

**GRADUATION
PROJECTS OF
ARCHITECTURE
STUDENTS OF
BALTIC STATES**

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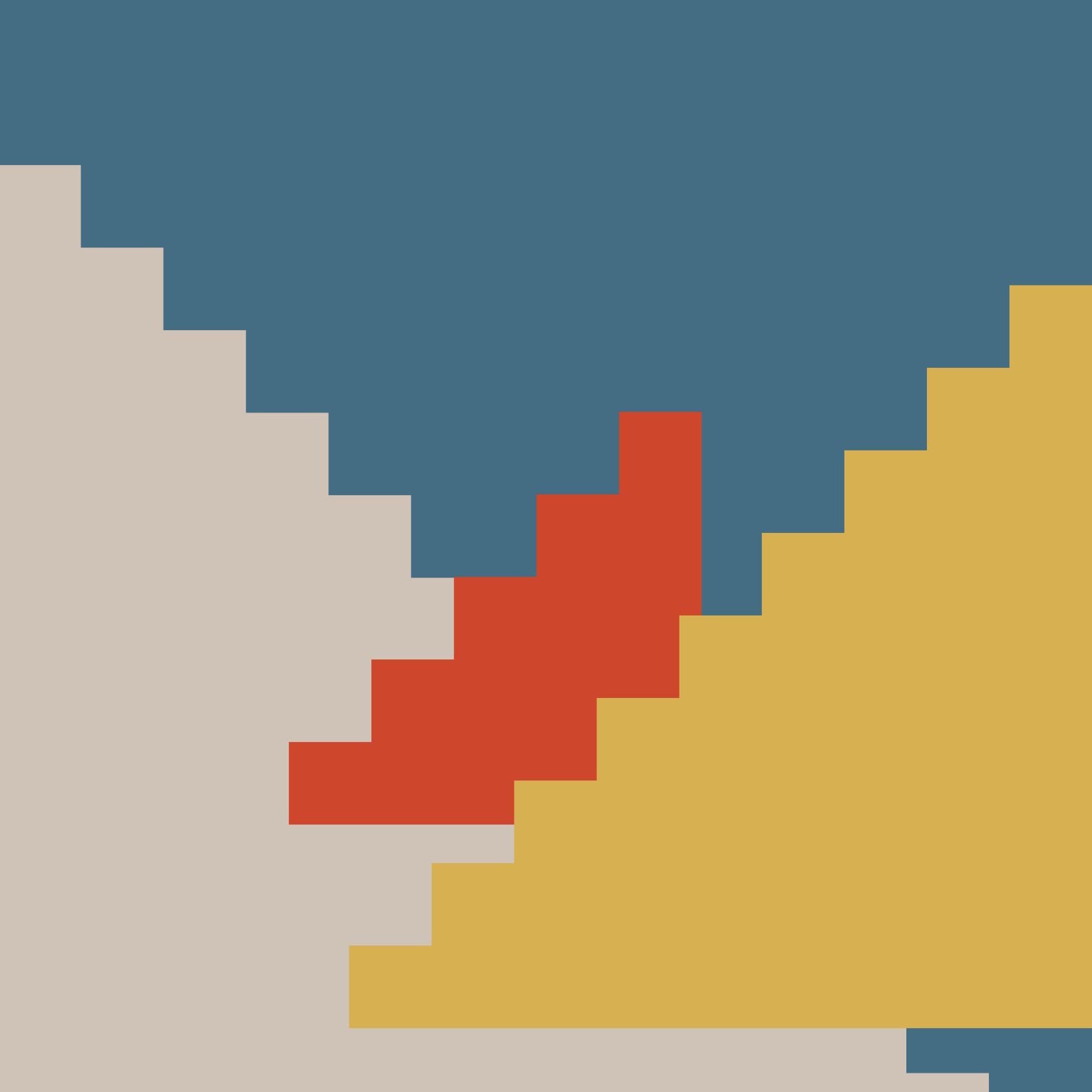
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THE BEST GRADUATION PROJECTS OF ARCHITECTURE
STUDENTS OF BALTIC STATES 2015

BALTIMAADE ARHITEKTUURITUDENGITE PARIMAD
LÕPUTÖÖD 2015

BALTIJAS VALSTU ARHITEKTŪRAS STUDENTU DIPLOMDARBI
2015

BALTIJOS ŠALIŲ GERIAUSIŲ ARCHITEKTŪROS STUDENTŲ
BAIGIAMIEJI DARBAI 2015



THE BEST GRADUATION PROJECTS OF ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS OF BALTIC STATES 2015

IDEA

The exhibition and competition of the best graduation projects of architecture students is being organised for the third time at the international (Baltic States) level. The first event was organised by the Latvian Association of Architects in Daugavpils. The second, last year, was hosted in Vilnius by the Architects Association of Lithuania. This year the event will be held in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia. The Union of Estonian Architects will welcome all participants, jury members and guests to the event as part of TAB – Tallinn Architecture Biennale 2015.

The aim of the event is to present, compare and award the best final 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, as the event forms part of TAB, 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 programmes of education and fosters collaboration and contact between young architects and academic societies in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

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 18 students for 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 final 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:

Volker Giencke - Univ.Prof.Architect DI, professor for architectural design at the Institute for Experimental Architecture - *Istudio3* and the Institute for Building Construction at the University of Innsbruck, Austria

Rytis Mikulionis - Architecture studio *Plazma*, Lithuania

Juris Poga - architect office *Arhitekta J. Pogas birojs*, member of the Board of LAA, BAUA Vice-president

Endrik Mänd - Chief architect of Tallinn, Estonia

EVALUATION CRITERIA

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

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Architectural and Urban Concept of Klaipėda Faculty of Vilnius Academy of Arts in Daržų Street in Klaipėda

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top half of the steps is dark blue, and the bottom half is a light beige color. The text is placed on the blue and beige sections.

Estonian Academy of Arts

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN
PLANNING

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 õppis 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 erialadelt õpetama külalislektoreid partnerülikoolidest Eestist ja väliskõrgkoolidest.

EKA Arhitektuuriteaduskond on Eesti arhitektuurihariduse keskpunkt ja olulisim kompetentsikeskus kõigis tehiskeskonda loovates distsipliinides hõlmates mööblidisaini, sisearhitektuuri, arhitektuuri, maastikuarhitektuuri, linnaehituse ja planeerimise. 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 võrdset 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 maastikuarhitektuurile. Urbanistika õppekava on rahvusvaheline ingliskeelne magistriõppekava, mis põhineb uurimistööl kaasaegse linna toimimisest, vaadates seda erinevate kasutajate, osalejate, otsustusprotsesside suunajate ja kavandajate perspektiivist.

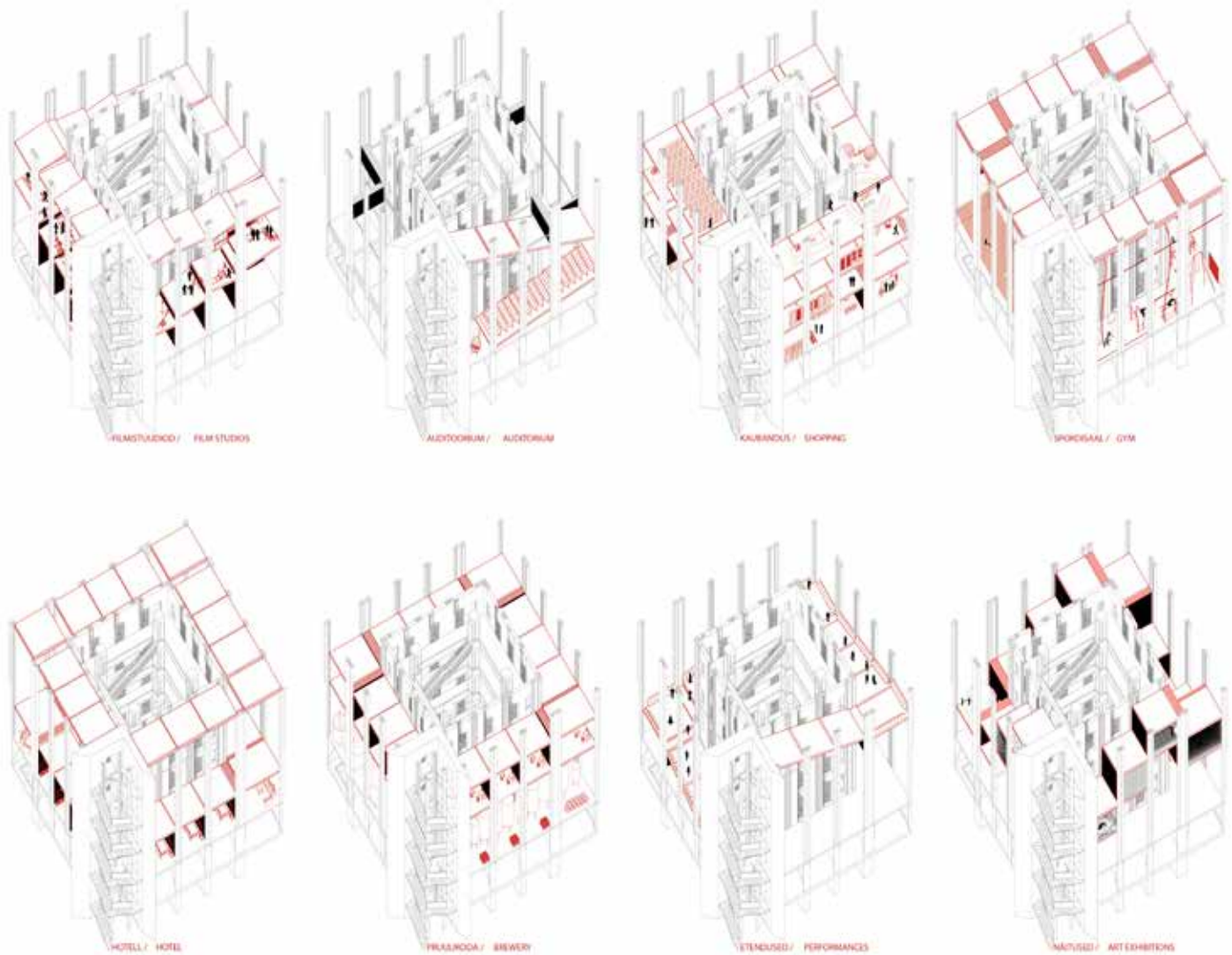
ESTONIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS / FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE / ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

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 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.

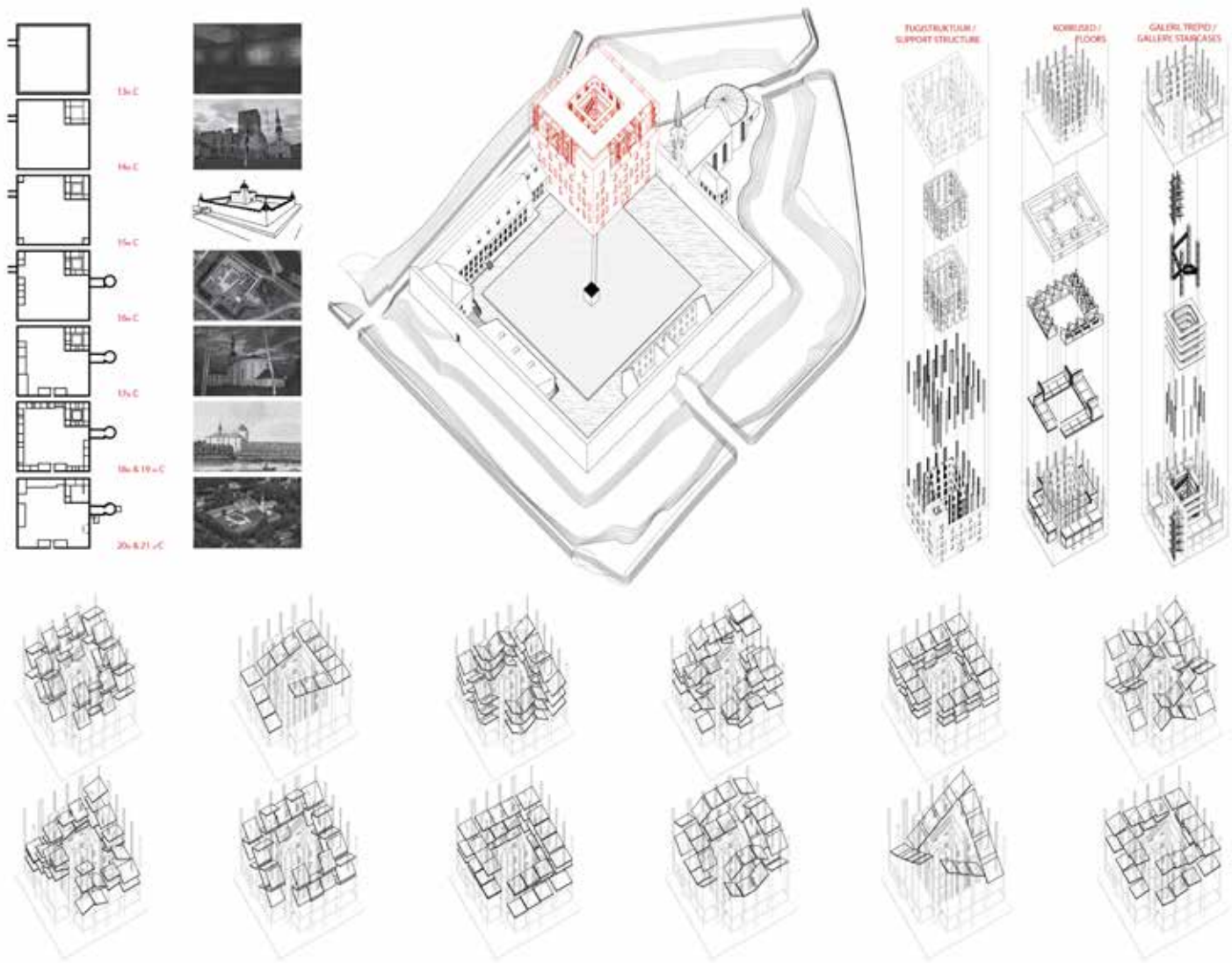
Faculty of Architecture is the focal point of Estonian architecture education and the centre of competence in the creative disciplines related to built environments, including interior architecture, architecture, landscape architecture, urban planning and design. The Faculty of Architecture consists 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.



**NUTIKA RUUMI VÕIMALIKKUSEST PÕLTSAMAA LOSSIS
THE POSSIBILITY OF SMART SPACE IN PÕLTSAMAA CASTLE**

MARIA ALNEK
Estonian Academy of Arts
Masters work
Tutors: A. Alver & I. Rünkla



Minu magistritöö tegeleb Põltsamaa lossi varemete rekonstrueerimisega. 13. sajandi II poolel Liivi Ordu poolt loodud kaitserajatis on korduvalt purustatud ja taastatud, kuid pärast II maailmasõda seisab linnus suures osas varemeis. Projekti idee kasvas välja koha enda kujunemisloost, milles nii ringmüür kui selles paiknev konvendihooned olid tugistruktuurid muutuvusele. Läbi ajaloo peamiselt elamiseks mõeldud ehitise tulevasi kasutusi hakkab määrama dunaamiline süsteem, milles ruum saab muutuda vastavalt vajadusele, olles ühel hetkel näiteks kontserdisaal ning järgmisel juba pruulikoda. Omamata ühtki praktilist kasutust, töötab lossi sisemus abstraktse masinana, kus alates kolmandast korrusest on kõik rekonstrueeritavad vahelaed ja seinad mehhaaniliselt tõstetavad ning kallutatavad. Süsteem võimaldab inimesel ruumiga lõputult eksperimenteerida.

My thesis deals with a reconstruction of the ruins of Põltsamaa Castle. The object is located in a small town in the middle of Estonia. It was founded by the Livonian Order in 1272, as a purely defensive crusader fortress. The main reconstructable object in my project is the convent hall of the fortress. The idea of the reconstruction is about dynamic space that can change its function according to the need. Concept of such space comes from the development of the site itself, where some sort of need always led to changes...some parts were destroyed, then something new was added. Mechanically movable floors and walls are able to create all kinds of spatial configurations working as a machine that generates room. Here one can add physical parameters (height, angle) to the dynamic elements, having an experience of changeable space. The system also allows several practical usages, e.g concerts, exhibitions, performances, film studios, brewery, gym, hotel etc.

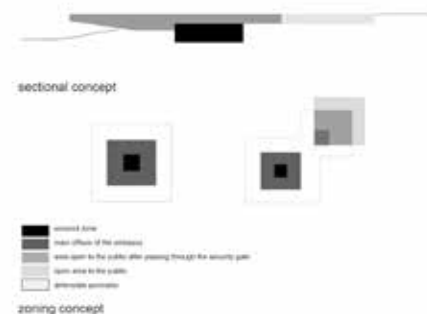
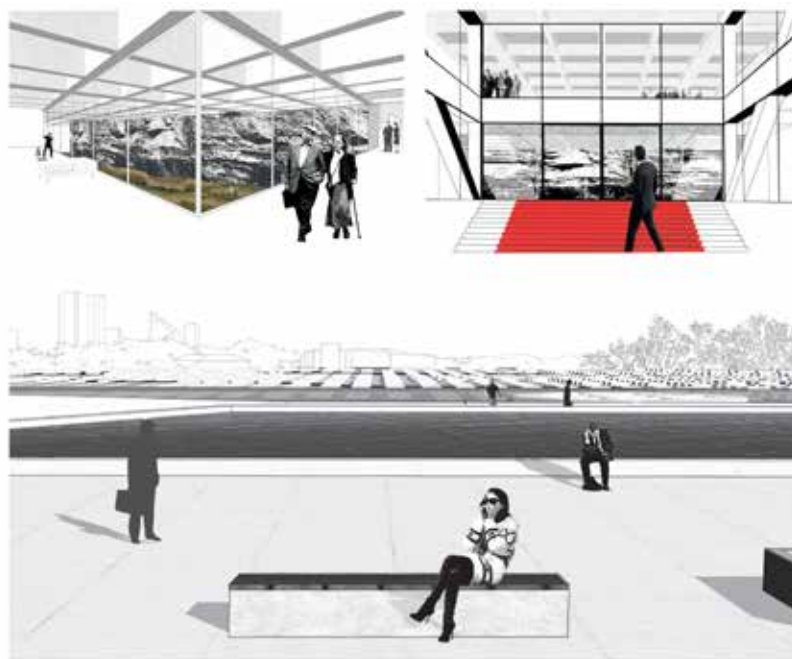
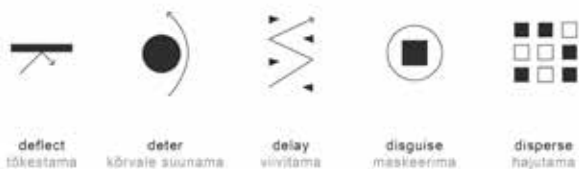


**SAATKOND KUI KAASAEGNE KAITSTUD KESKKOND LINNARUUMIS
EMBASSY AS A CONTEMPORARY DEFENSIBLE SPACE**

MARIA FREIMANN
Estonian Academy of Arts
Masters work

Tutors: Martin Melioranski, Renee Puusepp

HOLISTIC DEFENCE STRATEGY
conceptual analysis on contemporary spatial defence strategy



Magistritöö käsitleb saatkonnahoone tüpoloogiat linnaruumis paikneva kõrgete turvanõuetega institutsiooni näitena, milles on eesmärk luua julgeolekuprintsiipide ning arhitektuursete kvaliteetide vahel tasakaalu otsiv tervik. Projekt otsib lahendusi kaasaegse sõjapidamise kontekstis antud tüpoloogiaga kaasnevatele probleemidele - näiteks ümbritseva avaliku ruumi kvaliteedi tagamine või kaitstud hoonetüpoloogia logistiliste vajaduste ühendamine avaliku asutuse kuvandiga. Magistritöö uurib, kas julgeolekukriteeriumite täitmisel on võimalus luua ka asukohale lisaväärtust genereeriv ning energiasäästlik arhitektuurne lahendus. Käsitlen uurimuses ruumiliste ambitsioonide katselavana USA saatkonda kui institutsiooni, mille puhul sulandub maksimaalsel määral kokku pinge kaitstuse vajadusest ning soovist edasi anda avatud demokraatliku riigi kuvandit. Saatkonna kaitstud perimeetri ning ruumiliste kaitsepuhvide loomisel olen kasutanud valitud asukoha klindimaastiku potentsiaale.

This Master's thesis studies the typology of an embassy building as an example of highly secured institutions in urban environment. It studies the possibilities how to create coherent spatial situations, which combine both contemporary security requirements and architectural qualities. The thesis searches for architectural solutions on how to solve various problems which emerge in designing an embassy in the context of contemporary warfare. The thesis studies how to merge the secured perimeter of the embassy seamlessly with the surrounding public space and how to solve the logistics of an embassy alongside with the openness needed in a public building while also creating additional value for the chosen site. I have chosen the program of the U.S. embassy to test different architectural measures for creating defensible spaces. By creating the secured perimeter and the buffer zones in the embassy I have used the potentials of the limestone cliff on the site I have chosen for the embassy.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom-left to the top-right. The top half of the steps (steps 6-12) are dark blue, and the bottom half (steps 1-5) are a light beige color. The text is placed on the blue steps.

Tallinn University of Applied Sciences

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURAL
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
ENGINEERING

TALLINNA TEHNIKAKÕRGKOOI / ARHITEKTUURI JA KESKKONNATEHNIKA TEADUSKOND

Tallinna Tehnikakõrgkool (lühend TTK, ingl TTK University of Applied Sciences) on Eesti suurim riiklik tehnikavaldkonna rakenduskõrgkool, mille lõpetaja saab rakenduskõrghariduse diplomi. Kõrgkoolis õpib 2760 üliõpilast. Tallinna Tehnikakõrgkooli rektor on 2010. aastast professor Enno Lend, kelle ametiaeg on viis aastat.

Õppida saab viies teaduskonnas tehnika, tootmise ja tehnoloogia ning arhitektuuri ja ehituse valdkondades 13 õppekava alusel: rakendusarhitektuur; tehnoloogiline; hoonete ehitus; teedeehitus; rakendusgeodeesia; masinaehitus; tehnomaterjalid ja turundus; elektritehnika; rõivaste tehniline disain ja tehnoloogia; rõiva- ja tekstiiliala ressursikorraldus; autotehnika; transport ja logistika; raudteetehnika. Tallinna Tehnikakõrgkoolil on nendes õppekavagruppides tähtjatu õppe läbiviimise õigus ja õppe kvaliteet tagatud.

TTK-s saab õppida päeva- ja kaugõppes, õpe kestab neli aastat ja on eesti keeles. Õppe maht on 240 EAP. Tasemeõppe kõrval korraldab Avatud kõrgkool täiendkoolitusi. Kõrgkooli liikmeskonna õppe- ja teadusarendustöö fookus on Eesti tööturg ja ettevõtted, samas on koolil koostöö ka ligi pooleajaga väliskõrgkooliga.

Missioon

Toetada Eesti ühiskonna jätkusuutlikku arengut rakenduskõrghariduse ja teadmussiirde kaudu tehnikavaldkonnas, peamiselt inseneriõppes.

Visioon

Tallinna Tehnikakõrgkool on ühiskonnas hinnatud ja rahvusvaheliselt tunnustatud tehnikavaldkonna rakenduskõrgkool, mis pakub peamiselt inseneriharidust.

Arhitektuuri ja keskkonnatehnika teaduskond

Teaduskonnas õpib 2015/2016 õppeaastal kokku 246 üliõpilast. Nendest 150 õpib arhitektuuri erialal. Töötab 39 õppejõudu, neist 19 põhikohaga. Teaduskonda juhib dekaan Hindrek Kesler, arhitekt.

Arhitektuuri ja keskkonnatehnika teaduskonnas on Arhitektuuriinstituut ja Tehnoloogiline õppetool ja õppekavad on:

- rakendusarhitektuur – arhitektuuri instituudi juhataja Tomomi Hayashi
- tehnoloogiline – õppetooli juhataja Siret Talve

TALLINN 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. The vision of TTK University of Applied Sciences is to be a reputable and internationally renowned university of professional technical education specialising. TTK University of Applied Sciences is the largest university of applied sciences in Estonia, currently educating 2760 students.

TTK UAS offers 4-year professional higher education study programmes (240 ECTS) for daily learners, distance learners and in-service training courses in the Open University. The focus of the teaching, research and development activities of TTK UAS staff is to meet the needs of the Estonian labor market and enterprises.

TTK UAS has got 5 faculties with 13 study programs. All the study programmes have passed the quality assessment and have got the licence for conducting studies. The language of instruction at TTK UAS is Estonian. For international students, we also offer study modules in English.

Faculty of Architectural and Environmental Engineering

The study process involves acquiring both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. Practical trainings, workshops and engineering practice in a company form an inseparable part of becoming an applied architect or an environmental engineer. 246 students are enrolled in the faculty for the 2015-2016 academic year. 150 of them studying architecture. There are 39 lecturers, 19 of them full-time.

The faculty is led by its dean, architect Hindrek Kesler. The Faculty of Architectural and Environmental Engineering is home to the Institute of Architecture and the Chair of Environmental Engineering (Technoecology). The curricula it offers are:

- Applied architecture (director of Institute of Architecture Tomomi Hayashi)
- Environmental Engineering (Technoecology) (director of Chair of Environmental Engineering Siret Talve)

The students and teachers of the department of Applied Architecture are actively taking part in the Estonian architectural scene – participating in Tallinn Architecture Biennale and exhibitions and events organized by the Estonian Association of Architects.



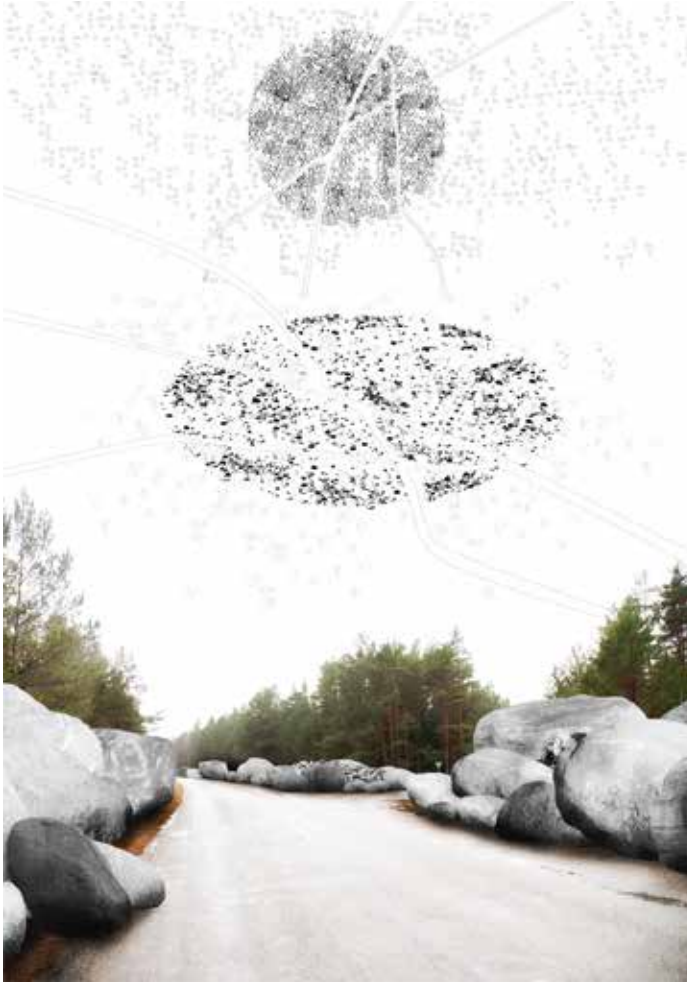
TÜ NARVA KOLLEDŽI MULTIFUNKTSIONAALNE ÜLIÕPILASLINNAK THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL STUDENT HOUSING OF UT NARVA COLLEGE

VIKTORIA ANDREJEVA
 TTK University of Applied Sciences
 Applied Architecture Diploma Work
 Tutors: Ott Kadarik / Mihkel Tüür



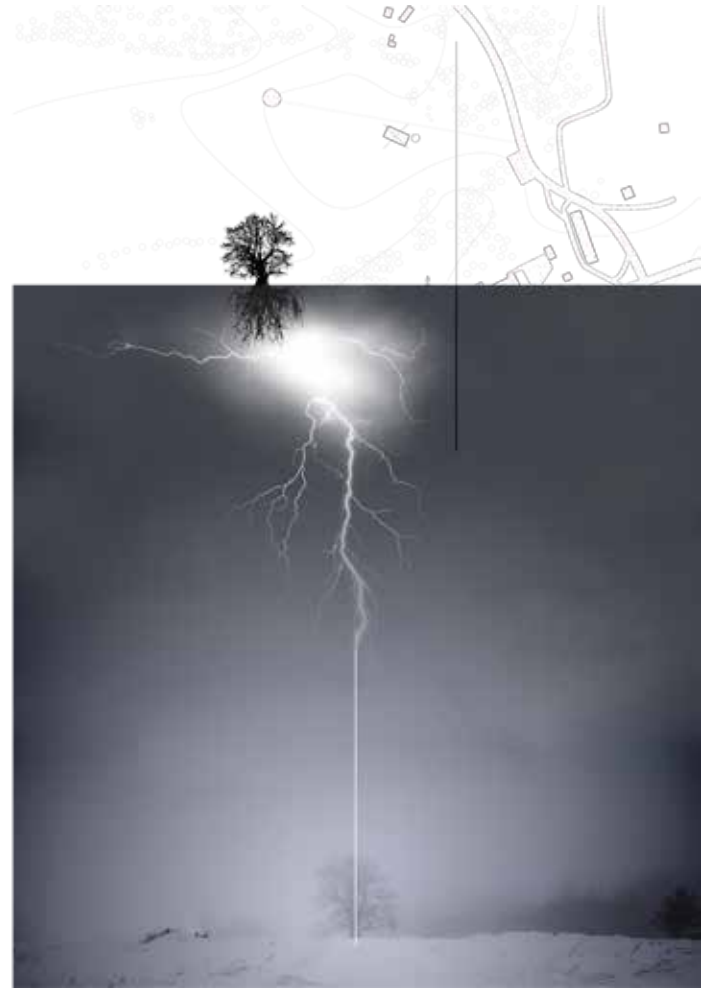
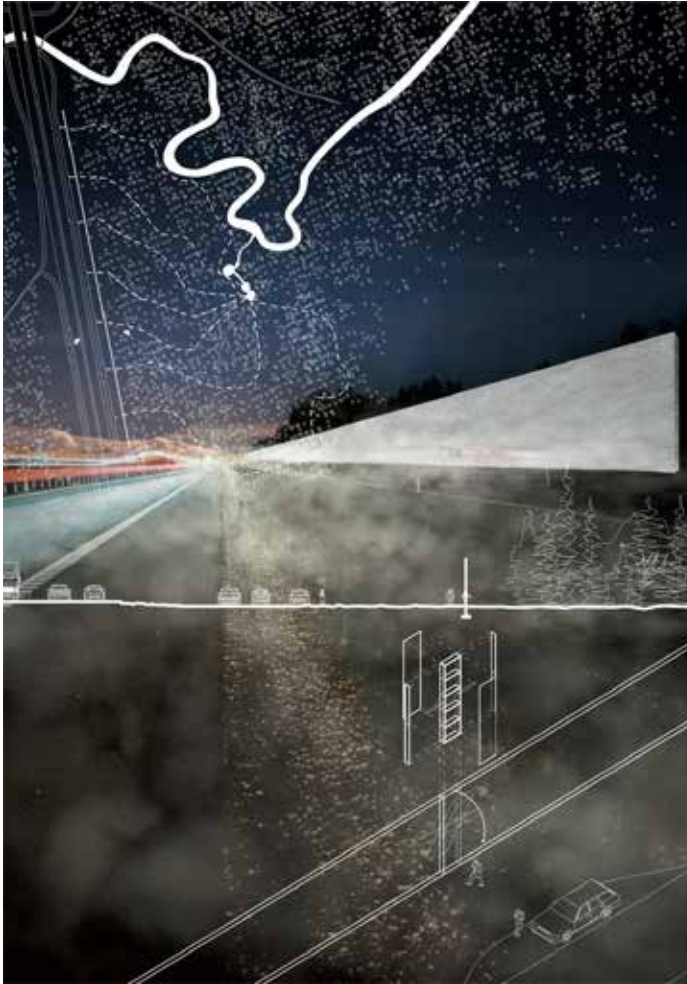
Kavandatava hoonestuse asukohaks on Narva vanalinn, mis eeldas sügavamat ajaloolist ja linnaehituslikku analüüsi. Multifunktsionaalne üliõpilaslinnak koosneb kolmest kvartalist. Hooned erinevad nii suuruste kui ka tüpoloogiate poolest. Lisaks erinevate majutustüüpidega hoonetele, on ette nähtud ka spordihoone, söökla, kohvik, mitmed ühiskasutatavad ja ühiskondlike funktsioonidega ruumid. Selline funktsioonide mitmekesisus tekitab mõnusa ja linnarahvale keskkonna linna ajaloolisse südamesse nii ühiselamu elanikele kui ka linnarahvale. Vanalinna elavdamine oli diplomitöö üheks oluliseks eesmärgiks. Lahenduse eripära seisneb ka selles, et samas võttes võib kavandada ka teisi vanalinna arendusprojekte. Selline lähenemine võimaldab luua modernset keskkonda, arvestades ajalooliste aspektidega, samas võimaldades inimestel tunnetada kunagise barokse vanalinna tihedust ning atmosfääri. Väiksemad hoonemahud võimaldavad vajadusel ka lihtsat hoone tüpologia ja funktsiooni muutust.

Location in the old town of Narva implied a deeper analysis of the historical and city planning. Campus consists of three blocks, which vary in size and in terms of typologies. In addition, there are various types of accommodation in buildings; space is also provided for sports hall, dining room, a cafe and for a number of communal and public features. It creates a nice variety of activities and a rich environment in the heart of the historic city, as for dormitory residents as well as for the local people. Old Town revitalization has been an important objective of the diploma. The feature of the solution is concluded for possibility to use the same approach for solving other development projects in the old town. This approach allows creating a modern environment, taking into account the historical aspects, while allowing people to feel the density of the former baroque atmosphere of the Old Town. Small volumes of the building permit simply to change a building's typology and function.



LOODUSLIKU PÜHAPAIGA ARHITEKTUUR
ARCHITECTURE OF SACRED NATURAL SITES

MARK GRITLIHT
TTK University of Applied Sciences
Applied Architecture Diploma Work
Tutor: Kai Süda, Tomomi Hayashi, Ahto Kaasik



Eestlaste maailmatunnetus, mälu, tavad ja uskumused on tugevalt seotud loodusega. Looduslikud pühapaigad on Eesti põliskultuuri lahutamatu osa. Looduslike pühapaiku on võõrvõimude poolt hävitatud, tihti on nende kohale ehitatud kirikud. Viimasel kümnendil on peamiselt olnud ohuks teadmatus ja kapitalistlik omakasupüüdlikkus. Diplomitöös on loodud 9 erinevale looduslikule pühapaigale arhitektuurne või installatiivne sekkumine - püüdes looduslikele pühapaikadele tähelepanu, neid hoida, väärtustada ja nendega seotud tavasid levitada. Planšetil on ära toodud üheksast pühapaigast neli - Viieristi, Kunda Hiiemägi, Saula siniallikad, Tamme- Lauri. Välja pakutud lahendustes olen lähtunud pärimustest ja koha vaimust. Pärimused on olnud suunaandjaks mõistmaks koha iseloomu läbi aja. Olen külastanud ka kõiki kohti isiklikult, kogemaks koha vaimu.

Estonian world perception, memory, customs, beliefs and values are strongly bound to nature. Sacred natural sites are inseparable part of Estonian engrained culture. At the same time the sites have been destroyed by foreign forces, often the churches have been built on the sites. On the last decades mainly the lack of knowledge or capitalistic greed have been threat for the Estonian natural sites. The purpose of my work is to appreciate, clean the natural sites by architectural conceptualization. I have chosen 9 sacred sites (on the board the four are shown - Viieristi, Kunda Hiiemägi, Saula siniallikad, Tamme- Lauri) different on their nature and character. I have approached the work guided by location and written up folklore. Through folk myth I attempted to apprehend, realize the character of the sites over time of history. By visiting all the sites personally attempted to apprehend, realize the genius loci.

A graphic of a staircase with red steps ascending from the bottom left towards the top right, and grey steps descending from the top left towards the bottom right. The text is placed on the red and grey steps.

Riga Technical University

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
AND URBAN PLANNING

RĪGAS TEHNISKĀ UNIVERSITĀTE/ ARCHITEKTŪRAS UN PILSĒTPLĀNOŠANAS FAKULTĀTE

Rīgas Tehniskā universitāte (RTU) ir akreditēta starptautiski atzīta universitāte, kurā ilglaicīgas tradīcijas savijas ar mūsdienu inovatīvu apmācību metožu un tehnoloģiju izmantošanu. RTU ir noslēgusi vairāk kā 200 sadarbības līgumus ar Eiropas un citu ārvalstu augstskolām, kā arī ar Latvijas un ārvalstu vadošiem ražošanas uzņēmumiem. RTU zinātnieki aktīvi piedalās dažādu pētniecības projektu izstrādē, kā arī kompetences centru un nacionālo pētniecības centru veidošanā.

RTU ir uzsākusi vērienīgu universitātes akadēmiskās pilsētiņas attīstību. Projektā paredzēts izveidot modernu inženierzinātņu studiju centru, nodrošinot studentiem, pētniekiem un nozares pārstāvjiem mūsdienīgas pētniecības darba iespējas. RTU nākotne ir internacionalizācija un sadarbība – dinamiska un pievilcīga pētniecības vide, kas ir atvērta inovācijām un jaunajām tehnoloģijām.

Arhitektūras un pilsētplānošanas fakultāte piedāvā izglītību arhitektūrā visos studiju līmeņos, kā arī veic zinātniskos pētījumus. Fakultātē mācās ap 300 studentu, un ik gadus to absolvē ap 45 diplomēti arhitekti. Fakultāte piedalās Latvijā un starptautisko izglītības struktūru darbā, tai skaitā, EAAE, NordArk, AESOP, DOCOMOMO un citās, kā arī iesaistās starptautiskās mobilitātes, pētniecības un citos sadarbības projektos un tīklojumos.

Trīsarpus gadu ilgas studijas bakalaura programmā nodrošina pamatizglītību arhitektūrā un attīsta studentos zinātniskās pētniecības iemaņas. Programmas absolventi var uzsākt darbu profesijā bez patstāvīgas prakses tiesībām, vai arī turpināt izglītību augstākā studiju līmenī.

Studijas Arhitekta studiju programmā sagatavo kvalificētus speciālistus arhitektūrā patstāvīgai praksei. Pēc Arhitekta programmas absolvēšanas un trīs gadus ilgas sertificēta arhitekta pārraudzītās prakses, arhitekts var pretendēt uz profesionālās prakses sertifikāta iegūšanu. RTU izdotie Arhitekta diplomu un notificēti Eiropas Direktīvā Par profesionālo kvalifikāciju atzīšanu, kas to ieguvējiem paver iespējas elastīgi iesaistīties Eiropas pakalpojumu sniegšanas tirgū.

Trīs semestru ilgā maģistra studiju programma nodrošina zināšanu un iemaņu apguvi pētniecības darbam arhitektūras un pilsētplānošanas, kā arī pedagoģiskajā jomā. Programmas absolventi var turpināt studijas doktora studiju programmā.

RIGA TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY/ FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN PLANNING

Founded in 1862, RTU is the first technical university in the Baltic countries. It offers full-time or part-time studies in Architecture, Engineering Sciences, Natural and Environmental Sciences as well as in Engineering Economics.

Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning 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 45 at higher levels. 31 teachers are involved in the study process.

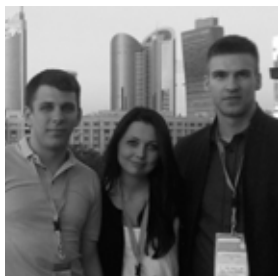
The Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning consists of Department of History and Theory of Architecture, Department of Architecture and Urban Design and Department of Fine Arts.

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 program of Architecture and Urban Planning.

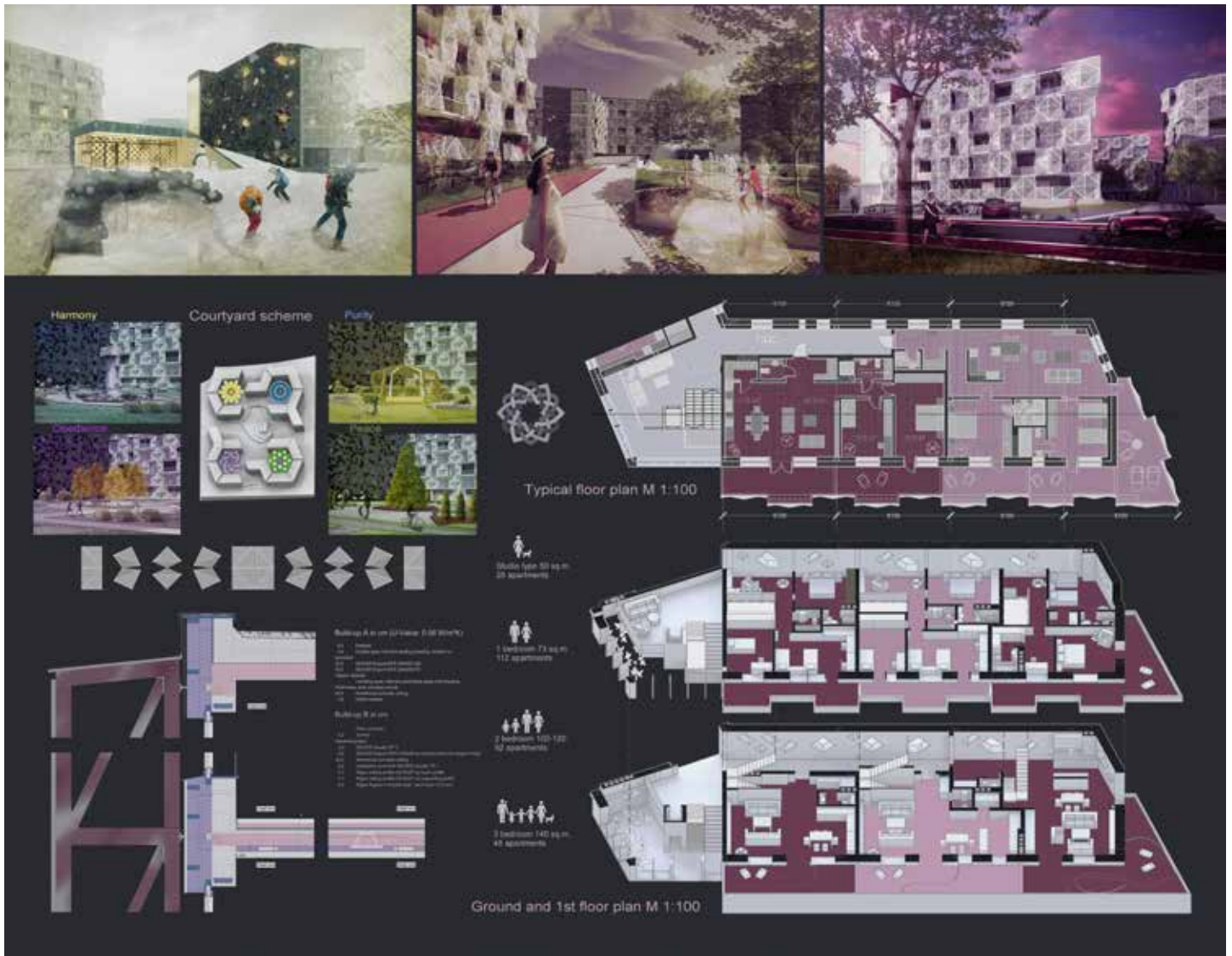
Studies in Architect's degree programme prepare qualified specialists in architecture who can independently work in design offices and state and local government institutions. Architect can undertake appropriate research work, be a knowledgeable professional critic, prepare complete project implementation plans, and also provide expert's testimony and consulting services. After graduation from the Architect's 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 into the member states of the EU.

The three-semester Master's programme is to achieve competence by specialists in scientific and research work in the realm of architecture and city planning, as well as in education. Masters of Architecture may go on with the studies at Doctoral programme.



DŽĪVOJAMĀ TERITORIJĀ ASTANĀ, KAZAHSTĀNA
RESIDENTIAL AREA IN ASTANA, KAZAKHSTAN

TOMS LĪMANIS, EVELĪNA ČĪPUŠTANOVA, MONVĪDS BEKMANIS
 Riga Technical University
 Bachelor work
 Tutor: Edgars Bondars



Bezgalīgs cikls, enerģija, kas pati atjaunojas, tā ir zinātniskā fantastika, taču nenoliedzami zinātne uz to tiecas. Izvērtējot kvalitāti noteicošos aspektus izvirzīti 3 kritēriji, primāra nozīme dzīvojamās apbūves projektam Astanā piedēvēta ekstremālu laikapstākļu problemātikai. Apbūves bloku struktūra veido šūnas, kas rada patvērumu no ziemas vējiem, vasarā noēnojot daļu brīvās teritorijas, kas pasargās iedzīvotājus no saules. Būvapjomu aizsardzībai DR ār sienas aizsegta ar pašnesošu balkonu konstrukciju, responsīvu slēgumu sistēma nepieciešamības gadījumā izveidos dubultu fasādi. Sekundāra nozīme piešķirta vides dažādībai. Iegūtas 4 dzīvojamās šūnas un centrālā publiskā zona. Katram iekšpagalam piešķirts cits emocionālais tēls - Miers, Harmonija, Pazemība un Tīrība. Orientācijas atvieglošanai izmantots dažāds stāvu skaits un arhitektoniskās tonalitātes. Gudra investīcija ir trešā kvalitāte. Enerģijas taupīšanas un atražošanas nolūkos izmantoti pasīvo māju principi, saules enerģija u.c.

An endless cycle, energy that renews itself is a science fiction. Contemporary science can only strive to it. By evaluating aspects that create quality we raised 3 criterias. The primary role of living environment project in Astana was attributed to the extreme weather conditions. Urban block structure consists of cells, which creates a shelter from strong winds in winter and a shadow zones in summer. For the protection of the dwelling blocks, external walls of S-W are covered with self carrying balcony structure. Design of responsive shutters creates a double facade if necessary. Secondary importance is diversity. Territory is divided into 4 living cells and the central public area. Each living courtyard has its own emotional meaning - Peace, Harmony, Obedience and Purity. To contribute to the easier orientation, there are varied number of floors and different architectural tonalities. Smart investment is the third quality. To save and reproduce the energy the passive housing principles, solar energy etc has been used.



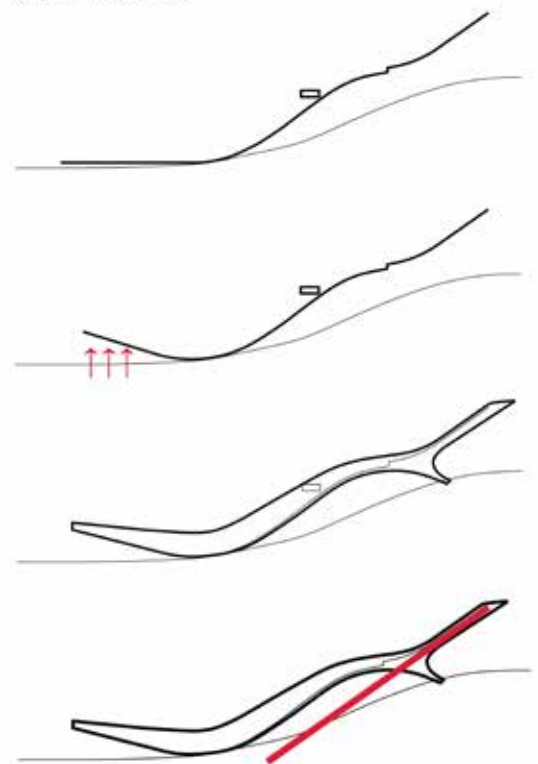
OFFERED LOCATION



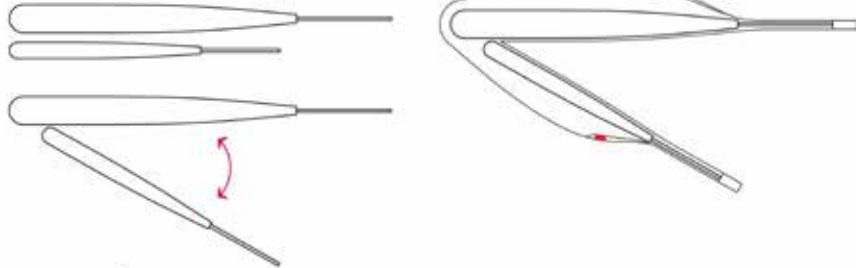
AUTHOR'S CHOSEN LOCATION



SKI JUMPING HILL SILHOUETTE CONCEPT



K125 AND K70 JUMPING HILL POSITION ADAPTATION TO EXISTING SKIING HILLS



SIGNIFICANT LOCATIONS IN SIGULDA



WINTER SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PLAN LOCATIONS



POSSIBLE COLLABORATION BETWEEN SIGULDA, OTEPÄÄ AND OTHER PLANNED HILLS IN LATVIA

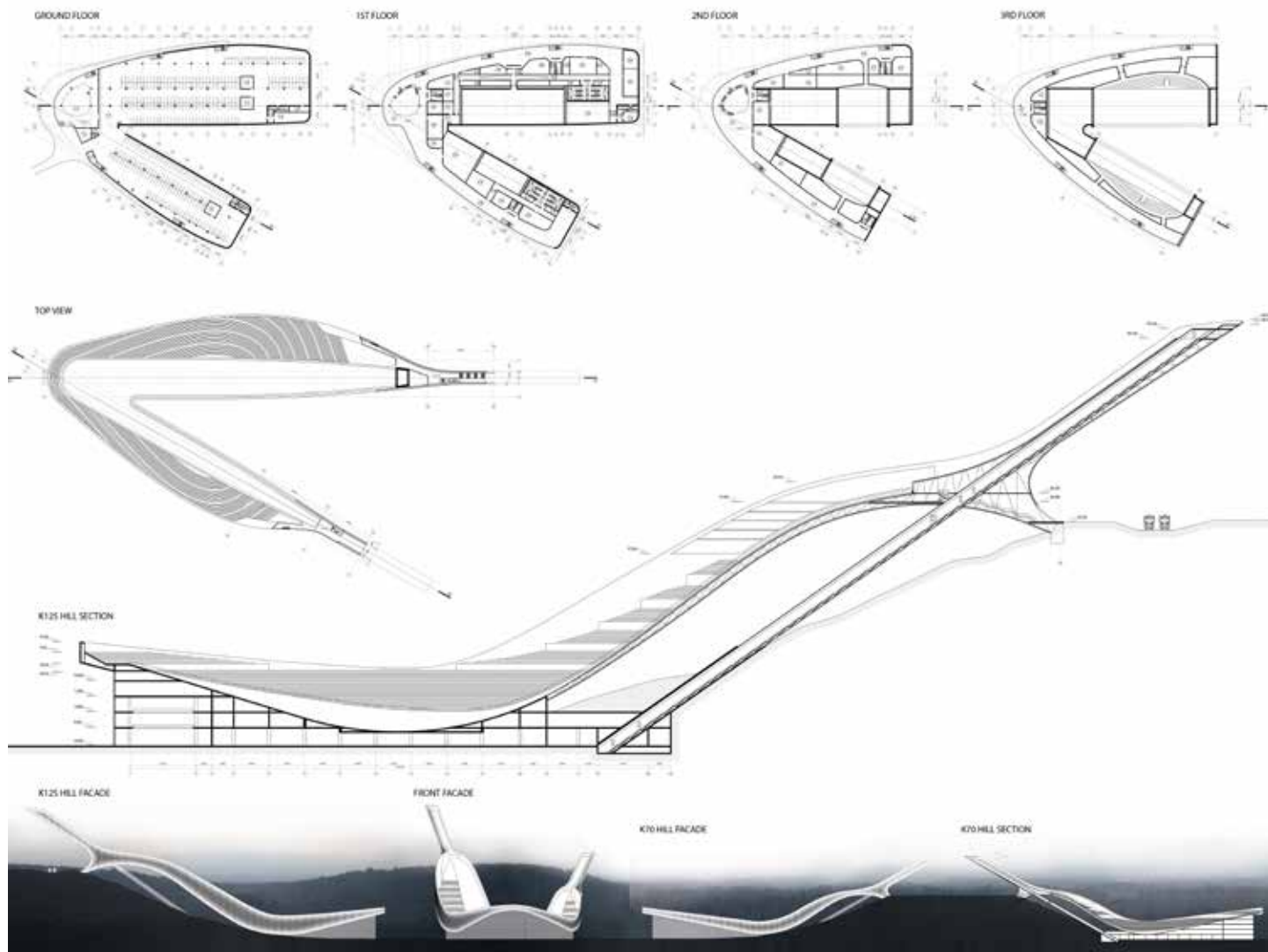


SIGNIFICANT SKI JUMPING HILL LOCATIONS IN EUROPE



TRAMPLĪNLĒKŠANAS KOMPLEKSS SIGULDĀ SKI JUMPING COMPLEX IN SIGULDA

REINIS SOKOLOVS
Riga Technical University
Masters work
Tutor: Andris Vītols



Sigulda ir izvēlēta kā piemērotākā vieta trampilnleikšanas kompleksa izveidei, ņemot vērā vides faktoros un lielo pilsētas nozīmi ziemas sporta dzīvē Latvijā. Kopš nacionālā parka statuss aizliedz veikt jaunus izcirtumus un pašvaldības piedāvātā vietne blakus kamaniņu trasei ir par mazu K125 trampļina izveidei, autora lēmums bija to pārvietot uz netālu esošo Kordes slēpošanas trasi. Kompleksa arhitektūras ideja bija maksimāli pielāgot to esošajām slēpošanas trasēm un reljefam, kā arī atklāt trampļina profila skaistumu un dinamiku. Tiesnešu torņi, tribīnes un abi K125 un K70 trampļini ir apvienoti vienā veselumā. Nogāzes 13m dziļais māla slānis liedz izveidot uz tās balstus, ļaujot balstīt ēku tikai nogāzes augšdaļā un pakājē. Autostāvvietas, ģērbtuves, sporta zāles, medpunkts, ēdnīca, tualetes un tehniskās telpas ir novietotas zem tribīnēm. Projekts ir iekļauts Siguldas ziemas sporta attīstības koncepcijā 2014.-2020. gadam.

Sigulda has been chosen as the most appropriate place for ski jumping complex, regarding the environmental factors and the importance of the city in winter sports in Latvia. Since national park status prohibits making new glades in Sigulda and municipality's originally provided location aside bobsleigh track isn't large enough to fit in K125 ski jumping hill, author's decision was to move it to nearby Korde's skiing hills. Architectural idea of complex was to merge it as possible to existing skiing hills and landscape as well as revealing beauty and dynamics of ski jumping hill's profile. Judges towers, tribune and both K125 and K70 ski jumping hills are combined in one single form. 13m deep clay layer prevents putting support on the hill letting to support building only from top and bottom. Car park, dressing rooms, gyms, first aid room, cafeteria, toilets and technical rooms are located under outrun and tribune. Project is included in Sigulda winter sports development concept 2014-2020.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom-left to the top-right. The steps are colored in a gradient from light beige at the bottom to dark red at the top. The text is placed on the red and beige sections.

Riseba University

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
AND DESIGN (FAD)

RISEBA AUGSTSKOLA / ARHITEKTŪRAS UN DIZAINA FAKULTĀTE (FAD)

Arhitektūras un dizaina fakultāte RISEBA Universitātē 2011. gadā tika izveidota kā internacionāla studiju un pētniecības platforma. Tā ir vieta, kur vadošie arhitekti un akadēmiķi no Latvijas un ārpus tās, attīsta jaunas idejas par to, kā pilsētas un arhitektūra kļūst par sociālo, kultūras un ekonomisko pārmaiņu katalizatoriem un kurā studenti no visas pasaules pievienojas, lai kļūtu par daļu no šī diskursa. Fakultāte realizē izglītību pēc austākajiem standartiem ar mācību programmu, kas apvieno tās galvenās studiju jomas, arhitektūru un pilsētplānošanu, ar izpratni par sociālajām zinātnēm un spēcīgām biznesa prasmēm.

RISEBA universitātes Arhitektūras un dizaina fakultāte atrodas Latvijā, Rīgā, lielākajā Baltijas reģiona metropolē ar 800 gadu vēsturi, radot unikālu un daudzslāņainu vidi, kas kalpo kā izpētes objekts un iedvesmas avots, lai veicinātu dinamiskas un laikmetīgas kultūras attīstību 21. gadsimtā. Fakultāte, kas kopā ar Audiovizuālo mediju mākslas departamentu atrodas RISEBA radošajā kvartālā H2O 6 Arhitektūras un mediju centrā, funkcionē kā laboratorija, liekot uzsvāru uz komandas darbu un komunikāciju, pārvēršot studentus par dedzīgiem un spējīgiem dizaina profesionāļiem. Studiju virziens "Arhitektūra un būvniecība" un bakalaura programma "Arhitektūra" ir akreditēta Latvijas Izglītības un zinātnes ministrijā un Latvijas Arhitektu savienībā. Galvenā studiju procesa valoda fakultātē ir angļu valoda. Labākajiem studentiem no Baltijas reģiona un ārpus tā ir pieejamas stipendijas. No 2016. gada Arhitektūras un dizaina fakultāte piedāvās arī divu gadu maģistra studiju programmu un arhitektu profesionālo kvalifikāciju.

RISEBA UNIVERSITY / FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN (FAD)

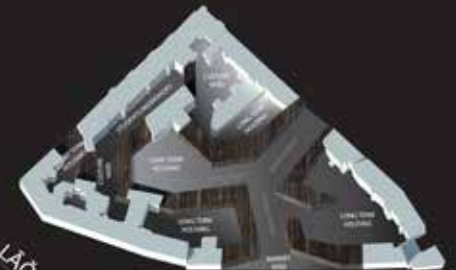
The Faculty of Architecture and Design at RISEBA University was established in 2011 as an international platform for teaching and research. It is a place where leading Latvian and international architects and academics develop new ideas on how the cities and architecture become catalysts for the social, 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 Undergraduate and Graduate programs in Architecture are fully accredited by the Latvian Association of Architects and 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. From 2016, the Faculty of Architecture and Design will also offer a two-year Postgraduate Master's Degree program.

RIGA CENTRE MAP / CITY BLOCK



MASTER PLAN OF BLOCK



ALGORITHM

$O+C+N+R+V+I+M=n$
IF $n < 3$ (DELETE BUILDING)

FROM 7 ANALYSIS PARTS EACH BUILDING COULD GET MAX COUNT OF 5.5 POINTS.
2 GROUPS:
CONSTANT (1PT) VALUABLE CRITERIA (R+V+I+M)
AND CHANGEABLE (0.5PT) DYNAMICALLY VALUABLE (O+C+N). EACH BUILDING WAS EXAMINED BY THE CRITERIA.

0.5 FOR OCCUPANCY

O

0.5 FOR CONDITION

C

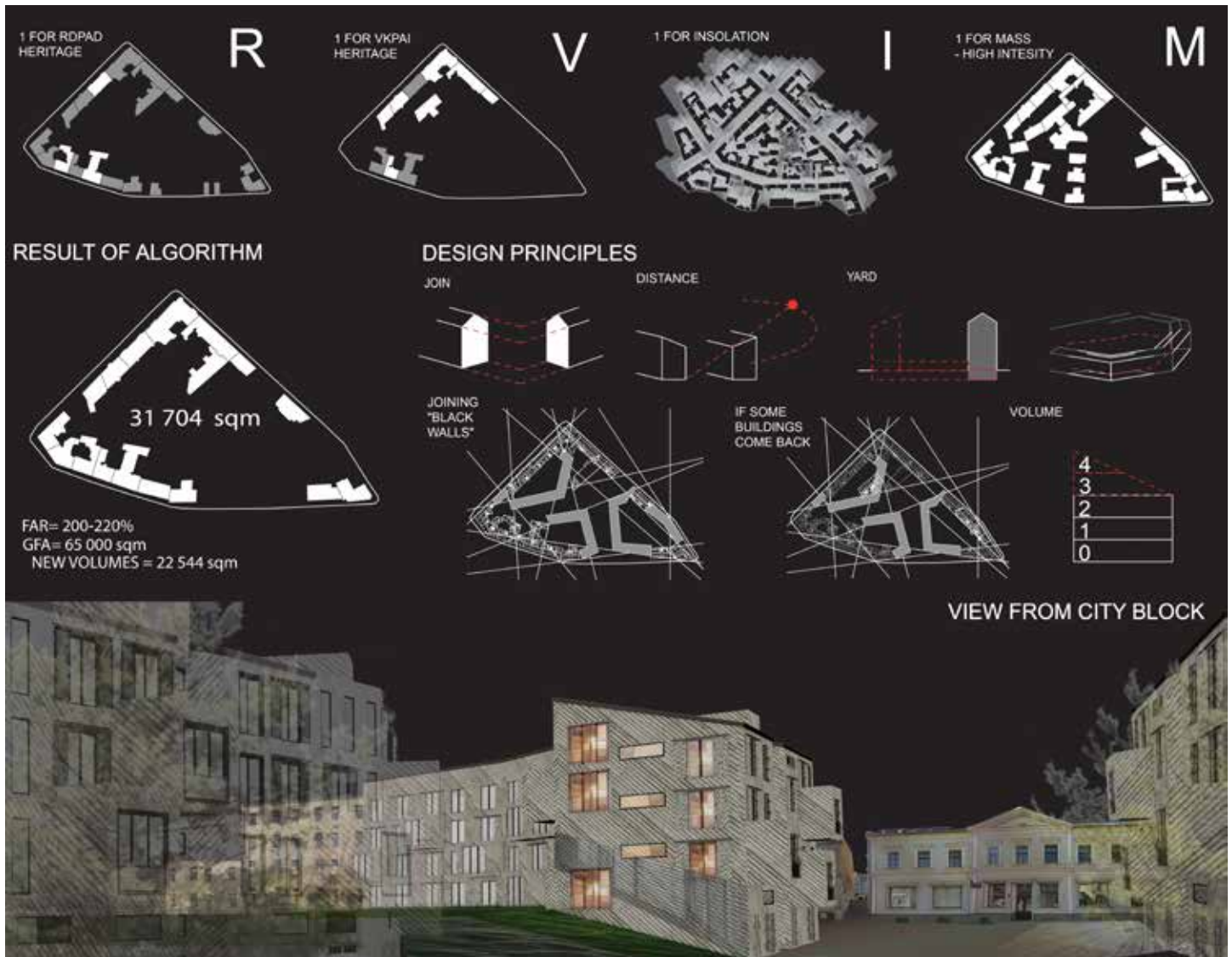
0.5 FOR PUBLIC FUNCTION

N



JAUNA KVARTĀLA BŪVTIPA EKSPERIMENTĀLĀ PROJEKTĒŠANA RĪGAS VĒSTURISKAJĀ CENTRA ZONĀ
TYPOLOGY OF NEW CITY QUARTER EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN RIGA HISTORICAL CENTRE

KRISTĪNE OBODOVA (PURVLĪCE)
Riseba University
Bachelor work
Tutor: Jānis Lejnieks



Ko mūsdienu sabiedrība kā Rīgas pamatiedzīvotājs iegūst no daudzšķautņainā vēstures apjoma? Kādēļ mēs cenšamies saglabāt vēsturisko pilsētas tēlu, ieprogrammējot sevi - kalpot pagātnei, nevis nākotnei? Statistika liecina, ka Rīgas centra daļā ir pietiekami daudz pamestu, pustukšu ēku, tādēļ šī pētījuma darba mērķis tiek definēts, kā atvērēt teritoriju un radīt optimālo reorganizācijas un pārbūves metodi pilsētas kvartālos. Par pētījuma objektu tiek definēts Rīgas vēsturiskais centrs, par priekšmetu tiek izvirzīts raksturīgs pilsētas kvartāls ar dažāda veida apbūvi. Pētījuma darba hipotēze tiek izvirzīta sekojoša: nojaucot mazvērtīgo apbūvi un būvējot no jauna, pilsēta iegūst kvalitatīvāku vidi, kas kalpos cilvēkiem šodien un rīt. Pieņemot radikālus lēmumus, kas balstīti uz rūpīgi analizētiem faktiem un kritērijiem, par „gaidīšanas režīmā” esošo apbūvi, kas var sasniegt teju 60% no viena pilsētas kvartāla, pilsēta pierādītu, ka ir ieinteresēta veidot kvalitatīvāku dzīves telpu. Kalpot tagadnei pagātnes vietā.

What does the modern society of Riga, receive from the multifaceted history volume? Why are we striving to preserve the historical city image thus programming ourselves for serving the past instead of future? Statistics show that Riga Centre features many abandoned, half empty buildings, therefore the aim is defined as rehabilitating the territory and creating the most effective method for reorganization and reconstruction in the city quarters. Subject is a characteristic city quarter with construction of various types. Design tool is merge historical and urban valuable mass according to analyze with modern life conditions. Substantiation of design concept is decrease of resident population in the city Centre and the ever growing push-pull migration in Riga. By making extreme decisions based on carefully analyzed facts and criteria regarding the construction on „standby mode” city that may include up to 60% of one city quarter, the city would prove it is interested in creating a higher-quality living space. Serving the present instead of past.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top half of the steps is a golden-brown color, and the bottom half is a muted taupe color. The text is overlaid on these steps.

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS FAKULTETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS KATEDRA

Architektūros katedros ištakos siekia 1922 metus, kuomet Lietuvos universitete Kaune, Technikos fakultete buvo įsteigta Architektūros katedra, vadovaujama prof. Mykolo Songailos. Istorijos bėgyje Architektūros katedra buvo Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto, vėliau Kauno Politechnikos instituto sudėtyje, o 1971 metais perkelta iš Kauno į Vilniaus inžineriniame statybos institute (dabar VGTU) įkurtą Architektūros fakultetą.

Ši architektūros mokykla, būdama technologijų universitetų sudėtyje iki 7 dešimtmečio pabaigos rengė inžinierius architektus. Nuo 8 dešimtmečio sparčiai plėsdama meninio rengimo potencialą (įdiegiamas platus architektūros kompozicijos kursas, architektūros semantikos, psichologijos ir kiti dalykai) rengia architektus derindama katedros tradicijomis grįstą racionalumo ir meninės dermės kryptį, orientuota į aukšto profesinio meistriškumo architektų rengimą. To buvo siekiama pastoviai į ugdymo procesą įtraukiant žymius, progresyvius architektus profesionalus. Šiuo metu apie 80% katedros dėstytojų yra sėkmingai kūrybinėje praktikoje dirbantys architektai.

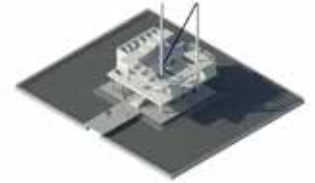
Architektūros katedroje rengiami trijų pakopų architektūros specialistai: architektūros bakalaurai, magistrai ir daktarai. Vilnietaiškajame laikotarpyje, nuo 1971 metų Architektūros katedra išleido 706 diplomuotus architektus, 743 architektūros bakalaurus, 319 magistrų, jų tarpe, 36 užsienio šalių piliečiai. Kasmet Architektūros katedroje pagal ERASMUS programą studijuoja 20-25 užsienio šalių studentai.

VILNIUS GEDIMINO 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 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.

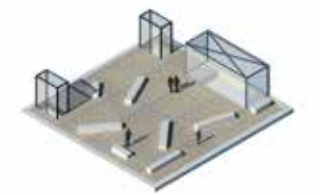
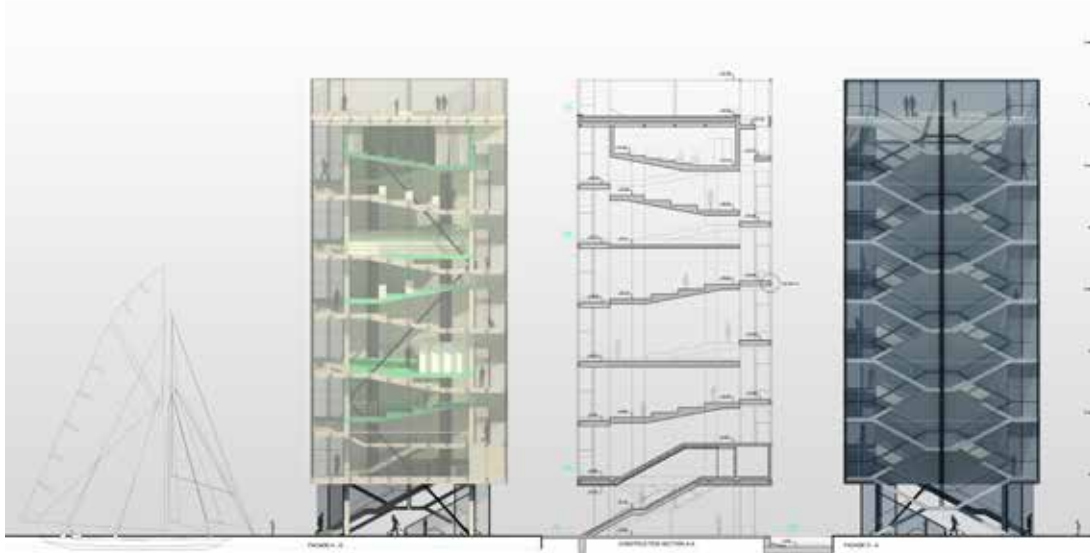
This school of architecture, until the end of 70s (as part of technological university) was educating architects-engineers. From 80s the study program was expanded and wide range of artistic disciplines implemented (architectural composition, architectural semantics, psychology and etc.), since then 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.



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DOMANTAS BALTRŪNAS
Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
Bachelor work
Tutor: Darius Linartas



Darbas atliktas remiantis 2014 metų tarptautinio konkurso sąlygomis, įgyvendintų bibliotekų Skandinavijos šalyse pavyzdžiais bei situacijos, konteksto analize.

Biblioteka projektuojama kaip kvartalo pabaigą formuojanti dominantė, pabrėžianti gretimo Amalie parko bei viso kvartalo kompozicines ašis.

Visas pastato tūris pakeliamas nuo žemės taip suteikiant jam lengvumo, jo aukštis derinamas su gretimų pastatų siekiant išlaikyti mastelių santykį.

Po biblioteka atsivėrusi vieša erdvė užliejama vandeniu – sukuriamas ryšys su kanalu bei naujo tipo vieša erdvė.

Vidinis pastato tūris - tai vientisa kylanti erdvė, kuri skaidoma į smulkesnes, funkcionalias ir jaukias erdves. Ši struktūra pasibaigia stogo terasa, nuo kurios atsiveria panoraminiai Kopenhagos miesto vaizdai.

Work was carried out on the basis of the 2014 international competition requirements, examples of completed libraries in Scandinavia and contextual analysis of the site.

The library is designed as dominant, forming an end to the block, emphasizing compositional axis of Amalie garden and the entire surrounding district.

The volume of the building is lifted from the ground, giving it some lightness.

This decision also created an open space under the building which is then poured with water, thus creating a new type of public space and a connection to waterfront. In order to maintain relationship of scale with its surroundings, the height of library's volume is matched with adjacent building.

The internal volume of the building is contiguous rising space which is divided into smaller, functional and comfortable volumes. At the top of this structure there is a rooftop terrace with panoramic city views.



THE LIVING MEGASTRUCTURE IN THE BALTIC SEA



GYVENAMOJI MEGASTRUKTŪRA BALTIJOS JŪROJE
THE LIVING MEGASTRUCTURE IN THE BALTIC SEA

LAIMUTĖ BURŽINSKAITĖ
Vilnius Gediminas Technical University
Masters work
Tutor: Sigitas Kuncevičius



Gyvenamoji megastruktūra Baltijos jūroje yra gyvenamoji aplinka, populiarinanti gyvenimo ant vandens idėją, sprendimas Lietuvos akvatorijos perimetro trumpumo bei pasaulinio jūros lygio kilimo problemoms. Tai ne tik turistinis – poilsio traukos objektas, bet ir nuolatinės alternatyvios gyvenamosios vietos sprendimas. Megastruktūra kuria pabėgimo nuo daugiaaukštės civilizacijos, automobilių ir miesto šurmilio nuotaiką. Struktūros visuomeniniai centrai – futuristiniai elementai, sudarantys galimybę leisti laiką ne tik prie/ant vandens, bet ir po vandeniu. Šie elementai yra ir gėlo vandens rezervuarai, jų forma pritaikyta rinkti atmosferos kritulius. Gyvenamoji megastruktūra skatina ekologinį gyvenimo būdą, energija apsirūpindama iš aplinkos: vėjo, bangų, saulės. Gyvenamoji struktūra inspiruota gamtinių struktūrų. Struktūros tinklelis nors ir chaotiškas, tačiau nenuobodus, tarsi savaime susiklostęs. Struktūra laikosi ant vandens dėl pontoninių elementų - modulių, surinktų tam tikra tvarka.

The living megastructure in the Baltic Sea is a living environment, popularizing the idea of life on the water, also it is a solution for global sea level rise issues and Lithuanian water sea perimeter shortness. This is not only a tourist - recreational attraction spot, but also a permanent place of alternative residence solution. The megastructure is creating an escape from civilization city mood without cars, skyscrapers and uproar. The public centers of structure is the futuristic elements that allow to spend time not only near/on the water, but also underwater. These items are fresh water tanks, whose forms are adapted to collect atmospheric fallouts. The living megastructure promotes ecological way of life, by acquiring energy from the environment: wind, waves and sun. The living megastructure is inspired by natural structures. Although the structure of the grid seems chaotic, but it is not boring, it is like self-constructed thing. Structure floats on pontoon modules assembled in a certain order.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top five steps are colored in a golden-brown hue, while the remaining seven steps are a muted taupe color. The text is overlaid on these steps.

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DESIGN

VILNIAUS GEDIMINO TECHNIKOS UNIVERSITETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS FAKULTETAS / URBANISTIKOS KATEDRA

Urbanistikos mokslo ir studijų pozicijoms Lietuvoje atstovaujanti VGTU Urbanistikos katedra turi beveik 70 metų kurtas tradicijas (jos įkūrimo data laikoma 1944 m., pirmasis katedros vedėjas buvo docentas Steponas Stulginskis). Katedroje laikomasi europinės urbanistikos disciplinų sampratos. Urbanistika traktuojama kaip architektūros šaka, kurios pagrindiniai tyrimų ir kūrybos objektai yra urbanistinė struktūra, urbanistinė erdvė ir ją formuojantis užstatymas. Urbanistinis projektavimas – sudėtinė architektūros meno ir mokslo dalis bei neatsiejama architektūrinės veiklos sritis.

Urbanistikos katedros dėstytojai dėsto urbanistikos meno ir mokslo pagrindų disciplinas VGTU Architektūros fakulteto architektūros bakalauro (pirmosios pakopos) studijose. Žinios urbanistikos srityje gilinamos magistratūros studijose (Architektūros studijų kryptyje). Urbanistikos katedra rengia trijų kvalifikacinių lygių specialistus: bakalaurus, magistrus ir daktarus.

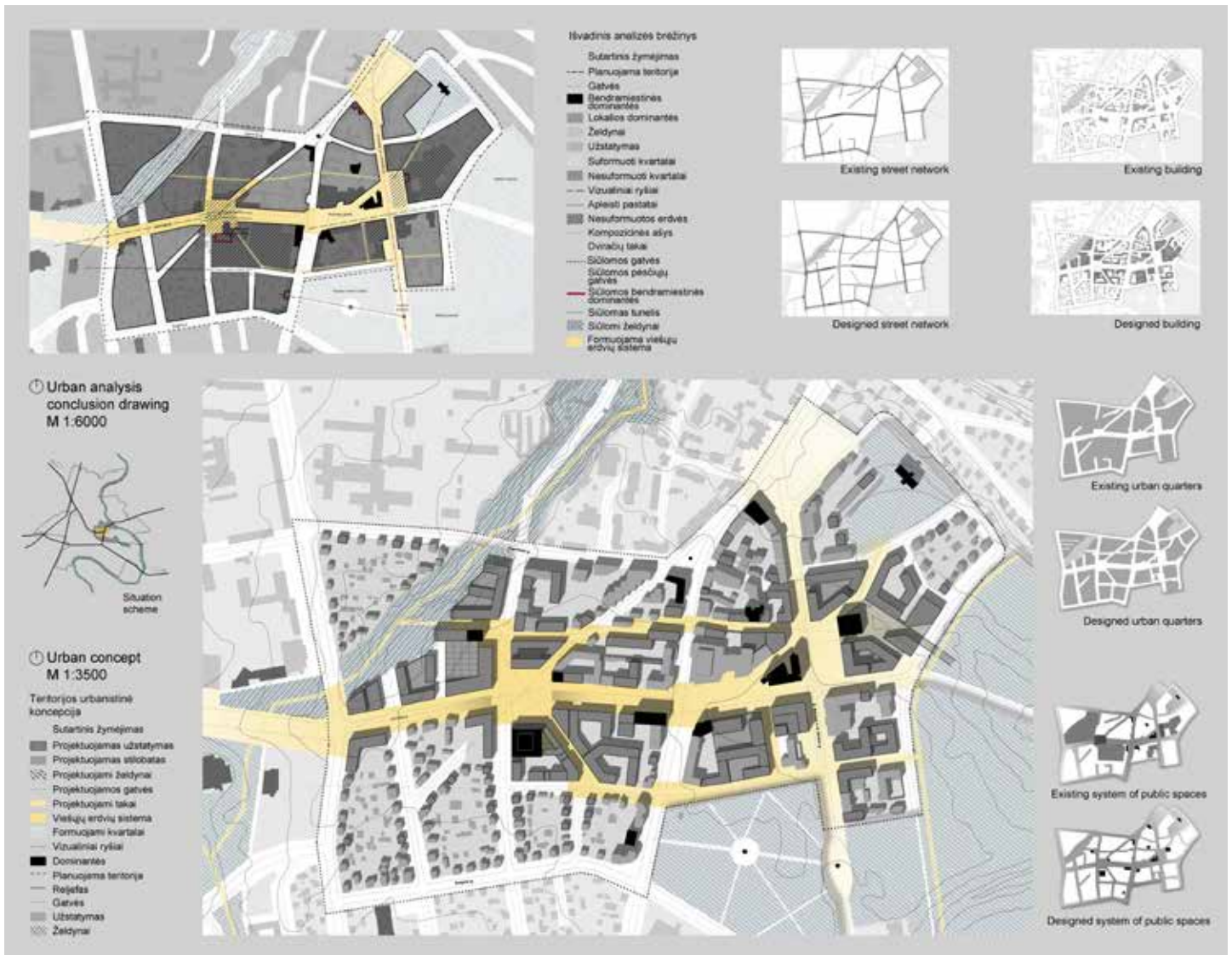
Nuo 1992 m. VGTU Urbanistikos katedros studentų kursiniai projektai ir absolventų baigiamieji darbai sėkmingai dalyvauja Lietuvos bei tarptautiniuose studentų darbų konkursuose ir laimi prizines vietas. Naujausias pasiekimas yra 2013 metais laimėtos keturios prizinės vietos trečiajame Tarptautiniame architektūros, dizaino ir civilinės inžinerijos Eurazijos aukštųjų mokyklų festivalyje (*III International Festival for Architecture, Design and Civil Engineering Schools of Eurasia*), vykusiame Yildiz technikos universitete Stambule.

VILNIUS GEDIMINO 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 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.



TERITORIJOS ALYTUJE TARP LIGONINĖS, S. DARIAUS IR S. GIRĖNO, ŽALGIRIO GATVIŲ DETALIOJO PLANO PROJEKTINIAI PASIŪLYMAI

DESIGN PROPOSALS FOR THE DETAILED PLAN OF THE TERRITORY SITUATED BETWEEN LIGONINĖ, S. DARIUS & S. GIRĖNAS AND ŽALGIIRIS STREETS IN ALYTUS

GINTARĖ VABUOLAITĖ

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

Bachelor work

Tutor: dr. doc. Dalia Dijokienė





Section A-A'



Detailed structure visualizations

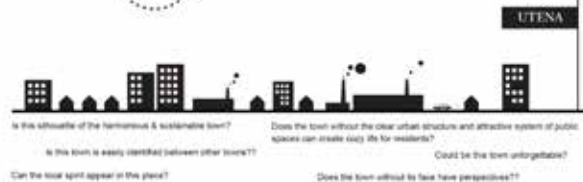


Baigiamajame darbe nagrinėjama teritorija Alytaus miesto centrinėje dalyje. Darbo tikslas – įvertinus atliktos urbanistinės analizės išvadas, pateikti planuojamos teritorijos sutvarkymo pasiūlymus bei detalizuojamos dalies sprendinius. Teritorija dėl ypač geros lokacijos ir šalia esančių rekreacinių teritorijų turėtų tapti viena gyvybingiausių mieste, tačiau joje gausu didelių neužstatytų erdvių, neišvystyta viešųjų erdvių ir susisiekimo sistema, todėl esama teritorijos urbanistinio audinio kokybė netenkina miesto gyventojų poreikių. Darbe siūloma kurti kokybiškas, integrasias viešąsias ir rekreacines erdves, optimizuoti susisiekimo sistemą, formuoti naujus pėsčiųjų takus, vedančius svarbiausių traukos objektų link, projektuoti perimetrinio užstatymo kvartalo struktūrą. Detalizavimo lygmenyje pateikiamas naujos aikštės sutvarkymo/ formavimo pasiūlymas. Detalizuojama viešosios erdvės formantų tūrinė – erdvinė kompozicija, pastatų paskirtis ir architektūrinė išraiška.

The final thesis examines the territory situated in Alytus city centre. The aim of the project was to evaluate the current situation of the territory and create a concept for its regeneration. The area for especially good location and nearby recreational areas should become one of the liveliest in the city, but due to huge undefined spaces, undeveloped public spaces and transportation system present urban tissue quality does not meet the needs of city residents. The work proposes the creation of new high quality, integrative public and recreational spaces, transport systems optimization, new pedestrian paths that lead toward the main attractions formation, the design of perimeter blocks structure. Elaboration provides the new urban structure development (square) organization/ formation proposal. Square formants volume–spatial composition, the structure and architectural expression of the detailed buildings are developed during the detail process.



UTENA - TOWN OF THE FUTURE?



TOWNSCAPES OF THE TOWN



- Central part of the town between nature elements - mixed morphology
- Historical part of the town - mixed morphology (three standing buildings with perimeter and low-rise homesteads)
- Low-rise homesteads
- Free planning of Soviet apartment buildings
- Free planning of the industrial buildings and warehouses

THE ROLE OF THE CHOSEN TERRITORY IN THE TOWN



EXPLANATION

- Main not formed nodes of the town
- The most active commercial territory of the town
- Historical part of the town
- New central part of the town
- Green axis
- Main infrastructure, commercial axis
- Perspective axis of the central part
- Hypothetical strong town kernel which has huge potential
- Important object in town

Chosen central territory appeared later than the other central parts. It is located along the Aurore street, between two nature elements - lake and town park. It has the biggest potential, both for commerce and recreation. Also it has connection with active commercial zone but with historical part of the town is a little bit weak. The territory is like the continuation from old to new but has no clear joint.

MAIN COMPOSITIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE TERRITORY



EXPLANATION

- Transversal visual axis
 - Main functional axis
 - Uniformed main node of the territory
 - Existing dominant
 - Existing public space
- Other:**
- Block
 - Greenery
 - Lake, river
- Main problems:**
- Not underlined visual axes, perspectives from lake to the park (transversal visual axes)
 - Not formed spatial structure
 - Lack of formed public spaces with dominants
 - Not enough landmarks
 - Absence of the panoramas
 - Lack of division between public and private spaces
 - Chosen part of the town has 3 important nodes: into to the territory, transversal axis between two nature elements and attractive religious, cultural, commercial areas. All these nodes have potential. But for now they are not underlined, identified or even attractive.

ACTIONS FOR THE THE TERRITORY MODERNIZATION



1. Division of the blocks, creating new blocks of the correct size



2. Setting the height of the blocks

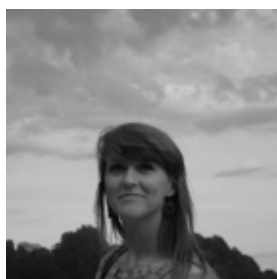


3. Setting the morphology for built-up territory



EXPLANATION

- New proposed vertical landmarks
 - Existing dominants
- Height:**
- 1-2 levels, 4-8 m
 - 2-3 levels, 8-12 m
 - 3-4 levels, 12-16 m
 - 4-5 levels, 16-20 m
- Proposed spatial structures:**
- General public space
 - Formed new public space with its identity
 - Formed strong street structure
 - Connections
- The other territory:**
- Greenery
 - Lake, river



VIDUTINIO MIESTO CENTRINĖS DALIES URBANISTINĖS STRUKTŪROS, PLĖTOJANT ARCHITEKTŪRINĮ IDENTITETĄ (UTENOS PAVYZDŽIU), MODERNIZACIJA

STRENGTHENING OF THE ARCHITECTURAL IDENTITY DEVELOPING THE URBAN STRUCTURE OF THE CENTRAL PART OF A MIDDLE SIZED TOWN (UTENA TOWN CASE)

BEATA JUCHNEVIČ

Vilnius Gediminas Technical University

Masters work

Tutor: Eugenijus Kęstutis Staniūnas

THE MODEL OF THE TERRITORY WITH ITS ANALOGUES



NODE NR. 1



NODE NR. 2



NODE NR. 3



EXPLANATION

New proposed function	Pedestrians main axis
Commercial	Dominant landmark
Public	Local public space
1st level - commerce, 2nd - residential	Private courtyard
Only residential	Lake
Commercial axis	Greenery
Local public space	

Baigiamojo magistro darbo tyrimo objektas yra vidutinio dydžio miestų centrinių dalių urbanistinės struktūros architektūrinis identitetas. Nagrinėjamas Utenos miestas, kaip vienas iš daugelio panašių miestų turintis analogiškas urbanistinės struktūros problemas, kurios, pastaraisiais dešimtmečiais, įtakoja miesto identiteto formavimui. Parengtoje analogų studijoje, miesto raidos procesai lyginami su pasaulio miestuose vykstančiais procesais. Vėliau remiantis pateikta pasauline praktika, ieškoma būdų problemoms spręsti. Siekiant suteikti miestui savitą įvaizdį ir pagerinti miesto gyvenamosios aplinkos kokybę, kuriama Utenos miesto vizija. Detalesnio tyrimo objektu pasirinkta Utenos miesto centrinė dalis ir su ja susijusios urbanistinės bei aplinkos kokybės problemos. Į nagrinėjamą teritoriją įeina laisvo planavimo masinės statybos gyvenamieji mikrorajonai ir priemiesčių būdingas mažaukštis sodybinis užstatymas, t.y. itin problematiškos zonos, kurios tarpusavyje kontrastuoja neformuojant bendros darnios struktūros.

The goal of master thesis is to investigate the identity of mid-size cities. The object of this study is Utena town. Comparative analysis between Utena and similar foreign towns is made, seeking for tools and examples of problem solving. In order to endue the distinctive image of the town and to ameliorate the quality of living environment, the vision of Utena as is being established. Detailed study of Utena central part and its functional and spatial structure is made. Problems concerning urban planning and the quality of living environment are investigated. The studied territory gathers free planning mass housing blocks as well as for suburbs characterized low-rise homesteads - and these are the zones of very complex problems. Thesis based on the references of scientific literature, analogues of foreign countries, while comparing and evaluating them, and making conclusions the practical part is adapted for Utena town.

A graphic of a staircase with steps ascending from the bottom left towards the top right. The steps are colored in a gradient from dark brown at the bottom to a golden-brown at the top. The text is overlaid on the steps.

Kaunas University of Technology

FACULTY OF CIVIL
ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AND URBANISM

KTU / STATYBOS IR ARCHITEKTŪROS FAKULTETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS IR URBANSITIKOS KATEDRA

Architektūros studijų Kauno mieste tradicija siekia XX a. pradžią. Architektūros katedra, kaip atskiras vienetas, pirmą kartą minima 1922 m. kovo 24 d. patvirtintame Lietuvos universiteto statute. Architektūros studijos Kaune vyko tiek tarpukario laikotarpiu, tiek pokario metais iki 1971 m. 1971 m. architektūros studijos buvo perkeltos į Vilniuje įkurtą Vilniaus inžinerinį statybos institutą.

Kauno technologijos universiteto Architektūros ir Urbanistikos (iki 2013 12 31 Architektūros ir Kraštovarkos) katedra yra siejama su architektūros studijų atkūrimu Kaune 1995 m. birželio 23 d.

Architektūros ir urbanistikos katedra yra Europos architektūros mokymo asociacijos (EAAE) narė ir aktyvi Europos architektūros mokyklų vadovų tinklo (ENHSA) dalyvė. Katedros atstovai ENHSA susitikimuose reguliariai dalyvauja nuo 2004m. 2012 m. Europos architektūros mokyklų vadovų susitikime Chanijoje (Graikija) buvo perskaitytas pranešimas, pristatantis katedroje vykdomas architektūros studijas bei jų specifiką – „Synergy of small things“.

Šiandien Kauno technologijos universiteto Architektūros ir Urbanistikos katedra rengia plataus profilio architektus, turinčius ne tik meninių gebėjimų, bet ir gerai išmanančius architekto naudojamas priemones – konstrukcijas, inžinerinę infrastruktūrą, statybines medžiagas, urbanistinį kontekstą ir kt. KTU absolventai, naudodami įgytus gebėjimus ir žinias gali dirbti ir sėkmingai dirba tiek architektūrinėse, tiek urbanistiniu projektavimu bei teritorijų planavimu užsiimančiose kompanijose. Katedros devizas – kontekstualus bet kokio objekto projektavimas, gerinant gyvenamosios, darbo ir poilsio aplinkos kokybę bei didinant darnumą. Šiuo metu katedroje vykdomos trys studijų programos: ruošiami architektūros bakalaurai, architektūros magistrai ir paveldosaugos bakalaurai. Nuo 2011 m. katedroje vykdomos menotyros doktorantūros studijos. Pirmos ir antros pakopos menų, pirmos ir trečios pakopos humanitarinių bei visų trijų pakopų technologijos studijų programų buvimas šalia viena kitos, kuria pridėtinę architektūros studijų vertę KTU, formuodamas neformalaus ugdymo aplinką bei skatindamas tarpdisciplininį architektūros supratimą.

Šiuo metu pirmosios pakopos studijose mokosi 170 studentų (iš jų 40 studijuoja anglų kalba), antrosios pakopos studijose – 20 (2 studijuoja anglų kalba), doktorantūros studijose – 2.

KTU / FACULTY OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE / DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

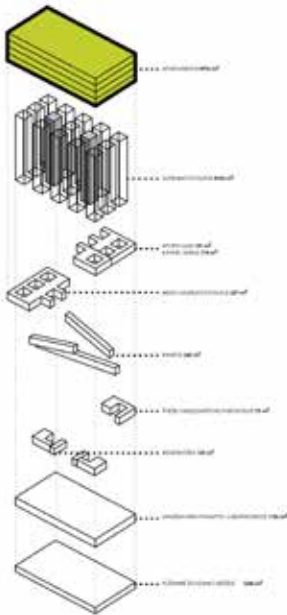
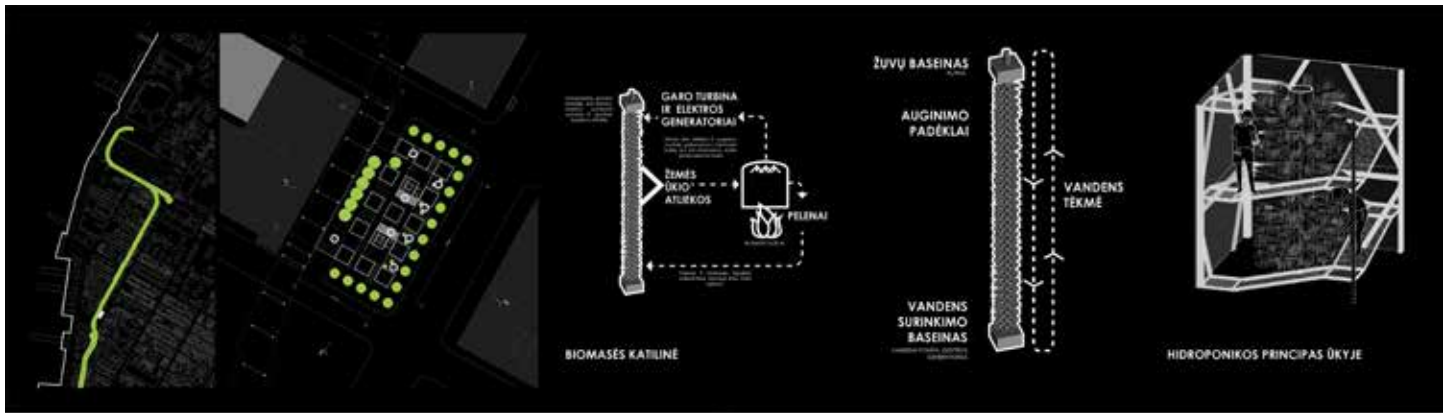
Architecture studies' tradition in Kaunas city reaches XX c. Architecture department as separate unit was mentioned for the first time by approved Lithuanian University's Statute on 24th of March, 1922. Architecture studies in Kaunas took place both during interwar period and post-war years up to 1971. 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.

There are 170 bachelors students (30 studying in English), 20 master students (2 studying in English) and two doctoral students in the department.



MULTIFUNKCINIS GYVENAMASIS PASTATAS SU INTEGRUOTOMIS VERTIKALIOS ŪKININKYSTĖS TECHNOLOGIJOMIS NIUJORKE

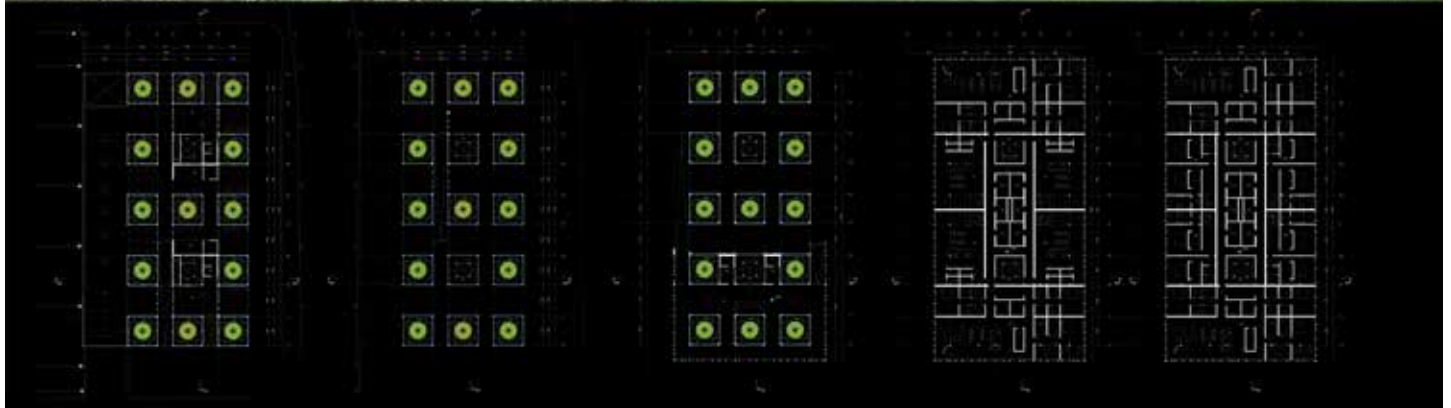
MULTI-PURPOSE DWELLING BUILDING WITH INTEGRATED VERTICAL AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY IN NEW YORK

MARIUS BARANAUSKAS

Kaunas University of Technology

Bachelor work

Tutor: Gintautas Natkevičius



Projektuojamo pastato sklypas Niujorke, Manhatane, netoli "The High Lane" parko, ir Hudsono upės. Pastatą sudaro trys pagrindinės funkcinės dalys: gyvenamoji, vertikalusis ūkis ir visuomeninė. Dėl tankaus urbanistinio užstatymo ir nedidelio žemės sklypo pastatas orientuotas vertikalia kryptimi. Apatinė sklypo dalis skaldoma tinklelio principu, tokiu būdu padidinamas natūralios saulės šviesos spindulių patekimas į kiekvieną iš modulių, taip pat sklype formuojama žalią erdvę lankytojui suteikia galimybę pažvelgti į vertikalią ūkininkystės procesą iš arti, lankytoją supa vertikali konstrukcija, kurių tarpe auga vaisiai ir daržovės. Taip industrija susipina su gamta, sukeldama didelį įspūdį stebėtojui. Viršutinėje pastato dalyje projektuojami apartamentai, kurių gyventojams sukuriamos sąlygos matyti Hudsono upės panoramą ir likusią Manhattano dalį. Trečioji pastato dalis yra rampa kylanti aplink vertikalių ūkių.

Designed building site located in central New York, Manhattan, near The High Lane park, and Hudson river. Building consists three main zoning types: living, vertical farm, leisure. Bottom part of the building is being formed by vertical 5x5 m modules serving as growing volumes for vertical farm. Using grid structure every growing module gets natural sun light, as well it creates leisure zone on site in which visitor can observe vertical farm from very close and be surrounded by large vertical construction also, at the same time experience nature, this unusual mix creates exceptional impression of space. Also site is raised 2m above street level to enhance nature feeling and decrease sounds of the city streets. In the top part of the building appears sky condos, residents here can experience nature every time on the way home. Third part of the building is leisure part. Visitor can go along promenade all the way to the top.



The Centre of Spiritual Harmonization



Conceptual Scheme of Functions



Scheme of Spatial Concept



Floor Plan



ŠIUOLAIKINĖS JAPONŲ ARCHITEKTŪROS ĮTAKOS ASPEKTAI LIETUVIŲ ARCHITEKTŲ KŪRYBAI.
DVASINIO HARMONIZAVIMO CENTRAS VILNIAUS RAJONE.

ASPECTS OF CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE'S INFLUENCE ON LITHUANIAN
ARCHITECTURE THE CENTRE OF SPIRITUAL HARMONIZATION IN VILNIUS AREA

KRISTIJONAS BŪDELIS

Kaunas University of Technology

Masters work

Tutor: Jūratė Kamičaitytė - Virbašienė



Visualizations



Šiuolaikinės japonų architektūros kūrimo principais grįstos formos, tūriai ir estetiški išgryninimas turėtų augti iš filosofinių šaknų, atsakančių į žmogaus keliamus klausimus. Dvasinio harmonizavimo centro architektūra yra diktuojama wabi-sabi estetikos principų kartu su šiuo-laikinėm japonų architektūros idėjom, pritaikant Lietuvos kontekstui. Pastato pagrindinė idėja yra artumas gamtai, susiliejimas su kontekstu, todėl pasirinktas pastato tūrinis sprendimas – architektūra, įsiliejanti niuanso principu į kontekstinę aplinką. Pastatas vingiuoja tarsi miško takas, atsižvelgiant į esančius medžius, krūmus, paklustant reljefui ir atkartojant aukščių skirtumus kartu su juo, o funkcinėse centro dalyse – išlyginamas. Pastato forma yra tarsi nuspręsta egzistuojančių medžių, jų išsidėstymo ir apsaugos zonų. Nustatyti gerai išsilaikę medžiai yra išsaugomi pastato projektavimo etape. Taip susiformuoja dvasinio harmonizavimo centro architektūra – atsiliepiant į supančią gamtinę aplinką. Kiekviena atskira pastato dalies funkcija atitinka teritorijos reljefo charakteristikas ir gamtinio konteksto pobūdį konkrečioje vietoje.

The influence of Japanese contemporary architecture has to be based on philosophy which answers the questions made by human beings.

The Centre of Spiritual Harmonization is designed with a touch of the main principals of wabi-sabi aesthetics and contemporary Japanese architecture ideas adapted in Lithuanian context. The main design idea shows closeness to nature and complete obedience with it. The building is twisting around existing trees and bushes, following the landscape, repeating the height differences while being levelled around functional parts. The volume of the building is dictated by existing trees, their location and protection zones. Those trees with the best conditions are kept during building design phase. The architecture of the centre is designed in the same manner - obeying the rules of natural surroundings. Each functional part of the centre is designed with a sensitive understanding of certain landscape features and it's natural context.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top half of the steps is a dark mustard yellow, and the bottom half is a muted taupe color. The text is placed on the yellow and taupe sections.

Vilnius Academy of Arts

FACULTY OF VILNIUS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

VDA / VILNIAUS FAKULTETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS KATEDRA

Architektų rengimas Lietuvoje turi senas tradicijas. Pirmoji Architektūros katedra buvo įsteigta 1793 m. Vilniaus Universitete ir veikė iki universiteto uždarymo 1832 m. Vėliau architektų rengimas buvo tęsiamas Vilniaus Stepono Batoro universiteto menų fakultete 1919 – 1929 m., ir atnaujintas Vilniaus dailės akademijoje nuo 1944 m.

VDA Architektūros katedra remiasi senojo Vilniaus Universiteto architektūros katedros, Vytauto Didžiojo universiteto Kaune, Kauno meno mokyklos patirtimi. Šiandieninė Vilniaus dailės akademijos Architektūros katedra ir jos vykdoma programa iš kitų Lietuvos architektūros mokyklų išsiskiria pirmiausia tuo, kad greta bendrųjų universitetinių, išsamių specialybinių ir su jais susijusių inžinerinių disciplinų studijų, čia giliai studijuojami ir dailės dalykai. Architektūros dėstymo metodika remiasi dailės, architektūros, inžinerinių dalykų ir vizualinės raiškos sąsaja.

Nuo 1995 m. katedroje ruošiami menų studijų srities, architektūros krypties bakalaurai ir magistrai, 2012 m. VDA Architektūros krypties studijų programa notifikuota ES (Notification article 21(7) of directive 2005/36/EC Qualifications of Architects).

Architektūros bakalauro studijų programa skirta pagrindinės krypties (architektūros) studijoms ir akademijos nustatytiems bei studento pasirinkimams platesnės apimties bendriesiems universitetinių studijų dalykams. Baigus studijas, įgyjamas architektūros bakalauro kvalifikacinis laipsnis, kuris suteikia teisę tęsti gilinajamąsias studijas magistrantūroje, dirbti architektūrinio projektavimo įmonėse, teritorijų planavimo organizacijose, kurti savarankišką architektūrinio projektavimo verslą bei įstatymų numatyta tvarka siekti architekto (projekto vadovo) kvalifikacinio atestato.

Magistro studijų programos paskirtis – parengti aukšto profesinio lygio architektūros magistrus, gebančius savarankiškai vykdyti mokslinius tyrimus ir jais grįsti praktinę profesinę veiklą. II pakopos studijų baigimas suteikia architektūros magistrui galimybę tęsti mokslinę veiklą, dėstyti aukštojoje mokykloje, padidina konkurencingumą architektūrinio projektavimo rinkoje. Architektūros magistrui turi galimybę tęsti studijas III studijų pakopoje, humanitarinių mokslų daktaro vardui įgyti.

VDA / FACULTY OF VILNIUS / DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

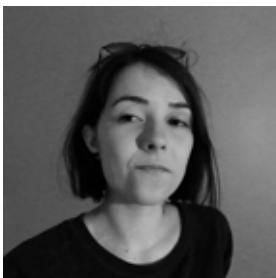
Lithuania has an old tradition of educating its architects. The first department of architecture was founded back in 1793 at Vilnius University.

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.



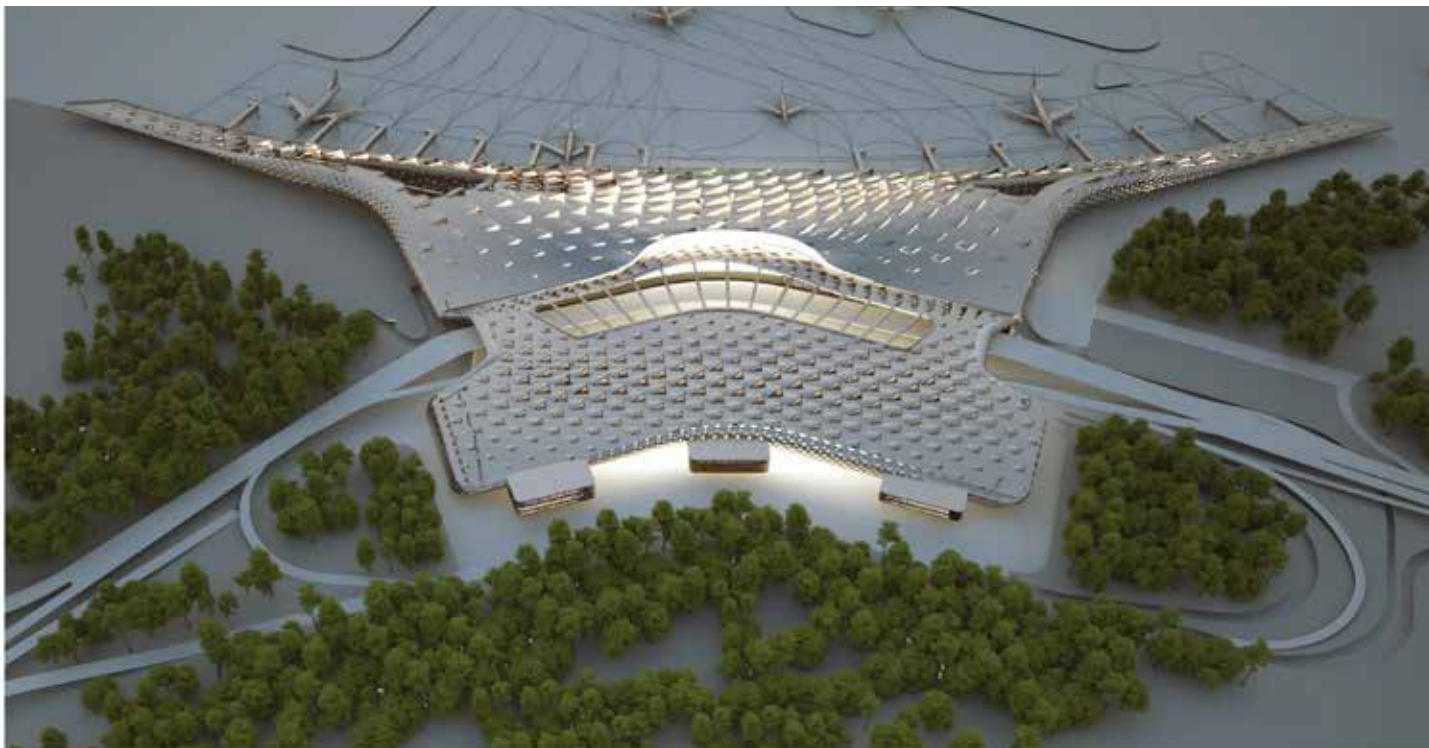
**VIENUOLYNAS SU PALIATYVIOS PAGALBOS NAMAIS TRAKŲ RAJ.
MONASTERY WITH HOSPICE IN TRAKAI DISTRICT**

RŪTA BUROKAITĖ
Vilnius Academy of Arts
Bachelor work
Tutor: Sigitas Sparnaitis

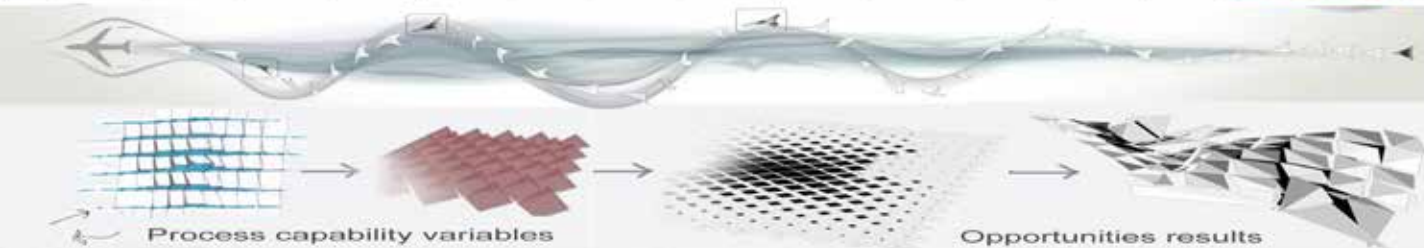
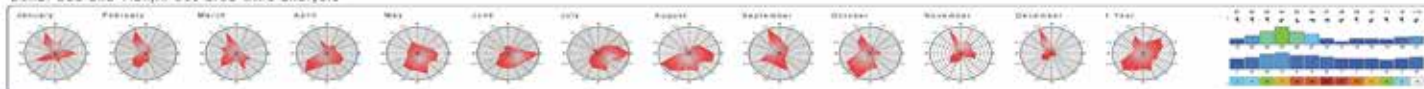


Vienuolynas su Hospisu projektuojami Trakų raj., gamtinėje aplinkoje. Pagalbos namuose gyvena sunkiai sergantys ligoniniai, atvykstantys oriai pasitraukti iš gyvenimo bei juos prižiūrinčios vienuolės. Pastatą sudaro dvi įstaigos, kurios iškelia dvasingumo svarbą, todėl ir statinio architektūrai siekta suteikti sakralumo. Norima priartėti prie gamtos, naudojami šviesa ir šešėlis, natūralios medžiagos, žaidžiama su sensorika. Remiantis vienuolynų tradiciniu planavimu, buvo perimta griežta geometrija, simetrija bei centrinis vidinis kiemas. Projekto plano struktūroje vyrauja kvadrato forma, simetriškas, statiškas išdėstymas, todėl ir bendras vaizdas labiau primena simbolį ar geometrinį išmarginimą. Centrinė statinio dalis- statiškas tūris, kuris talpina pagrindines erdves ir tampa visos kompozicijos branduoliu. Koridoriai-galerijos sujungia jį su mažesniais, ritmiškai išstumdytais tūriais ir suskaido juos skiriančią ribą į 10 vidinių kiemų.

Monastery and hospice is designed in Trakai district natural environment. Nursed by nuns, gravely ill patients come to spend their last days here. Building consists of two institutions, which raise the importance of spirituality and so the architecture of the building was intended to reflect sacredness. The idea is to get closer to nature by using lights and shadows, natural materials, playing with sensors. Strict geometry, symmetry and a central courtyard represent traditional monastic planning. The plan structure of the building prevails a square shape, symmetrical, static layout and therefore the overall picture looks more like a symbol or geometrical pattern. Central part of the building is a static content, which contains of the main spaces and becomes the core of the whole composition. The corridors combine the central part of the building with smaller, rhythmically distanced spaces and separates the area between them into 10 inner courtyards.

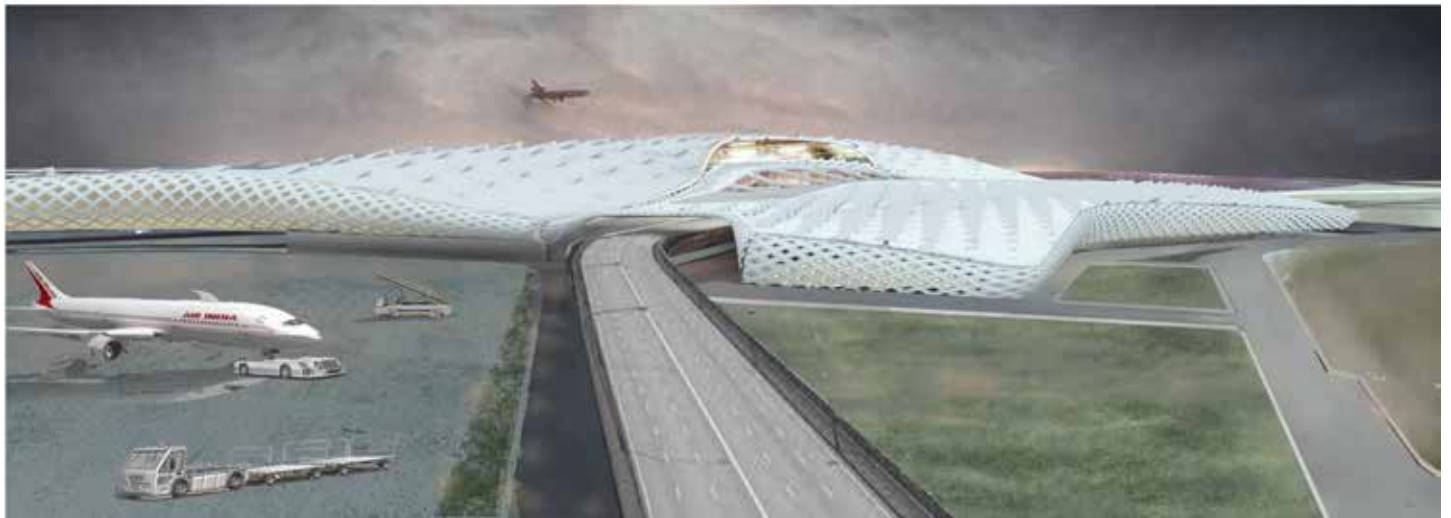
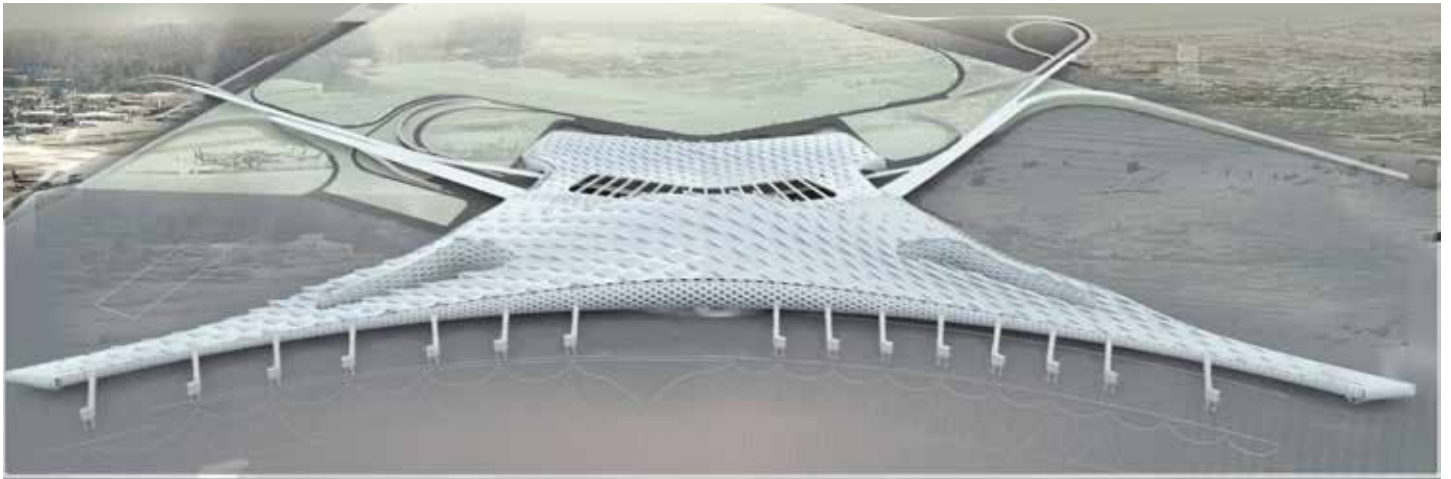


Bohai Sea and Tianjin eco area wind analysis



TIA-TIANJIN TARPTAUTINIS KELEIVIŲ ORO UOSTO TERMINALAS
TIA-TIANJIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT PASSENGER TERMINAL

LUKAS REVINSKAS
 Vilnius Academy of Arts
 Masters work
 Tutor: Marius Šaliamoras & Romualdas Kučinskas



Magistro tiriamojo darbo tikslas – išanalizuoti tūrį ir erdvę formuojančių elementų įtaką žmonių srautų judėjimui ir funkcijai oro uostų terminalų kompleksuose. Darbe atskleidžiamas santykis tarp struktūrinių architektūros-dizaino elementų ir oro uosto terminalo keleivių judėjimo galimybių. Praktinis darbas siejamas su teorine magistro dalimi, atliekant žmonių judėjimo srautų vidinėse erdvėse analizę, architektūrinių elementų koncepcijos poveikio ir įtakos žmogui įvertinimus. Projektuojamas naujas Tianjin-Tanggu tarptautinio oro uosto keleivinis terminalas Kinijoje su infrastruktūros prieigomis nuo šiaurės ir rytų pusių. Pastatas skirstomas į tarptautinę ir vietinę skrydžių zonas. Taip pat integruojama požeminio geležinkelio stotelė, suteikianti patogų ir greitą susisiekimą su aplinkiniais miestais bei šalia esančiu Tianjin pramonės uostu.

Master's research project's objective is to analyze the influence of volume and space forming elements on human movement and flow function in the airport terminal facilities. An overview of the relation between elements of the structural architecture design and opportunities of passenger movement in the airport terminal. Practical work associated with the theoretical part of Master's project undertaking people's movement in the inner spaces of flow analysis as well as the assessment of architectural elements conception impact and influence to people. The new passenger terminal for Tianjin International Airport in China is being designed with access to the infrastructure of the north and east sides. The building is divided into the international and domestic flight areas. In addition, an underground rail station is being integrated to provide quick and convenient access to surrounding cities and the nearby Tianjin industrial port.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top half of the steps is a dark mustard yellow, and the bottom half is a muted taupe color. The text is placed on the yellow and taupe sections.

Vilnius Academy of Arts

FACULTY OF KAUNAS
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

VILNIAUS DAILĖS AKADEMIJA / KAUNO FAKULTETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS KATEDRA

Turtinga Kauno miesto architektūrinė aplinka, kurios išskirtinumą lemia ženklūs įvairių laikotarpių stilistiniai bruožai, atspindi įvairialypę Lietuvos architektūros raidą. Išskirtinės gamtinės situacijos ir turtingos architektūros simbiozė kuria Kauno mieste palankią terpę natūrinėms ir akademinėms architektūros studijoms.

Tęsdamas tarpukario Kauno meno mokyklos tradicijas, Vilniaus dailės akademijos Kauno fakultetas siekia tapti integralia Europos Sąjungos švietimo ir kultūros dalimi. Institucijos strateginių tikslų įgyvendinime aktyviai dalyvauja ir fakulteto architektūros katedra.

Atsižvelgdama į ilgametės mokyklos tradicijas ir nūdienos architektūrinius uždavinius KF architektūros katedra nuolat tobulina vykdomas studijų programas ir taikydama novatoriškus mokymo metodus, ugdo studentų specialybinius įgūdžius, kūrybiškumą, sugebėjimą reflektatyviai mąstyti, išskirti savo kūrybinės veiklos poziciją ir ją pagrįsti.

Istoriniame Kauno miesto branduolyje įsikūręs VDA Kauno fakultetas yra puiki vieta meno ir architektūros studijoms, įvairiausiems studentiškiems renginiams ir pramogoms.

Abiejų studijų pakopų architektūros studentai mokslo metus tradiciškai pradeda savaitės trukmės kūrybinėmis dirbtuvėmis. Įvairių kursų studentai susiburia į mišrias grupes, į kurias įtraukti pirmakursiai lengviau adaptuojasi jiems naujoje aplinkoje. Kūrybinių dirbtuvių pabaigoje vyksta idėjų ir darbų pristatymas, surengiama paroda.

Studijų metu bent viena kursinė užduotis atliekama, dirbant savanoriškai suformuotose grupėse. Pasitelkus tokį studijų metodą, ugdomi gebėjimai dirbti kūrybiniame kolektyve ir skatinama profesinė lyderystė.

Daugiau kaip dešimtmetį Kauno fakulteto architektūros studentai nuolat organizuoti dalyvauja tarptautiniuose architektūros konkursuose, kuriuose dažnai pelno įvairias nominacijas.

Fakultete, turinčiame nedidelį studentų skaičių, savaimingai vyksta intensyvus daugiaplanis skirtingų specialybių studentų kūrybinis bendradarbiavimas, padedantis plėsti akiratį ir skatinantis kūrybiškumą. Tokioje išskirtinėje aplinkoje išugdyti architektai yra konkurencingi ir laukiami darbo rinkoje.

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 interwar 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.

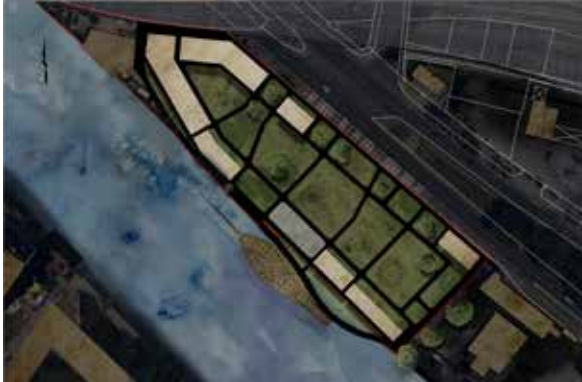
KF Architecture Department is constantly improving study programs with regards to passed on traditions of the school and the challenges of the contemporary architecture. Department is applying innovative teaching methods, helps to develop professional skills of the students, their creativity, ability 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 coursework task should include working in small groups. This method of study develops creative skills, ability to work in a team, and promotes leadership abilities.

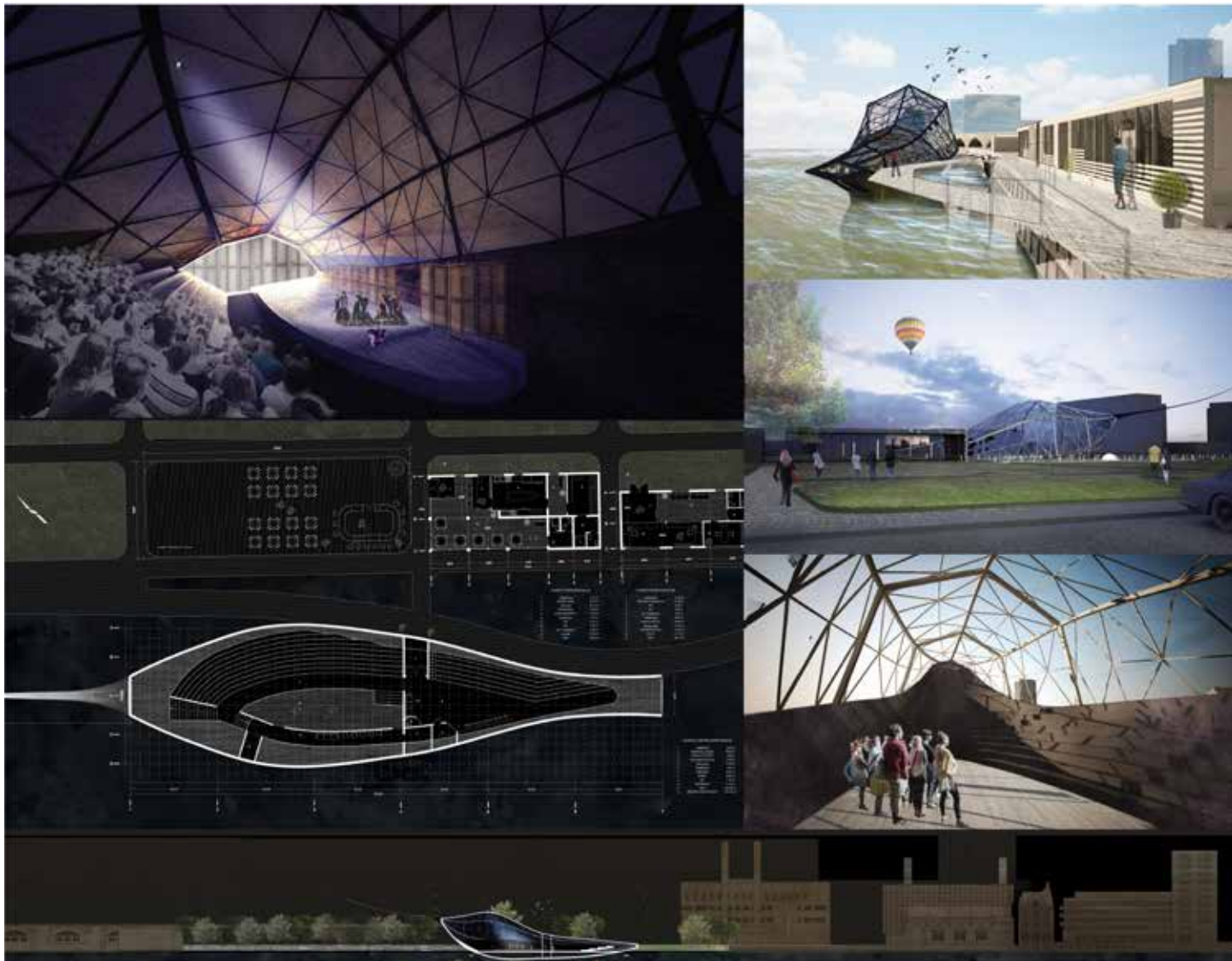
For over a decade students of Kaunas Architecture Faculty have been regularly participating in international architectural competitions and are often nominated for their work.

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.



PLAUKIOJANTIS TEATRAS ŠPRĖ UPĖJE HOLZMARKT'O RAJONE BERLYNE
FLOATING THEATRE ON THE RIVER SPREE, HOLZMARKT AREA, BERLIN

ŽILVINAS STASIULEVIČIUS
Vilnius Academy of Arts
Bachelor work
Tutor: Jonas Audėjaitis



KONKURSO TEMA. Tarptautinis idėjinis konkursas organizuojamas kas ketverius metus architektūros komisijos OISTAT (International Organisation of Scenographers, Technicians and Theatre Architects). Užduotis buvo suprojektuoti plūduriuojantį teatrą Šprė upėje Berlyne, Vokietijoje, su galimybe teatrą nuplukdyti į kitą upės krantą. Teatre turėjo būti numatytos sėdimosios vietos 200-300 žiūrovų, scena bei užkulsiai 20 aktorių.

FORMA. Pagrindinė šio kūrinio idėja yra parodyti ryšį tarp teatro, kaip meno rūšies ir upės (gamtos formos). Forma pasirinkta buriažuvės (angl. Marlin) kaip įvaizdžio. Šprė upė įteka į Šiaurės jūrą, Atlanto vandenyną kur ir paplitusios šios žuvis. Teatras taip pat primena laivą, dėl numatytų medžiagų: medienos (triumas, bortai, dugnas), plieno (korpusas), tento. Interjeras išsiskiria dėl asimetriškos ir abstrakčios scenos erdvės nebūdingos klasikiniam teatrui.

COMPETITION THEME. An international ideas competition which is organised every four years by the Architecture Commission of OISTAT (International Organisation of Scenographers, Technicians and Theatre Architects). The theme for the competition was the design of a floating theatre at a particular location on the river Spree in Berlin, Germany, but capable of being moved to other sites on the river. The floating theatre provide a performance space for an audience of 200-300 people and backstage accommodation for a cast of no more than 20 performers.

FORM. The river Spree inspired me to create a form which is closer to water and nature. I took Atlantic Marlin as prototype. Also it has some references to the ship, mainly because of wood, steel and tent materials. Interior is not ordinary because design contains an asymmetric theatre space and lobby within its abstract space.



scheme of buildings to be demolished



■ No historic value buildings

scheme of new constructions



- 1- Halfway House
- 2- Passageway - ramp, exhibitors space
- 3- first floor - Creation labs - talent garden, second floor - hotel
- 4 - cafe
- 5 - cafe, conference hall
- 6- neivėdė press house; bookstore, library
- 7- public inner yard



KAUNO TARDYMO IZOLIATORIUS (KTI) KAUNAS REMAND PRISON (KRP)

RŪTA JUREVIČIŪTĖ
Vilnius Academy of Arts
Masters work
Tutor: Edmundas Jackus



Kauno tardymo izoliatorius (KTI) yra pačiame miesto centre. KTI aplinkui „save“ formuoja neigiamą atmosferą socialiniu aspektu, tačiau izoliatoriuje yra įsikūrusi „vėl būsima“ visuomenės dalis. Išėjus į laisvę, vienas iš metodų, padedančių sėkmingai įsilieti į visuomenę yra kriterijus atitinkančius nuteistųjų apgyvendinimas Pusiaukelės namuose. Pusiaukelės Namai dažniausiai yra įkuriami miesto centruose, siekiant įvykdyti sėkmingą integraciją. Tokios įstaigos idėja naikina stereotipus, mažina žalingą įkalinimo poveikį ir didina visuomenės saugumą (mažina pakartotinių nusikaltimų skaičių). KTI konversija į Pusiaukelės namus aplinkai suteikia naują, humanišką įvaizdį. Sklype kuriamos patrauklios funkcijos (viešbutis, viešos, komercinės, kultūrinės erdvės), kurios pritrauks žmones ir veiks kaip jungtis tarp įkaltintųjų ir visuomenės, skatins tarpusavio bendravimą, padės stiprinti žmonių moralę ir tuo pačiu suteiks antrą šansą ir šiai teritorijai vėl tapti funkcionuojančia miesto dalimi.

Kaunas Remand Prison (KRP) is in the heart of the city. Around itself it creates a negative prejudicial atmosphere. Nevertheless, the prison is a home to people that will yet again become a part of society. One of the methods that help convicts integrate themselves into society is accommodation in the Halfway house. Halfway houses are usually located in the center of the cities in order to accomplish a successful integration. The idea of this institution eliminates all the stereotypes, it reduces the harmful impact of imprisonment and increases safety levels in the society by reducing the amount of repeating crimes. KRP conversion into a Halfway house creates a new, humane image for the future. The activities and functions in the area (hotel, public, commercial and cultural spaces) attract people and operate as a connection between convicts and society, it creates diversity yet at the same time it strengthens peoples moral beliefs and gives another chance to the area to have a new life.

A graphic of a staircase with 12 steps, ascending from the bottom left to the top right. The top half of the steps (steps 6-12) are colored in a golden-brown hue, while the bottom half (steps 1-5) are colored in a muted taupe or light brown. The text is placed on the golden-brown steps.

Vilnius Academy of Arts

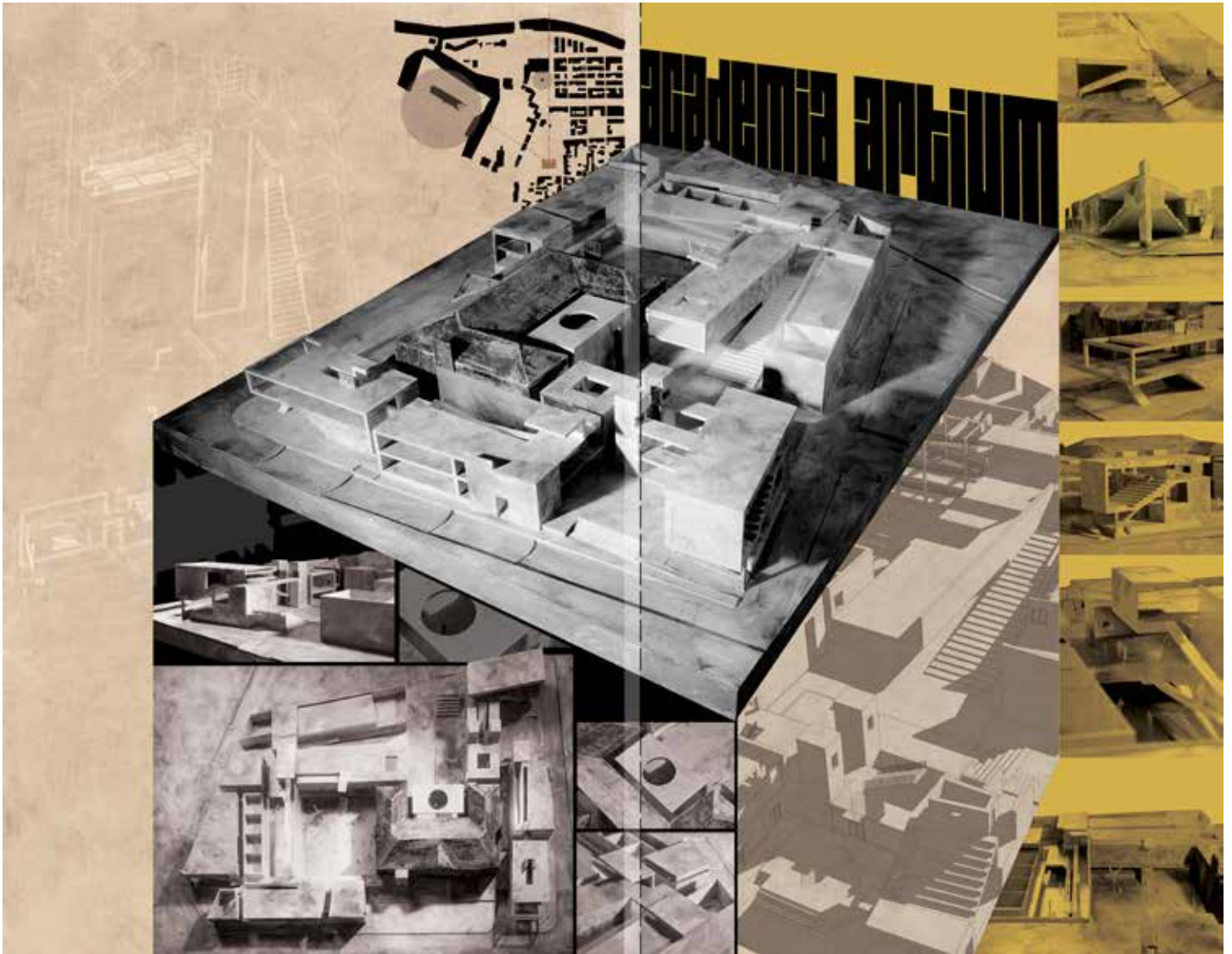
FACULTY OF KLAIPĖDA
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

VILNIAUS DAILĖS AKADEMIJA / KLAIPĖDOS FAKULTETAS / ARCHITEKTŪROS KATEDRA

Architektūros studijos Vilniaus dailės akademijos Klaipėdos fakultete 2013 metais Vilniaus dailės akademija Klaipėdoje pradėjo vykdyti architektūros studijų programą. VDA Klaipėdos fakultetas tapo trečiuoju šios mokyklos padalinio rengiančiu architektus. Šis faktas paskatino siekti specializuoti architektūros studijas šios aukštosios mokyklos sistemoje. Skirtingai nuo iki šiol veikusių studijų Vilniuje ir Kaune, pajūryje architektūros programos specifika tikslingai orientuojama į architekto su platesnėmis urbanistinio projektavimo žiniomis ir gebėjimais parengimą. Studijų procese specialybės moduluose akcentuojama pastato kaip tipologinio elemento santykio su miesto urbanistine edvine struktūra paieškų kryptis. Klaipėdos fakultete šiuo metu vykdoma tik architektūros bakalauro studijos.

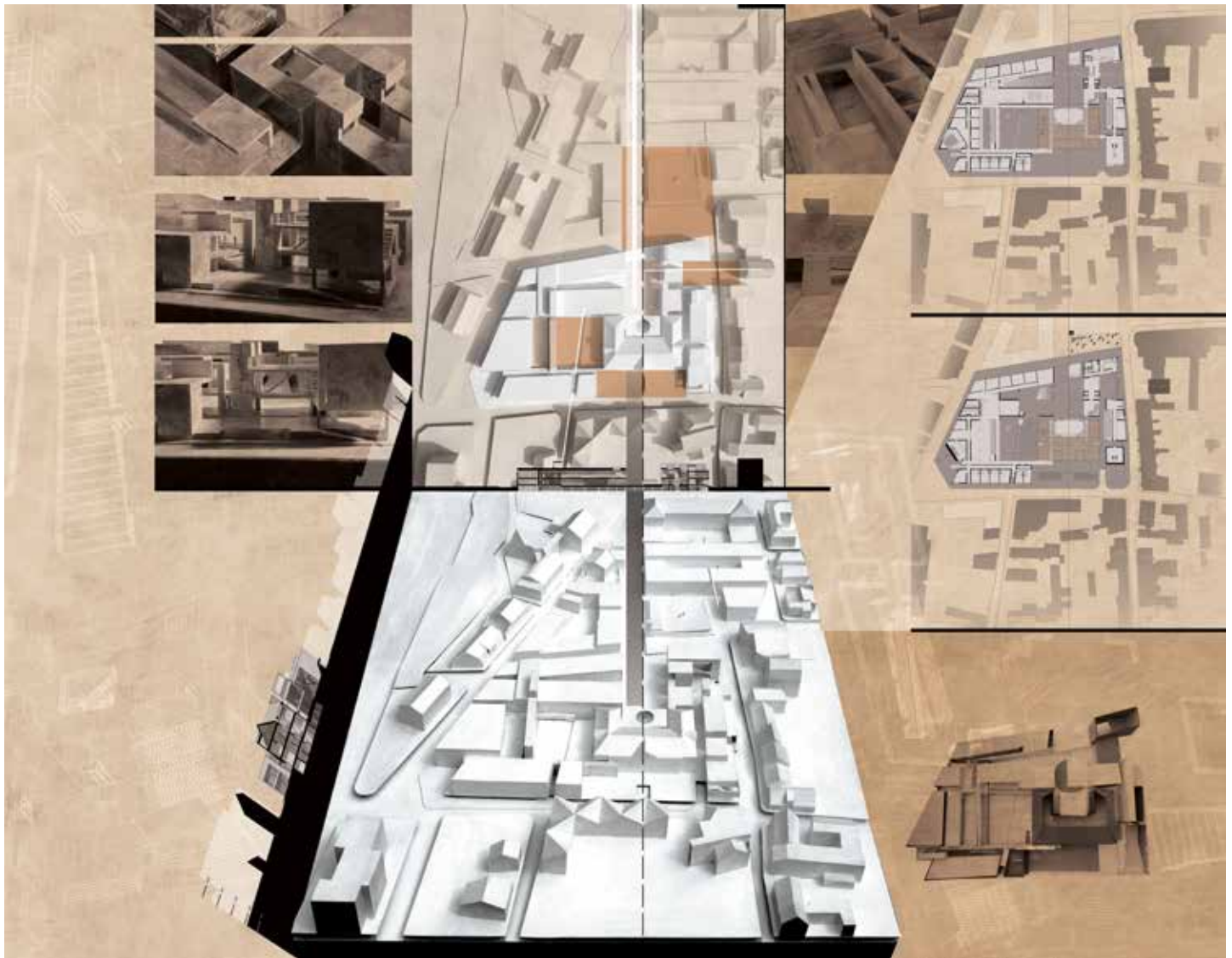
VILNIUS ACADEMY OF ARTS / FACULTY OF KLAIPĖDA / DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Studies of architecture in Klaipėda faculty of Vilnius Academy of Arts started the program of architecture in Klaipėda city in 2013. Faculty in Klaipėda is the third unit of Vilnius Academy of Arts to do the preparation of architects. This fact led to specialize studies of architecture inside of Academy. Specifics of studies in the seaside faculty oriented towards the preparation of professional architect with the wider knowledge and skills of urban design. Searching of relationship between building as typological element and structure of urban space is the main accent in the study process. Architectural studies in bachelors degree is available in the faculty.



VDA KLAIPĖDOS FAKULTETO PASTATŲ KOMPLEKSO DARŽŲ GATVĖJE ARCHITEKTŪRINĖ –
URBANISTINĖ KONCEPCIJA
ARCHITECTURAL AND URBAN CONCEPT OF KLAIPĖDA FACULTY OF VILNIUS ACADEMY OF ARTS IN
DARŽŲ STREET IN KLAIPĖDA

TOMAS MEDZELAS
Vilnius Academy of Arts
Bachelor work
Tutor: lec. Vytenis Rudokas



Sprendžiama problema:

Naujo (nebūdingo senamiesčiui) architektūrinio-urbanistinio komplekso sukūrimas istorinėje aplinkoje, organiškai integruojant jį į esamą urbanistinę struktūrą.

“Academia Artium” – kuriama erdvių ir pastatų kompozicija, tolygiai pereinanti nuo senamiesčio „šerdies“, link senamiesčiui mažiau būdingos struktūros. Pagrindiniai segmentai – ašis, kiemas, perimetras. Projektuojamą kompleksą sudaro dvi pagrindinės dalys – ekspozicinė rytinėje pusėje ir utilitari, kasdieninė“ vakarinėje. Prie esamų Parodų rūmų projektuojamos ekspozicijų salės, vertikalių ryšių korpusas ir daigafunkcinė kino-konferencijų salė. Kitoje dalyje projektuojamos auditorijos, daigafunkcinė erdvė studentų laisvalaikui, paskaitoms ir renginiams, gyvenamasis korpusas. Nauji projektuojami pastatai komunikaciniais „žiedais“ sujungiami su esamu mokyklos pastatu.

Problem to be solved:

Creation of new (uncharacteristic to old town) architectural-urban complex in the historic environment, organically integrating it into the existing urban structure.

Academia Artium – composition of spaces and buildings is created, that uniformly proceeds from the old town “core” to a less characteristic structure. The main elements – axis, courtyard, perimeter. The complex is composed of two major parts - exhibition area in the east block and a daily use area in the west block. Exhibition halls, vertical connection area and a multifunctional film / conference hall are designed near the city Exhibition hall. Auditoriums, multifunctional spaces for student recreation, lectures and events are designed in the other part of the complex along with a dormitory annex. The new buildings are connected with communication „rings” to the existing school building.

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CURATOR:

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

PROJECT MANAGER:

Kaire Pärnpuu

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