizuodama ruožo struktūrinės dalis. Urbanistinės erdvės tęsiasi pastatų struktūroje, atviros erdvės kuriamos keliuose lygiuose, kurie pasiekiami per vertikalius ryšius, mazgus. Tai tarsi paralelus miestas, kuris urbanistinėmis erdvėmis jungiasi su esama urbanistine struktūra.

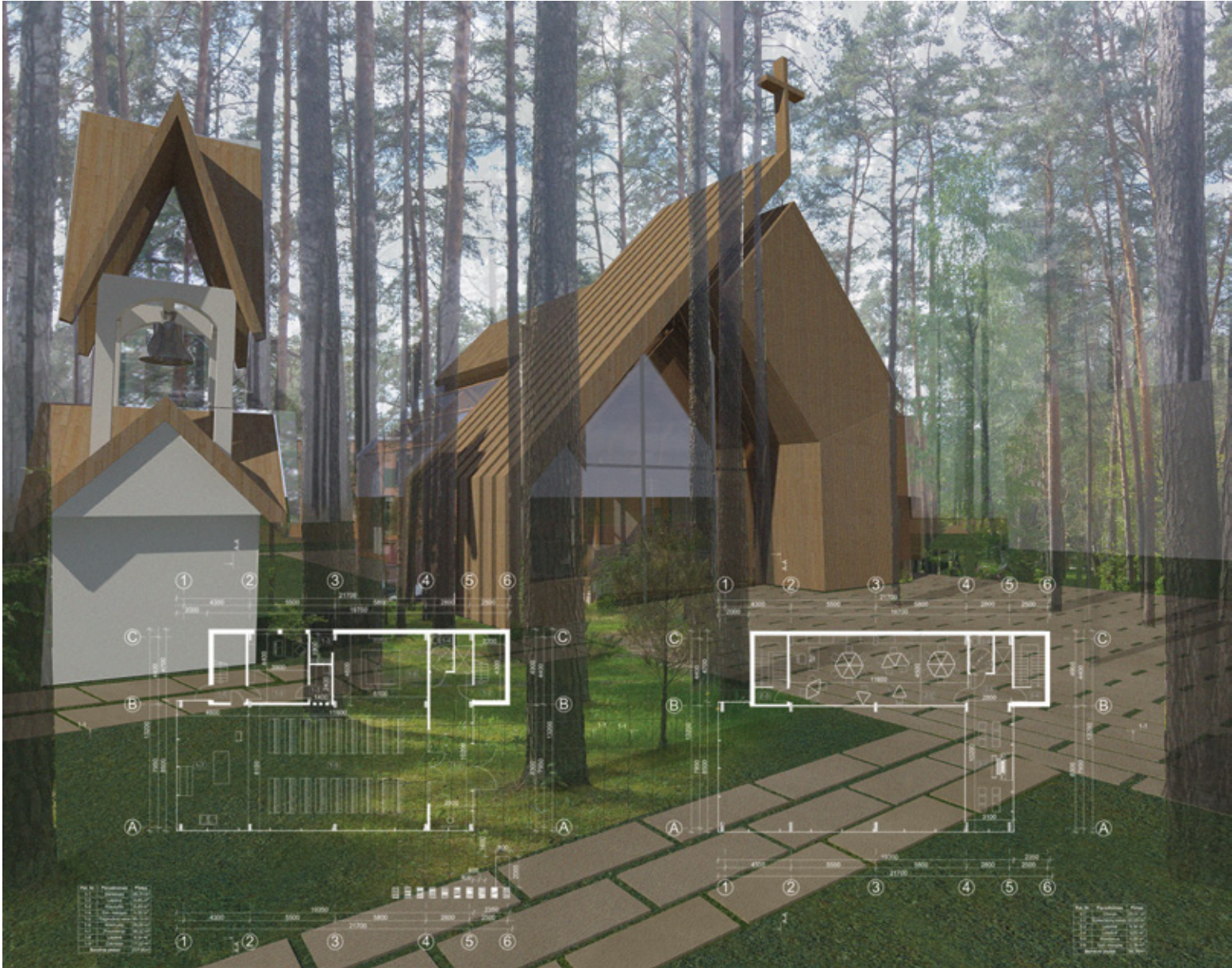
KAUNAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
AND ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AND URBAN PLANNING

Architecture studies' tradition in Kaunas city reaches XX c. Architecture department as separate unit was mentioned for the first time by approved Lithuanian University's Statute on 24th of March, 1922. Architecture studies in Kaunas took place both during interwar period and post-war years up to 1971. In the year 1971 Architecture studies were transferred to Vilnius Engineering Construction Institute located in Vilnius. Department of Architecture and Urbanism (till 31/12/2013 - Department of Architecture and Land Management) is associated with renewal of architecture studies in Kaunas on the 23rd of June 1995.

Department of Architecture and Urbanism is a member of European Association for Architectural Education (EAAE) and active participant of European Network of Heads of Schools of Architecture (ENHSA). Since the year 2004 representatives of department regularly participate in ENHSA meetings. In the year 2012 during meeting of European Network of Heads of Schools of Architecture taken place in Chania (Greece) representatives of Department presented the report "Synergy of small things" introducing the studies of architecture and their particularity. Currently Architecture and Urbanism department of Kaunas University of technology prepares wide profile architects having not only artistic abilities, but also highly understanding means used by the architect – constructions, engineering infrastructure, building materials, urban context, etc. KTU graduates by using acquired abilities and knowledge can successfully work in companies engaged in both architecture and urban planning or territorial planning. Department has slogan – contextual designing of any objects for the aim to improve quality and enhance coherence of living and resting environment. Currently the department pursues three study programmes for preparation of architecture bachelors, architecture masters and heritage protection bachelors. Since the year 2011 department pursues art critique PhD studies. First and second cycle art study programmes, first and third cycle of humanities study programmes and all three study cycles of technology programmes in presence aside each other create to KTU added value of architecture studies, form non-formal training atmosphere and stimulate interdisciplinary understanding of architecture.





THE MANAGEMENT PROJECT OF KULAUTUVA PARISH CHURCH AND ITS ENVIRONMENT

KULAUTUVOS BAŽNYČIOS IR JOS APLINKOS TVARKYMO PROJEKTAS

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
DOC. GINTARAS PRIKOCKIS



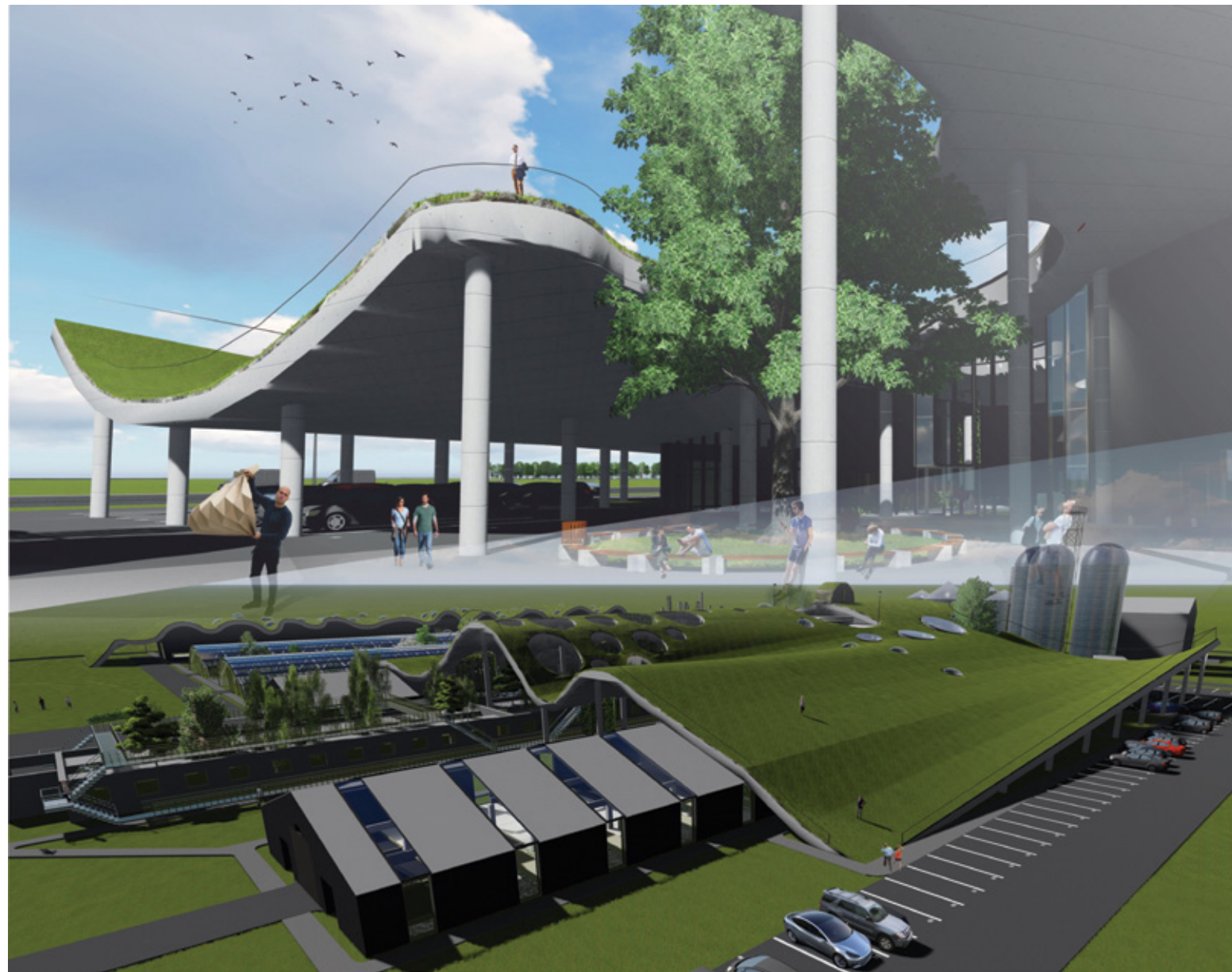
INGA SIDEREVIČIŪTĖ



Kulautuva is a small resort situated on the right shore of the Nemunas River in the pine valley. The church's plot is near the forest, and this project seeks to preserve as many pines as possible and establish links with the rest of Kulautuva. The town itself is dominated by wooden buildings with sloping roofs, such as the church that was before. In 2012 Švenčiausios Mergelės Marijos Vardo church was burned in the fire. The new church is designed to reflect the local typology and history, and therefore the building consists of two volumes with pitched roofs. The first is a higher with a wooden modern facade. On the first floor of this volume there are a sacristy, a baptistry, and in the second floor - educational space for children and adults. The second volume is made of glass, symmetrical, blended with nature. It is projected on the plot further, depicting a burnt church, the past. In this volume the main premises of the Christian Catholic Church are situated - the main nave, the presbytery and, in the second floor, the choir.



Kulautuva – nedidelis kurortas, įsikūręs dešiniąjame Nemuno krante, pušų slėnyje. Bažnyčios sklypas yra prie pat miško, todėl projektu sklype stengiamasi išsaugoti kuo daugiau pušų bei sukurti ryšius su likusia Kulautuvos dalimi. Pačiame miestelyje vyrauja mediniai pastatai šlaitiniais stogais, tokia buvo ir prieš tai čia stovėjusi bažnyčia. 2012 metais Švenčiausios Mergelės Marijos Vardo bažnyčia buvo suniokota gaisro. Naujoji bažnyčia projektuojama taip, jog atspindėtų vietos tipologiją bei istoriją, todėl pastatas susideda iš dviejų tūrių šlaitiniais stogais. Pirmas – aukštesnis su mediniu moderniu fasadu. Šio tūrio pirmame aukšte įrengta zakristija, krikštykla, antrame aukšte yra edukacinė erdvė, kurioje vyksta užsiėmimai vaikams ir suaugusiems. Antras tūris – stiklinis, simetriškas, susiliejęs su gamta. Jis sklype suprojektuotas toliau, vaizduoja sudegusią bažnyčią, praeitį. Čia įrengtos pagrindinės krikščionių katalikų bažnyčios erdvės – narteksas, pagrindinė nava, presbiterija ir, antrame aukšte, choras.



CHANGE TENDENCIES AND POSSIBILITIES OF FORMER COLLECTIVE FARMS SETTLEMENTS

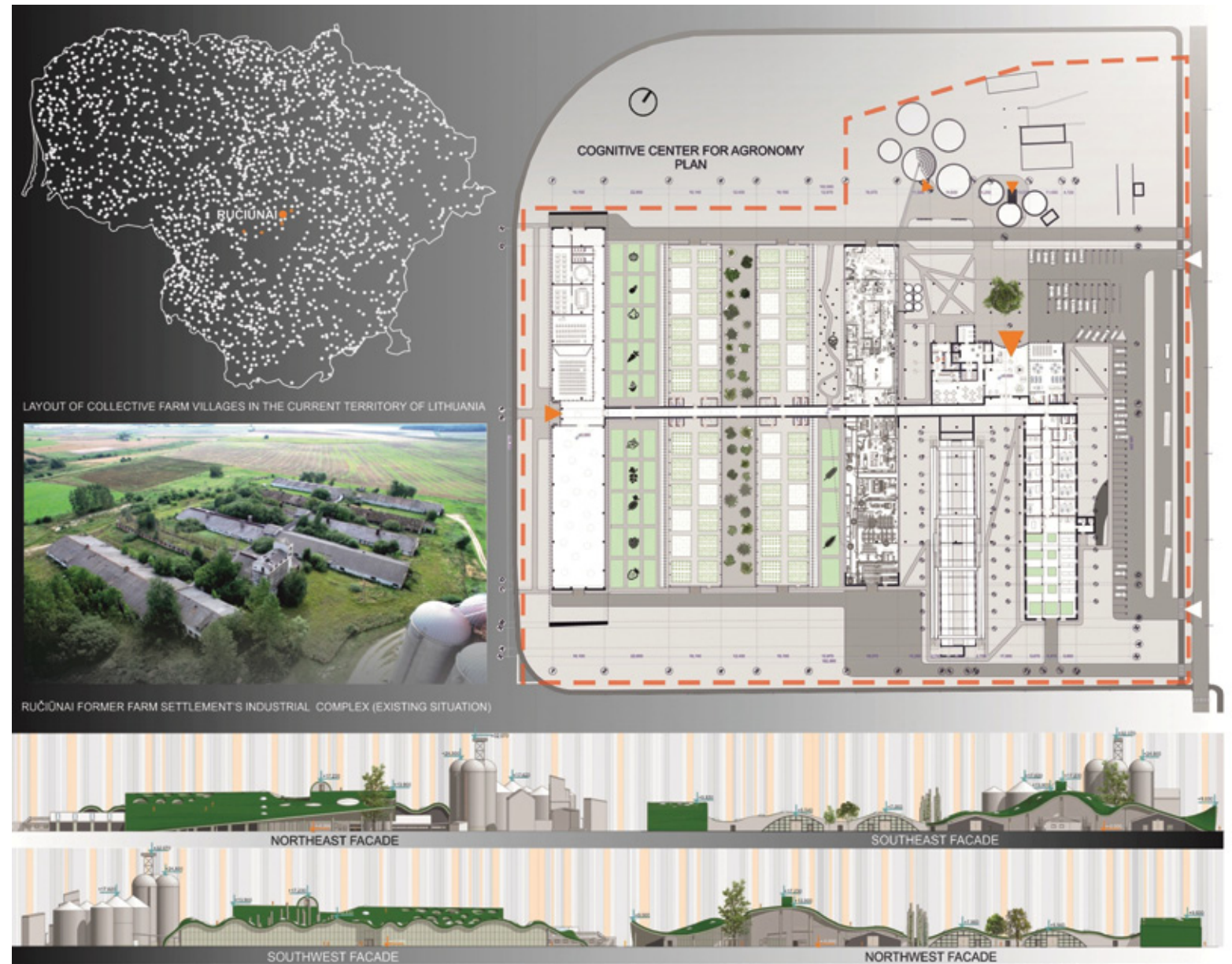
BUVUSIŲ KOLŪKIŲ GYVENVIEČIŲ KAITOS TENDENCIJOS IR GALIMYBĖS

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVĖ
DOC. VILMA KARVELYTĖ BALBIERIENĖ



DEIVIDAS MARCINKEVIČIUS



High density of former collective farm settlements in the territory of Lithuania shows the important landscape, urban and even social value it provides. In master's final project five former collective farm settlements in the central region of Lithuania were selected and analyzed. The most rational settlement was chosen to carry out the experimental project. During experimental design phase, conceptual former collective farm settlement principles were adapted while preparing the project for today's application needs of Ručiūnai former collective farm settlement. The project proposes a combined arrangement and renovation of all Ručiūnai settlement with an emphasis on the former farm settlement's industrial complex modernization of buildings while granting new and unique features (Cognitive Center for Agronomy) and architectural expressions. The experimental project of Ručiūnai former collective farm settlement shows prospective opportunities and potential of such settlements.

Didelis buvusių kolūkių gyvenviečių tankis Lietuvos teritorijoje rodo šių gyvenviečių teikiamą svarbią kraštovaizdinę, urbanistinę ir net gi socialinę reikšmę. Magistro baigiamajame projekte atrinktos ir keliais metodais ištirtos penkios buvusios kolūkių gyvenvietės esančios Vidurio Lietuvos regione, iš jų atrinkta viena gyvenvietė, kurioje racionaliausia vykdyti eksperimentinį projektą. Konceptiniai buvusių kolūkių gyvenviečių galimybių principai pritaikyti eksperimentinio projektavimo metu, parengiant Ručiūnų buvusios kolūkio gyvenvietės pritaikymo šiuolaikiniams poreikiams projektą. Projekte siūlomas kompleksinis visos Ručiūnų gyvenvietės sutvarkymas ir atnaujinimas, didelį dėmesį skiriant buvusio kolūkio ūkinio – gamybinio pastatų komplekso modernizacijai, naujos ir išskirtinės funkcijos (Pažintinio agronomijos centro) bei architektūrinės išraiškos suteikimui. Ručiūnų buvusioje kolūkio gyvenvietėje vykdomas eksperimentinis projektas rodo tokių gyvenviečių turimą potencialą ir perspektyvines galimybes.

VILNIUS ACADEMY OF ARTS

FACULTY OF VILNIUS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

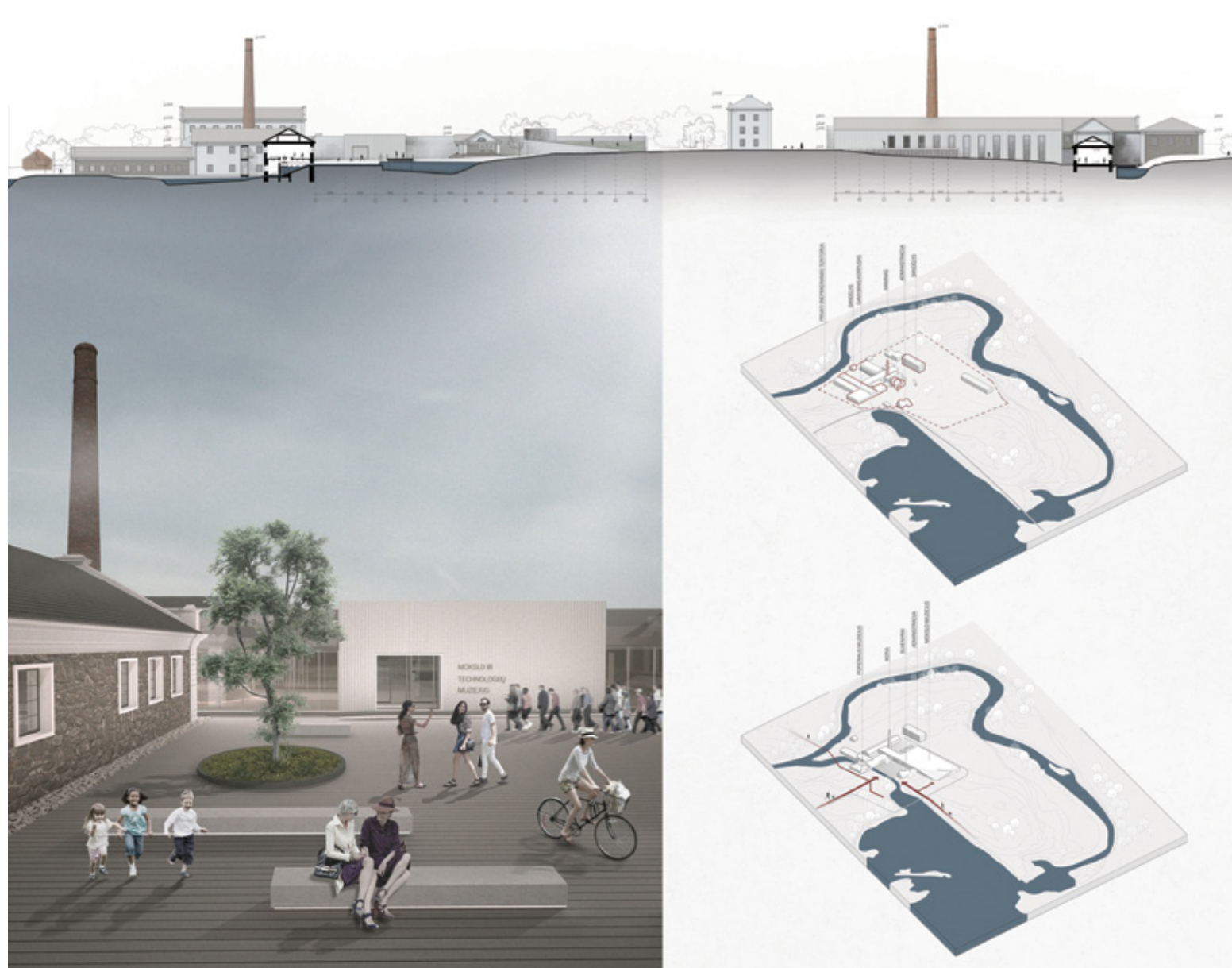
Lithuania has an old tradition of educating its architects. The first department of architecture was founded back in 1793 at Vilnius University. Among these, the present-day Department of Architecture of Vilnius Academy of Arts and its programme stand out through integration of general university and specialty (and related engineering fields) subjects with thorough studies of arts. The methodology of teaching architecture is anchored on connection of general university subjects, subjects in architectural and engineering field and of visual expression.

The Bachelor's and Master's degree study programme Architecture has been taught by the Department of Architecture since 1995. In 2012, the study programme Architecture received an unconditional notification by the European Commission in Brussels under Article 21(7) of the Directive 2005/36/EC Qualifications of Architects.

The Bachelor's programme is focused on studies in its main field of architecture, and the graduation leads to the award of Bachelor of Architecture qualification degree. It also includes study subjects embracing a wider area (which provide broader intellectual background, not immediately connected to the content of major studies), they are set by the school and selected by individual students. The earned academic qualification title leads to careers with architectural design firms, state and municipal territorial planning institutions, and qualifies the graduates, under a guidance of a specialist (project manager), to the development of architectural projects for a range of complexity of buildings and their environment. According to the procedures set forth by the Lithuanian Government, the alumni may seek qualification certificate of project manager after three years of professional practice, subsequently they can set up their own business of architectural design.

The purpose of the master's degree programme is to train MA architects of high professional level capable of performing independent scientific research and using it to justify their practical activities. The completion of the second cycle studies enables an MA graduate in architecture to continue scientific activities, teach at a higher education institution, speeds up the process of professional attestation and increases competitiveness on the market of architectural design. Masters in Architecture can continue their studies by undertaking the third cycle to gain a degree of Doctor of Arts.





CONVERSION OF PAPER MANUFACTORY IN KUCKURISKES

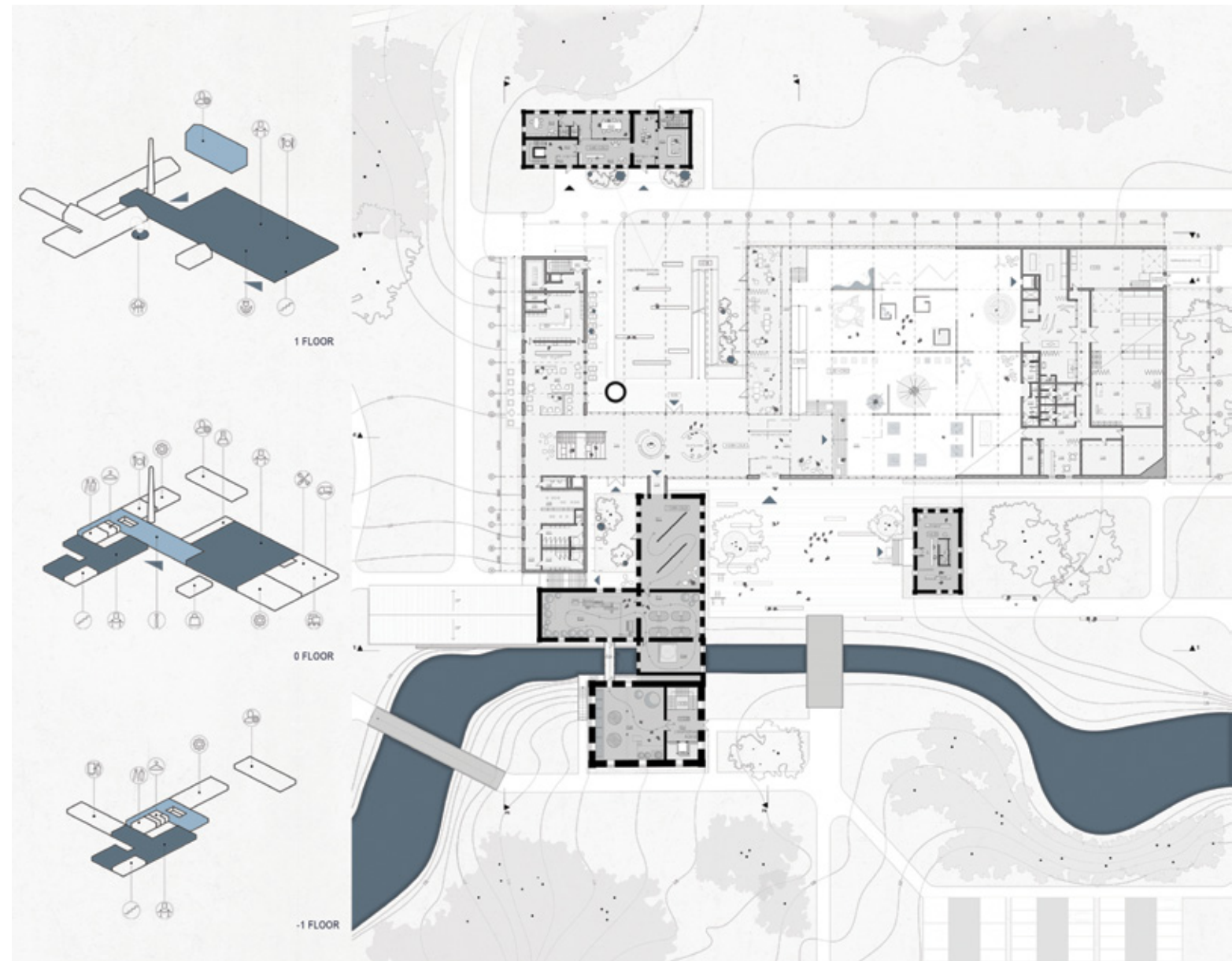
KUČKURIŠKIŲ POPIERIAUS FABRIKO KONVERSIJA

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
LEKT. SIGITAS SPARNAITIS



IEVA VILIŪTĖ



In Kučkuriškės, almost two hundred years ago, at the V. Puslovski's manor buildings complex the first paper mill in Lithuania was set up. Factory was closed in 2001 and historic buildings in Vilnius river bend was abandoned.

In my Bachelor project I propose the idea of converting the area into the museum of science and technology, preserving and restoring the paper mill operation principle. The restoring would include five preserved buildings and a newly designed building, which will house science exhibition, spacious hall, educational laboratories, cafe and exhibits production workshop. The former mansion, later turned into a paper mill, is opened to the public - it becomes a museum, communicates with the visitor, and gives joy of knowledge. The main idea - subtly but clearly distinguish the old building from the new, to create a functionally coherent museum, where a person could navigate easily. Planted roof becomes a social space.

Kučkuriškėse, beveik prieš du šimtus metų, V. Puslovskio dvaro pastatuose įkurtas pirmasis popieriaus fabrikas Lietuvoje. 2001 m. fabrikas buvo uždarytas, istoriniai pastatai Vilnios upės vingyje apleisti.

Baigiamojo darbo projekte siūlau teritoriją konvertuoti į mokslo ir technologijų muziejų, atkuriant popieriaus fabriko tuometinį veikimo principą. Atrestauruojami penki saugotini pastatai ir naujai projektuojamas pastatas, kuriame įsikurs mokslo ekspozicija, atsiras erdvus holas, edukacinės laboratorijos, kavinė bei eksponatų gamybos dirbtuvės. Buvęs dvaras, vėliau virtęs į popieriaus fabriką, tampa prieinamas visuomenei – virsta muziejumi, įsileidžia lankytojus ir suteikia jiems laisvo pažinimo džiaugsmą. Pagrindinė idėja – subtiliai, bet aiškiai atskirti senąjį pastatą nuo naujojo, sukurti funkciškai darnų muziejų, kuriame būtų lengva orientuotis. Atsiranda unikali erdvė – apželdintas stogas, kuris tampa visuomenine erdve – išradėjų parku.

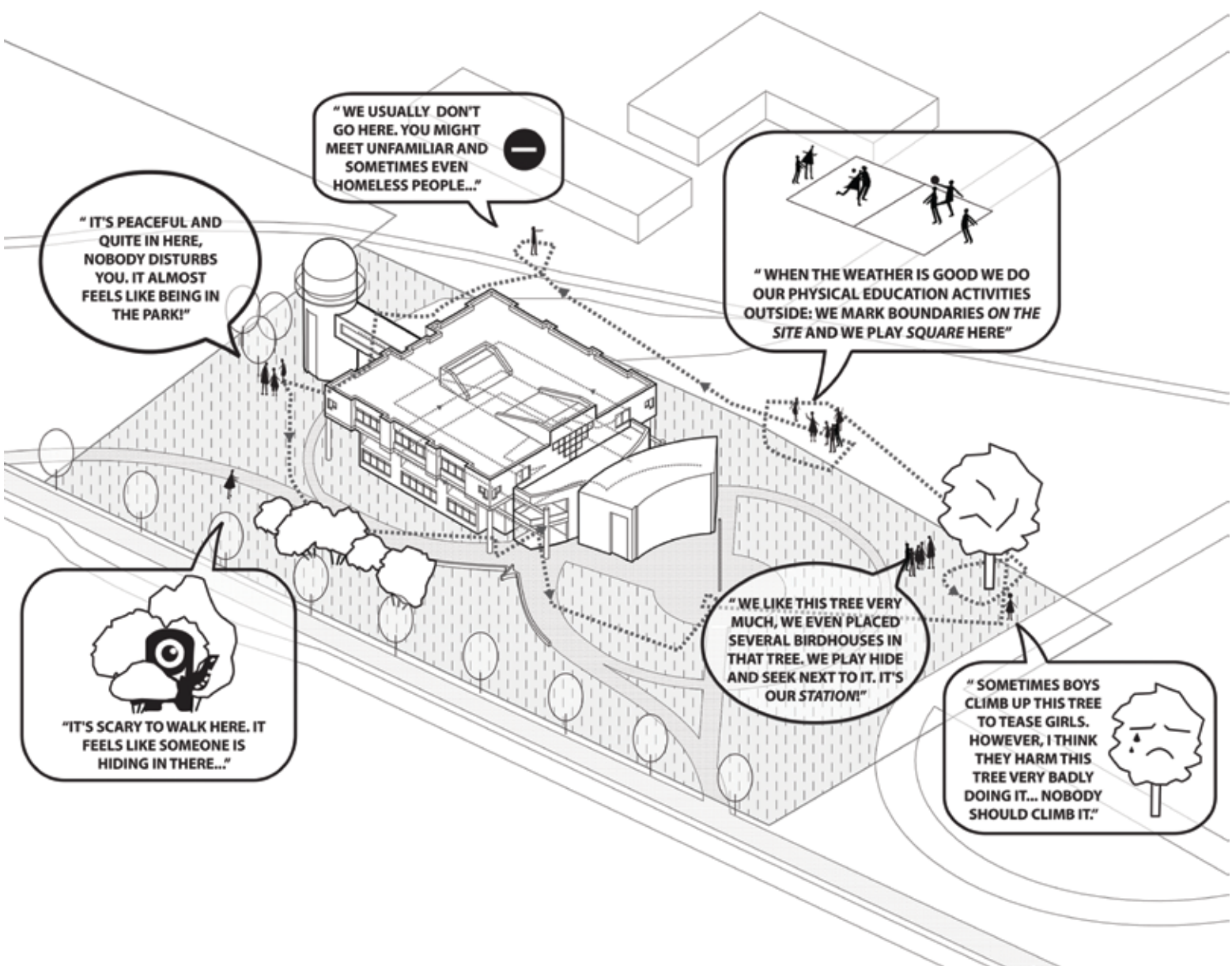


SOCIALLY-ORIENTED ARCHITECTURE METHOD.
REFURBISHMENT OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PALANGA
SOCIALIAI ORIENTUOTOS ARCHITEKTŪROS METODAS.
PALANGOS PRADINĖS MOKYKLOS RENOVACIJA SU PRAPLĖTIMU

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRO DARBAS
 TUTOR | VADOVĖ
 LEKT. AUŠRA SIAURUSAITYTĖ - NEKROŠIENĖ



EVELINA VASILIAUSKAITĖ



The solution to the refurbishment of elementary school in Palanga is approached through socially-oriented architecture method. Fully examination of existing situation involved local community. During the research workshops community have formatted their needs and attitude towards their building: there are unused space that they are willing to share with local community as well as they need specific function areas. The suggestion (design project) for the refurbishment of elementary school in Palanga is based on these both communities linked needs. It is suggested keeping school building for learning purpose and to use extension part for non-formal education facility. The existing but unused observatory tower is open to both communities as well as the hall established in the extension part is used not only for public events but might work as a sport hall for school.

Siekiant visapusiškai ištirti ir pasiūlyti tinkamiausią sprendimą Palangos pradinės mokyklos renovacijai, naudojamas teorinėje darbo dalyje aptartas socialiai orientuotos architektūros metodus – įtraukti vietos bendruomenę į kūrybinį procesą. Apibendrinant mokyklos bendruomenės poreikius, viename iš tyrimo etapų vykusiame kūrybinėje dirbtuvėje prieita išvados, kad pastatas universalus tačiau pilnai neišnaudojamas. Mokykla noriai dalintųsi neišnaudojamomis erdvėmis su vietos bendruomene, tačiau tuo pačiu stygoja tam tikrų funkcinių zonų. Turint šią situaciją ieškota kompromiso derinančio tiek mokyklos tiek vietos bendruomenės lūkesčius. Projekte siūloma palikti esamas mokyklos patalpas ir įrengti priestatą skirtą neformaliajam švietimui. Mokykloje egzistuojantis, tačiau šiuo metu nenaudojamas observatorijos bokštas būtų atviras abejoms bendruomenėms, tuo tarpu priestatė esanti salė galėtų būti naudojama ne tik visuomeniniams renginiams, bet ir veikti kaip mokyklos sporto salė.

VILNIUS ACADEMY OF ARTS

FACULTY OF KAUNAS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE



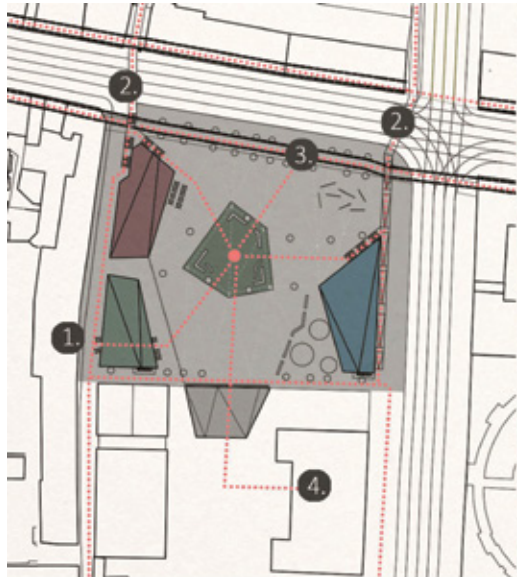
VAA KF, which continues and fosters the traditions of the pre-war art school in Kaunas (1922–1940), is the major education centre of fine arts in central Lithuania attracting students from almost all the regions of the country.

The Department of Architecture of VAA KF links its origins to Kaunas school of arts, in which the specialty of Decorative Architecture was established in 1939.

Famous architects are working in the Department of Architecture of VAA KF. Their achievements are relevant in the whole context of Lithuanian architecture and culture. Architect, docent Saulius Juskys, the winner of the national prize, is working in the department. He gives lectures about heritage and modern architecture synthesis and focuses on the importance of creativity when shaping contemporary architecture. The education for general public is performed by the winner of the national and municipal prizes, professor Jurgis Rimvydas Palys, who is able to originally respect the architecture of heritage, ther creative teachers. Significant art works of lecturers (i. e. Sport Arena, Kaunas Sport Arena, Freda settlement in Kaunas, Panevėžys county library of Gabrielė Petkevičaitė-Bitė, reconstruction of Aleksotas bridge and its approaches, mineral water pavilion Rasa in Druskininkai, expansion of Kaunas Santaka hotel, VAA Nida art colony, conversion of Milk Centre complex, etc.) prove their ability to educate younger generation and the uniqueness of the programmes.

During communication with social partners, the emphasis usually falls on the aesthetic architectural sense, the ability to read the context and realise its valuable qualities, expressed by the graduates of VAA KF programme of architecture. The ability to work both independently and as a team has also received a positive evaluation.





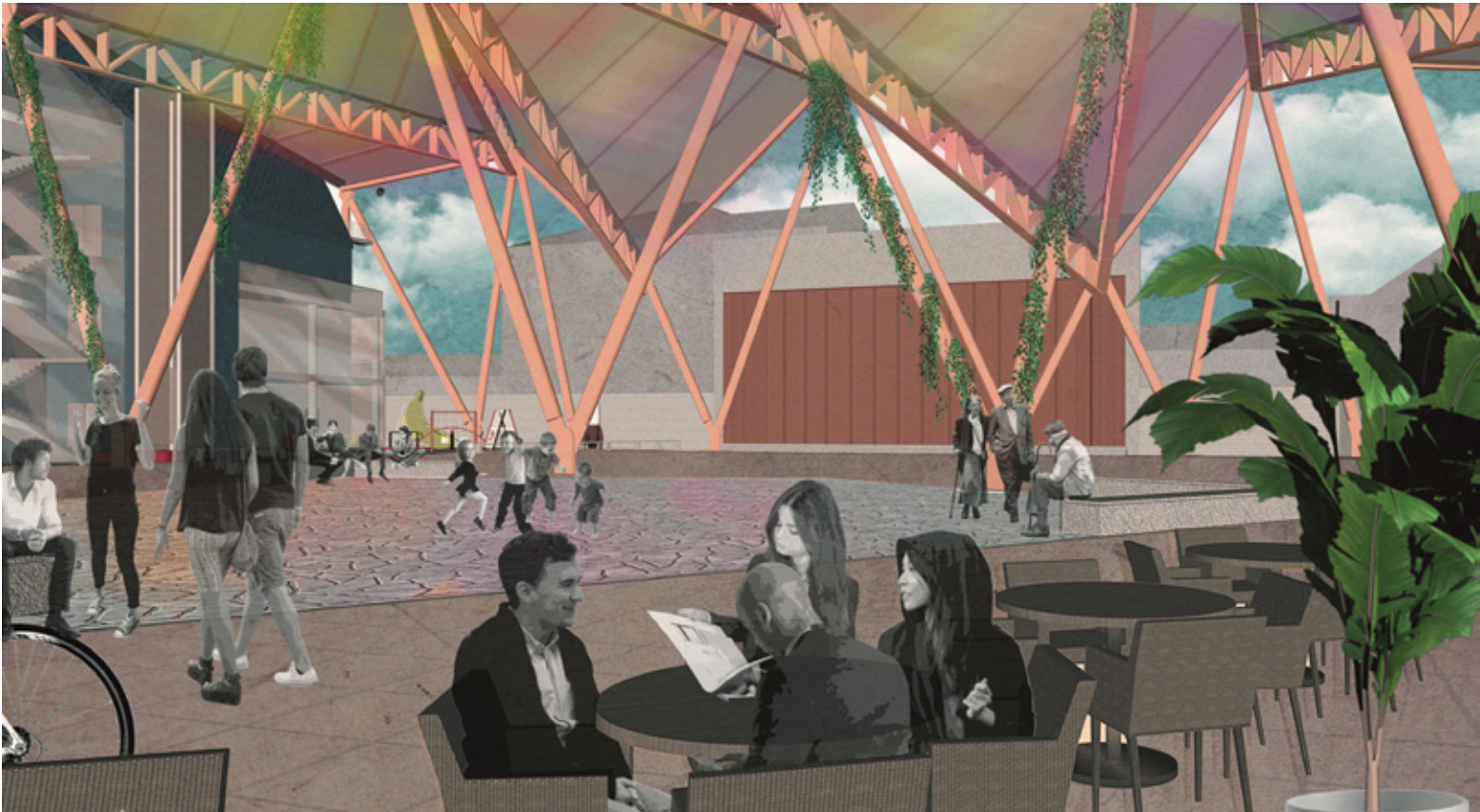
ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUENT PARLAMENT SQUARE IN KAUNAS STEIGIAMOJO SEIMO AIKŠTĖS KAUNE ARCHITEKTŪRINĖ IR URBANISTINĖ PLĖTRA

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
PROF. JURGIS RIMVYDAS PALYS



MONIKA GEDVILAITĖ



Covered sideways are incorporated in the existing buildings along the busy street so one can reach the square more comfortable. Street can be crossed by the little bridges. From the narrow old town street you can enter from the “walk through” cafes. The territory of the school near by is connected with concert stage building which opens up to the square.

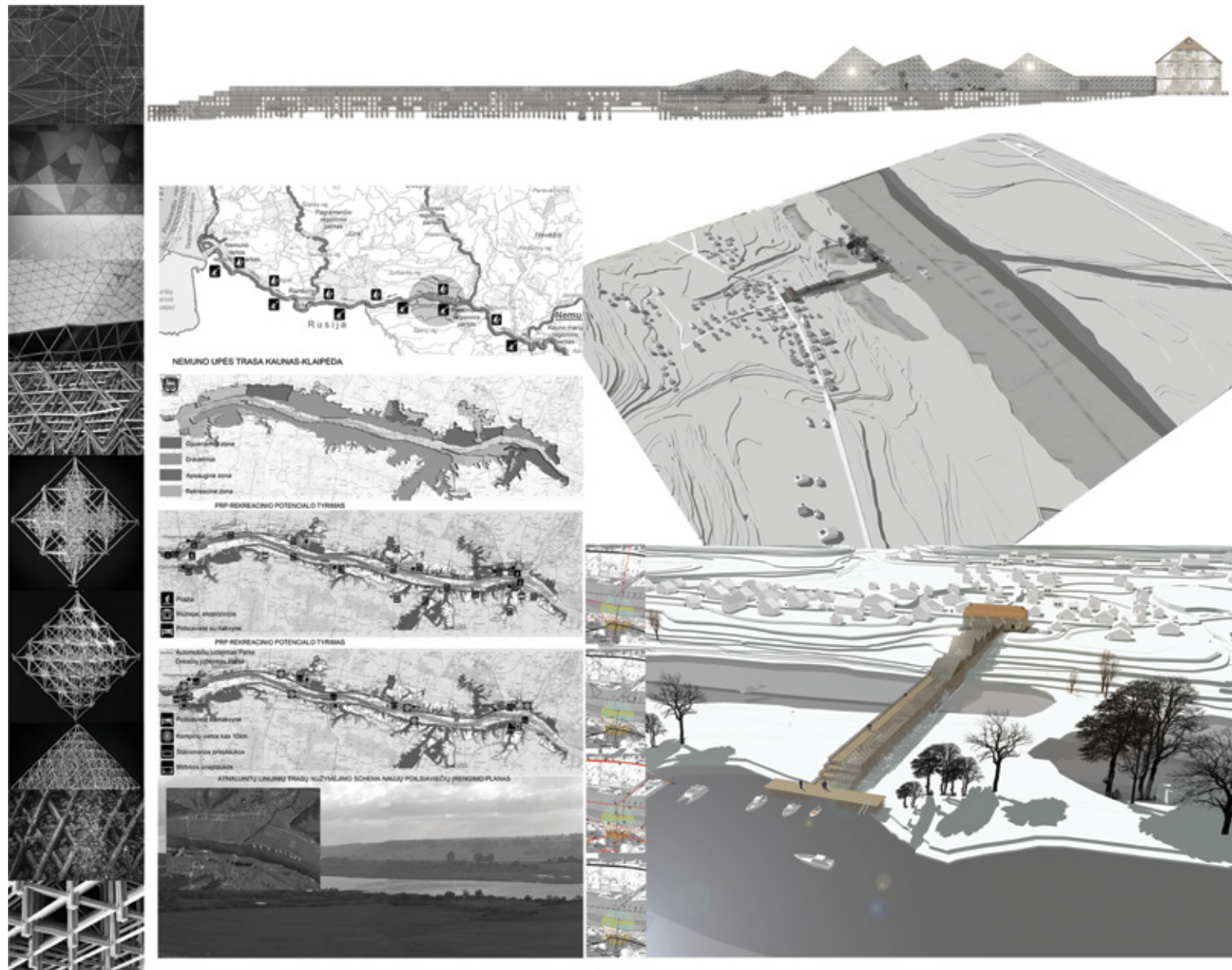
In which three old town scale buildings and glass roofs with acoustic screens surrounds the perimeter of the square. Ground levels are mostly small cafes and shops. The rest of the buildings is multifunctional harmony. Children, elderly and disabled care centers, work spaces, student’s activities, gallery and restaurant. Diversity of people meets in the middle of this square where ever changing exhibitions, playing children and resting people are found. Strangest things are hanging from the trusses. As Belgium surrealists said “Mind loves the unknown”. It is a Square of Tolerance under the Roof of Happiness.

Judria gatve ateinama jaukais pasažais, projektuojamais esamuose pastatuose. Per gatvę pereinama mažais tilteliais. Siaurai senamiesčio gatvelėj gyvybės teikia mažos kavinukės, kiaurai praeinamos iki aikštės. Iš šalia esančios mokyklos patenkama pro jos teritorijoje siūlomą scenos pastatą, renginių metu atveriamą į aikštę.

Čia trys senamietiško mastelio pastatai ir stikliniai stogeliai su akustiniais ekranais apsupa perimetrą.

Pirmuose aukštuose kavinukės, knygynai, likusiuose harmoningai gyvuoja įvairios funkcijos. Vaikų, senjorų bei neįgaliųjų dienos centrai, darbo erdvės, mokinių, studentų veikla, galerija, biblioteka ir restoranas.

Įvairūs žmonės susitinka aikštės vidury, kur akį džiugina besikeičiančios parodos, čia reiškiasi menininkai, žaidžia vaikai, ilsisi žmonės. Nuo santvarų karo keisčiausi daiktai – kaip sakė belgų siurrealistai: „Mintis mėgsta tai, ko nesupranta“. Tai Tolerancijos aikštė po džiaugsmo stogais.



THE INTERACTION BETWEEN NEMUNAS RIVER AND PANEMUNIŲ REGIONAL PARK'S URBAN STRUCTURE

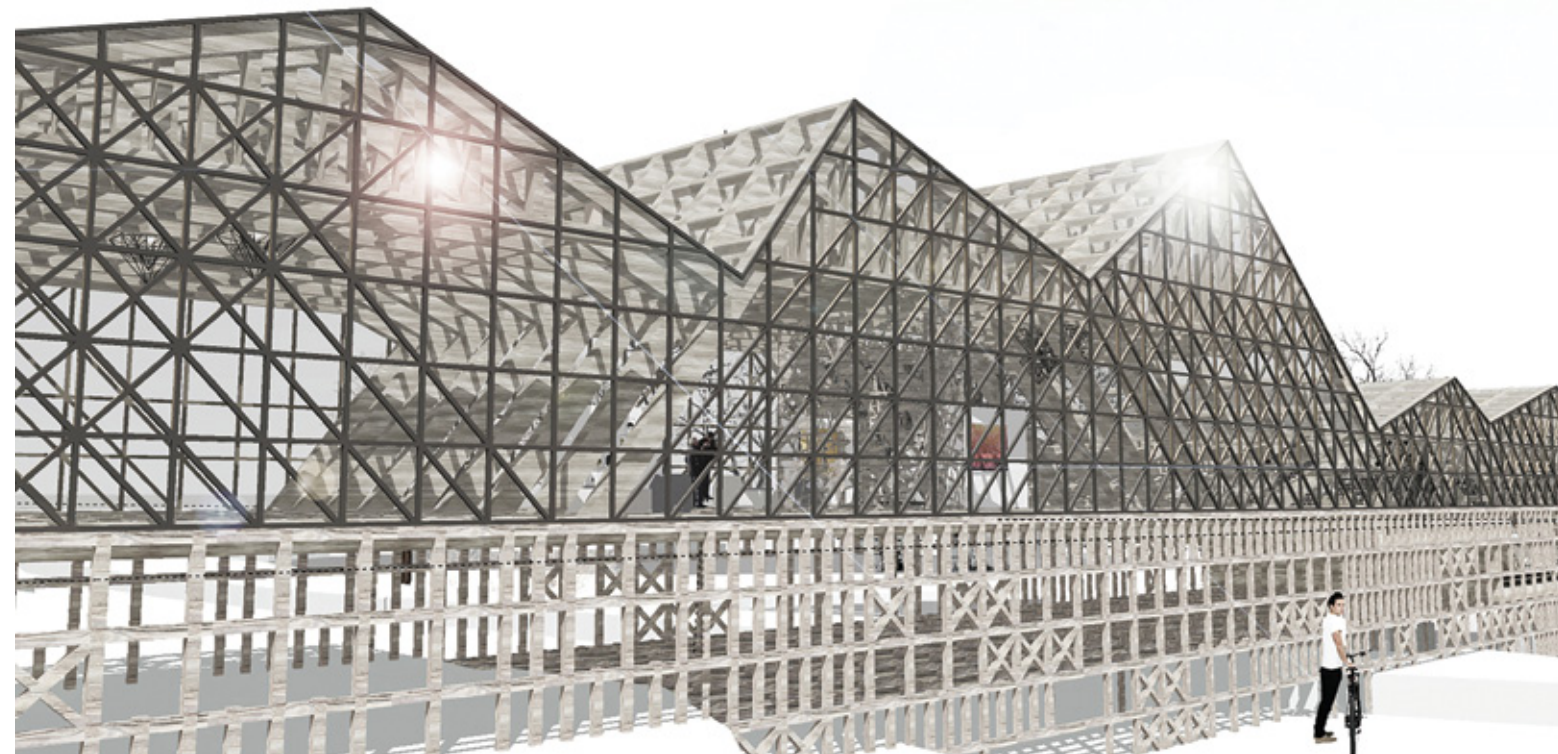
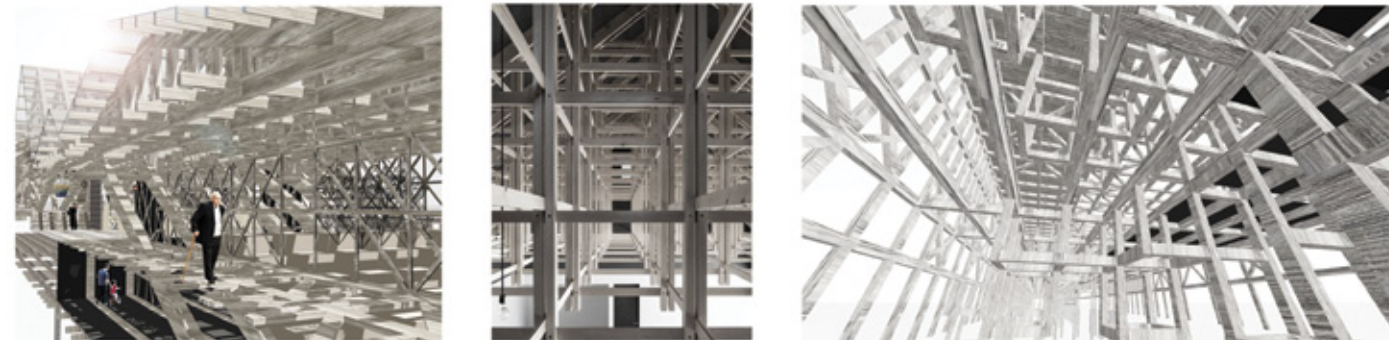
URBANISTINĖS STRUKTŪROS IR NEMUNO SĄVEIKA PANEMUNIŲ REGIONINIAME PARKE

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRO DARBAS

TUTOR | VADOVAS
PROF. JONAS AUDŽJAITIS



KRISTINA ANCUTAITĖ



The Interaction between Nemunas River and Panemunių Regional Park's urban Structure becomes a subject to the landscape architecture consideration. Landscape architectonic grammar requires to save River's predominant role by existent and new land components. Most importantly to proceed intellectual changes within desirable objective silhouette in accordance with a landscape dimensional proportion. An old shoppy building „špykėrė“ should be restored in Kriūkai residence place as well as its walking pathway along the River bank with recreative and tourist belongings. Left bank urban structure would be refreshed by wooden architecture in relation to the water using yet an excess of examples. The control of space and visualization, as a strong motive expanded with the employment of increasing numbers of new tools, approaches an investigation to the conceptual new value that is under development. A new wooden folk art structure in Kriūkai, linking restored shoppy building to the landing-place, should be an outstanding example of the Interaction between Nemunas River and townships, obtaining terrains' desirable cultural practice.

Panemunių regioninio parko urbanistinės struktūros ir Nemuno sąveika – tai darbo tema apie šio parko tvarkymo galimybes, remiantis ilgamečiais vietovės tyrimais ir pokyčių stebėseną. Tiek senieji, tiek ir nauji gamtiniai ir antropogeniniai kraštovaizdžio komponentai bei elementai turi funkcionuoti papildydami vienas kitą, palikdami Nemuną dominuojančią kraštovaizdžio akcentu. Svarbu, kad intelektualiai antropogeninė veikla formuotų pageidaujamos erdvinės struktūros siluetą pagal planuojamo objekto ir kraštovaizdžio erdvinį santykį. Urbanistinės struktūros planavimą tikslinga sieti su Parko rekreacinio vaidmens didinimu ir su įvairių rūšių turizmo plėtros poreikiais, išsaugant jo didelį vaizdingumą (emociotopą). Kairiojo kranto urbanistinėje struktūroje numatoma taikyti medinės architektūros elementus sąveikoje su pakrantės antropogenizavimu pagal gausius bibliografinius analogus. Pasirinktas Kriūkų senosios „špykėrės“ ryšio su Nemunu vizualizavimas yra Panemunių regioninio parko eksperimentinio tvarkymo dalis, paremta naujomis etnokultūros galimybėmis architektūros kontekste.

RISEBA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN (FAD)

Already for 25 years RISEBA University of Business, Arts and Technology in Riga offers its students contemporary and high quality education. RISEBA University is an inter-disciplinary and multicultural private higher educational institution fully accredited by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Latvia and facilitates the development of creative personalities preparing students and graduates for entrepreneurial careers at the international level.

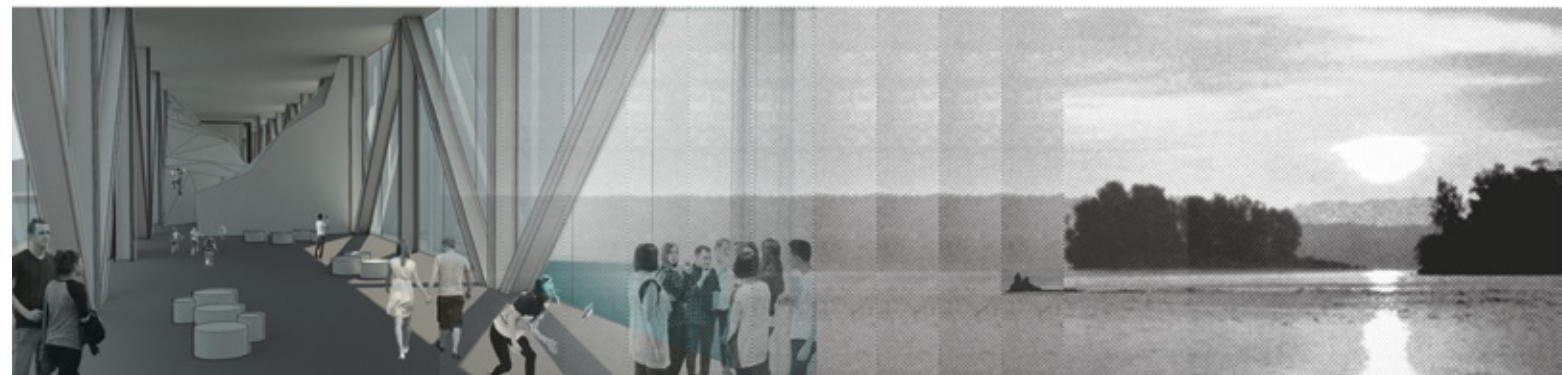
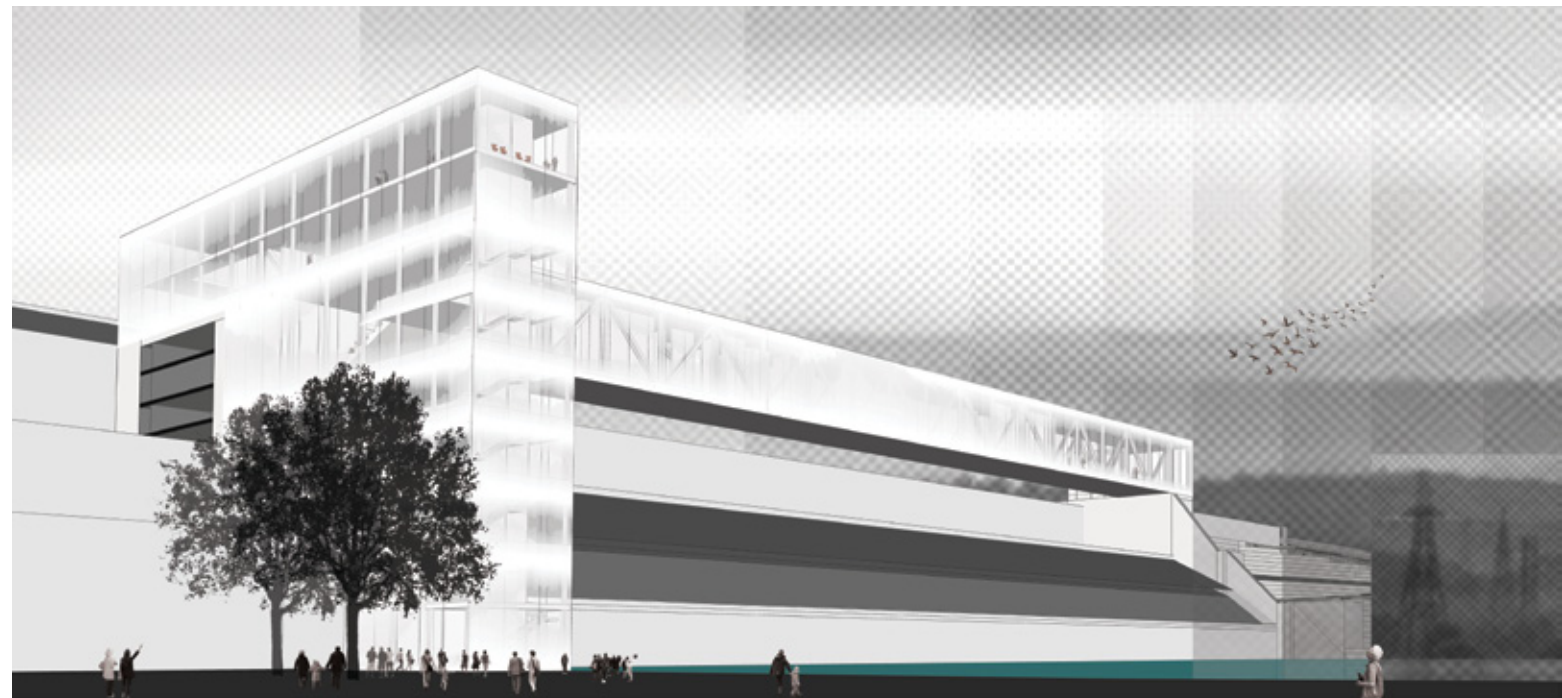
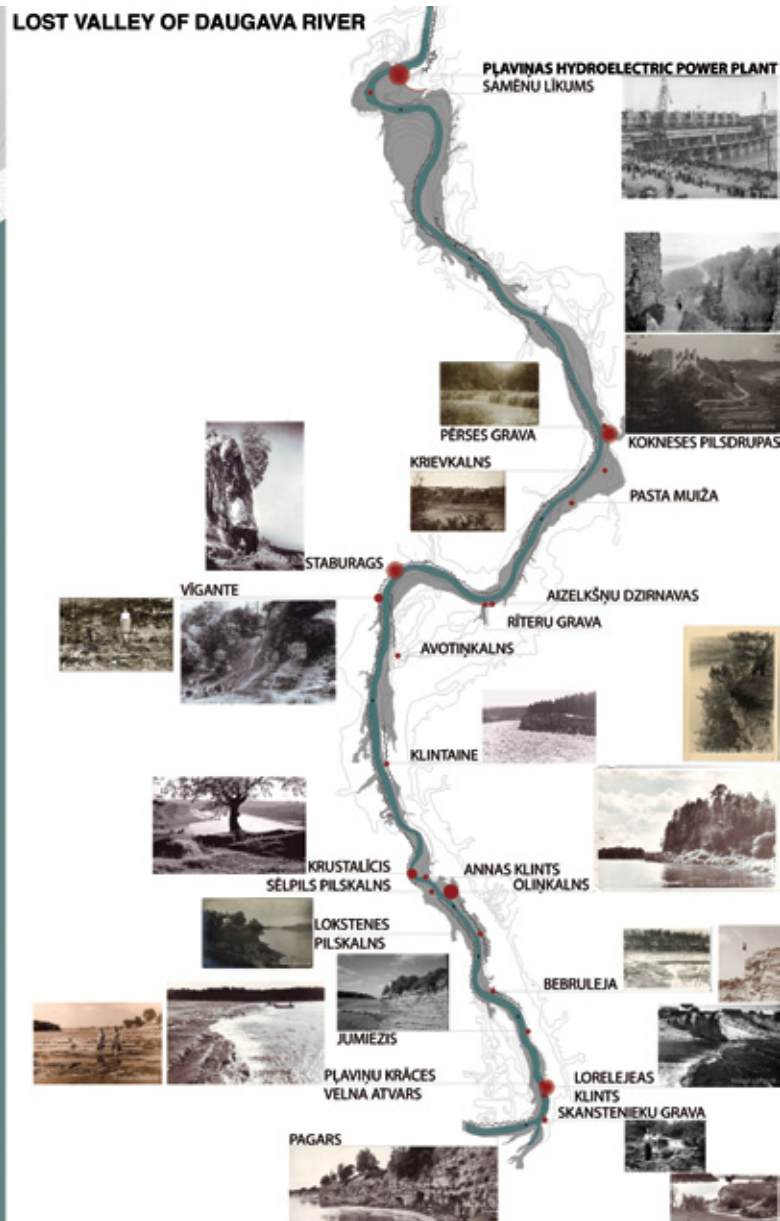
University offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate business and creative study programs, as well as Doctoral studies in Business Management. In addition to the business and management programs in the last decade RISEBA University has opened the studies in communications, audiovisual media arts and architecture, thus transforming the institution into the place where "business meets arts".

The Faculty of Architecture and Design at RISEBA University was established in 2011 as an international platform to study, teach and research. FAD is led by the local and internationally recognized academics, practicing architects, designers and theorists. The Faculty has become a part of international networks meaning that during the academical year several international guest professors will frequent the university taking part as external experts in juries, tutoring or teaching lectures. During the first years there has been invited teaching staff and external experts from Belgium, Germany, Canada, Turkey, Argentina, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal, Estonia and United States. Being able to attract the range of international professionals gives the school a stand out position aiming to attract the students from the Baltic region and beyond.

The faculty offers an architectural education of the highest standard, with the curriculum that interweaves the core fields, the architecture and urban design, with an understanding of the social sciences and strong business skills. Conceived as a laboratory placed in RISEBA Creative quarter H 2 O 6 Architecture and Media center in Riga, the faculty puts an emphasis on teamwork and communication, turning our students into keen and capable design professionals.

From 2017 the Faculty of Architecture and Design also offers a two-year Postgraduate Professional Master's Degree programme. The undergraduate and graduate programmes in Architecture are fully accredited by the State Education Board. The main language of the study process is English. There are scholarships available for the best students from the Baltic region and beyond.





VISITOR CENTER OF THE LOST VALLEY OF DAUGAVA RIVER

DAUGAVAS SENLEJAS IZZIŅAS CENTRS

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALaura GRĀDS

TUTORS | DARBA VADĪTĀJI
DINA SUHANOVA, DĪDZIS JAUNZEMS



JUTA DAVIDOVSKA

Practical part of the BA thesis is an attempt to reprogram Plavinas HPP by adding function so this infrastructure object would become integrated into contemporary environment. The reprogramming of this object is necessary to balance disagreements in the society on the opinions on this structure. Existing building and its territory represent the production of electricity and miss the link with the nature. Design task was to design Visitor Center for the lost Valley of Daugava River, that was flooded in 1965 by building Plavinas HPP as museum, where to get an impression how Daugava and its nearest surrounding in 54 km long stage looked before more than 50 years. Design concept is to use and extend current guided tour about electricity production in HPP. The extension is designed by adding new volume where the link with nature and visitor centre is located. The circulation through the HPP and the visitor centre is connected and closed in common loop, so full educational cycle is taken through excursion.

Bakalaura darba praktiskā daļa ir mēģinājums pārprogrammēt Plaviņu HES, tam pievienojot funkciju, lai šo infrastruktūras būvi integrētu mūsdienu vidē. Objekta pārprogrammēšana ir nepieciešama, lai līdzsvarotu pretrunīgos viedokļus, kas saistīti ar šo būvi. Esošā būve un tās teritorija reprezentē elektroenerģijas ražošanu, bet tajā trūkst saiknes ar dabu. Projektēšanas uzdevums bija radīt izziņas centru Daugavas senlejas posmam, kas tika appludināts 1965. gadā, uzbūvējot Plaviņu HES. Centrs paredzēts kā muzejs, kurā gūt iespaidu par to, kāda bija Daugava un tās tuvākā apkārtnē 54 km garā posmā pirms vairāk kā 50 gadiem. Jaunā apjoma koncepts balstās uz ideju par esošās ekskursijas, kas apmeklētājus iepazīstina ar elektroenerģijas ražošanas procesu, izmantošanu un pagarināšanu. Pagarinājums projektēts pievienojot jaunu apjomu, kurā izvietots izziņas centrs. Pārvietošanās, ejot cauri hidroelektrostacijai un izziņas centram, tiek savienota un noslēgta vienotā cilpā, lai ekskursijas laikā gūtu pilnvērtīgu izglītojošu informāciju.

RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING



Founded in 1862, Riga Technical University is the first technical university in the Baltic countries. It offers full-time and part-time studies in Architecture, Engineering Sciences, Natural and Environmental Sciences as well as in Engineering Economics. Since the 1990s, the university has been active in attracting foreign staff and students, and in creating joint-degree programmes and international mobility projects. RTU has more than 400 international agreements with foreign universities and is participating in Erasmus+ and many other networks and projects.

Faculty of Architecture provides architectural education at all levels of undergraduate and graduate education as well as undertakes scientific research. Faculty is the institutional member in a row of educational and professional networks like EAAE, AESOP, DOCOMOMO, NBAA etc. The number of students is about 300 and the yearly number of graduates is about 45 at Bachelor and 45 at Master level. 30 full-time and part-time teachers are involved in the study process.

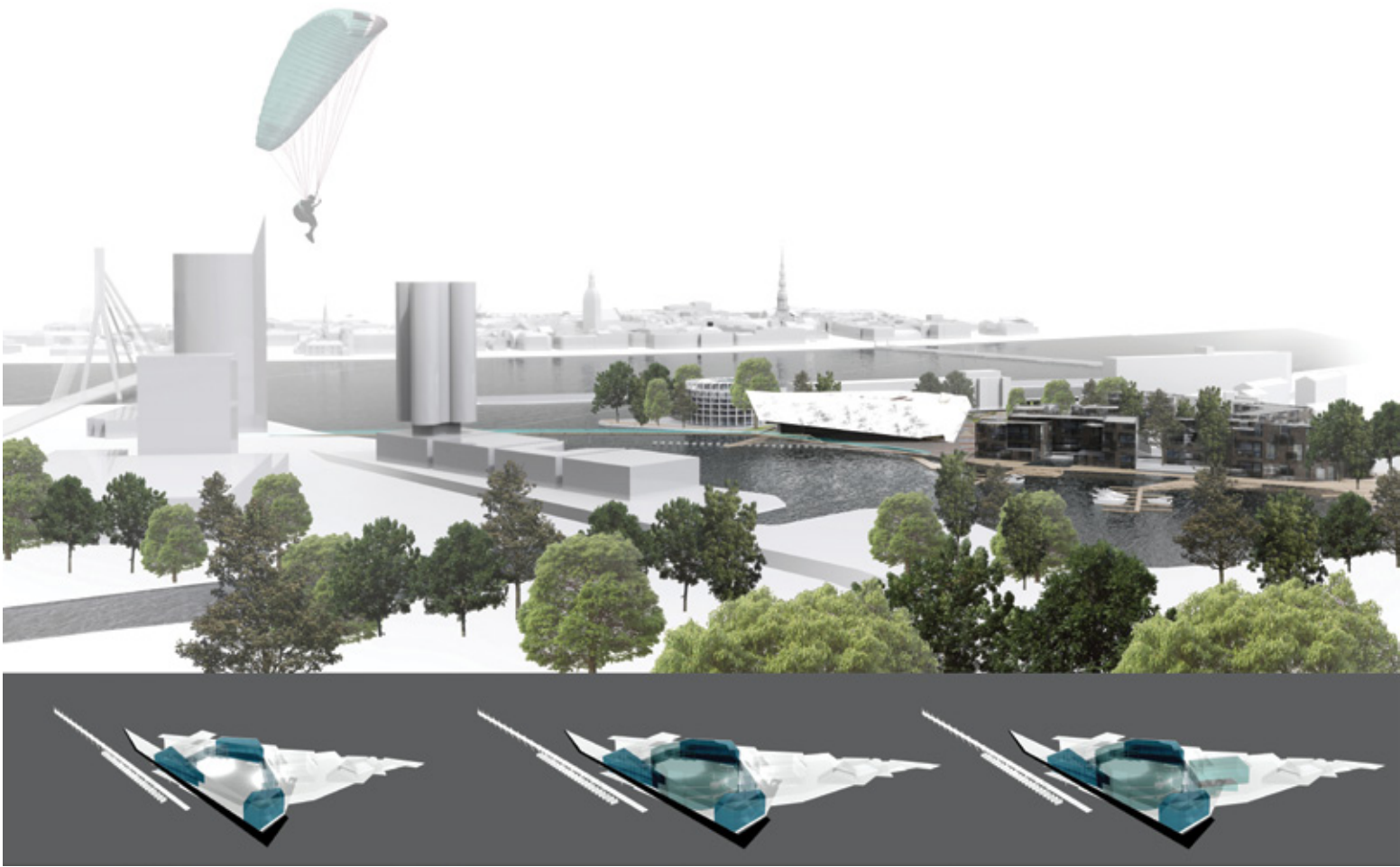
Faculty of Architecture consists of Department of Architectural Design, Department of History and Theory of Architecture and Department of Fine Arts as well as Centre of Urban Planning and Laboratory of Architectural Engineering.

The Bachelor's programme in Architecture establishes the foundation in academic matters and competence in research leading to architectural design. At this level, within three and a half years, competence in primary professional matters is attained, which allows students to continue education in the two-year Master programme.

Studies in Master programme prepare qualified specialists in architecture who can work independently in design offices as well as in state and local government institutions. Architect can undertake appropriate research work, be a knowledgeable professional critic, prepare complete project implementation plans, and also provide expert's testimony and consulting services. After graduation from the Master programme and three years of supervised practice architect may apply for a professional Certificate that authorises for independent practice. Being notified in the European Directive On the Recognition of Professional Qualifications the Architect's diploma of RTU provides its keeper professional recognition in the member states of the EU.

Masters of Architecture may also go on with the studies at four-year Doctorate programme.





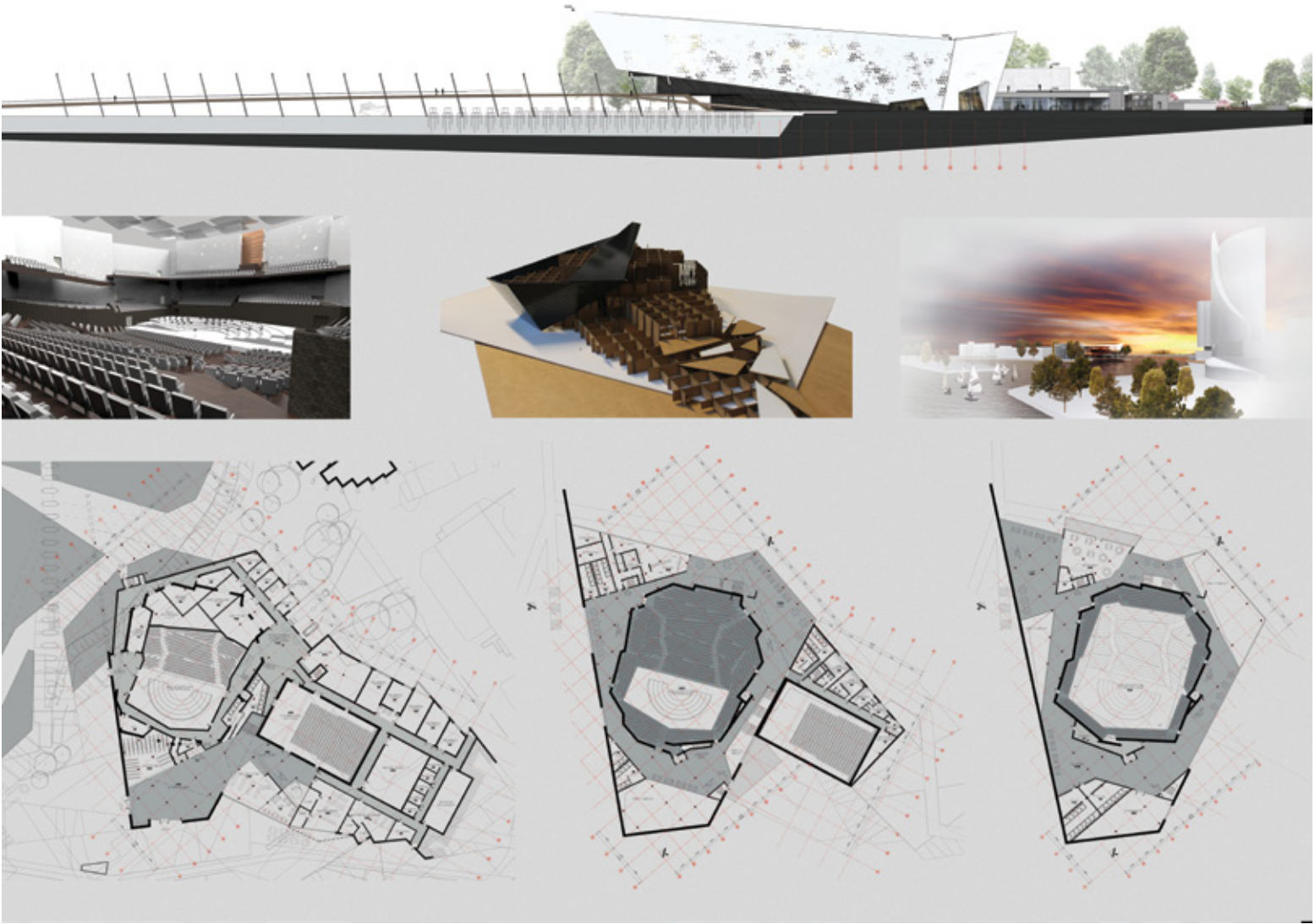
ACOUSTIC CONCERT HALL IN RIGA
AKUSTISKĀ KONCERTZĀLE RĪGĀ

BACHELOR'S WORK | BAKALAURA GRĀDS

TUTOR | TĒMAS VADĪTĀJA
PROF. SANDRA TREIJA



RŪDOLFS MAURANS



The site for the acoustic concert hall is a post-industrial brownfield in Klīversala. Location in a row of newly built public buildings across the river from old town, in combination with the designed pedestrian link over the existing pier, reconnects the neighborhoods on the left bank of river Daugava and can trigger future development of the area. The functional concept of the building is based on a system of interconnected double-height lobbies, spiraling around the main auditorium. The ascending nature of public areas emphasizes the expectations before the concert and opens unordinary spaces for interaction. It also creates a clear division between the main flows of spectators and musicians. Like in music, where tonality and dynamics can both rise and culminate or calm down to gentle harmony, the architectural shape of the building is not symmetrical or predictable. Experience of every new room, space or facade comes with an unpredictable twist, rotation or inclination, guiding the spectator towards a culmination in the main acoustic auditorium.

Akustiskās koncertzāles projektam izvēlēts zemesgabals Daugavas krastā, degradētā postindustriālā teritorijā Klīversalā. Stratēģiski izdevīgais koncertzāles novietojums jauno publisko objektu virknē iepretim vecpilsētai ar esošās pietātnes vietā projektēto gājēju un velosipēdistu tiltu atjauno Klīversalas apkaimi Daugavas kreisā krasta publiskās ārtelpas kartē un var aizsākt turpmāku tās attīstību. Ēkas plānojums veidots ap spirālveida publisko telpu, kas sastāv no vairākiem dubulta augstuma vestibīliem un apvijas ap lielās akustiskās zāles apjomu. Telpas augšupejošais raksturs ne tikai kāpina pārdzīvojumu un gaidas pirms koncerta, atver netipiskus telpiskus rakursus saziņai, bet vienlaikus skaidri telpiski nodala skatītāju un mūziķu plūsmas. Līdzīgi kā mūzikā, kur aiz katras takts var sekot gan kāpinājums vai kulminācija, gan klusināti toņi, ēkas arhitektūra nav simetriska vai paredzama. Katras jaunas telpas vai fasādes pieredze nāk ar pagriezienu, savērsumu vai slīpumu, vadot apmeklētāju uz kulmināciju akustiskajā zālē.



REDISCOVERING THE FORTIFICATIONS OF LIEPAJA
LIEPĀJAS FORTU REVITALIZĀCIJA

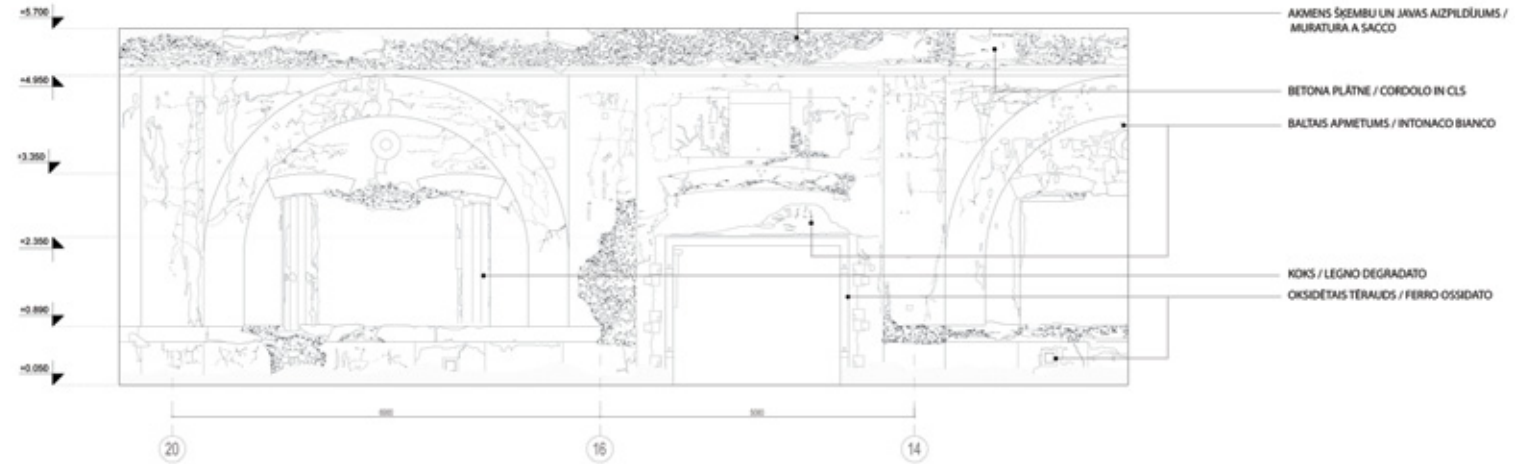
MASTER'S WORK | MAĢISTRA GRĀDS

TUTOR | PRAKTISKAIS DOCENTS
EGONS BĒRZIŅŠ



ELENA ŠOPIAK

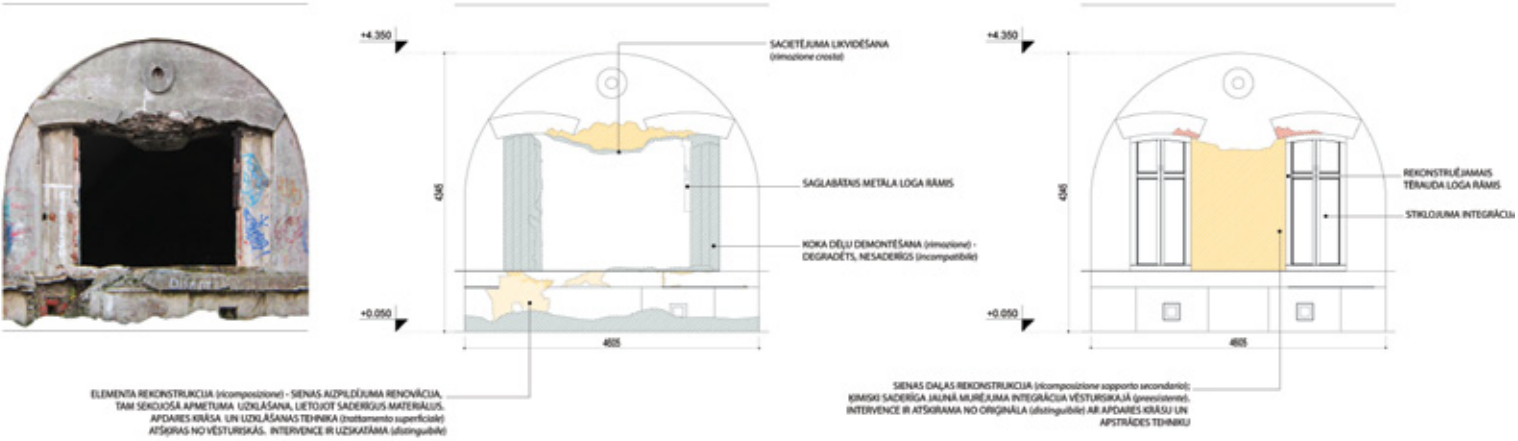
MATERIĀLU FIKSĀCIJAS NOTINUMS /RILIEVO MATERICO. M1:50



ESOŠAIS STĀVOKLIS /STATO ATTUALE

PIRMAIS POSMS /IPOTESI 1. M1:50

OTRAIS POSMS /IPOTESI 2. M1:20



Ever hardly involved in a real war action the fortifications were still used by defensive forces to protect Liepaja and Latvia during the World Wars. Due to the lack of exploitation and attention the fortifications are highly degraded. The goal of the project is to create a general development vision to a whole fortification system and to define the intervention methods for each segment. Two of them were chosen to elaborate a more detailed architectural concept. The Southern fort is to be open to public use after restoration project takes place. The historical remains are to be converted into a history museum of the fortress. Moreover, two new volumes – an art gallery and a reading room – are to be added to the ensemble. For over a century the foundations of Northern forts are being washed out by the sea. The extant historical fragments will be preserved using conservation techniques. There will be installed a system of groynes to minimize the destroying effect of the waves and to prolong the destruction of the forts.

Neskatoties uz to, ka forti nekad nav piedalījušies reālā kara darbībā, pasaules karu laikos tie kalpoja par aizsegu Liepājas un Latvija aizstāvjiem. Patlaban fortifikāciju teritorijas ir stipri degradētas. Forti un pie tiem pieguļošās ūdenstilpes ir vienota pilsētbūvnieciskā sistēma, kas veido pilsētas ārējo ietvaru. Darba mērķis ir izstrādāt Liepājas fortu telpiskās atdzimšanas attīstības vīziju, definējot intervences metodus katram nocietinājumam kompleksam. Detalizētas vīzijas izstrādei tika izvēlēti divi Liepājas poli: Dienvidu forts un Ziemeļu forti. Dienvidu forta esošā vēsturiskā apbūvē, ir paredzēts izvietot fortu vēstures muzeja telpas. Forta morfoloģijā tiks integrēti divi jaunie būvapjomi: mākslas galerija un muzeja lasītava. Veselu gadsimtu Ziemeļu forti tiek izskaloti ar jūru un lēnām izzūd. Vēsturiskās apbūves fragmenti tiks konservēti. Perpendikulāri krasta līnijai ir paredzēts izvietots molu sistēmu, kas palēninās krasta erozijas procesus un paildzinās fortu mūžu.

TTK UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

TTK University of Applied Sciences (TTK UAS) is a state professional higher education institution, offering competitive professional higher education in the fields of engineering, production, technology, architecture and construction.

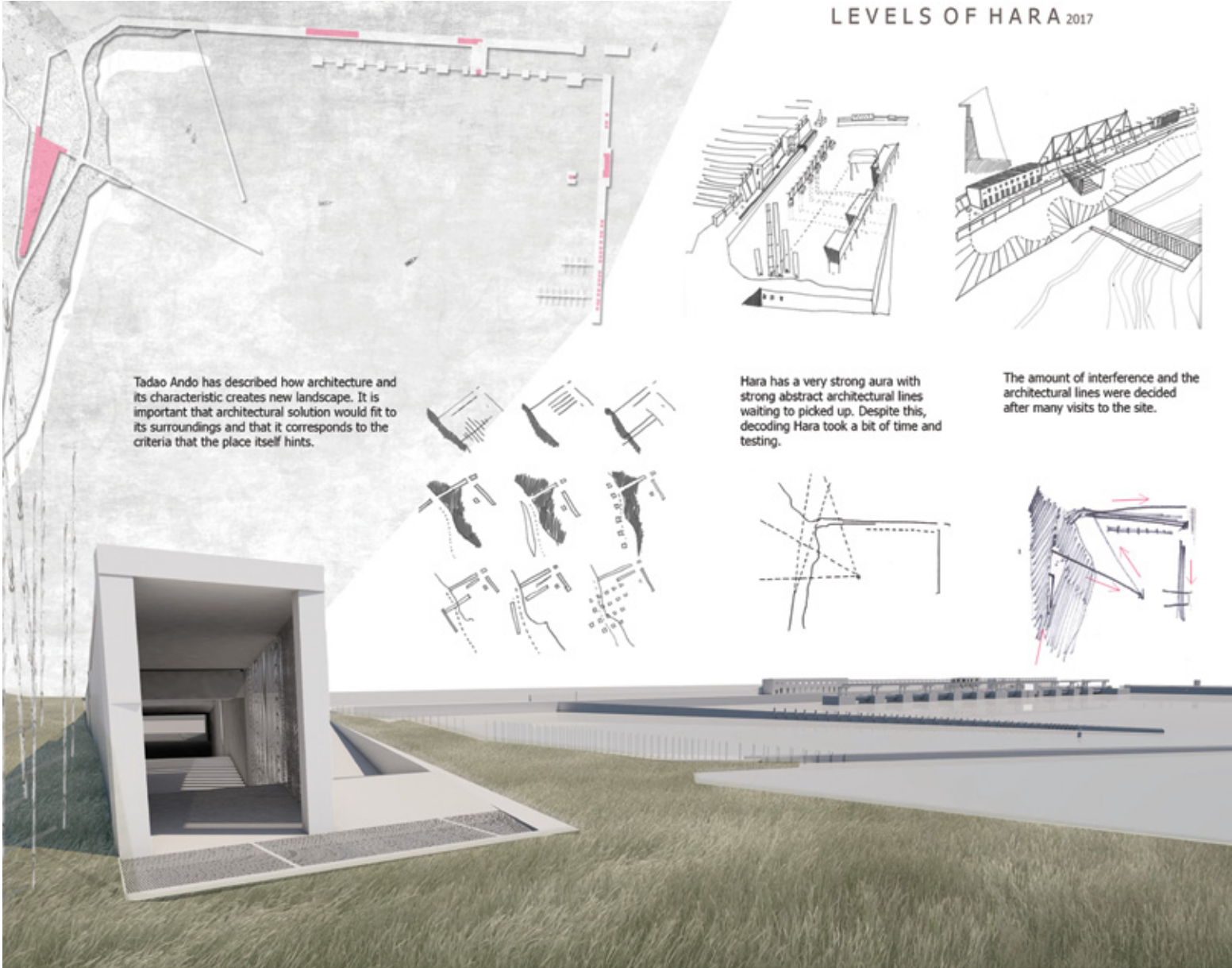
TTK UAS offers 4-year professional higher education curriculums (240 ECTS) for daily learners. University has got 6 institutes with 15 study programs. All the study programs have passed the quality assessment and have got the license for conducting studies.

The institute of Architecture is led by its director, architect Hindrek Kesler and it is home to the study programme of Applied Architecture. Currently there are 116 students studying and 25 lecturers teaching at the institute. The leading teacher of the institute is Japanese architect and associate professor Tomomi Hayashi.

The study process involves acquiring both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Practical trainings, workshops and engineering practice in a company are inseparable parts of becoming an applied architect or an environmental technologist. The aim of the curriculum of Applied Architecture is to prepare competent team architects for bureaus and to make it possible for the students to continue their studies.

The students who have graduated the institute are highly valued in Estonian projecting bureaus. Many of them have continued their studies in Master's programs and they have become well-known architects.



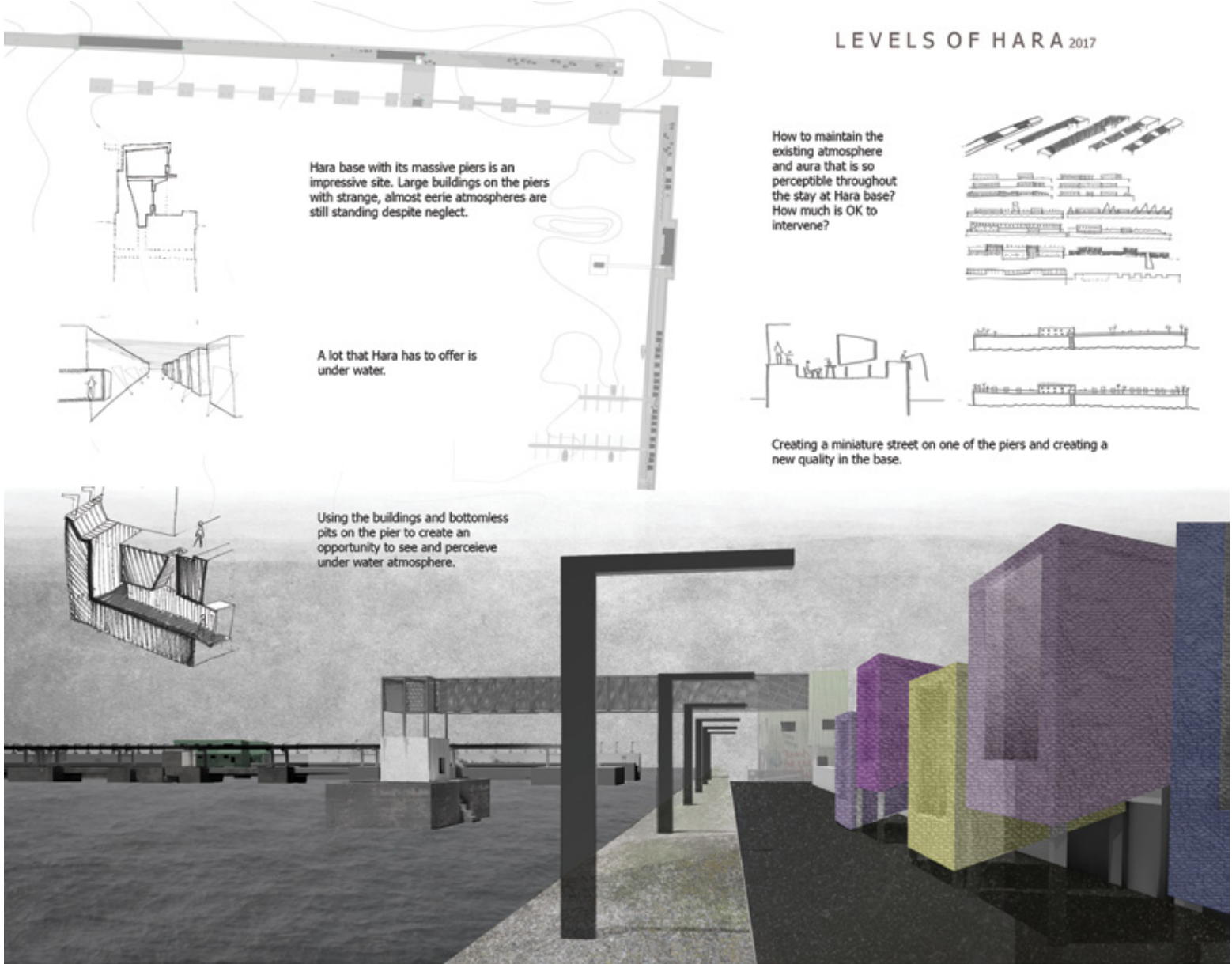


LEVELS OF HARA
HARA TASANDID

APPLIED ARCHITECTURE DIPLOMA WORK |
RAKENDUSARHITEKTUURI DIPLOMITÖÖ
TUTORS | JUHENDAJAD
TOMOMI HAYASHI, ELO KIIVET



NELE ŠVERNS



In Northern Estonia there is a former Soviet submarine demagnetizing base. It is known as Hara harbour or Hara base. This abandoned harbour has not found a new function after the Soviet army left it behind in 1993. It is now slowly but surely decaying.

This place has a mystical aura, a bit creepy even. You get this sense of grimness or gloominess that is inflicted by the loneliness of this once very vivid place that has now been left behind. Also there is this mystical feeling of unknown. You don't know what and how was going on here and you can only imagine what is below the surface of the deep water. This thesis offers a solution to use the existing harbour and the land around it to create a base for military and nature tourism. It means creating new architecture and using what is there already in a way that the existing aura would remain. The visitors have a chance to experience and explore the many levels that Hara has to offer. It is an endeavor to prevent this great place from fading into the sea and offering it a new life instead.

Hara tasandid on lõputöö, mis otsib võimalust säästa pöördumatust hääbumisest ainulaadne ja huvitav Hara endine allveelaevade demagnetiseerimisbaas, kirjeldades uut militaar- ja loodusturismi ja tegevusruumi, selle tasandeid ning kihte, mis loodud tugeva aura ja pisut sünge ajalooga kohta. See sadam on paik, kus tekib tahtmine ja julgus hinnata juba olemasolevat. See on lineaarne keskkond, mida läbides saab inimene osa selle koha kihistusest, karakteristikast, füüsilistest ja emotsionaalsetest tasanditest.

Hara on suurepärane koht, kus näidata, et arhitektuur tähendab enamalt kui funktsionaalne skeem või neli seina ja katus. Et see on kunst, mis suudab inimest kõnetada ja mõjutada. Et see on miski, mille tagamõteteni on võimalik jõuda ja neid ka mõista. Kui Harast lahkuv inimene kurdab väsimuse üle, mille tekitas liikumine üles ja alla, maa ja vee all ning peal; kui ta saab kurta märgade jalgade üle ning taga igatseda tuulega merre lennanud mütsi; kui ta saab miskit - mälestust, positiivset või negatiivset endaga sealt kaasa võtta, siis on Hara tasandid oma töö teinud.



NON-CITY IS A POTENTIAL FOR COEXISTENCE OF PAST AND FUTURE SCAPES, OF CITY LANDSCAPES AND NATURE, ENCOURAGING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN ALL PARTS INVOLVED.



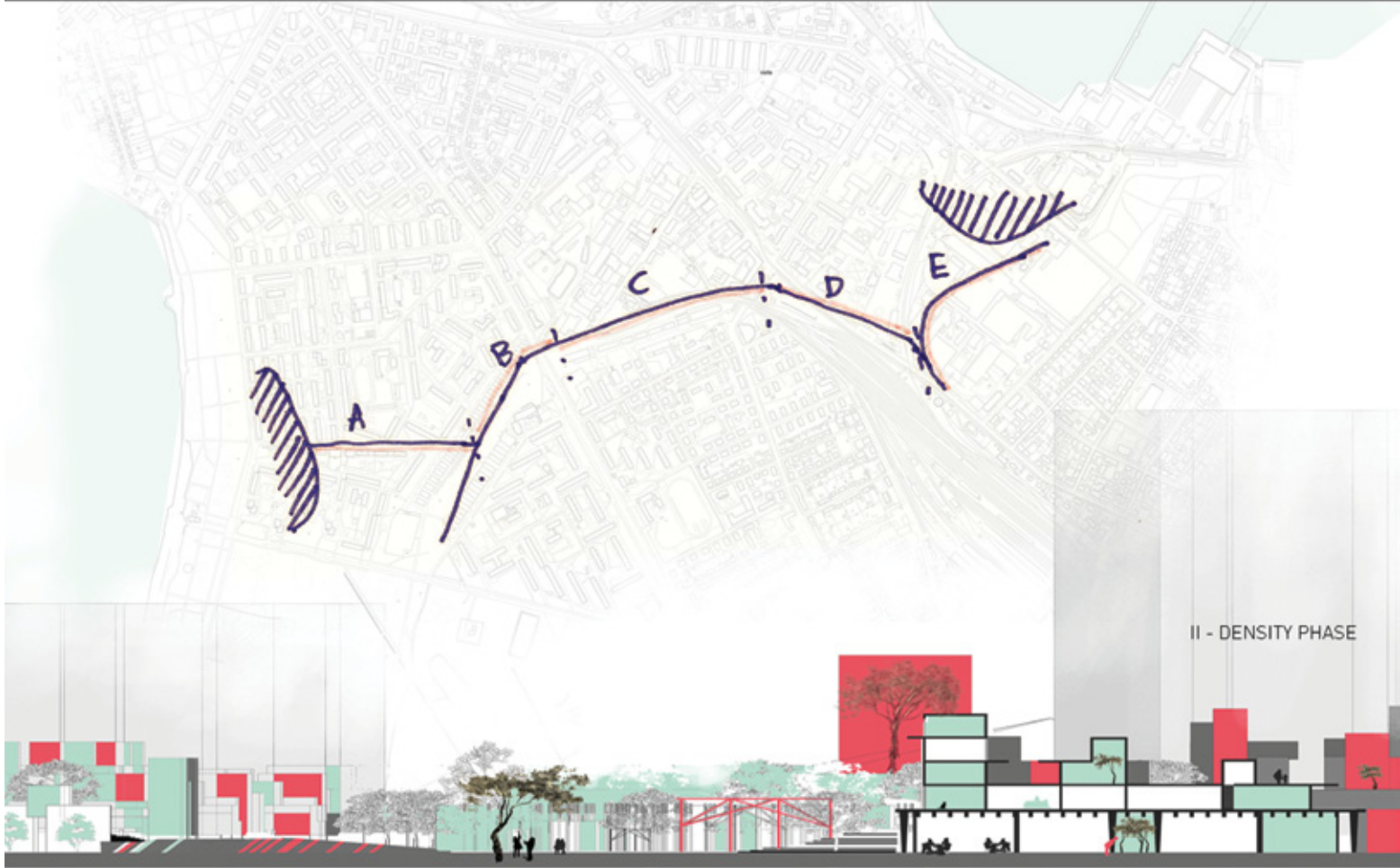
„A NON-CITY” - FUTURE SCAPES OF NORTHERN TALLINN „MITTE-LINN” - TULEVIKUMAASTIKUD PÕHJA-TALLINNAS

APPLIED ARCHITECTURE DIPLOMA WORK |
RAKENDUSARHITEKTUURI DIPLOMITÖÖ

TUTOR | JUHENDAJAD
TOMOMI HAYASHI, ELO KIIVET



MAILI TANNENBERG

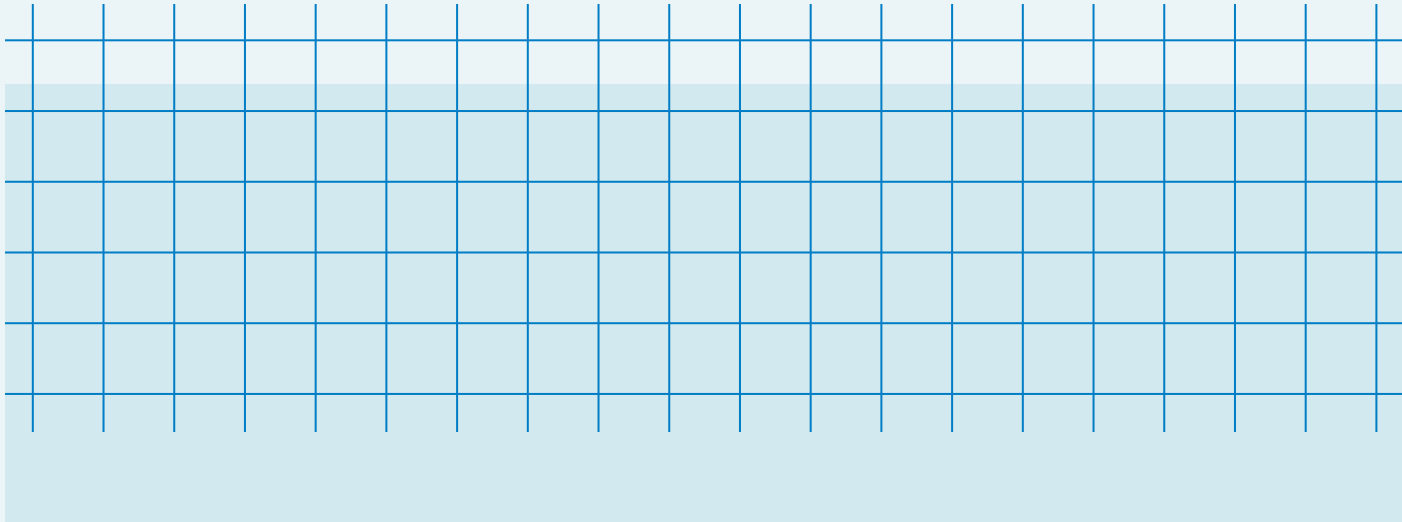


Cities are in a constant change and the city landscapes keep evolving. There are places in the city that have fallen into disrepair and neglect, become non-functional, partly forgotten, nature taking over and the term “Non-City” is formed to describe such places that have potential to improve the city scape for the better. This thesis is focused on a 2,6 km long linear corridor strip located in Northern-Tallinn district. Investigating the site, its history and surroundings, two main phases are presented for the “Non-City” to start developing. A park phase puts emphasis on cleaning and defining the site with small-scale interventions, making it available for the citizens to access and interact with the nature, enjoy the views and environment, encouraging city-gardening and social interactions between people and linking two seashores – Kopli and Tallinn bay areas. Second stage is discovering the further developments of turning the site into densified, functional area with public spaces, businesses and greenery co-existing in symbiosis. What will the future bring?

Linn on kui elav organism ning pidevas muutumises, käies kaasas ühiskonna arengu ja mõtteviisi muutustega. Ühel hetkel unustusse vajunud, tühermaastunud ja toimivast linnakoest ära lõigatud piirkonnad ehk „mitte-linnad” ootavad värsket mõtestamist ja pakuvad uusi võimalusi. Diplomitöö raames vaadeldakse 2,6 km pikkust lõiku Põhja-Tallinnas, mis ulatub Stroomi rannast Kalarannani ning on hetkel koormatud õhuelektriliinidega. Avastades koha iseloomu, muutuvust, piiranguid ja võimalusi kaardistatakse piirkond, mis ühendab kaks mereäärt. Võttes arvesse inim mõõtmelist ruumi, paiga ajalugu ja looduse-inimese koeksisteerimisvõimalusi, vaadeldakse kahes etapis sekkumise võimalusi. Esimeses, lineaarse pargi etapis korrastatakse, avatakse väikevormide ja väikeseskaalaliste sekkumistega ala kasutusvõimalused, taasluuakse inimese ja looduse kontakt. Teises, tihendatud ruumi etapis käsitletakse võimalust püsivama linliku keskkonna tekkeks, kus loodus ja inimkeskkond toimivad sümbioosis. Ja kuidas edasi?

ESTONIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE



Estonian Academy of Arts (EAA, est. 1914) is the only one of the six public universities in Estonia providing higher education in architecture, design, fine arts, media, visual studies, art culture, and conservation. The Academy consists of four faculties: Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Design, Faculty of Fine Arts and Faculty of Art and Culture. In addition to active study and research activities, EAA also offers lifelong learning opportunities through the Open Academy. Currently there are more than 1 200 students enrolled in the Academy.

EAA is striving to become a leading international centre of innovation in the field of visual and material culture. The Estonian Academy of Arts collaborates with more than a hundred universities worldwide and belongs to several international higher education networks. The lecturers and instructors are professionals in their field – internationally recognised artists, architects, designers, historians, and scientists. Visiting lecturers from universities in Estonia and abroad are regular guests.

Faculty of Architecture is the focal point of Estonian architecture education and the centre of competence in the creative disciplines related to built environments, including interior architecture, architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning and design. The Faculty of Architecture consists of three departments: the Department of Architecture and Urban Planning, the Department of Interior Architecture and the Department of Urban Studies.

The ambition of the faculty is to provide a very broad field of architecture education, in the best sense of the word, by paying equal attention to the design of interiors, buildings, spaces between them and the larger environments where they are located. Architecture and interior architecture are closely related, with significant overlapping and joint projects within the curriculum. When studying architecture, it is also possible to study landscape architecture as a subsidiary subject. Urban Studies is an international English-language Master level curriculum, which is based on research concerning the functioning of modern cities, from the perspective of their users, major participants, decision-makers and planners.





COMBINATORICS OF LOCAL MATERIALS IN THE EXAMPLE OF PEAT AND OILSHALE ASH

KOHALIKE MATERJALIDE KOMBINATOORIKA TURBA JA PÕLEVKIVITUHA NÄITEL

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRITÖÖ

TUTORS | JUHENDAJAD
MARTIN MELIORANSKI, RENEE PUUSEPP



MÄRTEN PETERSON



The current thesis focuses on the composite construction material that is based on two materials very distinguishing to Estonia: peat and oilshale ash. The thesis includes research and tests of the current material, pondering on architectural theory, structural heuristics and material manifest in a proper context. The main focus is on the material and the construction methods that are derived from the material properties.

Author has created an unique ellips shaped block which consists fibers that are aligned parallel to the longer edge of a block. This helps to achieve controlled distribution of fibers in a structure and build walls with variable thicknesses. This approach is a part of digital materiality and the structure is physically made by robot arm.

The final product is a functional pavilion in Tallinn Zoo where ecological material, human and nature is bound together. It is called a chiroptorium, which is a shelter for bats. Meanwhile it protects the local species, it presents a novel material and building structure to the general public.

Antud magistritöö tegeleb uudse Eestile iseloomuliku ehitusmaterjaliga, mille tooraine komponendid on satelliitfotolt selgelt loetavad. Töö koosneb nii materjaliuuringutest ja –katsetustest, arhitektuuriteoreetilisest mõtisklusest, tarindstruktuuri heuristikast ning materjalimanifestist sobilikus kontekstis. Peamine rõhk on materjalil ning konstruksioonitüüpidel, mis on tuletatud otseselt komposiidi omadustest.

Komposiitstruktuuri lähtemooduliks on autor loonud unikaalse ellipsploki, mis peidab endas ühes suunas orienteeritud kiudusid. See võimaldab materjali tugevdavate kiudude kontrollitud distributsiooni tagada ning luua varieeruva ristlõikega seinu. Füüsiliselt realiseerub see digitaalsele materiaalsusele omaselt robotite abil.

Töö kulmineerub materjalimanifestiga Tallinna Loomaaia kontekstis, kus ökoloogiline materjal, inimene ja loodus sulavad üheks tervikuks. Kavandatud objekt on kiropoorium ehk nahkhiirte maja, mis on samaaegselt uudset materjali inimestele eksponeeriv paviljon. Selles rakendub kogu vormiline heuristika, materjali omadused ning ühtlasi saab varjualuse II kaitsekategooria alla kuuluv kohalik käsitiivaliste selts.



**SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR PEOPLE LIVING
WITH DEMENTIA AND THEIR CAREGIVERS**
**DEMENTSUSEGA INimesi JA NENDE LÄHEDASI
TOETAV KESKKOND**

MASTER'S WORK | MAGISTRITÖÖ

TUTORS | JUHENDAJAD
ANDRES OJARI, MARKUS KAASIK



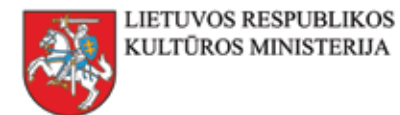
HANNA-LIISA MÕTUS



Thesis touches upon an increasingly crucial subject in society – the end phase of life. Thesis studies different variations and stages of dementia and works on creating a supportive spatial environment that would ease the coping both for people living with dementia as well as those close to them. One of the goals is to keep the people with dementia integrated into the society longer, freeing family from full-time caregiving. Architectural solution is especially important since people with dementia are mirroring the environment surrounding them. From research into dementia grew a set of rules for creating the space. Collection of nuances describe the needed space, the rules cover both elements of space, physical aspects as well as necessary atmospheric qualities. From the research evolved a typology that is illustrated through “elements”. Based on the rules are suggested possible locations for the centres, service proposal and created the first spatial intervention – Memory Centre project in Tallinn.

Magistritöö puudutab ühiskonnas üha enam esile tõusvat teemat – elu lõppfaasi. Dementsuse erinevaid liike ja etappe uuriv töö tegeleb toetava ruumilise keskkonna loomisega, mis lihtsustaks nii haige kui ka tema lähedaste toimetulekut ühiskonnas. Eesmärgiks on hoida dementseid kauem ühiskonda integreerituna, vabastades täiskoormust nõudvast hooldajatööst inimese töövõimeline lähedane. Arhitektuurne lahendus on dementsusega inimeste keskuse puhul eriti oluline, kuna nad peegeldavad end ümbritsevat ruumi ja emotsioone. Dementsuse olemuse uurimisest kasvas välja reeglistik, mille alusel ruumi luua. Loodud raamistik on nüansside kogum, mis mõjutab ja määrab loodavat ruumi ja keskkonda selle ümber. Juhtnöörid hõlmavad nii ruumielementide füüsilist olemust, hoone ülesehitust kui ka kirjeldavad vajalikke ruumilisi kvaliteete. Nendel põhineb koostatud ruumiprogramm - ruumielemendid, mida kohaldada erinevatesse linnalikesse situatsioonidesse. Reeglite alusel on pakutud keskuste asukohavalikud, teenuse ettepanek ning esimene ruumiline sekumine - mälu keskuse projekt Tallinnasse.

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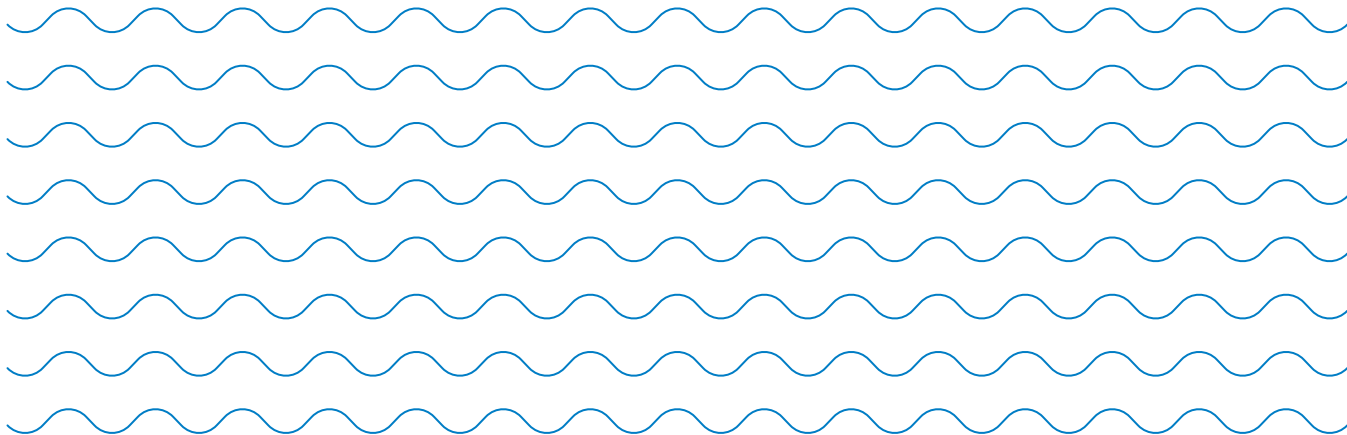
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