

The Best Graduation Projects of Architecture Students of Baltic States 2018

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IDEA

The exhibition and competition of the best graduation projects of architecture students are organised for the sixth time at the international (Baltic States) level. The first event was organised by the Latvian Association of Architects in Daugavpils. The second, in 2014, was hosted in Vilnius by the Architects Association of Lithuania. In 2015 the event was held in Tallinn and in 2016 again in Latvia, in 2017 in Lithuania and now, in 2018 it is again EAA's turn to welcome the best Baltic architecture students in Tallinn, Estonia.

The aim of the event is to present, compare and award the best graduation works of architecture students from the Baltic States. It provides a platform for architecture students, inviting them to showcase their creative potential, obtain evaluation and feedback from professionals and the international community of architects and observe ideas in a broader context. The exhibition reflects the results and quality of architectural education in

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, provides an opportunity to compare methods and programs of education and fosters collaboration and contact between young architects and academic societies in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

PARTICIPANTS

16 projects from 17 students in this year's exhibition and competition represent 7 Baltic architecture schools: Estonian Academy of Arts (EST); Tallinn University of Applied Sciences (EST); Kaunas Technology University (LT); Vilnius Academy of Arts (LT); Architecture and Urban Design departments of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University (LT); 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.

JURY

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

The jury members are:

Markas Grinevičius, architect

NO Architects / Lithuania

Andro Mänd, architect,

Salto AB OÜ / Vice President of EAA / Estonia

Reinis Liepiņš, architect,

architect office "Sudraba arhitektūra" / Latvia

Levente Polyak, urban planner, researcher,

community advocate and policy adviser / Hungary

EVALUATION CRITERIA

- › conceptuality, originality and innovation
- › coherent architectural and urban idea
- › aesthetics of presentation

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Eesti Kunstiakadeemia Arhitektuuriteaduskond / Arhitektuur ja linnaplaneerimine

Eesti Kunstiakadeemia (asut. 1914) on ainus arhitektuuri-, disaini-, kunsti- ja kunstikultuurialast kõrgharidust andev avalik-õiguslik ülikool Eestis. Eesti Kunstiakadeemias on neli teaduskonda: vabade kunstide teaduskond, arhitektuuriteaduskond, disainiteaduskond ja kunstikultuuri teaduskond. Elukestva õppe võimalusi pakub Avatud Akadeemia. 2014. aastal õpib EKA-s üle 1200 üliõpilase.

EKA eesmärgiks on saada juhtivaks rahvusvaheliseks innovatsiooni keskuseks visuaalse ja materiaalse kultuuri vallas. Akadeemial on tihedad sidemed ja koostöölepingud enam kui saja välisülikooliga ja mitmete rahvusvaheliste võrgustikega. Õppejõududeks ja juhendajateks on oma ala professionaalid – rahvusvaheliselt tunnustatud kunstnikud, arhitektid, disainerid, ajaloolased, teadlased. Regulaarselt kutsutakse erinevatelt eluvaladelt õpetama külalislektoreid partnerülikoolidest Eestist ja väliskõrgkoolidest.

EKA arhitektuuriteaduskond on Eesti arhitektuurihariduse keskpunkt ja olulisim kompetentsikeskus kõigis tehiskeskonda loovates distsipliinides hõlmates mööblidisaini, sisearhitektuuri, arhitektuuri, maastikuarhitektuuri, linnaehitust ja planeerimist. Arhitektuuriteaduskond koosneb kolmest osakonnast: arhitektuuri ja linnaplaneerimise osakond, sisearhitektuuri ja mööblidisaini osakond ning urbanistika osakond.

Arhitektuuriteaduskonna ambitsiooniks on pakkuda võimalikult laia arhitektuuriharidust selle sõna parimas tähenduses, pöörates võrdselt tähelepanu nii siselahendustele ja konkreetsetele majadele kui ruumile nende vahel ja laiemale keskkonnale, milles need asetsevad. Arhitektuur ja sisearhitektuur on oma olemuselt väga lähedased erialad, milles on stuudiumi jooksul olulisi kattuvusi ning ühisprojekte. Arhitektuuri ja linnaehituse õppekaval on võimalik valida ka spetsialiseerumine maastikuarhitektuuri või restaureerimise ja konserveerimise suunale. Urbanistika õppekava on rahvusvaheline ingliskeelne magistriõppekava, mis põhineb uurimustööl kaasaegse linna toimimisest, vaadates seda erinevate kasutajate, osalejate, otsustusprotsesside suunajate ja kavandajate perspektiivist.

EKA **Architecture
Design
Art
Research**

Estonian Academy of Arts / Faculty of Architecture Architecture and Urban Planning

Estonian Academy of Arts (EAA, est. 1914) is the only one of the six public universities in Estonia providing higher education in fine arts, design, architecture, 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 1200 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 furniture design, 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 Furniture Design 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 and Conservation and Cultural Heritage 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.

Common Central-Estonia.



ARVI
ANDERSON

Estonian Academy
of Arts

Master's project

Tutors: Martin Melioranski,
Renee Puusepp

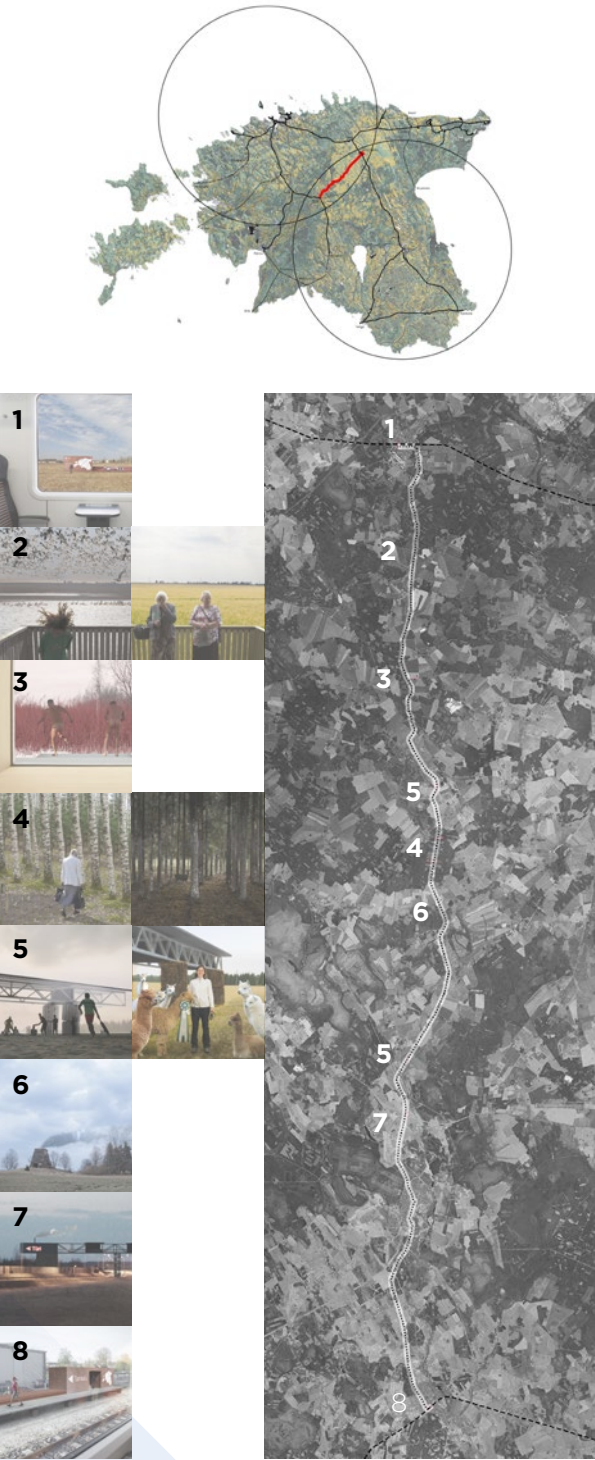
A 60 km long historical narrow-gauge railway went through Central-Estonia and is in equal distance from the two main cities: Tallinn and Tartu. Away from economical and social focal-points the region seems to be at first glance boring and empty production oriented land.

In the project the former railway is a cross-section of everyday Central-Estonia and it is used as a hiking route. Contemporary everyday land is accompanying the walker and in every 10 km the route goes through perishing small villages. Both starting points of the 3-day road are bound to two different railways that are in use which creates a good access to the path and an im-

portant circular movement schema. The project looks the use of economical landscapes like agricultural and forest land to find similar practices that leave spatial elements, traces and sediments behind. The far-reaching geological origin has shaped the potential of the land and is therefore over and above the ownership structure of the land property and could be used in a short and long term spatial formations that could be part of the local identity.

The project proposes 3 small site-specific all year accessible structures in every 20 km. The architectural interventions blend into existing contexts in a slightly deviated ways. The steel-structure carrying road signs, spans over Tallinn-Tartu highway in Mäo. Behind the signs there are rooms for sauna and sleeping. In Esna there is a sauna located in an old limestone windmill and rooms in the door holes of an old granite granary hanging over the void open outdoor space inside the old structure. In Võhmuta there is a small building next to the karst opening on the edge of two arable lands surrounded by ground filtering red willow bush.

At the first glance boring and monotonous landscape becomes familiar and interesting while staying and spending time there. The landscape will develop according to the pragmatic decisions and becomes emotionally unified. The route is a cross-section of the contemporary living land and the stops the walker to stay on the landscape and relate to it.



Tartu & Mitte-Tartu ühendamine. Connecting Tartu & Non-Tartu.



ANNE
VINGISAR

Estonian Academy
of Arts

Master's project

Tutors: Katrin Koov,
Aet Ader

Magistritöö tegeleb Tartu luha, Emajõe ja Anne kanalit ületava Sõpruse sillaga, mis asub Annelinna ja Karlova linnaosade vahel. Projekti eesmärgiks on ühendada kaht linna poolt tähenduslikumalt - luua nende vahele kergliiklusala ühendustega sillalt luhaalale ja Emajõeale ning lisada ühiskondlikke funktsioone, mis jäid Annelinna generaalplaneeringus teostamata. Kohaspetsiifilise lahenduse leidmiseks on analüüsitud eri kihistuid nii inimasustuse kontekstis – linnaruum ja demograafia, mis asub silla otstes – kui ka Emajõe luhaniidu pärandmaastiku kontekstis, mida ületab tankidele projekteeritud Sõpruse sild. Poolekilomeetrine Sõpruse sild asub kahe kontrastse demograafilise ja ruumilise



ala vahel. Ühele sildadest - lõunapoolsele - on projekteeritud kergliiklusala ja vabaajakeskus erinevatele vanusegruppidele, et ühendada kahe vastanduva linna poole (Tartu ja Mitte-Tartu) avalikud ruumid, ning luuakse pandused ja trepid, et ühendada potentsiaalse sillategevustiku luha ja Emajõeaga. Leian, et on oluline tajuda kaduvat luha pärandmaastikulist mitmekesisust ja väärtust, samas andes linnaelanikele võimalus kogeda jõe ja loodusala ning Tartu viiendat aastaaega.

This master thesis focuses on half a kilometre long military bridge that crosses the Anne flood-meadow, Emajõe river and Anne canal. The Soviet era bridge was designed to carry tanks and is therefore out of scale for the city of Tartu. As described by the local writers the city is divided into two contrasting parts - Tartu and Non-Tartu. The differences become clear in spacial, social and urban investigation - there is a difference in spacial qualities, socio-dynamics, nationality diversity and wealth on the two sides. The project aims to connect the public spaces of Tartu and Non Tartu in a more meaningful and functional way by creating public buildings that were not developed as part of the Annelinn planning. As the bridge consists of two parts, the southern bridge is used to plan a pedestrian path and hybrid buildings for different social demographics in an attempt to reduce segregation and spacial differences. The project creates pathways and stairs from the bridge that connect to the flood-meadow, Emajõgi river, “fifth season” and the heritage landscape that is less known and spacially hidden in the city fabric.



Tallinn University of Applied Sciences

Institute of Architecture

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 University of Applied Sciences is the largest university of applied sciences in Estonia, currently educating more than 2200 students. TTK UAS offers 4-year professional higher education study programme (240 ECTS), for daily learners. University has got 6 institutes with 15 study programs. All the study programmes have passed the quality assessment and have got the licence for conducting studies..

The institute is led by its director, architect Hindrek Kesler who is also the head of the Applied Architecture Curriculum. 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 leading professor of the Institute of Architecture is Japanese architect Tomomi Hayashi, who has studied in Japan and in USA. Currently there are 135 students studying and 25 lecturers teaching at the Institute. All teachers who are acting with architectural design

and supervising course projects are acknowledged practicing architects of Estonia and abroad.

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.

Louis Kahn Center.



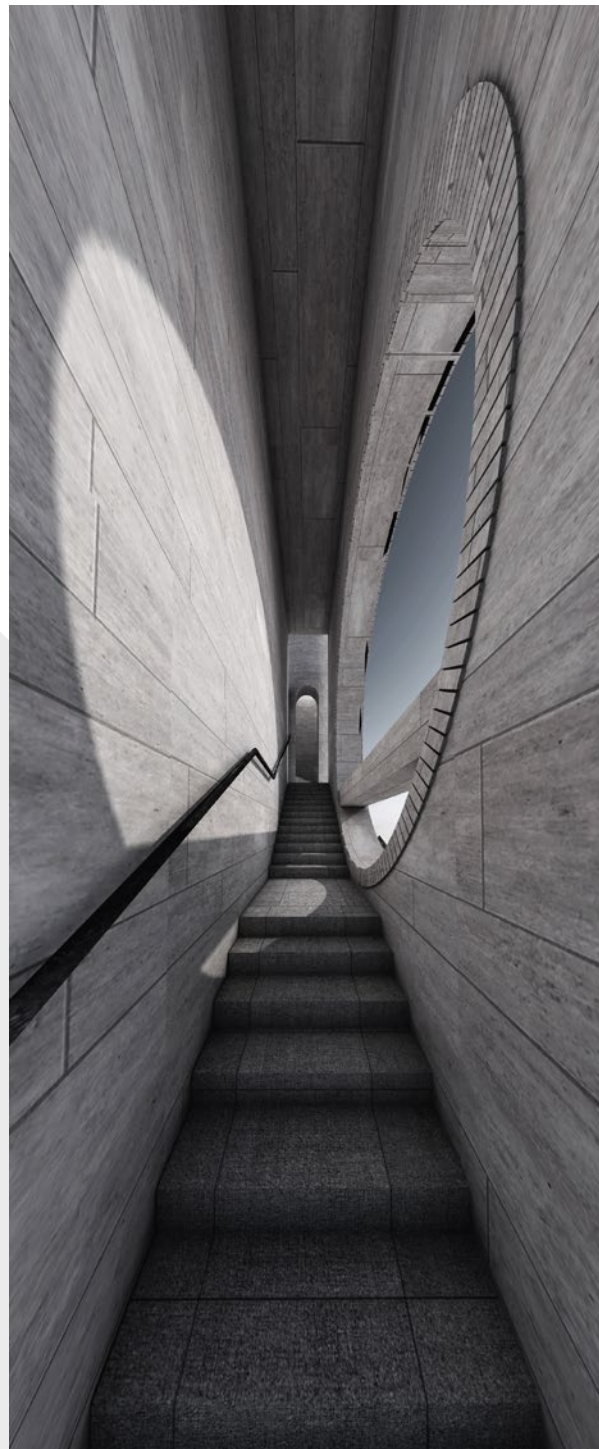
KASPAR
STROOM

TTK University of
Applied Sciences
Applied Architecture

Bachelor's project

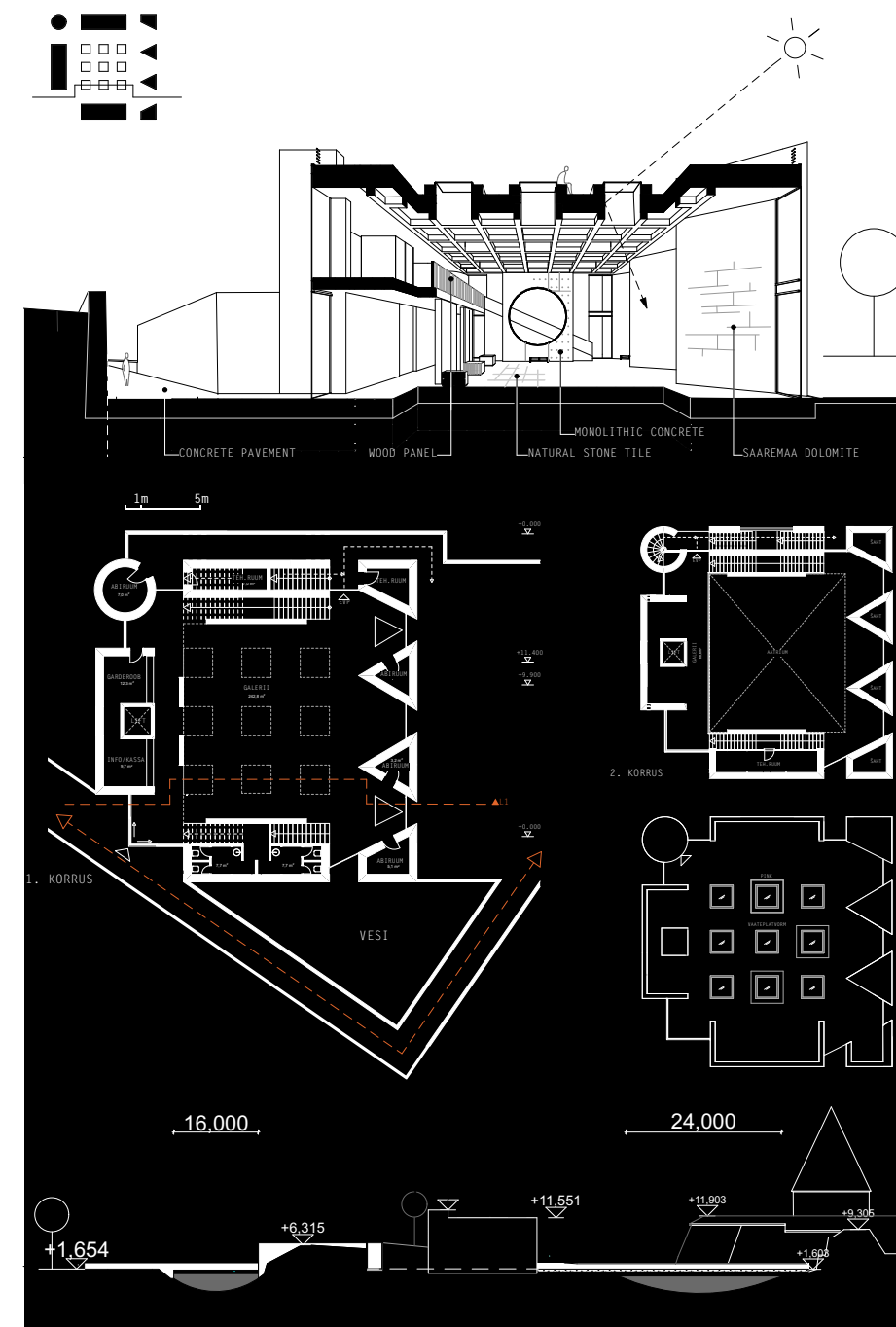
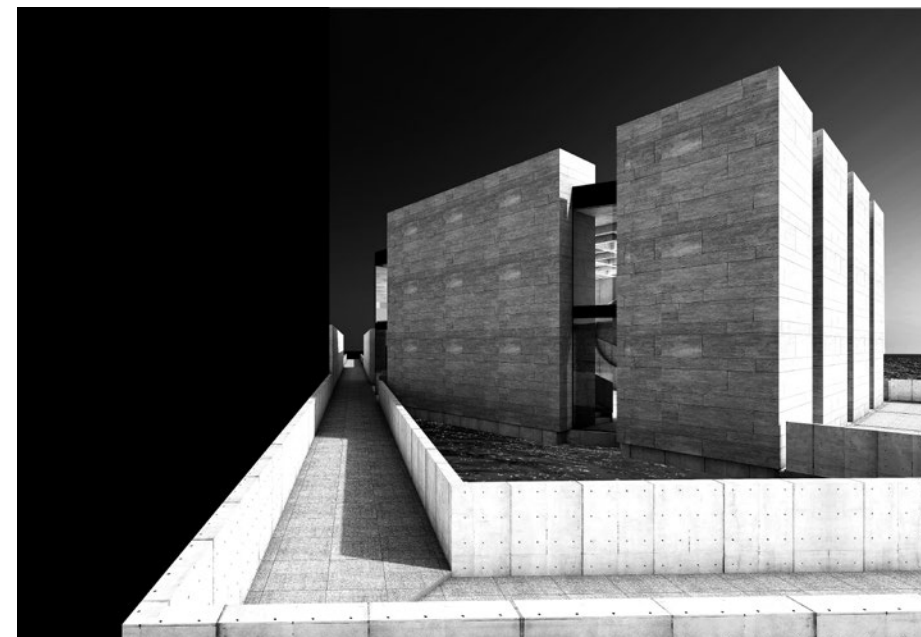
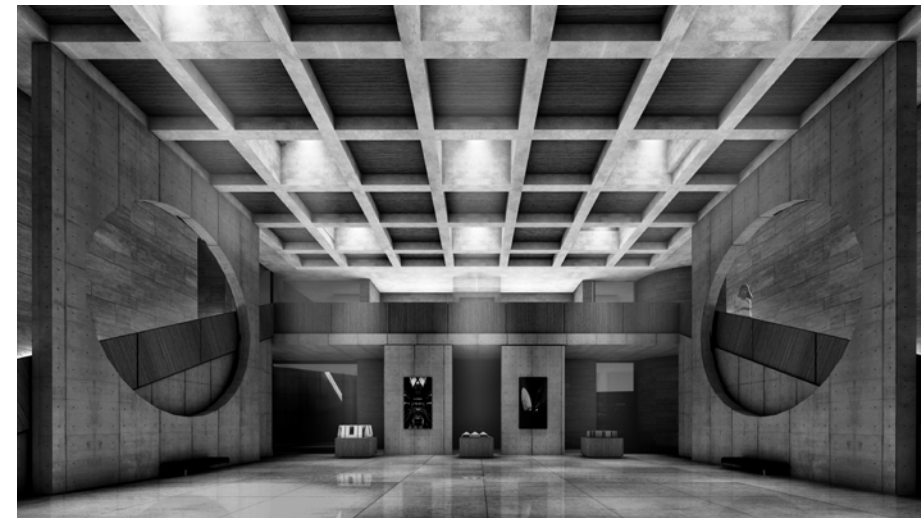
Tutor: Toivo Tammik

“The designing of Louis Kahn Center in Kuressaare” has been compiled as the final thesis of graduating from the Institute of Architecture of the TTK University of Applied Sciences in Estonia. The theme of the thesis was to create an architectural vision of Louis Kahn Center in Kuressaare, Estonia. The design is relevant as it is based on the world-renowned architect’s Louis Isodore Kahn connections with Estonia, specifically the island of Saaremaa. The architect was born in Kuressaare, where he also spent his childhood. Louis Kahn is certainly one of the most famous persons with an Estonian origin, whose story and creation is not yet known for the Estonian people. The main task of the final thesis was to create an architectural vision of the Kahn Center. The author of the final thesis believes that the importance of the Kahn Center design is the conceptual aspect, not the final result. Louis Kahn has said that “A

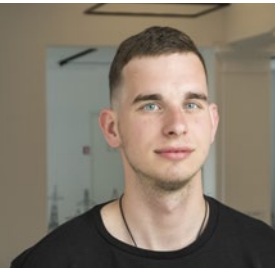


good question is always greater than the most brilliant answer”. The aim of the design has been to ask as many questions as possible and to interpret answers.

The principles and conceptual approach of this final thesis differ from the every-day work of an architect. Simple forms and spacious empty surfaces are qualities that are seemed to be avoided, however this should not be the case. Empty space may be flexible, it may be adjusted into performing different functions. The endeavor of the monumentality of Louis Kahn center is to be eternal. Timeless architectural space is achieved in a simple form. The space is decorated with functionally empty gallery surfaces, however the volumes of the building has special functions. The building is divided into three parts: external part, the service area and the central atrium, which altogether connects different parts of the building and creates unification with the universe through roof openings. Thus, the center part of the building allows to feel part of the historical bishop’s castle, part of something greater. Such energetic space impresses the audience, while being inspirational. Louis Kahn may be considered one of the great Architects, whose importance to the people of Saaremaa and Estonia should not be overestimated. The author of this final thesis is in hope that the architectural vision of Louis Kahn center will make the great architect’s creation one to follow and will be the foundation for construction in the future.



Paevälja mälestusteaed. The garden of remembrance in Paevälja.



STEN
VENDIK

TTK University of
Applied Sciences

Bachelor's project

Tutors: Tomomi Hayashi,
Kaur Talpsep, Elo Kiivet

In time, attitudes towards death have been a subject to change. People nowadays have a hard time understanding the loss of someone close. They struggle trying to cope with emotionally complicated situations, more easily grasped by our ancestors, as they hadn't yet ceased to view death as a natural part of life.

Rejective attitude towards death changes the funeral culture, too. People avoid facing the phenomenon of death in a genuine manner, while more and more funerals are arranged by undertaker's. City folks are forgetting old traditions. And they haven't really got new ones of their own.

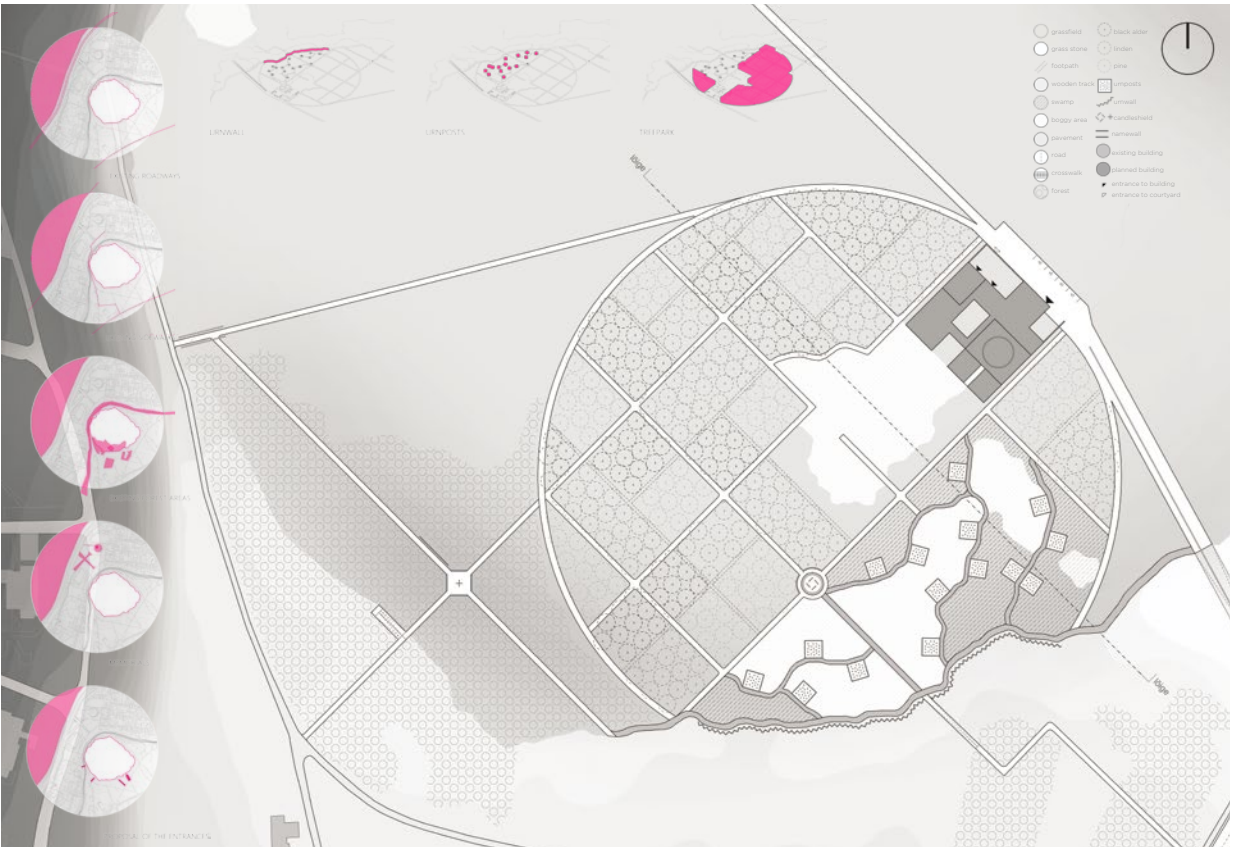


The garden of remembrance is an attempt to change people's attitudes. With emphasis put on the always ongoing circle of life, journeys are being created that offer support. The memorial garden is place of silence and peace for both the souls that have left us and the living ones who have come to visit them.

The garden of remembrance approach to a burial space offers a more relaxed reimagining, as well as a chance to reconsider old customs while creating some new ones.

Taking into account the genius loci, a whole has been created, with a certain kind of balance between novel solutions and existing natural landscape. The memorial garden is a meditative sanctuary. One might say that the lost ones resting there participate, bringing another kind of a quality for the space.

Burial spaces shouldn't be hidden away. So, in a way, the garden brings the deceased back among the living.



Riga Technical University

Faculty of Architecture

Founded in 1862, Riga Technical University is the first higher technical school in the Baltic countries. At present it offers studies in Architecture, Engineering Sciences, Natural and Environmental Sciences as well as in Engineering Economics.

Faculty of Architecture provides architectural education at all levels of undergraduate and graduate education as well as undertakes scientific research. The number of students is about 300 and the yearly number of graduates is about 45 at Bachelor level and 35 at master level. 30 full-time and part-time teachers are involved in the study process.

The Faculty of Architecture consists of Department of History and Theory of Architecture, Department of Architectural Design, Department of Fine Arts and Centre of Urban Planning.

Since the 1990s, the university has been active in attracting foreign staff and students, and creating joint-degree programmes and international mobility projects. RTU has more than 400 international agreements with foreign universities and is participating in Erasmus+, many networks and projects.

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 program of Architecture. Studies in master program prepare qualified specialists in architecture who can independently work in design offices and 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 program 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 into the member states of the EU. Masters of Architecture may also go on with the studies at Doctoral program.

Sarkandaugavas kapsētas attīstības vīzija. The vision of Sarkandaugava Cemetery.



ANITA
APELE

Rīga Technical
University

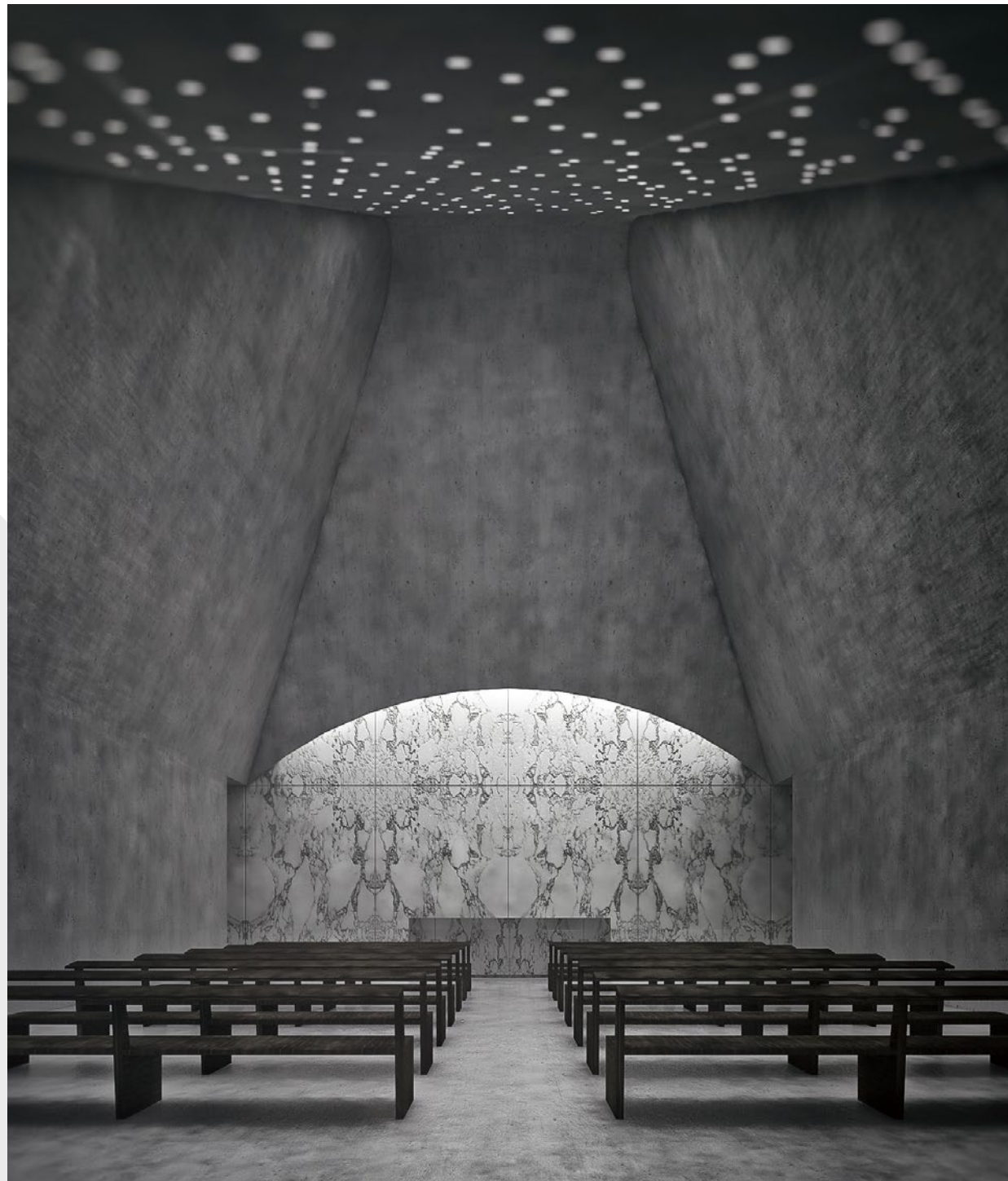
Master's project

Tutor: Sandra Levane

Urbanizācijas līmeņa pieauguma rezultātā daudzās lielās pilsētās ir novērojama vietas trūkuma problēma, kas liek izvērtēt arī paņēmienu kapsētu organizēšanā.

Maģistra darba ietvaros tiek apskatīta pasaules un Latvijas kapsētu vēsture, faktori, kas laika gaitā ir likuši tām attīstīties, apbedījumu tipu un kapu savstarpējās mijiedarbības loģika un to loma atmiņu telpas veidošanā.

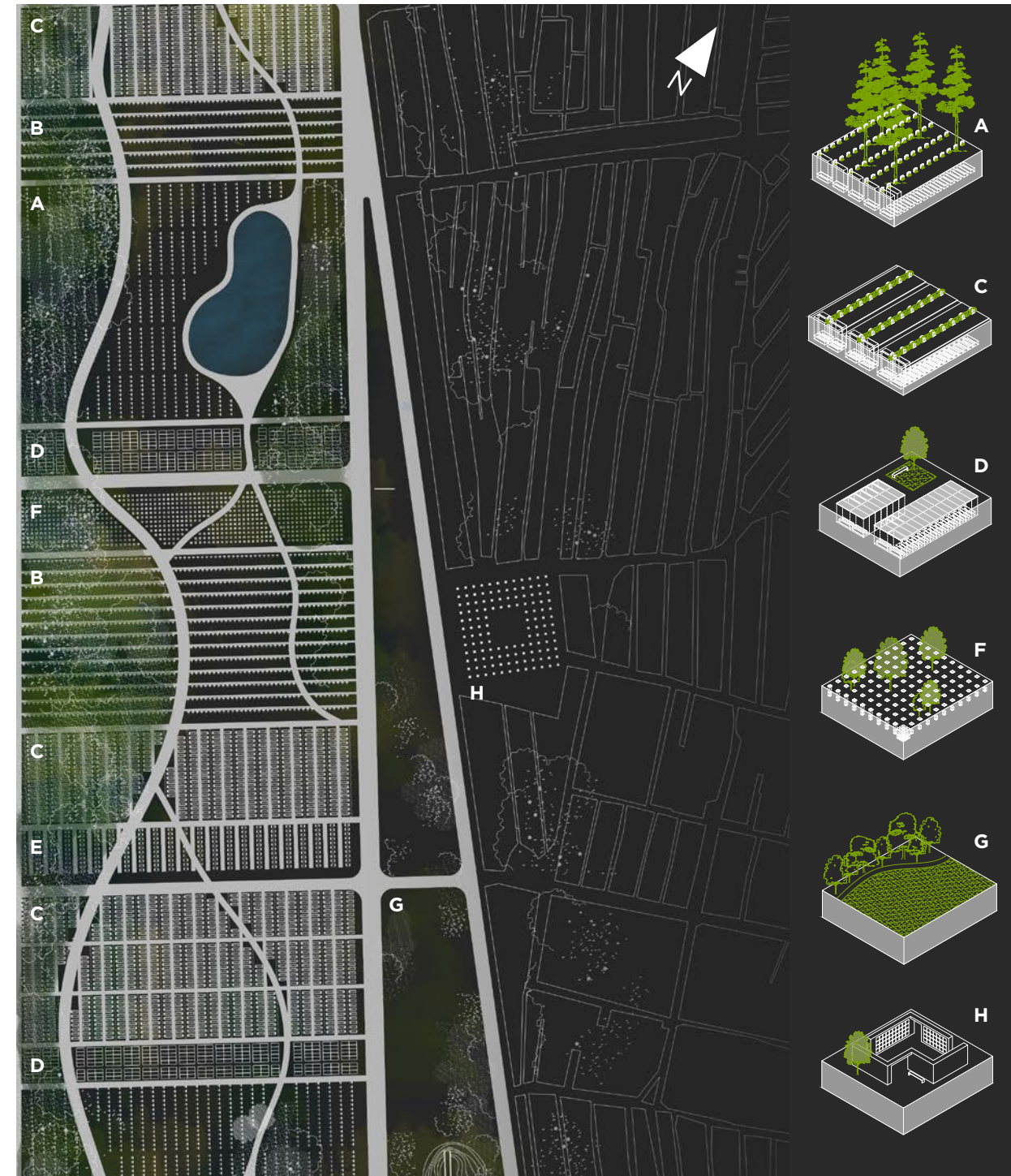
Tiek secināts, ka, lai īstenotu esošās struktūras reorganizāciju un uzlabotu vides estētisko kvalitāti, ir nepieciešams dažādot pieejamos



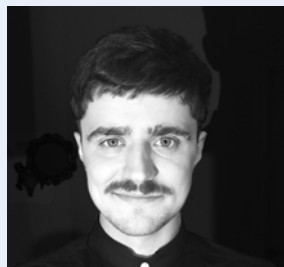
apbedījumu tipus un strādāt pie saistīta koptēla, atceroties, ka latviešu apbedīšanas kultūrā, dabas klātbūtnei ir svarīga loma, tādēļ ainava, dabas elementi un vietas “gars” ir svarīgs un noteikti saglabājams faktors. Rezultātā tiek piedāvāts risinājums Sarkandaugavas kapsētas paplašināšanai atvēlētās teritorijas plānošanā, kas ļautu optimāli izmantot teritoriju un radīt augstvērtīgu, kultūrā nozīmīgu telpu.

Rapid growth of urbanization level has led to shortage of space in many large cities, which makes it also necessary to rethink both how the deceased are buried and the methods of organizing cemeteries. The Master's Thesis deals with general history of cemeteries, looks at various factors that have shaped their development over time and finds logic of mutual interaction between burials and burial grounds as the memory space is created.

It is concluded that in order to reorganize the existing structure and improve aesthetical quality, it is necessary to diversify the available burial types and work on a unified cemetery landscape, remembering, that nature plays an important role in Latvian culture, therefore landscape, natural elements and “genius loci” are important factors that have to be taken into account. As a result a new planning approach is proposed for the expansion project of Sarkandaugava cemetery, introducing efficient use of the land plot and creating environment with added cultural value.

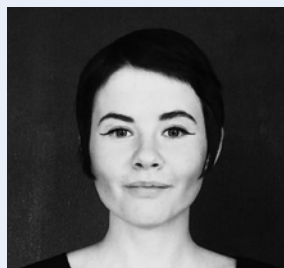


Residential Development in UAE, Dubai “Oasis”.

HELMUTS
NEŽBORTS

Riga Technical
University
Bachelor's project

Tutors: Uģis Bratuškins,
Egons Bērziņš, Guntis
Grabovskis



BEATRICE
ŠTEINA

Riga Technical
University
Bachelor's project

Tutors: Uģis Bratuškins,
Egons Bērziņš, Guntis
Grabovskis

Water is the main source of life, and in desert areas oasis is the fountain of life and its maintainer. Considering Dubai's regional challenges of harsh desert climate with lack of water and extremely high-water demand, the project is based on internal water access and management. For public space using a circular system where smart water management sustains vegetation, vegetation



provides shade and shade decreases evaporation. But for residential use creating fresh-water and filtrated gray water storage tanks. Oasis self-sustainable ecosystem is designed by selecting environment appropriate plant species.

Further inspiration came from the old town of Dubai, reflecting vernacular architecture principles, identity, stone-paved alleys and thick limestone walls in the design proposal. Traditional form language works as historic welcoming gesture, as well takes in account heat and sun exposure. While the waterfront is embraced with sheltered public space, residential block's courtyards are planned as an inner semi private green space.

Buildings have a ribbon of terraces, protecting from direct sunlight exposure and giving outdoor access to every apartment. The project goal was to create an environment more connected to water - bringing a refreshing oasis in the heart of the desert city.



RISEBA University of business, arts and technology

Faculty of Architecture and Design

The Faculty of Architecture and Design at RISEBA University was established in 2011 as an international platform for teaching and research. It is a place where leading Latvian and international architects and academics develop new ideas on how the cities and architecture become catalysts for the social, cultural and economic change, and where students from all over the world join to become a part of this discourse.

The faculty offers an architectural education of the highest standard, with a curriculum that interweaves our core fields, the architecture and urban design, with an understanding of the social sciences and strong business skills.

The Faculty of Architecture and Design is located in Riga, Latvia, the largest metropolitan region of the Baltics, whose rich 800-year history has created a unique multi-layered environment that serves us as object of study and a source of inspiration to contribute to the vibrant contemporary culture of the 21st century. Conceived as a

laboratory placed in RISEBA Creative quarter H2O 6 Architecture and Media centre that also hosts the Department of Audiovisual Media Arts the faculty puts an emphasis on teamwork and communication, turning our students into keen and capable design professionals. The language of the study process is English. There are scholarships available for the best students from the Baltic region and beyond. From 2017 the Faculty of Architecture and Design offer a two-year Post-graduate Master's Degree program.

Recreational and Mental Wellbeing Park in Dzirciems.



ANETE
ZAVADSKA

RISEBA University
of business, arts
and technology

Bachelor's project

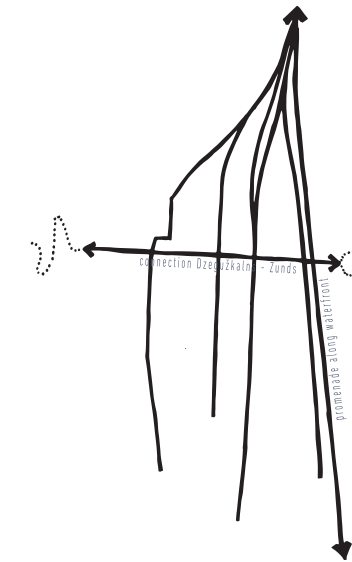
Tutor: Bart Melort

Using nature as a treatment tool today is as an underestimated strategy, which has been scientifically proved to highly increase human's mental health conditions. One of the important key concepts towards a healthy mind is to rearrange the healthcare environment from institutionalised system to a community based setting. Putting emphasis on quality public space with the nature as a treatment method, is a crucial aspect for creating an atmosphere that promotes mental well-being. The distance and accessibility of health improving facilities often is an obstacle for people to include the therapy into their daily routine. Situating the facilities

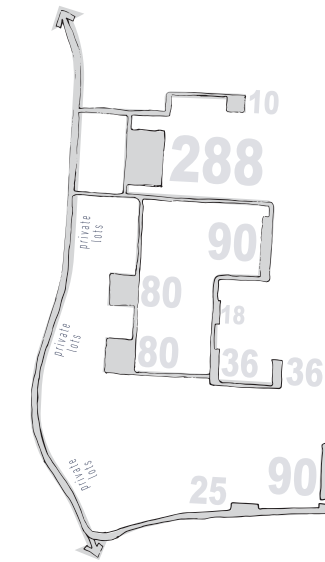


in an urban setting results in a diverse seasonal program, which is organised in a park like setting in the knowledge territory Pārdaugava. It offers both - indoor and outdoor activities that together create a healing environment. The communication and recreation is an integral part for accelerating healing process and serves as a therapy not only for patients with mental issues, but also for the rest of society that want to improve their performance and health conditions. Community-based setting is the key approach towards a healthier mind.

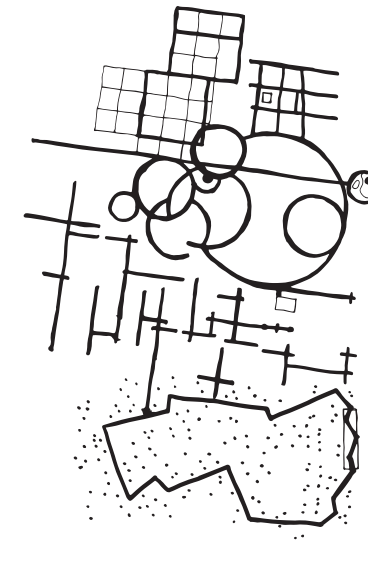
During the last century, a shift from curing the mentally ill somewhere outside the city to taking care of one's mental wellbeing has been happening. This new therapy model requires an urban setting for a successful integration into one's daily activities. The urban density ease the distance obstacle and facilitate accessibility. It is possible to look at urban challenges through the lens of knowledge economy. The FAD Studio 2017 introduced Pārdaugava as the knowledge territory formed by the academic campuses. Integral part of it is also the concept of taking care of mental wellbeing - the ultimate knowledge of one self. Shifting from institutionalized system to community based environment, the healthcare model should emphasize the use of nature as a tool for treatment. The industrial area between Dzegužkalns and Zunda channel has the potential to create a healthy public environment for flexible therapy and ordinary use.



OLD RAILWAYS -
PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS



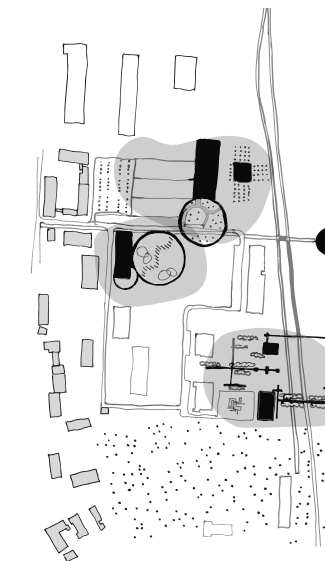
INNER CAR LOOP
WITH PARKING LOTS



INNER PATHWAY
TYPOLOGIES



5 YEARS DEVELOPMENT



15 YEARS DEVELOPMENT



30 YEARS DEVELOPMENT

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. Mukolas Songaila. During long years the Department of Architecture was changing its 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 70-ties (as part of technological university) was educating architects-engineers. From 80-ties 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.

Požeminė architek- tūra: SPA centras Kuršių nerijoje. Undergroud archi- tecture: SPA Center in Curonian Spit.



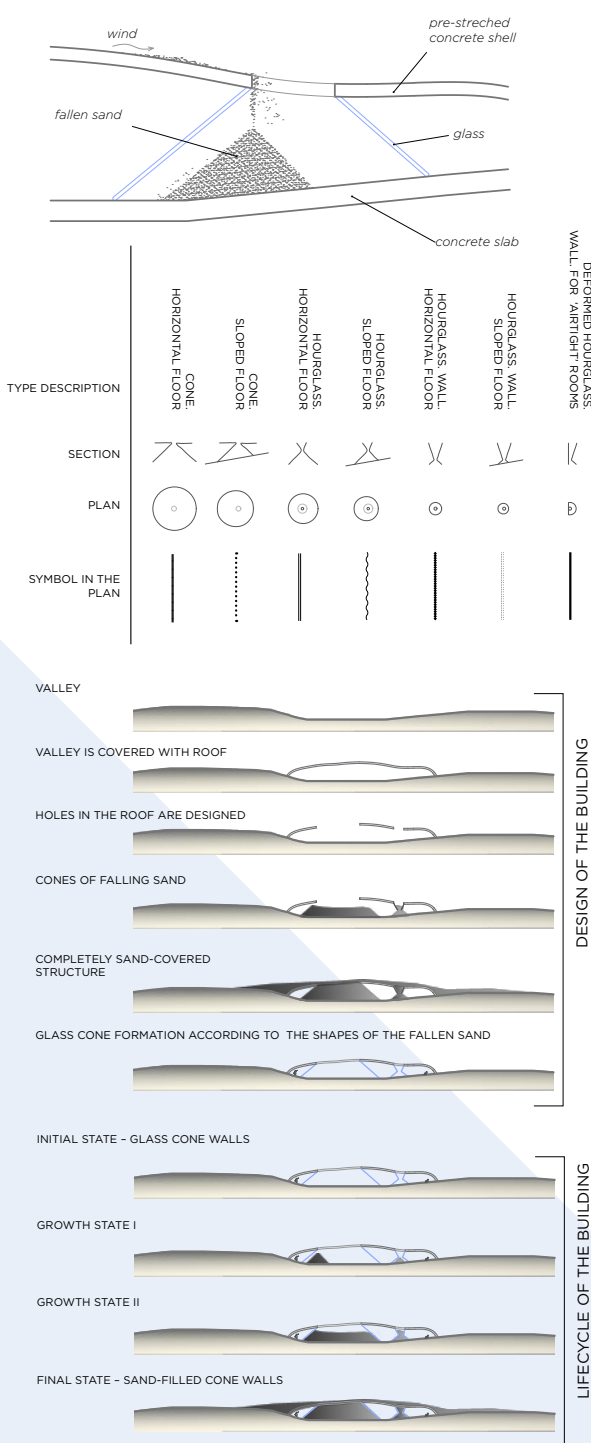
LAURA
PURLYTE

Vilnius Gediminas
Technical University

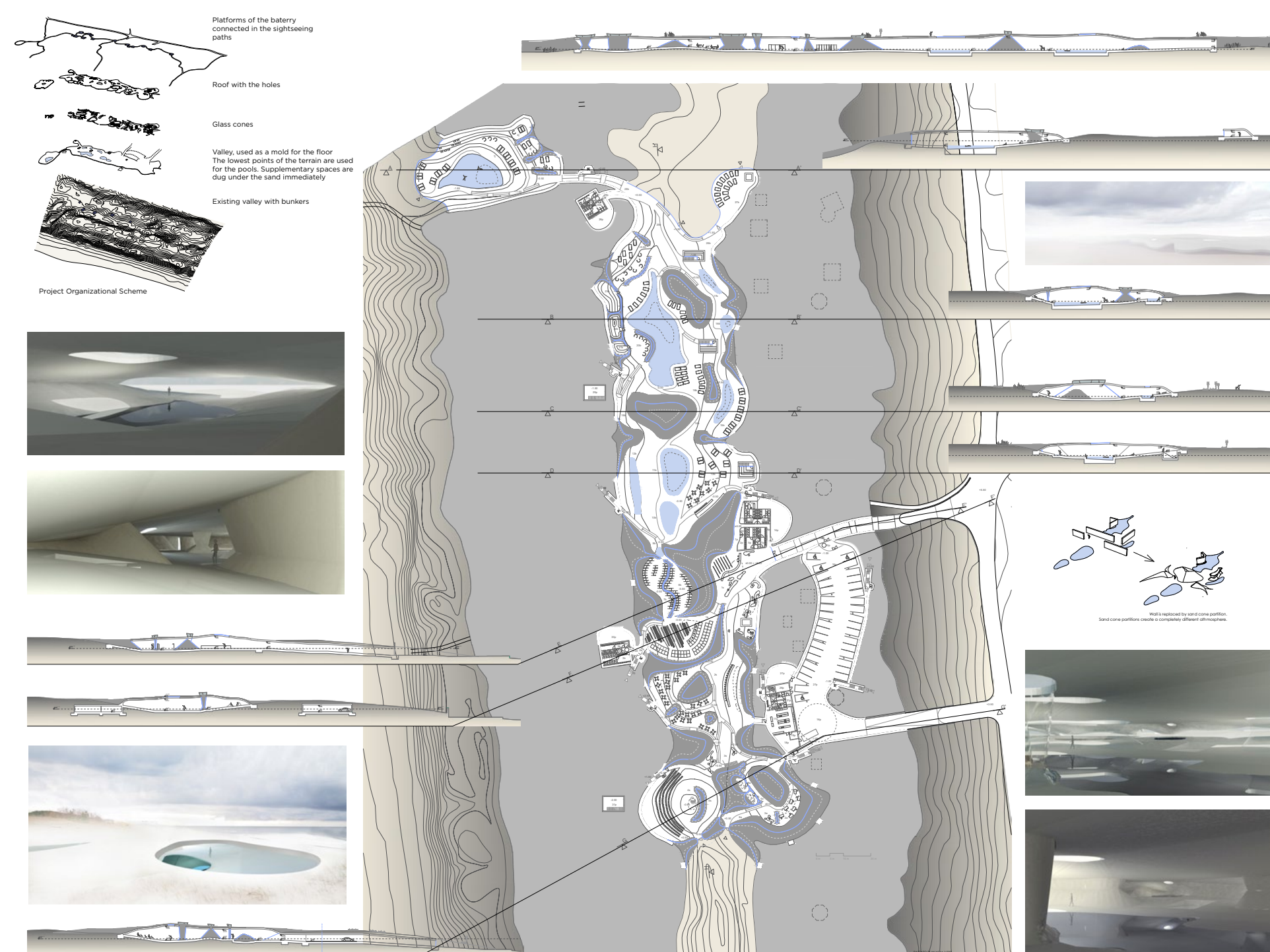
Master's project

Tutor:
Gintautas Blažiūnas

Master thesis began with a thorough, multilayered analysis of an underground architecture as an antithesis of visual culture. It was also important to discover lost senses in architecture and figure out how to create special atmosphere, which evokes feelings. The reason for the design of an underground object usually lies in the context. Out of three types of context for an underground architecture to appear – dense urban, historical and natural - highly sensitive natural context, Curonian Spit, was chosen. The main feature of Curonian Spit is constant change which used



to happen due to sand movement. Movement of the sand gave the place and it's inhabitants a completely unique spirit, which is reflected in contrasting feelings - a deep bond with the 'land of sands' and a fear for one's living. Intense history raised a question - is there a way for an architecture to get along with a moving sand, in a way that it does not destroy the house? Maybe the sand could even be a creating force? I thought - if the roof had holes, which let the sand fall inside, after some time fallen sand would form a cone-shaped partitions which would work as walls. It was important to control falling sand, make the design more rational and define the relationship between the hole and the cone you get. As the fallen sand will always have the same proportion of the cone, to get a larger variety of the footprint on the floor, the height of the ceiling could be increased/decreased or - if a narrow partition is needed - a funnel added to the ceiling. Sand cones/hourglasses, floor and undulating roof resemble silhouettes found in nature. Special natural atmosphere not only complements a relaxing purpose of SPA but also reminds of the history of Curonian Spit and the power of sand. The project offers a different view towards the essence of Curonian Spit. It is an attempt to find stability in constant movement. The building is the meeting of change and constancy, where through the change a static form is born. Hardly defined appearance of the building express the disappearing limit between change and stability, nature and human, underground and above ground.



Elderly Residence in Skaudvile, Lithuania.



GABIJA
RUTKŪNAITĖ

Vilnius Gediminas
Technical University

Bachelor's project

Tutor:
Prof. Rolandas Palekas

While the number of elderly people has been increasing rapidly, there is a must to ensure aging with dignity and grace. The standard of living in a country, the stability of the society and the microclimate of the living environment has to be adapted to the aging society. When designing homes for the elderly, it is necessary to combat the prevailing view that the elderly homes are dreary, institutionalized establishments that do not have privacy, restrict people's freedom. Favorable living conditions to live life fully must also be created. The designed complex consists of seven buildings (two are being renovated). The designed functions are a swimming pool, a clinic, a restaurant, a guest house, a workshop, residential buildings and a chapel. Due to the existing village structure, the proposal is to design buildings in punctiform detached housing morphotype.



The main architectural principle is to contextually merge with the existing nature without framing it. The harmony is reached by the village housing morphotypes, small scale buildings, uniform materialization. Homogeneous architectural details and the color of the buildings enhance the idea of unity even further. To bring the nature inside the building, the private gardens and a common one on the top floor are designed next to the living premises. During the winter seniors are able to take care of the winter garden, which is the way to bring the nature inside the building. In terms of construction the load-bearing structure of CLT was chosen, because of its lower embodied carbon footprint and quick construction time compared to traditional methods. Additionally, it is suggested to use rainwater for toilet flushing, laundry and garden use. Mechanical ventilation is enhanced by natural one, since windows are openable and used air is passed through the atrium on the second floor. The vertical geothermal heating system is used.

Both outdoor spaces and building itself are contextualized with the adjoining village Giržadai and dominating topography. The traditional village architecture is characterized by the generalized silhouette and sloped roofs, therefore the similar principle for the design is being proposed. Each building is characterized by slightly different orientation and altitude around the new pedestrian alley. In this way the new society is being formed.



Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

Faculty of Architecture / Department of Urban Design

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 semester 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.

Bergen Dock conversion. Cultural island.



ARTŪRAS
ČERTOVAS

Vilnius Gediminas
Technical University

Bachelor's project

Tutor:
Dalia Dijokienė

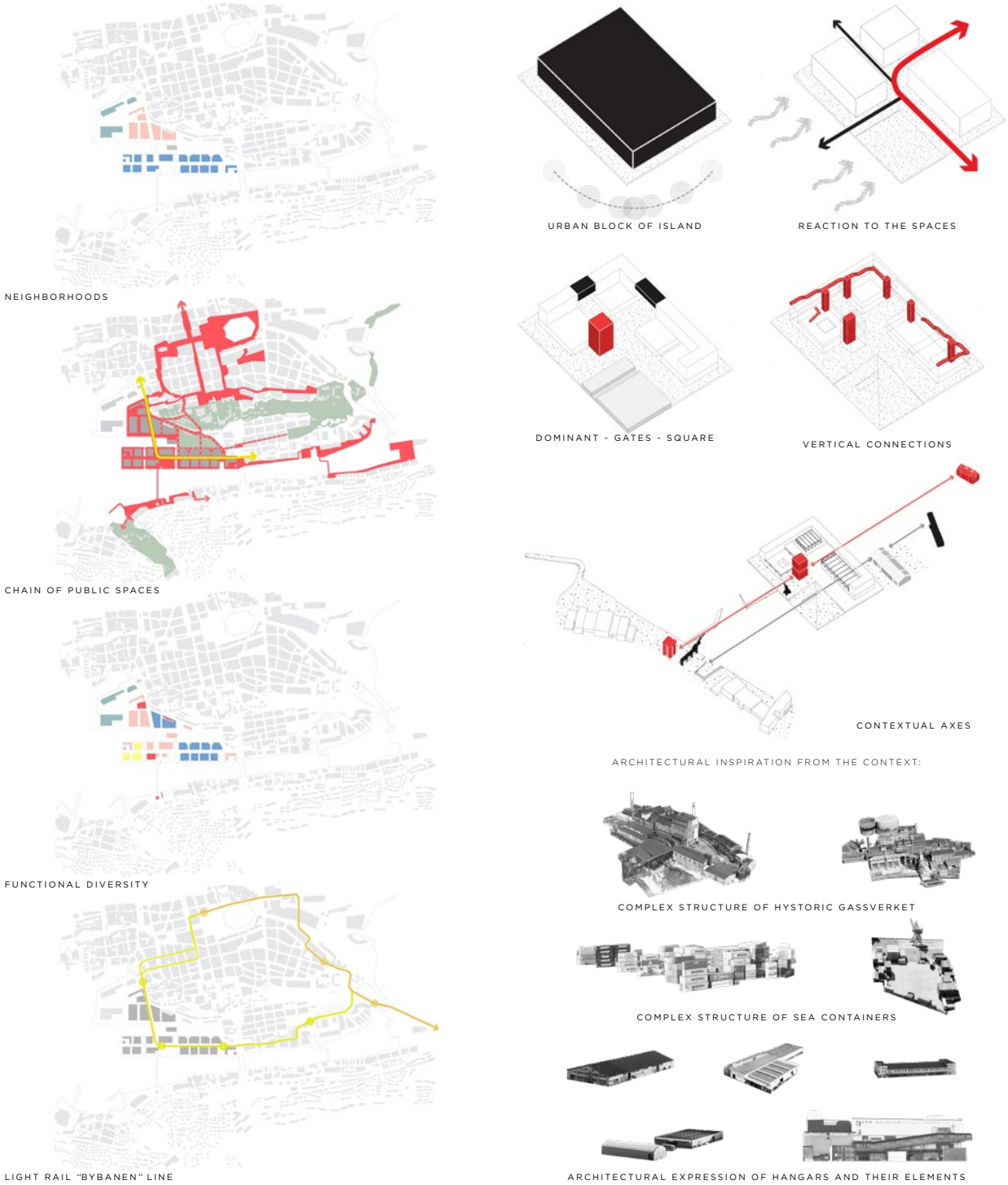
Program

Mixed use urban project +
public buildings and spaces.

Year Location

2018 Bergen NO

The industrial Bergen Dock area is located in the central part of the city and features unique natural surroundings and a rich historical past. Due to its location and the growing number of people in the city, the territory is very potential to be converted into a multifunctional district.



This proposal creates urban diversity and unique identity of a place. I pay much attention to a rich public space network that has links with the city center and the other shore. There is also a contextual and clear urban grid, functional and social diversity an advanced bicycle and public transport infrastructure. In order to emphasize the industrial spirit of the local area, I preserve industrial objects, they are converted and become elements of the public space.

The “Cultural Island” is the center of converted Bergen Dock area. The main connections with the city center and other shore bring to this place. I design a complex of public and commercial objects which are surrounded by waterfront public spaces. The structure of cultural complex of this island is inspired by sea containers structures and historical gas plant complex. The architectural expression refers to the behavior of industrial objects and their elements. The complex creates functional diversity, different cultural and social activities like: art exhibitions, educational, sports, street food, coworking, recreation and etc.



The concept of visual identity formation of Vilnius section on the right bank of the river Neris.

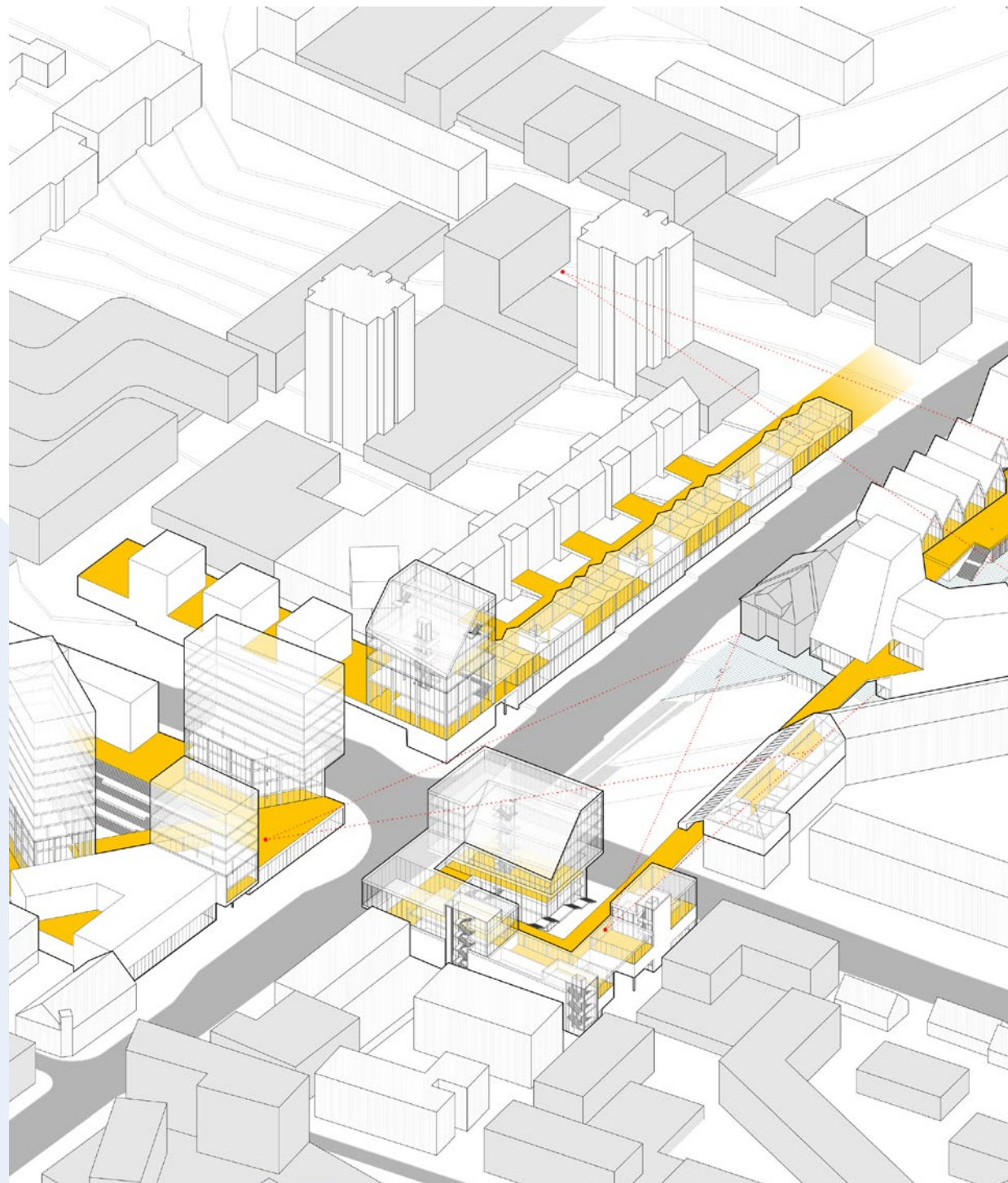


DIANA
POŠKIENĖ

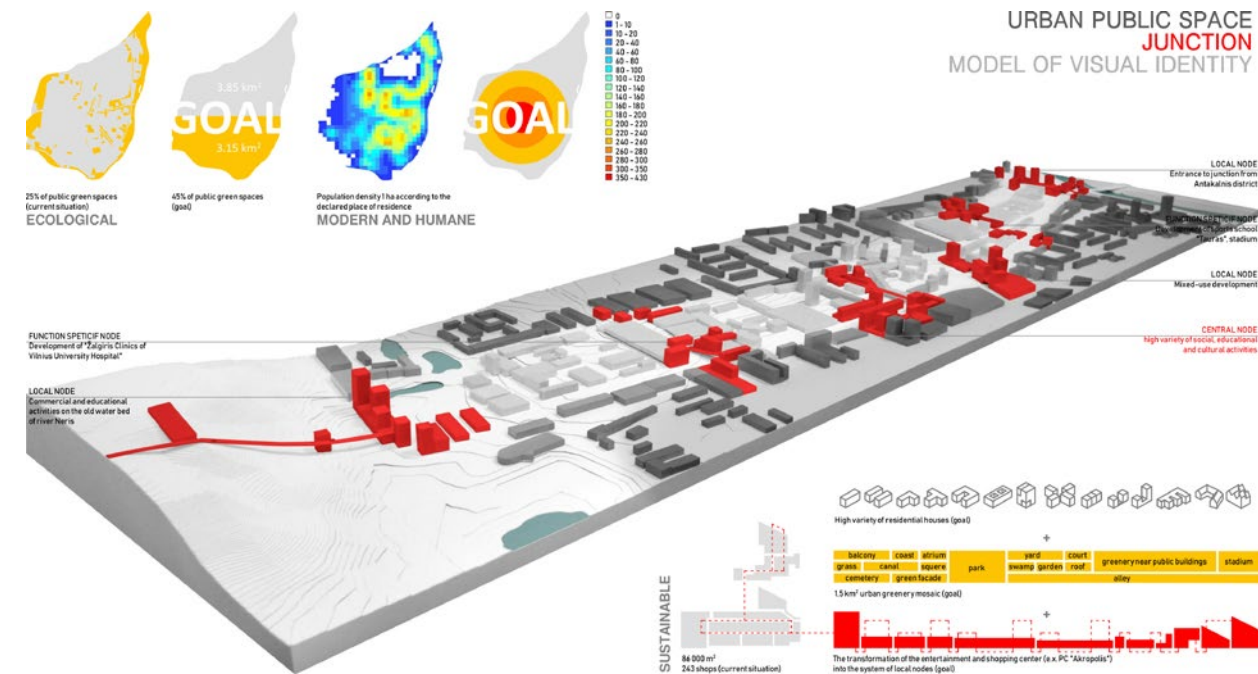
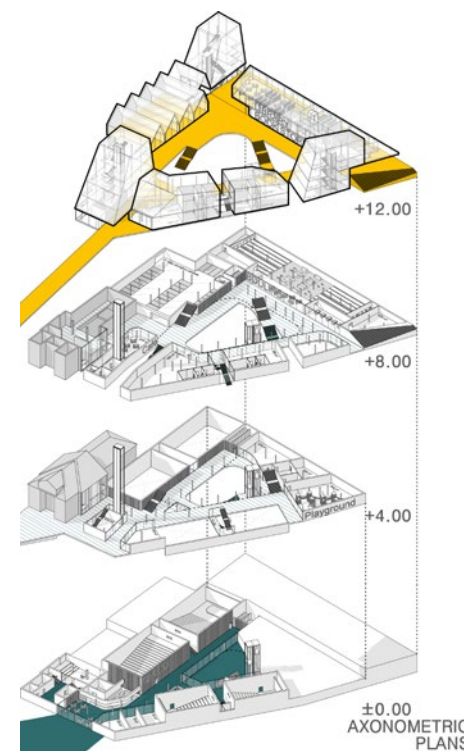
Vilnius Gediminas
Technical University
Master's project

Academic supervisor:
Assoc Prof Dr Dalia
Dijokienė

This Master thesis examines the theory of impression, visual identity, structural, and natural boundaries and their junctions. The thesis explores the practical sense of these elements and their development and utilization principals in Vilnius. An historical overview, as well as an analysis of cityscapes, urban structure and spatial composition was conducted in order to identify the characteristic traits of Vilnius. A model of the visual identity of a part of Vilnius was developed under the assumption that the geomorphological junction in the center of the city is an underexploited urban public space



junction. The transverse junction locally connects the districts of Šnipiškės and Žirmūnai, while on a broader scale connecting Šeškinė mound, Antakalnis district, and the old water bed and the coast of Neris river into an urban public space system. The quality of the analyzed territory is achieved through integrating the territory's urban fabric's physical and social aspects. The junction of Kalvarijų and Žalgirio streets is assumed to be the most important structural element and node that adds the most to the visual identity of the area. Two levels of public urban spaces are detailed in the junction, a behavioral scenario and an urban-architectural complex is developed.



Kaunas University of Technology

Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture

Department of Architecture and Urbanism

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.

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Temporary
exhibition &
events center
for Kaunas.



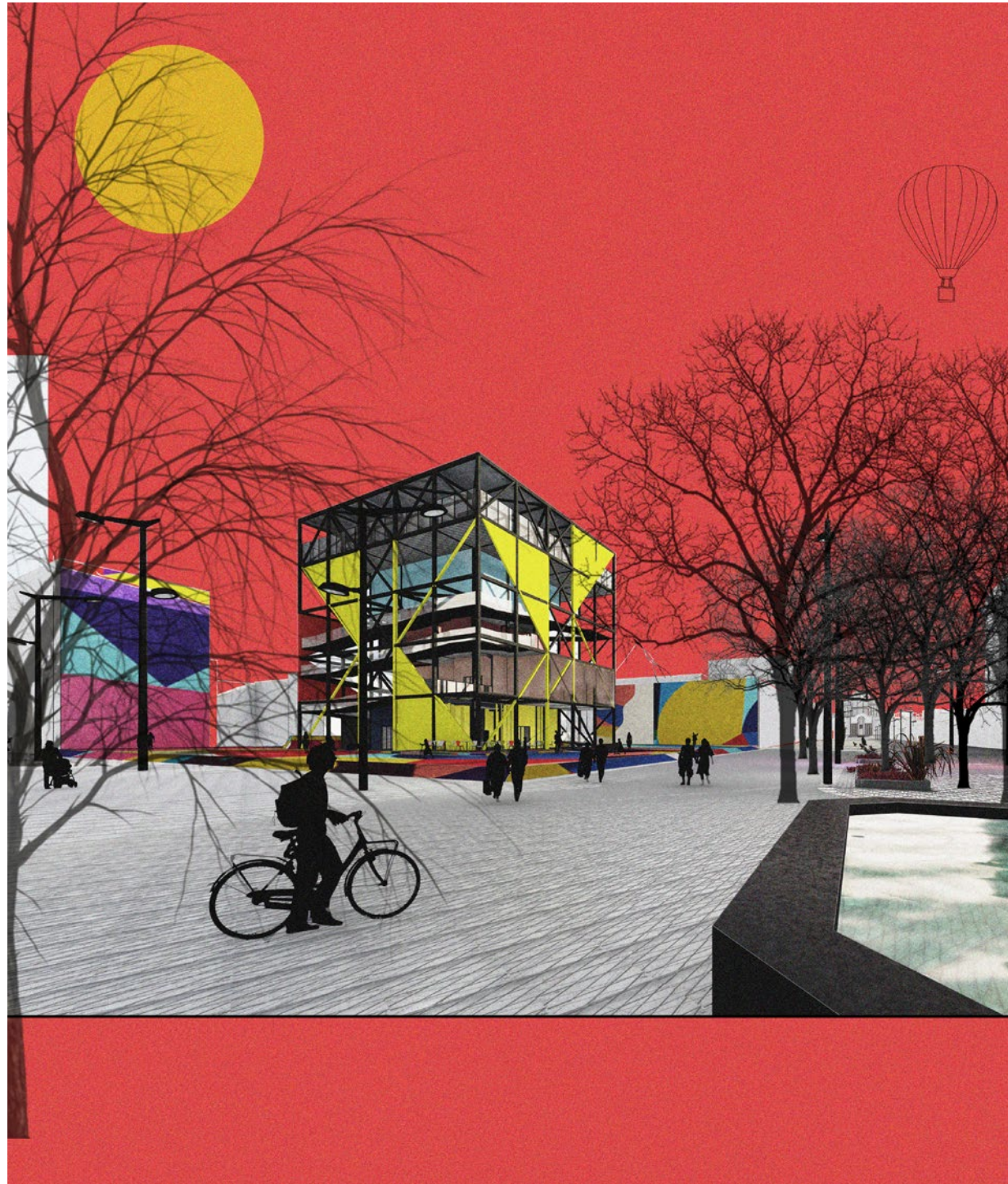
DEIMANTE
VAICIUKYNAITE

Kaunas University
of Technology

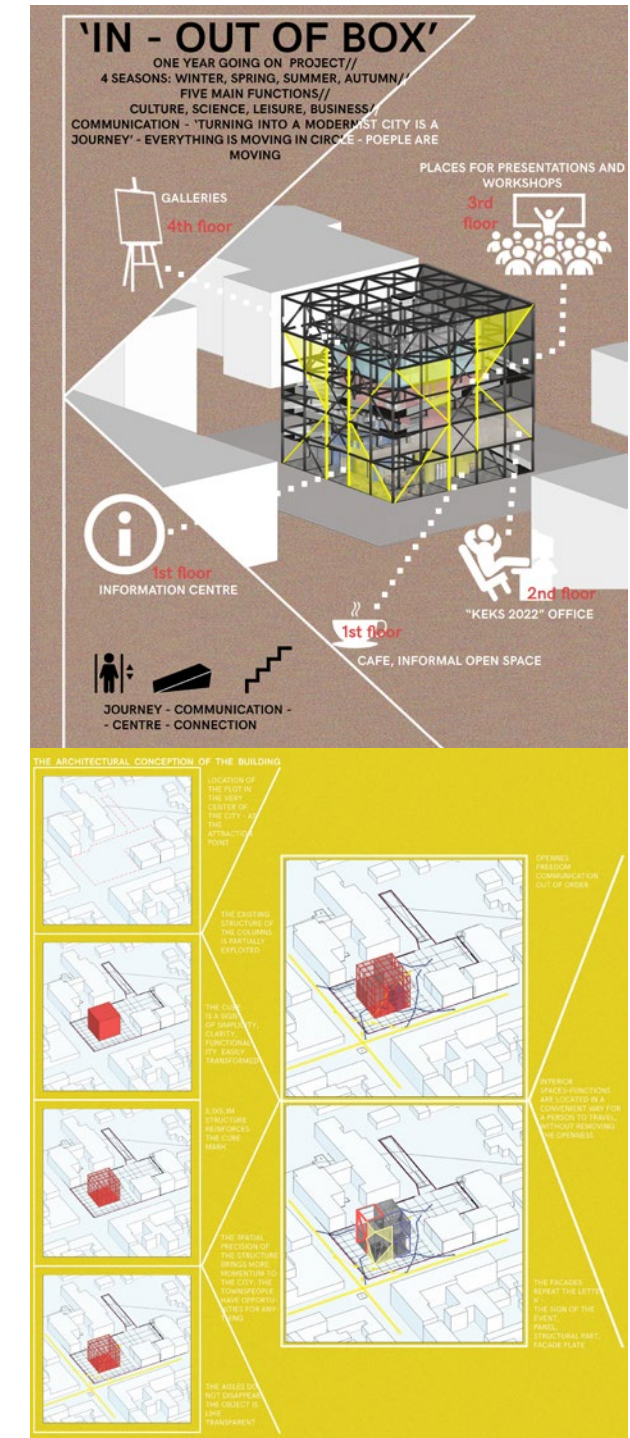
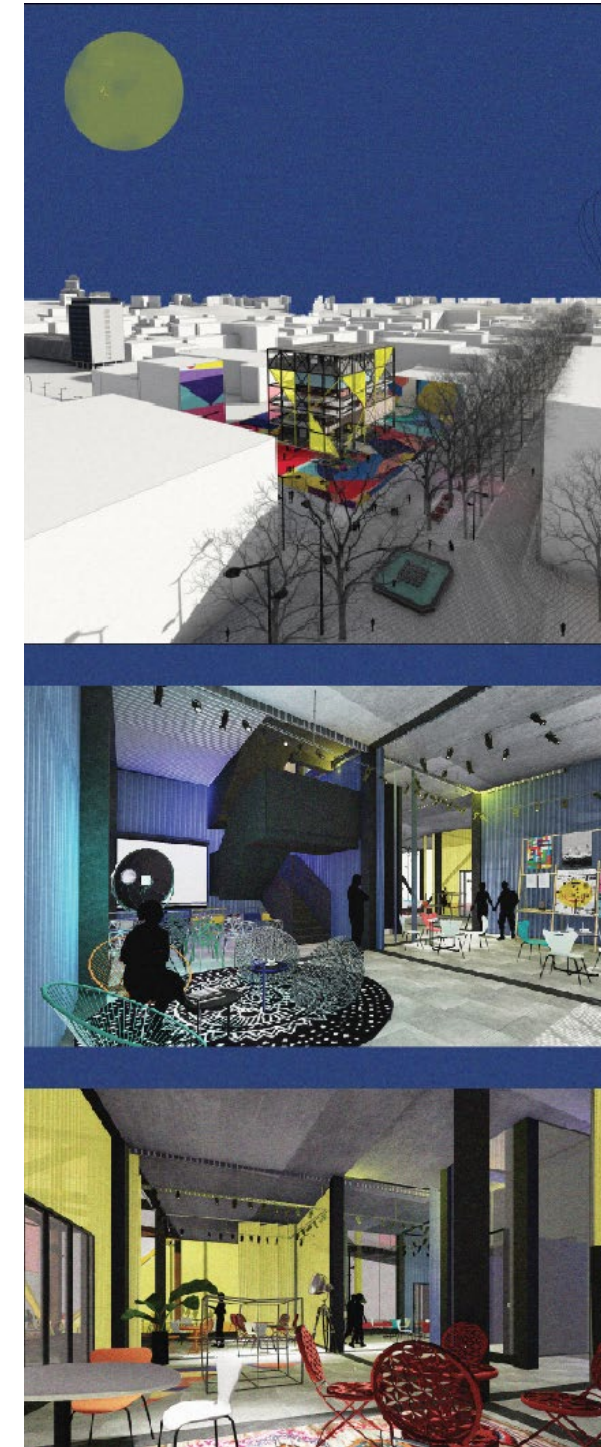
Bachelor's project

Tutor:
Gintaras Balcytis

Temporary capital “Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022” centre of events and exhibitions – topic of the project, requiring a very wide area of investigation itself, the analysis of the event organized, seeking to create a new building which would make an impression, would become the sign of the event, create the identity of the city and would be functional. In the connecting centre of the pedestrian flow axis at the present site of former, “Merkurijus”, one of the most prominent Soviet-era periodicals in the exclusive architecture of Kaunas, which was one of the city’s symbols, is located in a very competitive environment, surrounded by heritage objects, buildings having different functions, areas that tell a lot of stories. The given



task of the image of the architectural symbol of modernism in the territory seems to have to give a meaning to the newly created aesthetics of the events and exhibitions centre, but when analysing similar ECC (European Capital of Culture) events, the objects under construction` have light constructions dedicated to the creation of a one-year title image. In this case, the building is called pavilion – a temporary, one-year representing place of events and exhibitions. Analysed analogue objects in the world, the urbanistic layouts and architecture in Laisses Avenue were not respected, since the newly created building has to be exceptional, attract attention. Each chosen detail, such as height or formation on a site has justifiable reasons that lead to the basic idea of the design. The idea is to create Kaunas citizens a place of their own, which would not only be functional, informing about the ongoing life around them, but would be open at any time of the day, at least partly. The Pavilion is open, as if blowing through, easily transformed, in such a way giving the people an option to create their environment. The very first and foremost architectural idea of the object was the geometric figure CUBE. Everything is not according to order, without any rules – there are possibilities for anything. In conclusion, the main idea of the project is to create a feeling which would become their own to the citizens, non-committing, would invite the guests to come in – would remain memorable – in such a way demonstrating what Kaunas city has and can.



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 program 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.

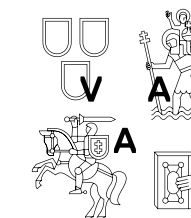
The Bachelor's and Master's degree study program Architecture has been taught by the Department of Architecture since 1995. In 2012, the study program Architecture received an unconditional notifica-

tion by the European Commission in Brussels under Article 21(7) of the Directive 2005/36/EC Qualifications of Architects.

The Bachelor's program 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 program 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.



**Vilnius
Academy
of Arts**

Refugee community town in Vilnius.

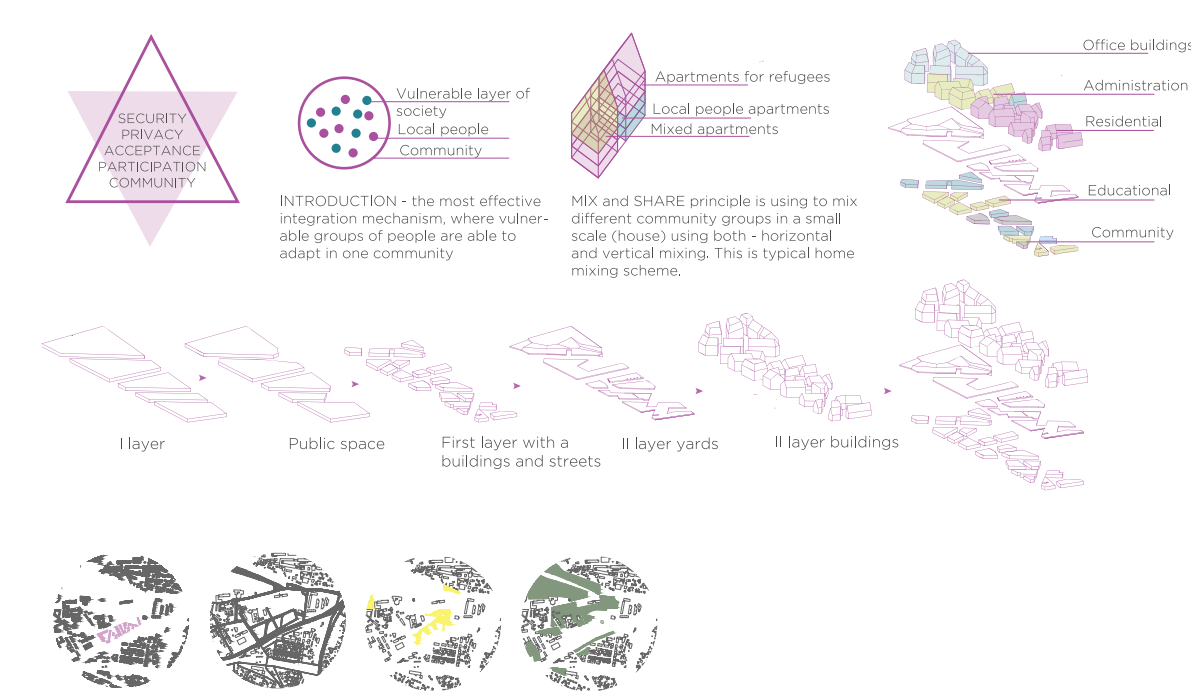


MARIJA SAVICKIENĖ
Vilnius Academy of Arts, Faculty of Vilnius
Master's project
Tutor: prof.dr. Tomas Grunskis

The main idea of a refugee town in Vilnius (Drujos and Rasų str.) is to create a “mix and share” idea based block, where the main principle would be to mix living and public spaces and design a welcoming living environment for war refugees.

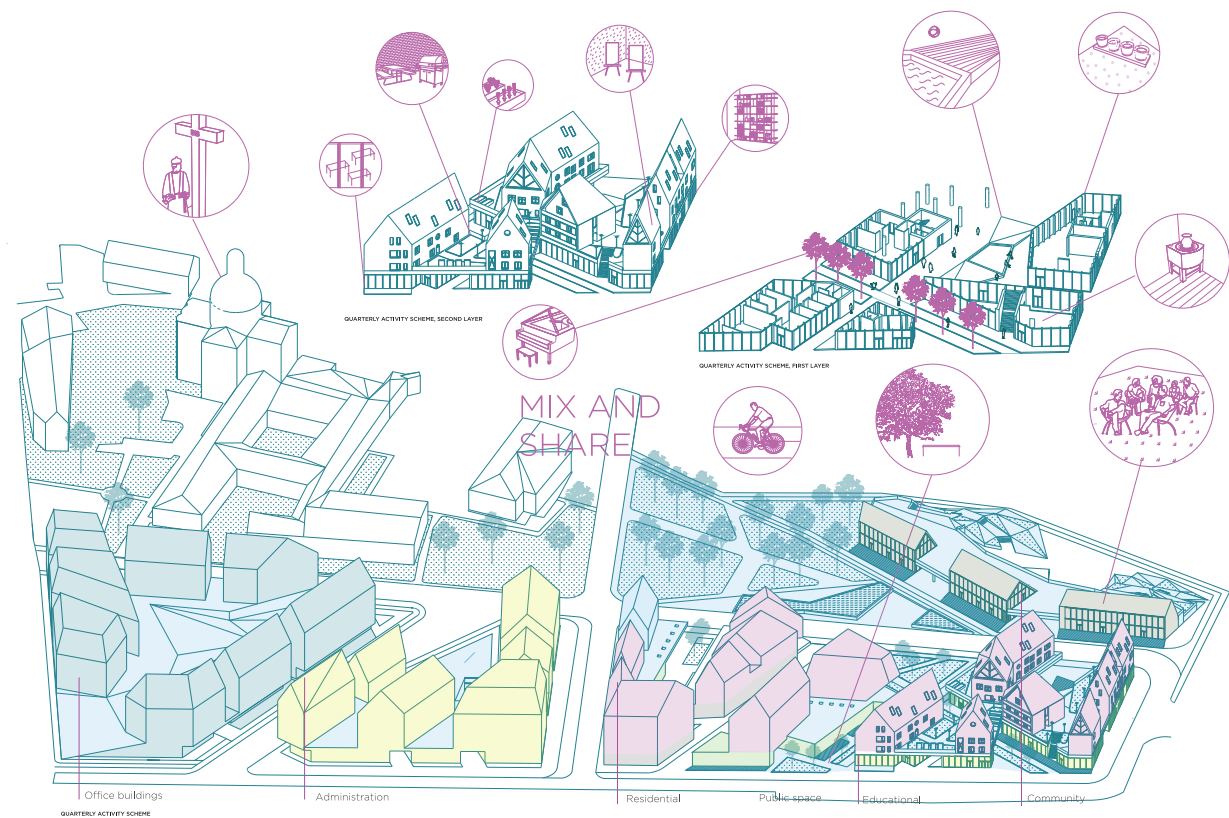
Urban fabric consists of two levels. In the first level, the most important thing is community life – the focus goes on cycling, walking, public terraces and green areas, urban landscape.

Also, it contains traditional cafes and food places from different cultures, craftsmen’s stores, open markets, bookstore, etc. (mix



principle). The second level is dedicated for people, who live in the block (inner court-yards, links between buildings, community gardens, children’s playgrounds, etc.)

The block is designed to maintain characteristic of the old town height and scale. Simple and economical design solutions have been chosen as main principles of architectural expression in order to create a homey and democratic atmosphere.



Regeneration of Kaunas radio factory.



AUGUSTINAS
VISELGA

Vilnius Academy of
Arts, Faculty of Vilnius

Bachelor's project

Tutor:
Romualdas Kučinskas

This project is about a contradiction in architecture and a clash between two ideologies. Christ's Resurrection church in Kaunas and the radio factory, which was later built beside the church, is an example of purposely created opposition in architecture.

On the one hand, today it is a historical fact, on the other hand, it is a relic of a degrading ideology, a relic, which one would like to demolish, because it is a misfit in a contemporary city.

But perhaps the modern city is more attractive, the more stories it can tell. This is the



main question of my project. The architectural contradiction in the project becomes a value and the new architecture creates a new parallel. In my project there is a clash between a dynamic city and a static historical fact, a clash which enhances the history and connects it with the city.

Vilnius Academy of Arts / Faculty of Kaunas

Department of Architecture

Kaunas city architectural environment has the uniqueness of the numerous different periods of significant stylistic features that reflect the diverse evolution of Lithuanian architecture. Exceptional situation of nature and the symbiosis of rich architecture, can provide the perfect environment for subsistence and academic architectural studies, as well as for active student life and organization of cultural events.

Vilnius Academy of Arts Faculty of Kaunas (KF) continues the inter-war tradition of Kaunas Art School and aims to become an integral part of the education and culture in European Union.

Department of Architecture also actively participates in helping to achieve main strategic aims of Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts Faculty of Kaunas.

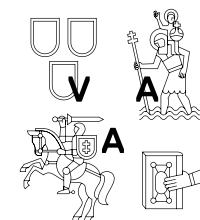
KF Architecture Department is constantly improving study programs with regards to passed on traditions of the school and the challenges of the contemporary architecture. Department is applying innovative teaching methods, helps to develop professional skills of the students, their creativity, ability to reflect, identify the position of their creative activity and motivate it.

Bachelor and Master students traditionally begin a school year with the week – long creative workshop. Students from different years gather in mixed groups, therefore, first year students can adapt to the new academic environment and academic life easier, because they participate in workshops with other first year and older students. The workshop concludes in an exhibition that students have to organize and where they have to present their ideas.

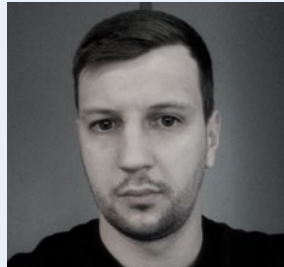
The study program is structured in the way that at least one course-work task should include working in small groups. This method of study develops creative skills, ability to work in a team, and promotes leadership abilities.

For over a decade, students of Kaunas Architecture Faculty have been regularly participating in international architectural competitions and are often nominated for their work.

In the faculty that consists of a small number of students, creative multidimensional collaboration between different specialties is frequent and self-contained. This unique environment broadens their horizons and encourages creativity. Architects that have developed their abilities in this kind of exceptional environment are competitive and well-prepared for their future job.



Multifunctional community center of Aleksotas.



LUKAS
VAZNELIS

Vilnius Academy of Arts, Faculty of Kaunas Bachelor's project

Tutors:
Rimantas Giedraitis,
Edmundas Jackus

Main goal – to revive abandoned places in Kaunas and its surrounding areas. To implement this goal, a plot of land was chosen near the botanical garden, which is frequently visited by city inhabitants and city guests. Considering the uniqueness of the territory, an attempt was made to create a clear and justified territory development plan. The territory is almost bare, it does not have any distinctive object or a rhythm of surrounding buildings. Analysis of the Aleksotas territory shows that it does not have a public square or some other object that could function as a gathering place for large crowds of people. The building is being designed on an abandoned plot of land. It is covered with industrial, factory buildings, which are no longer functional, nor serving their purpose. There is no specific landscape of buildings.



The territory is currently neglected, there are no appealing objects, and thus it does not attract any attention of the townspeople. The lack of common architectural aesthetic of the surrounding streets, especially on Sodininku and Pabrezos Street, raises major problems for the territory. This problem is being solved by designing perimeter-covering building on the corner of the aforementioned streets, in this way isolating the designed structure from the surrounding, visually unaesthetic architecture and the neglected natural environment. Designed in the inner courtyard of the building, in an attempt to create a continuation of the botanical garden. The inner courtyard of the building is divided into two almost equal parts. In the north side of the inner courtyard a poured concrete pavement. Lawns and flora inserts. The inserts are used to achieve a balance between functionally-based solutions and the formation of a natural environment in the inner courtyard. Outdoor playgrounds are being designed in the northern part of the plot. Tennis and volleyball courts are surrounded by old valuable trees in the area that were chosen to be saved, as well as trees that were newly planted. The purpose of this solution is to separate the courts from the parking area, in order to reduce the noise emanating from the parking lot, and to create a different experience for the players by surrounding them with a natural environment. The green zone is being formed on the south side of the inner courtyard.



Regeneration of Kaunas fortification: from a segment to a whole.



JONAS KARALIUS
Vilnius Academy of Art, Kaunas Faculty
Master's project
Tutor: doc. Saulius Juškys

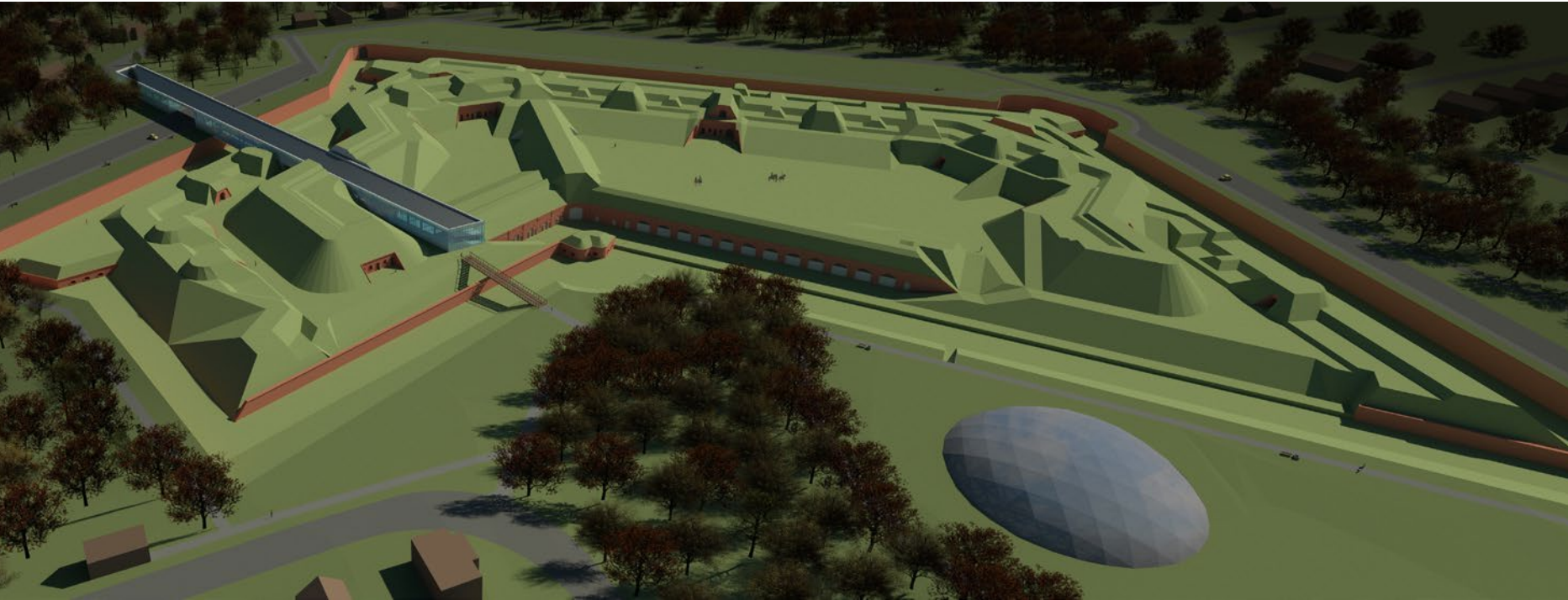
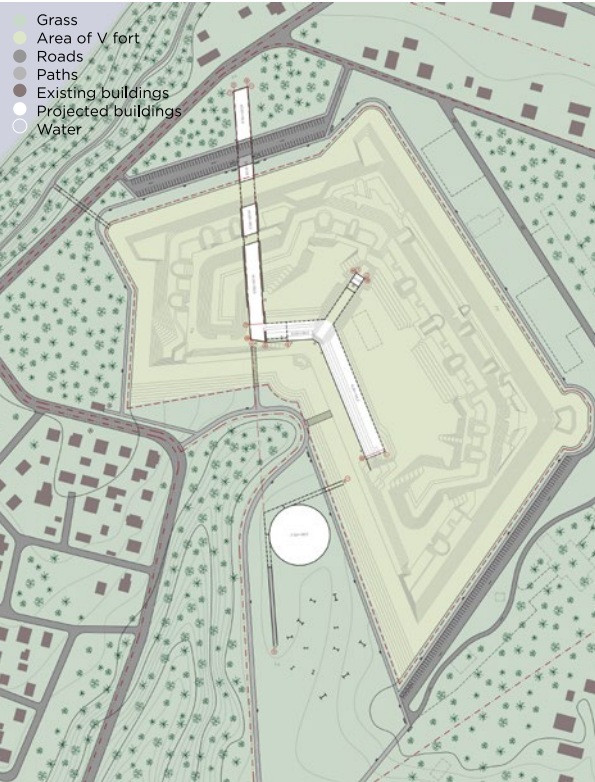
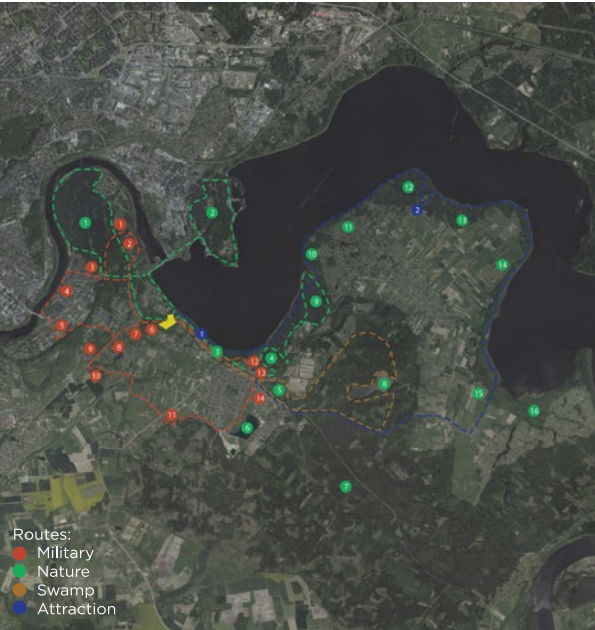
After World War I, Kaunas fortress lost his primary function and complexity of it began to disappear. The V fort has been selected for analyzation.

It is located on border of Kaunas, where unique landscape was created after the dam of Nemunas was built. Therefore, recreational routes and center of pentathlon are created.

Site plan is restored by original fort relief in 1889. The architectural idea was inspired by drawings of Tsarist Russia, where left wing

of barrack was drawn, but not built. Keeping previous volume of it shooting ranges are projected. Right wing of barrack is adapted for stables. Next to it geodesic dome for riding is projected. The new monumental building goes through relief of fortress and shows the magnificent scaling of fortification. In the building there are the café, the swimming pool, the gym and the hall of fencing.

A successful fort regeneration integrates it into the city, in which it contrasts with context. In this way, it strengthens the identity of Kaunas fortification, which ensures solid concept of Kaunas fortress.



First floor

Second floor



- Swimming pool
- Gym
- Fencing
- Café
- Shooting range
- Stable
- Riding
- Others

Partners and organisers



Sponsors



Organizers

Baltic Architects Unions’ Association BAUA
Estonian Association of Architects
EAA / www.arhliit.ee
Latvian Association of Architects
LAS / www.lataarch.lv
Architects Association of Lithuania
AAL / www.architektusajunga.lt

Curator

Hindrek Kesler, architect, dean of Faculty of Architectural and
Environmental Engineering, TTK University of Applied Sciences

Project manager

Ingrid Mald, managing director of
Estonian Association of Architects

Design partner

Velvet

