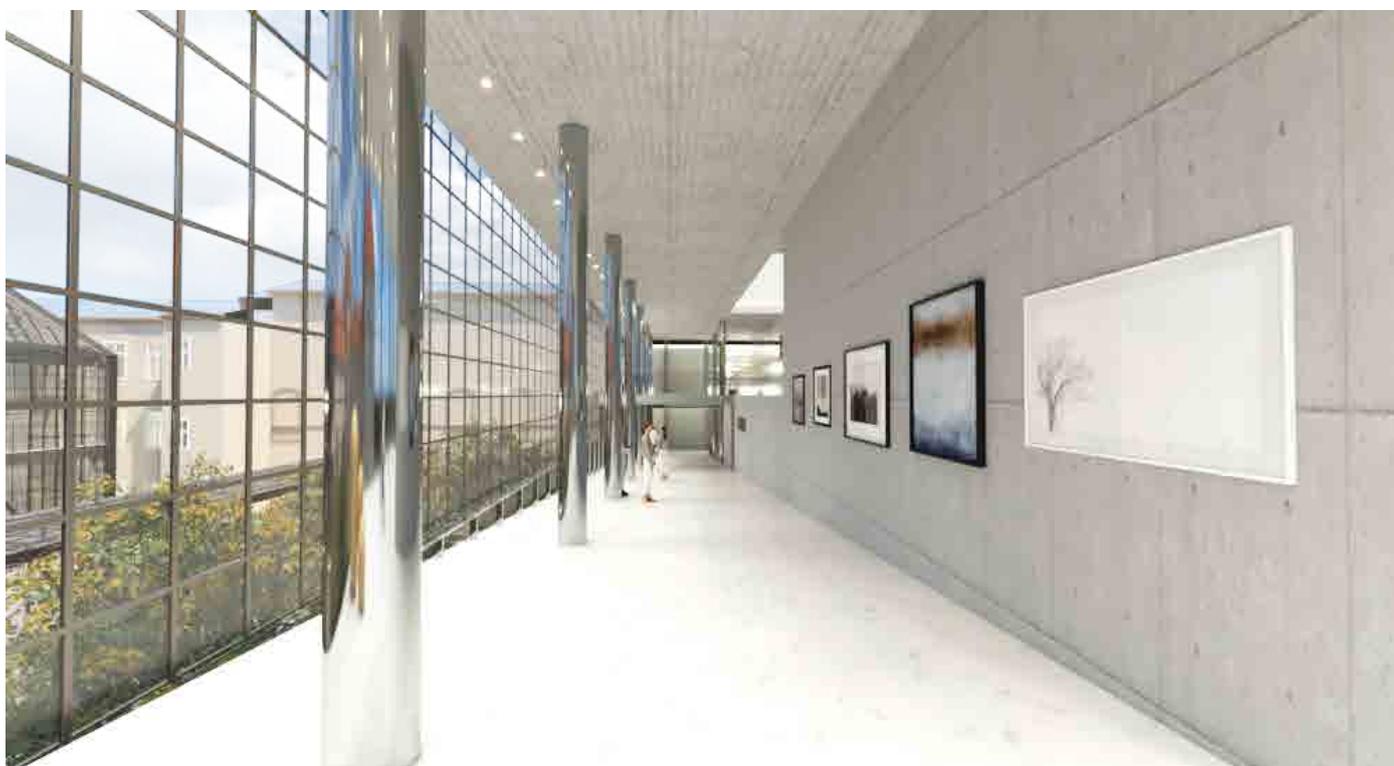


JONUŠAS RADVILA PALACE MUSEUM
DESIGN PROPOSAL REPORT



Exhibition Ramp

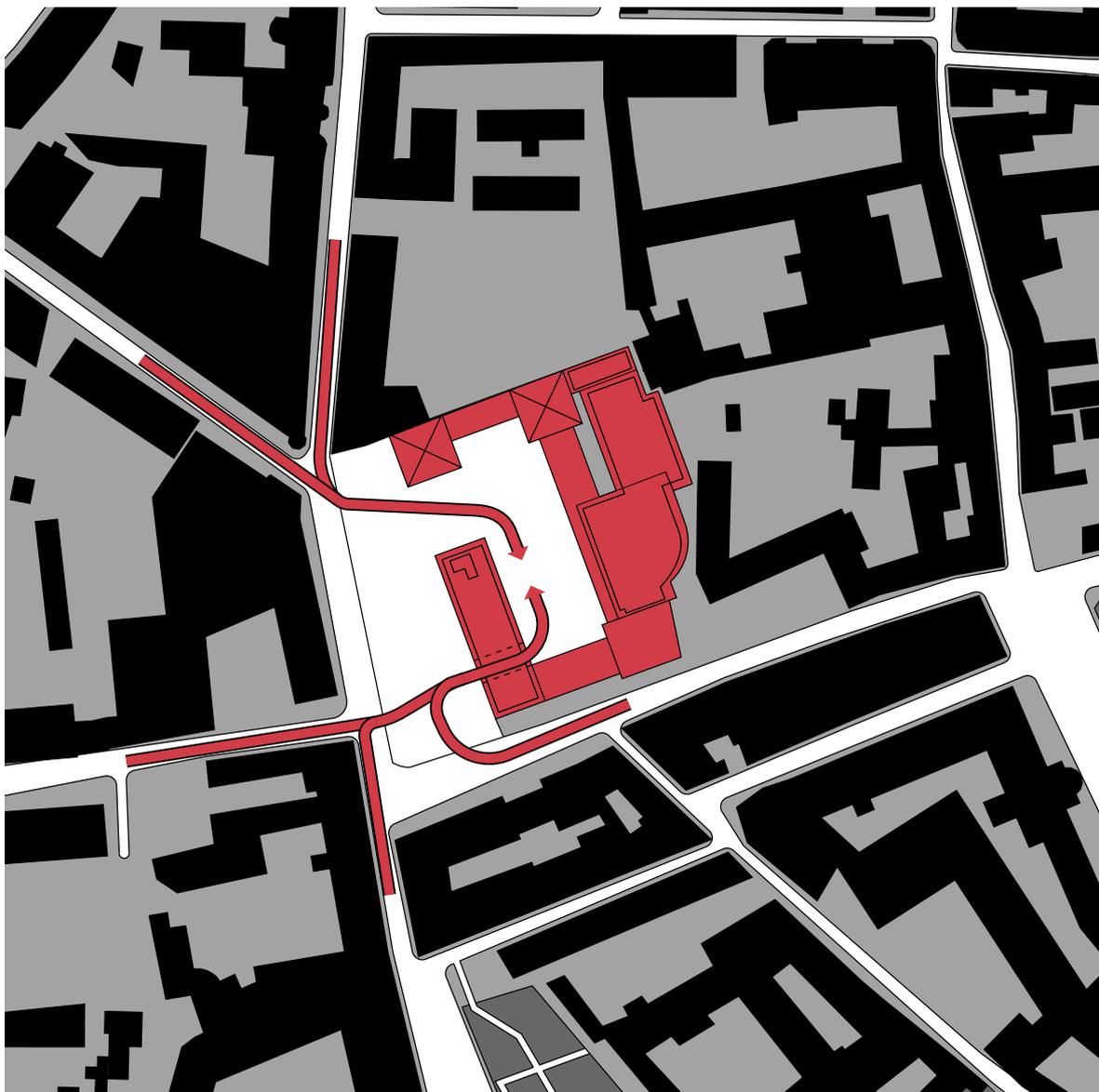
Introduction

Looking at a 400 year old palace complex that locates in a rich historical environment, and envisioning its future as an art museum comes with a set of challenges: to acknowledge and **respect the context**; to generate an **adaptable museum program** that can be linked to the current situation and carry it forward; to design spaces that meet the **requirements of contemporary art** and to convey a public scheme, **accessible for all**, that supports the urban customs and tourism potential of Vilnius.

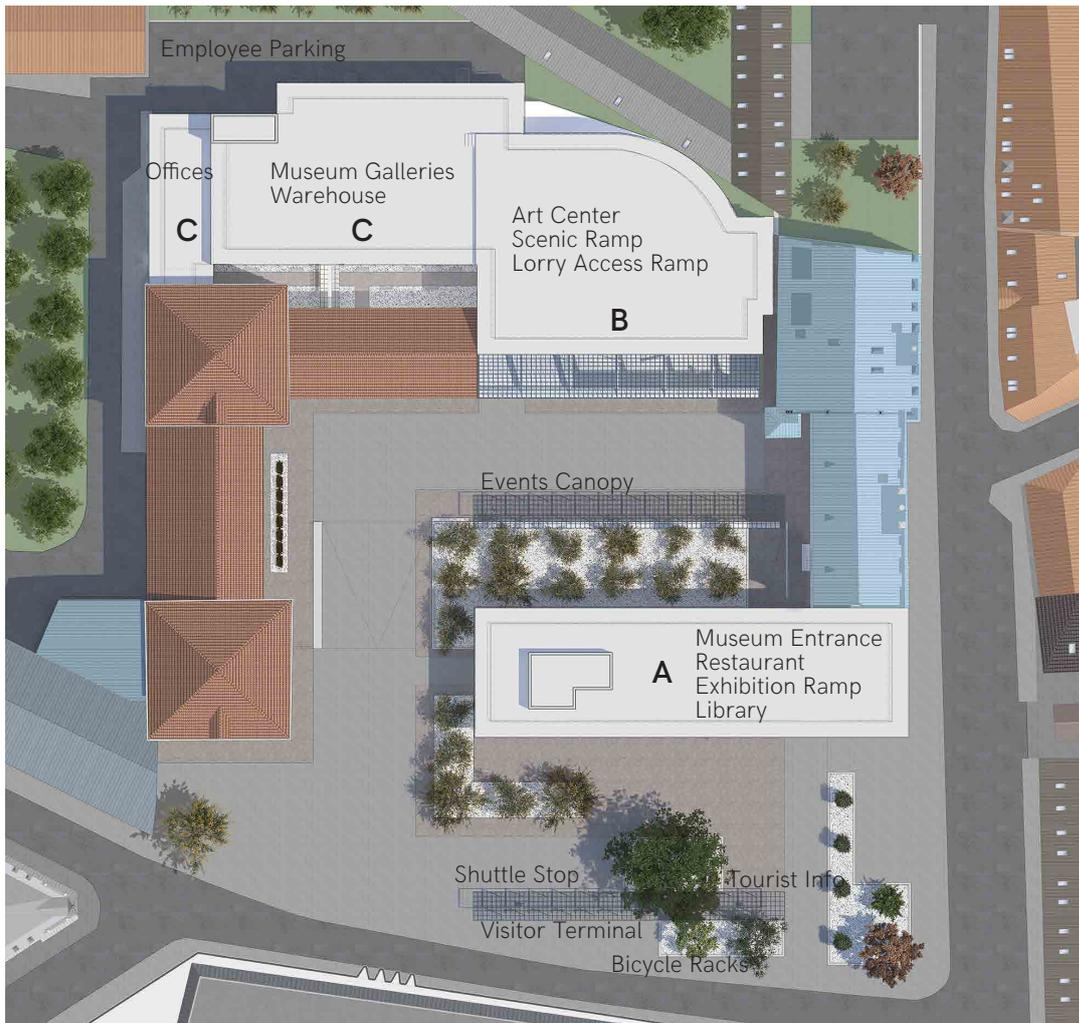
By utilizing ideas that are drafted in this report, it can be considered that this proposal offers viable and projective solutions for the challenges of the project.

Urban Idea

The way the Campus of Radvila Palace interpreted was that it being an extension, **a crevice**, in the perception and the circulation of the urban environment it resides. The approach has been to fulfill this reading by the visualisation of a public space, accessible to all, which expands inwards toward the campus formed by surrounding buildings, existing and new. By using an architectural approach which utilizes **penetrable structural solutions** on the ground level, it was intended to design a courtyard that could be separated from the functions and time cycle of the museum and be put in the service of the public life.



Situation Diagram



Layout of Proposed Area

Architectural Idea

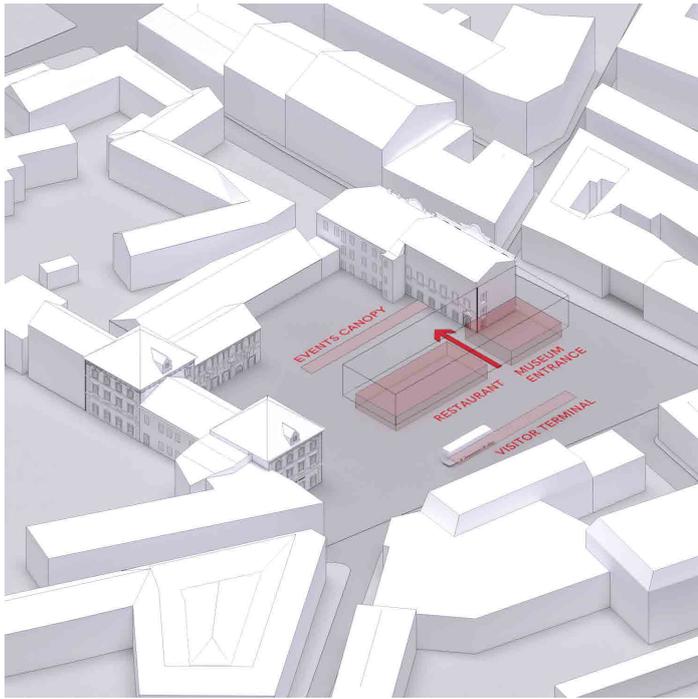
The main architectural approach for this project is to generate a museum concept that offers:

- A multilayered contextual dispersion through the city, the site and the museum interiors; by means of physical and visual links while creating an architectural continuum that aims to co-exist with the facilities of Radvila Palace both in terms of historical preservation and functionality.
- A layout that provides a transitive museum tour through interconnected spaces, generating an exhibition loop.

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A porous division between Zones A&B resulting with a defined courtyard and open links to the city, holding the potential of housing various activities and events. Henceforth, Zone B is transformed into an Access Area which is a natural extension of the city.



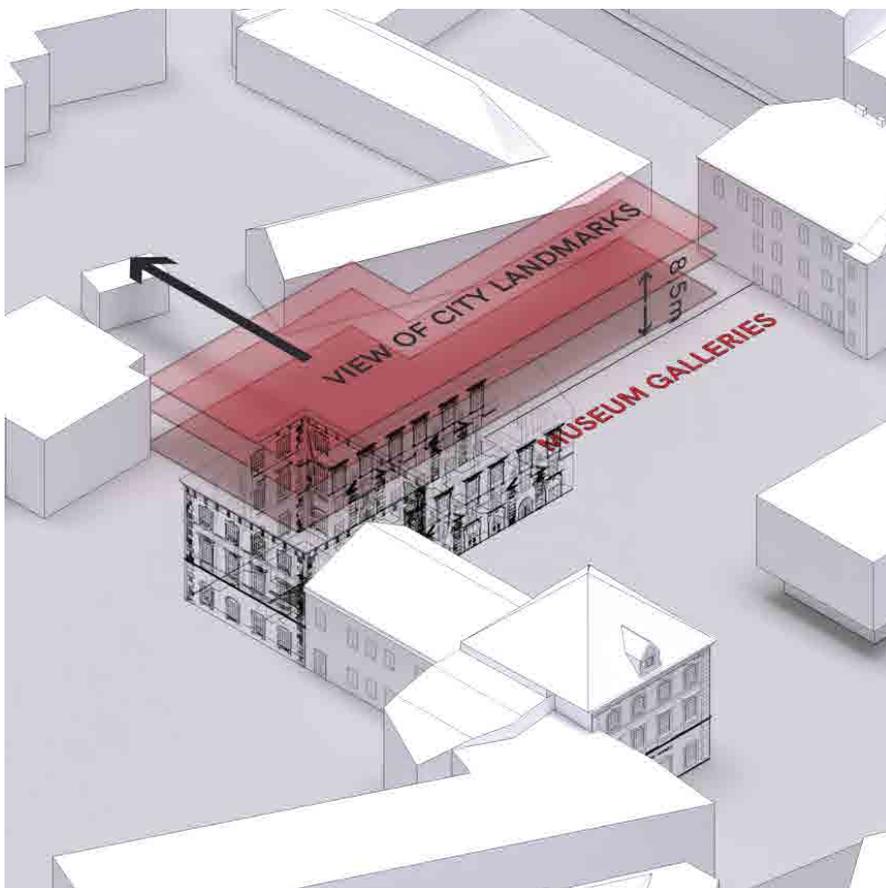
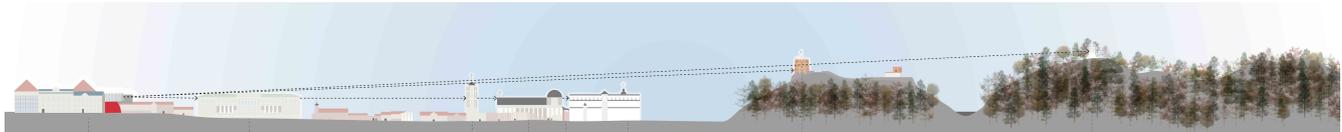
Visitor Terminal



Events Canopy

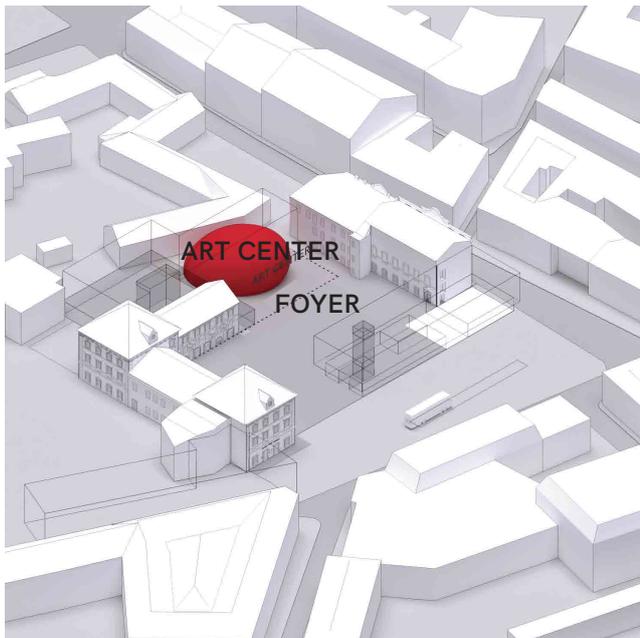
The Access Area is equipped with a canopy, intended to serve as a visitor terminal which contains facilities for shuttle passengers, bicycle racks and tourist info boards.

A similar canopy on the Courtyard with possibilities of flexible functions can serve as a market, a space for outdoor exhibitions or cocktails and also a shade to rest under for weary visitors.



Visual contextual dispersion is intended to be achieved by spaces that establish a corresponding state of transparency that allows both to see and be seen. Translucent facades give glimpses of ongoing events, exhibits and facilities. Be it a transparent box full of books or visitors inside various galleries.

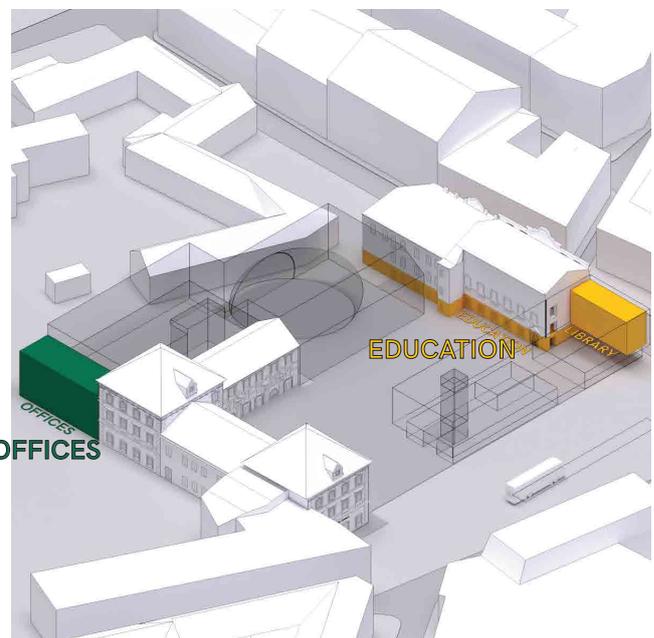
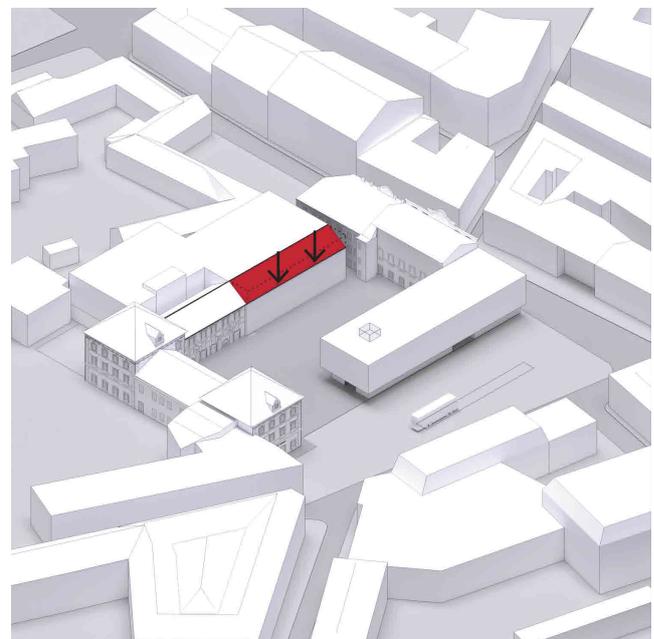
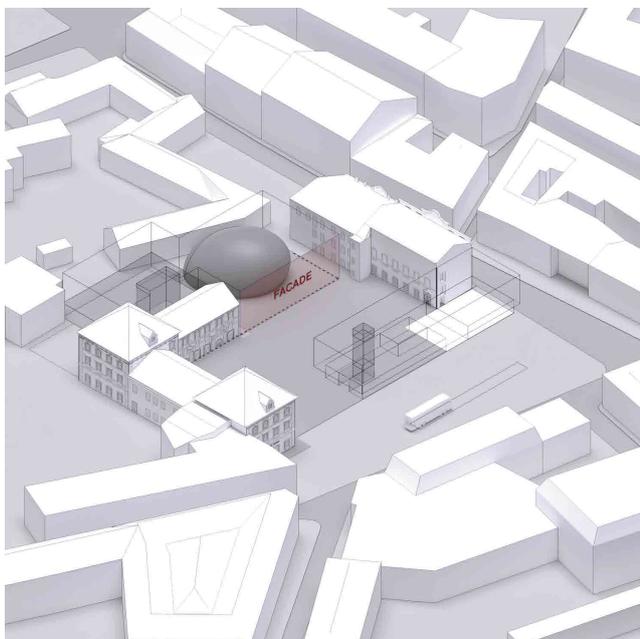
With historical Vilnius consisting of mainly low storey buildings and the favorable topography around the project site, allows wide views of the city landmarks from levels which would not jeopardize the historical character of the surrounding buildings. With the adjacent buildings to the north-east having shorter roof lines, exhibition galleries with visual connections towards north-east and north-west were envisaged.

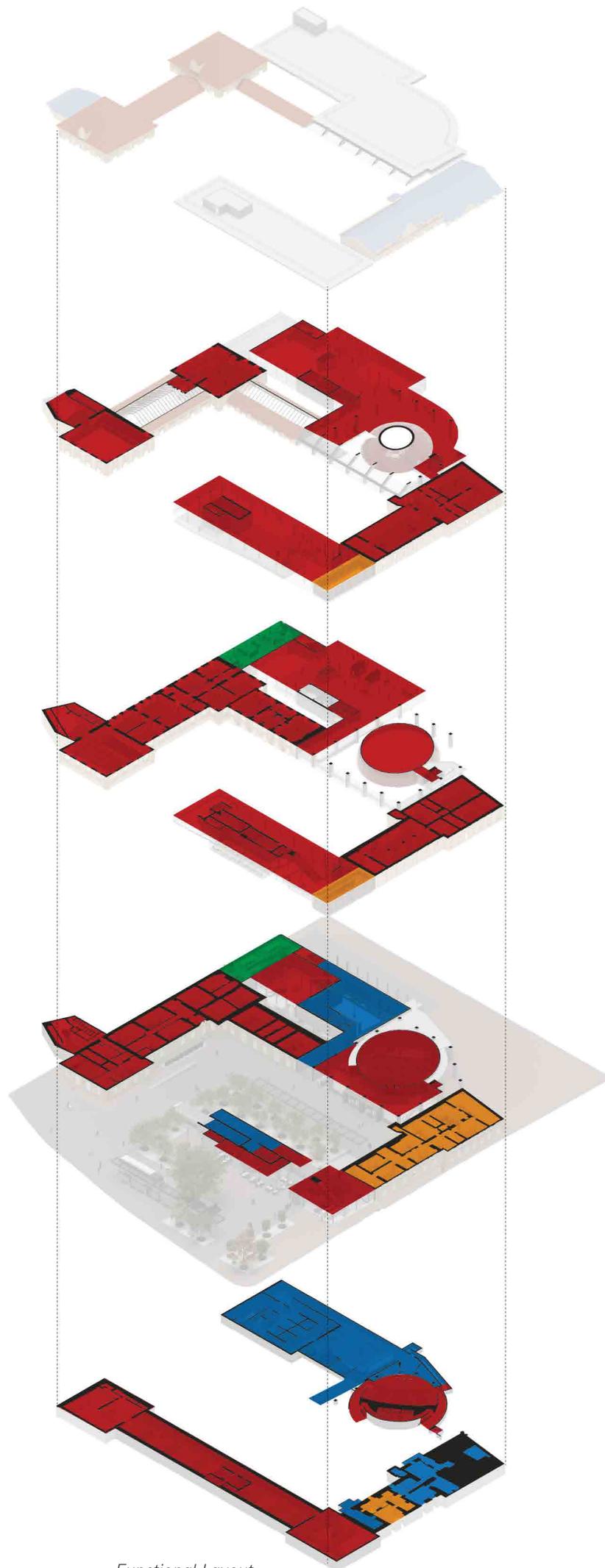


Due to the size limits of the grounds of the former Central Pavilion, an oval-shaped hall is considered for the 500 seat multifunctional art center. The proposed volume is positioned diagonally between the Western and Northern Wings, to best fit this space. Then it is enveloped inside a glass facade with a tall gallery in front, acting as a foyer in relation with the Courtyard. Such a shape inside a glass box can be regarded as an urban focal point, so to emphasise such a prospect the oval volume is suggested to have a bright red finish.

The glass facade-roof connection is tilted down to level the historical roof adjacent, mimicking it's shape, aiming a visual continuation.

The backstage facilities of the art center are planned with connection to the depot, allowing forklift and lorry operations towards the stage. The backstage has a separate entrance from the parking lot in the back.

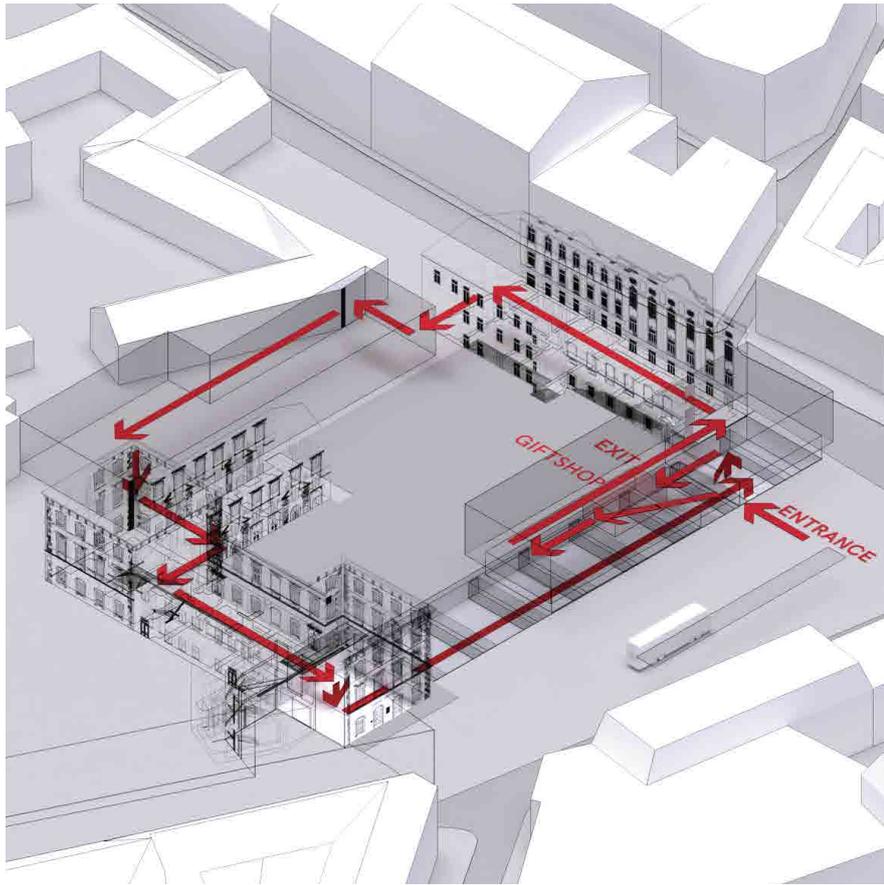




- Visitors
- Education
- Administration
- Logistics

Functional Layout

b. A layout that provides a transitive museum tour through interconnected spaces, generating an exhibition loop.



A scenario that aims the maximal usage of existing palace structures as exhibition halls, that are connected together through galleries of various attributes, resulting in a looped promenade have been established. Upon entering the museum, the visitors are transferred upstairs by an escalator to a ramp of exhibits, sloping down to the Eastern Palace Wing. Leading eastward, guests experience the historical galleries of Radvila Palace, reaching the topmost floor of the Eastern Wing. With an unusual connection from the balcony, visitors walk across a bridge to a series of scenic galleries, declining once again, connecting to the rest of the palace buildings. After visiting the Northern and Western Wings, the promenade passes through the archeological Underground Gallery, ending where it began.



Exhibition Hall & Ramp

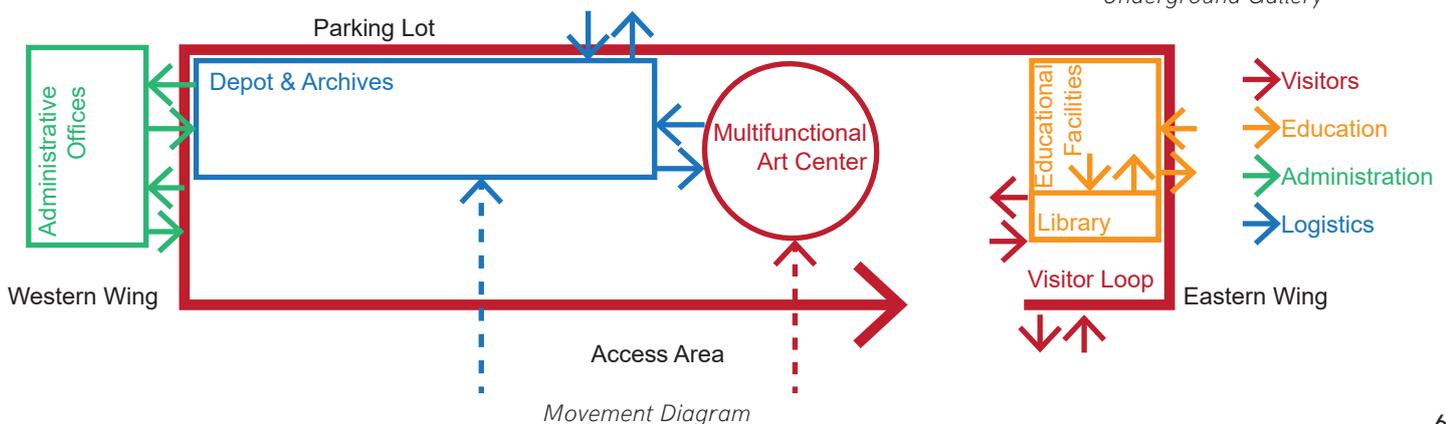
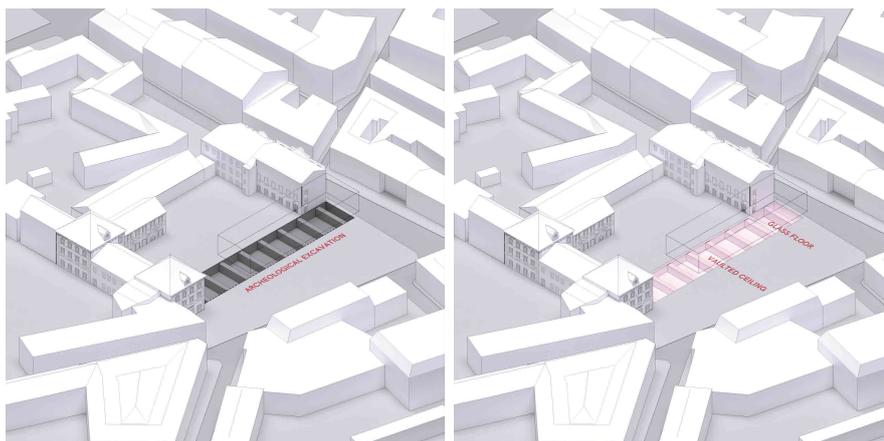


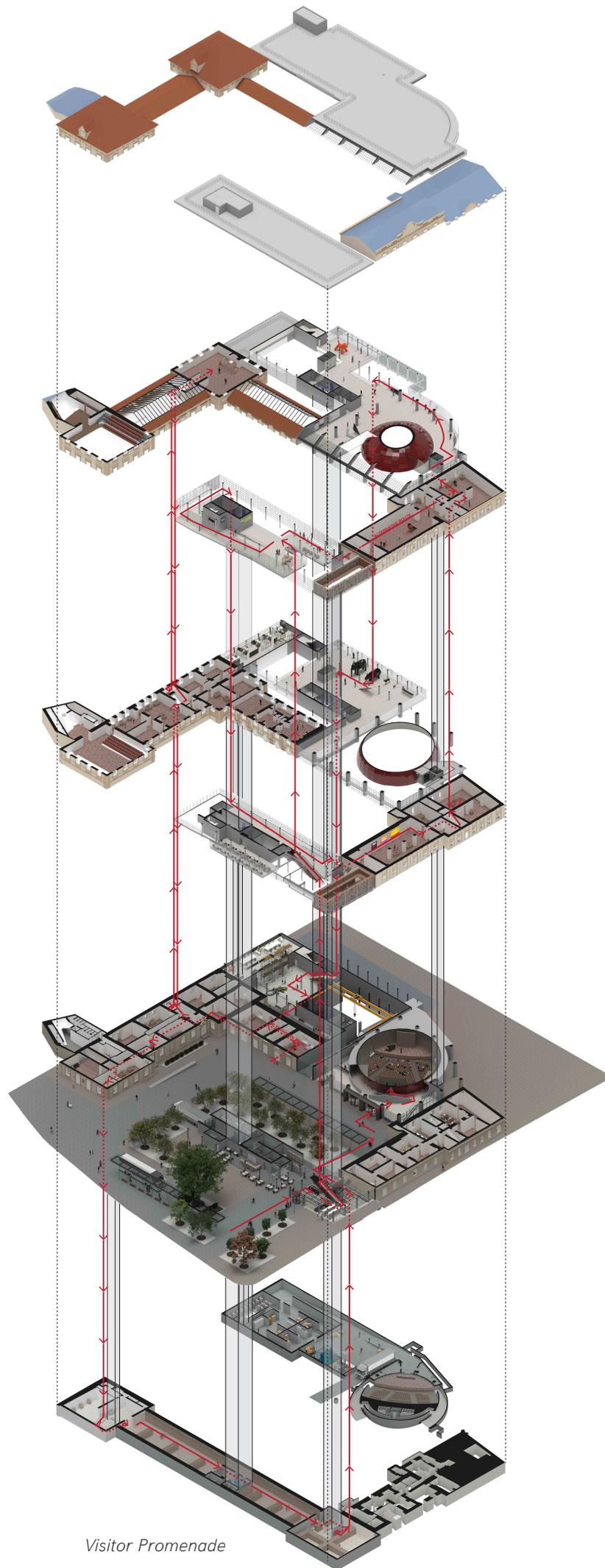
Scenic Gallery



Underground Gallery

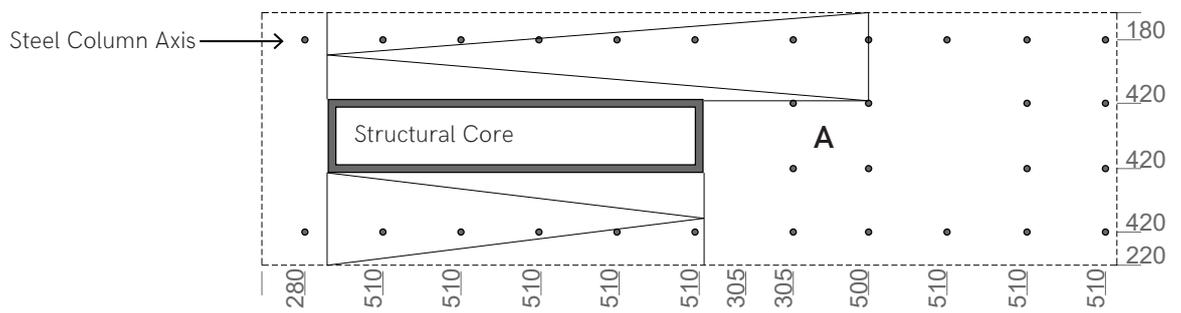
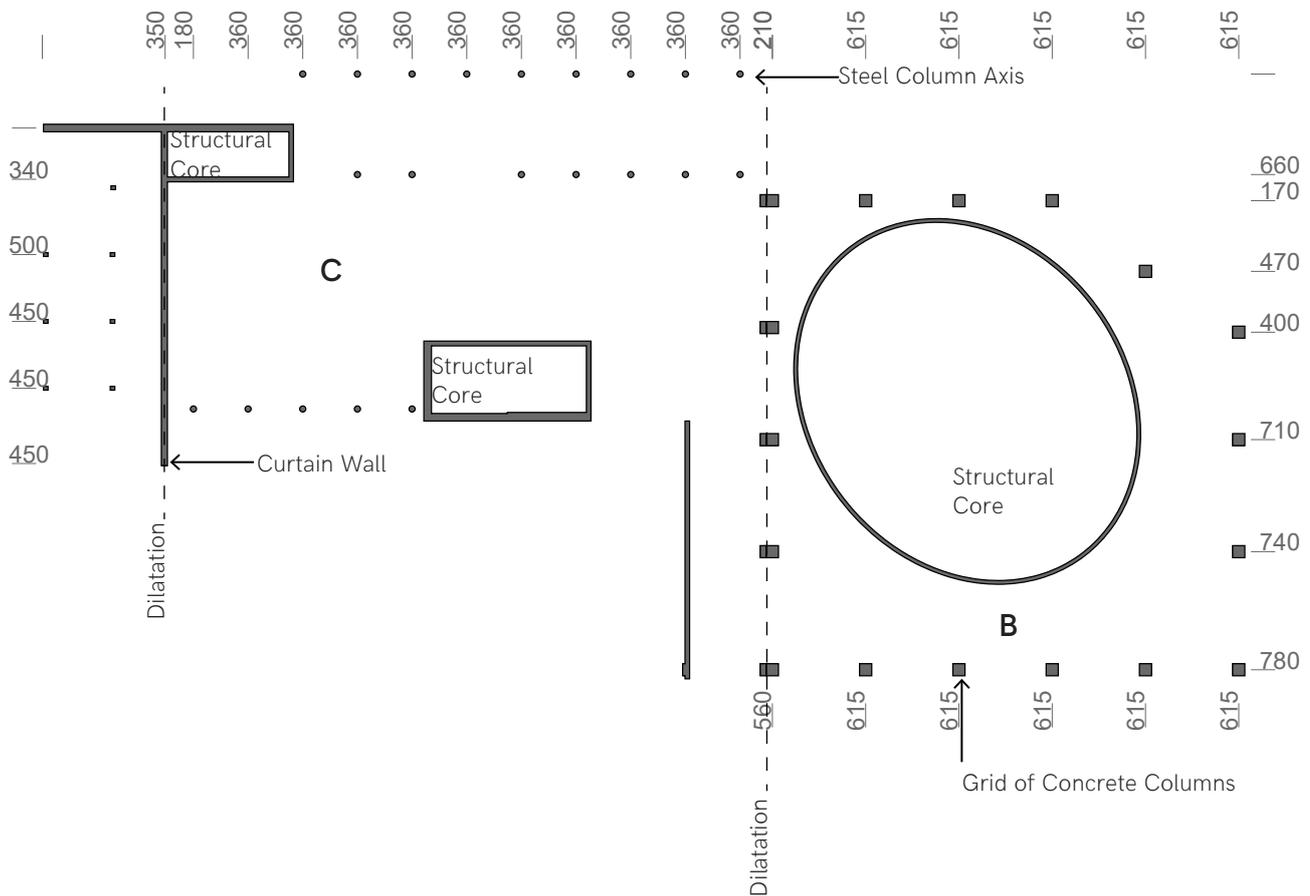
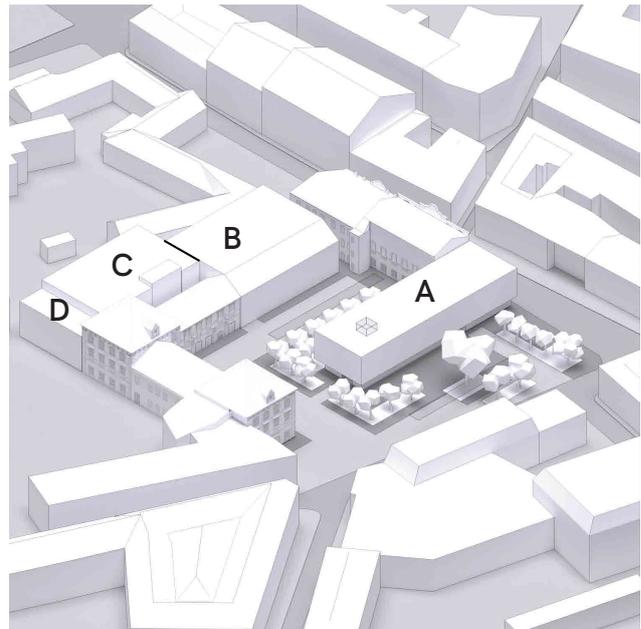
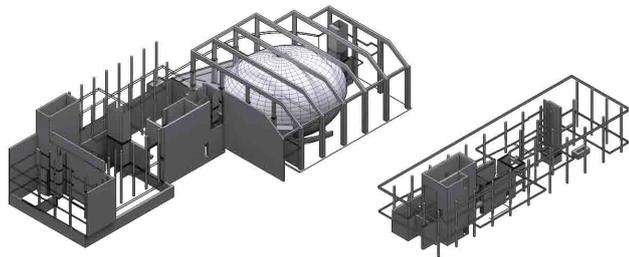
The excavation and preservation of any archeological structures on the Western part of the palace complex are suggested. Given that the emerged structures carry the potential of being repurposed as exhibition spaces, a vaulted gallery connecting the two wings of the campus is planned. It should be noted that the sizes of structures above ground is possible to change regarding the archeological findings.





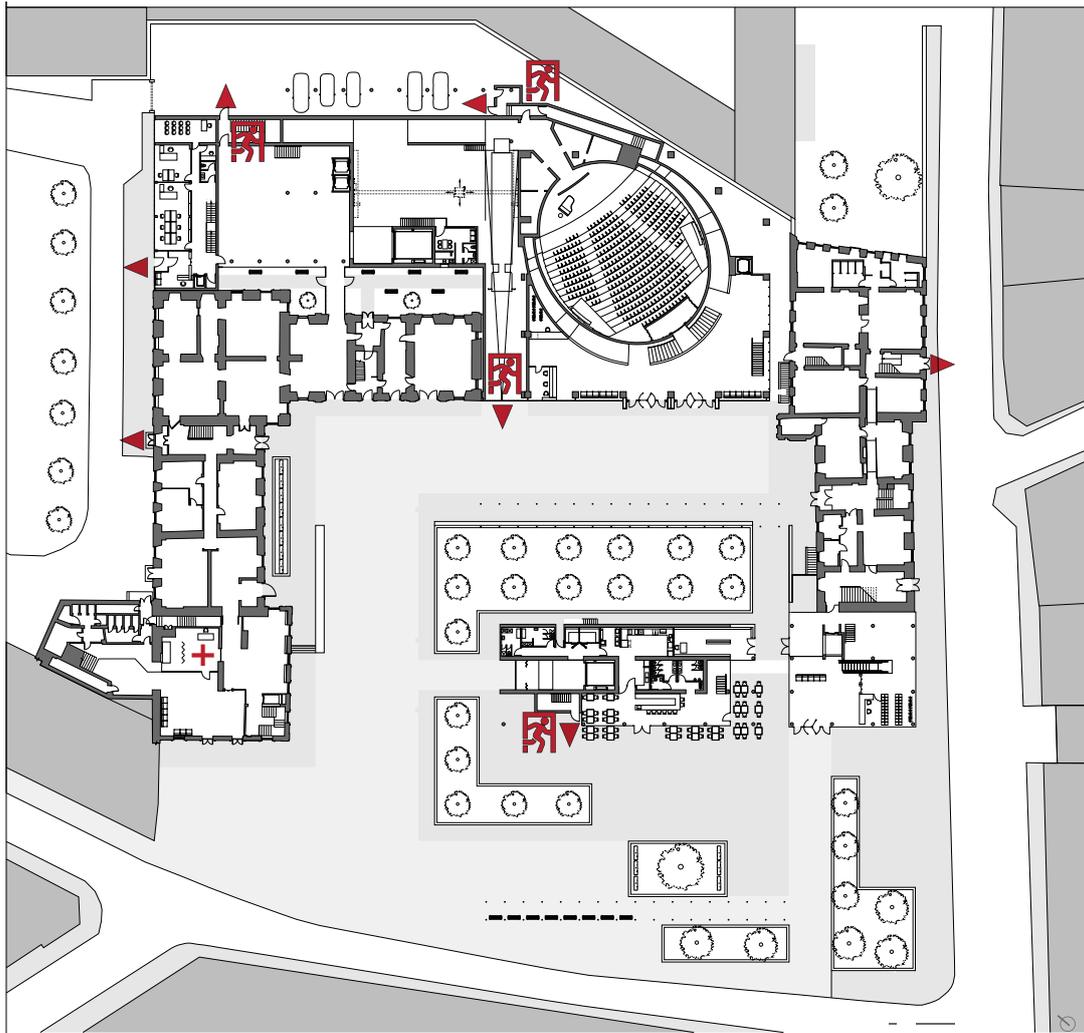
Visitor Promenade

Structural Solutions



Structural Diagram

Emergency Situation Solutions



Fire Exit Diagram

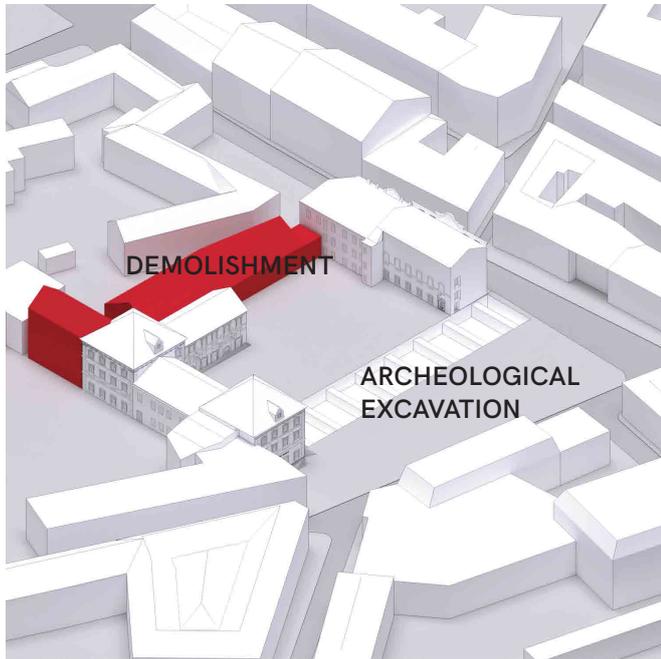
- * All exit doors and hallways to be designed according to the local regulations.
- * Sprinkler systems to be installed in the gallery spaces based on the characteristics of exhibits.
- * Fire shutters to be determined to isolate certain areas in case of emergency.
- * Archives to have dry chemical extinguishing methods.
- * The warehouse and archive space (see basement plan) to be evaluated as emergency shelter.
- * A first-aid room is proposed on the ground floor of Western Pavillion with easy ambulance access.

Compliance with Universal Design Principles

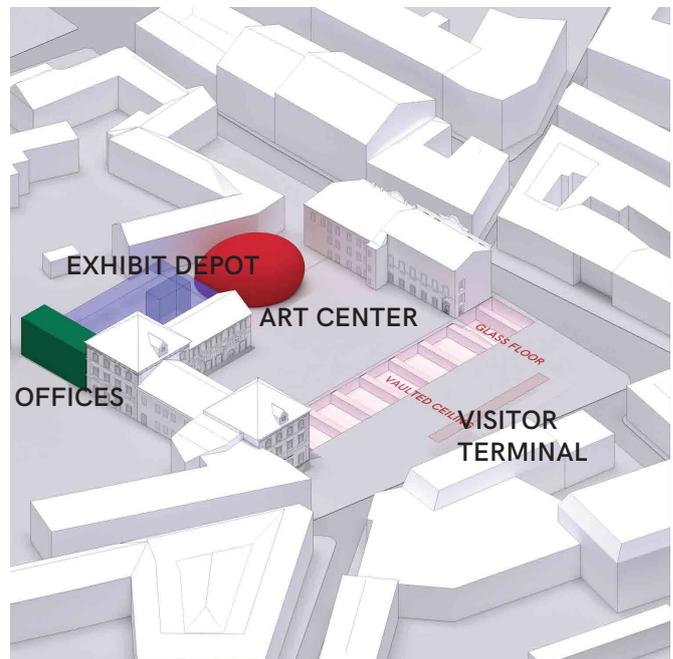
- * Except the lorry ramp, all ramp slopes are $\leq 7\%$
- * Handicapped accessibility solutions for the disabled are listed as follows:
 - Access Area and Courtyard to be furnished with tactile paving.
 - Elevators proposed for multiple locations.
 - Possible stairs in the existing buildings to be rearranged for the accessibility of the disabled in the means of adding stair lifts.
 - Handicapped accessible restrooms are fitted for the museum, art center and restaurant facilities.
- * Diaper changing stations to be placed in restrooms.
- * A childcare area, in one of the educational spaces in close vicinity to the museum entrance to be evaluated.

Phases of Construction

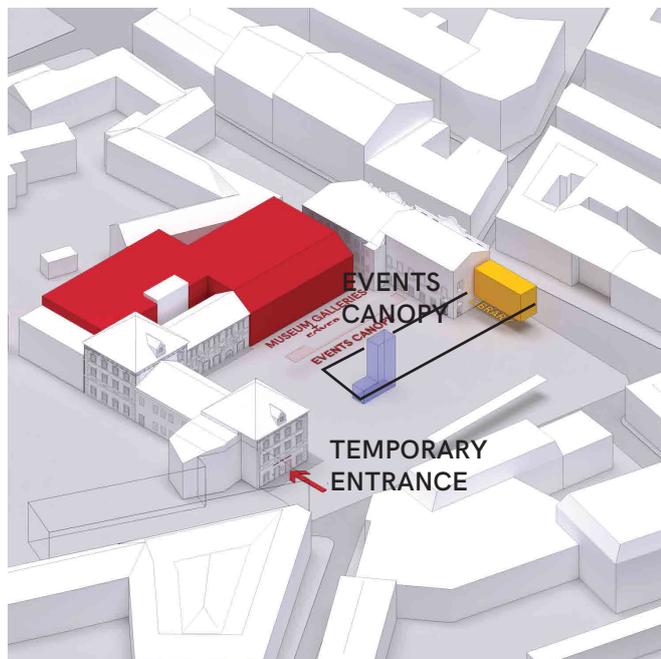
A construction process that will allow the usage of existing museum facilities has been forecasted. Steps in different areas that proceed in parallel timelines will ensure a quick realisation of the project.



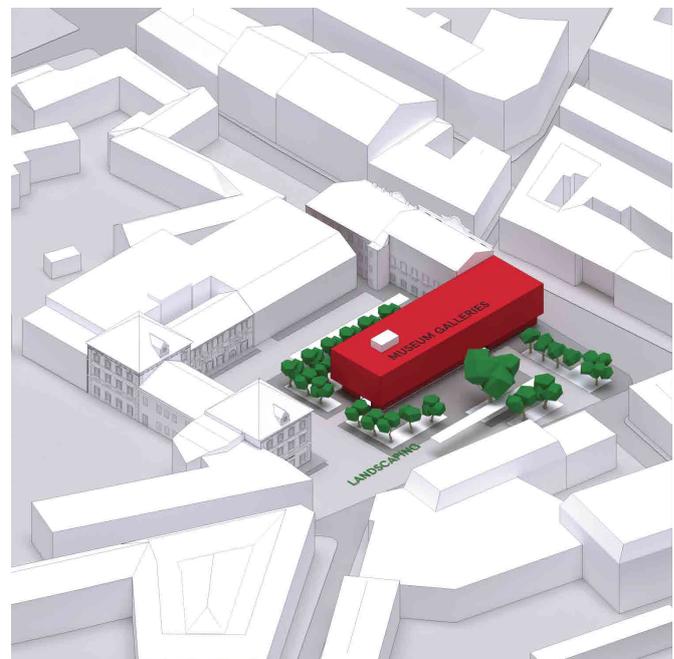
1. The demolition of the Sportshall and other buildings begin simultaneously with the Archeological Excavation. It is possible to think of the excavation to be a visual event for the public. Temporary facilities that allow the observation of the process can be considered.



2. The office wing and warehouse facilities, along with the archives can start to operate as soon as their constructions finalize. In the mean time, the constructions of buildings A&B would proceed. The canopy of Visitor Terminal can be erected and the shuttle services begin.



3. A soft opening can take place right after the museum galleries and foyer is constructed, using the existing museum entrance in the Western Pavillion. The events canopy in front of the foyer can be placed and the courtyard opened to the public.

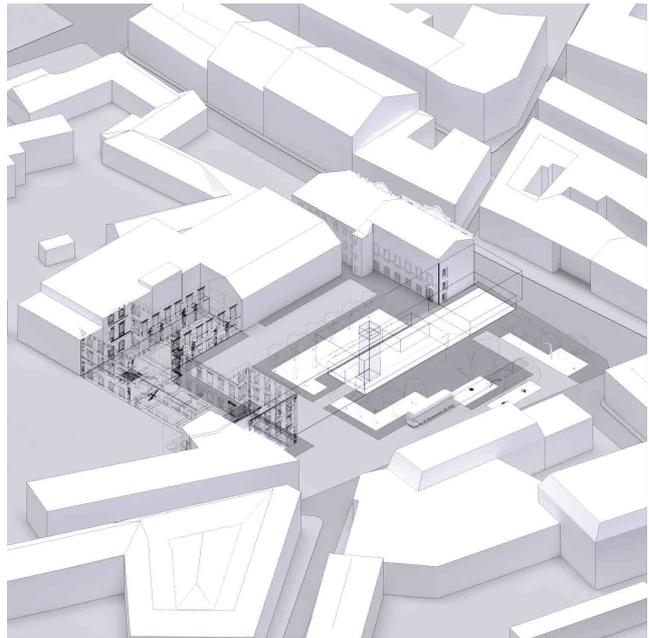


4. While the museum operates, the construction of Building A would be on the way. After finalization along with the landscaping, the grand opening can take place!

Ideas for Landscaping

Bi-colored Paving

The Campus of Radvila Palace is seen as the continuation of its surroundings (contextual dispersion) and the primary ground coating is suggested to carry the neighboring pavement language inward to the site. Additionally, a secondary informational paving of different color and shape is proposed which will indicate main routes of the campus both for the visitors and logistics vehicles. The bi-colored paving is intended to form a gestalt effect, illustrating directions for entrances.



Vegetation

The preservation of each existing tree (●) on site has been a priority. Structures and routes were planned accordingly. Garden beds bounded by concrete sills are suggested to indicate and help preserve the vegetation. These beds can be filled with a layer of rounded white pebbles which requires lower maintenance and is sustainable compared to grass that requires constant attention and watering.

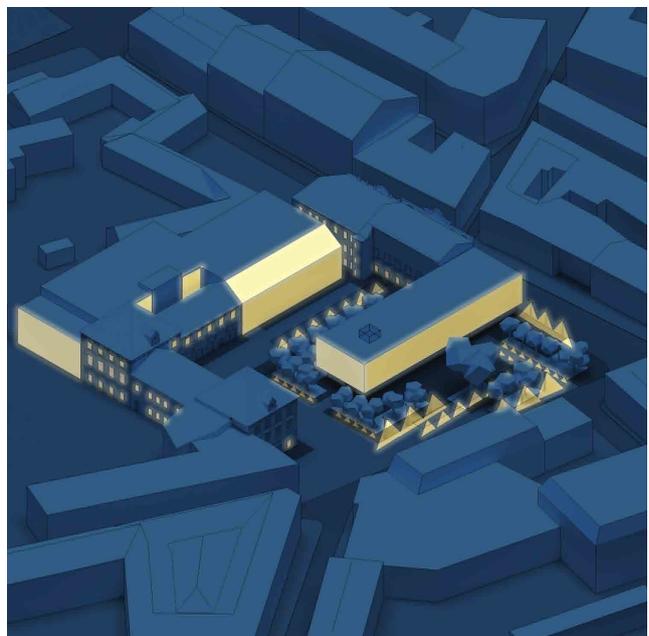
The row of linden trees (*Tilia cordata*) in the courtyard was taken into account for additional plantings (●). The spacing and orientation of these trees was carried on in order to form a small copse in the courtyard.



Lighting Design

The lighting elements for the courtyard were laid out as follows:

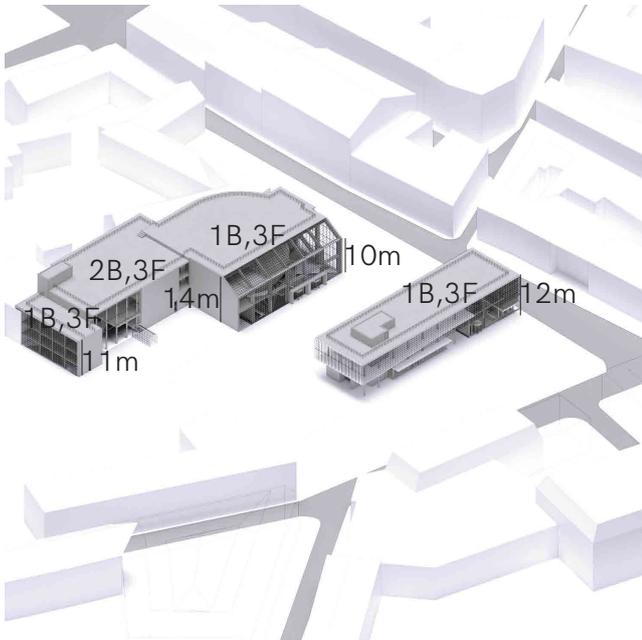
- Light poles illuminate the Access Area, Vilnius and Liejyklos streets.
- Floor sconces distributed through the Access Area-Courtyard connections, indicating main routes and building entrances.
- Canopy overhead lightings.
- Proposed buildings as luminous objects, both by the means of light transmitting through transparent facades and projectors placed on the roofs beaming down, casting light on the site.



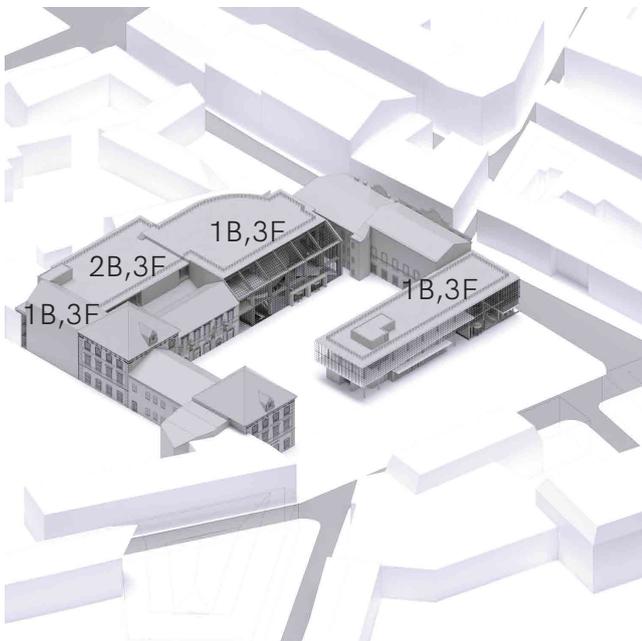
General Building Indicators



Area of the Site: 8.028m²
 Ground Floor Area: 3.600m²
 Total Area: 7635m²
 Volume: 34.895m³
 Floor Area Ratio (Intensity): 1,05
 Building Site Coverage (Density): 2,23



Area of the Site: 8.028m²
 Ground Floor Area: 6379m²
 Total Area: 6379m²
 Volume: 36.411m³
 Floor Area Ratio (Intensity): 1,25
 Building Site Coverage (Density): 3,06



Area of the Site: 8.028m²
 Ground Floor Area: 8161m²
 Total Area: 11366m²
 Volume: 56.553m³
 Floor Area Ratio (Intensity):
 Building Site Coverage (Density):

