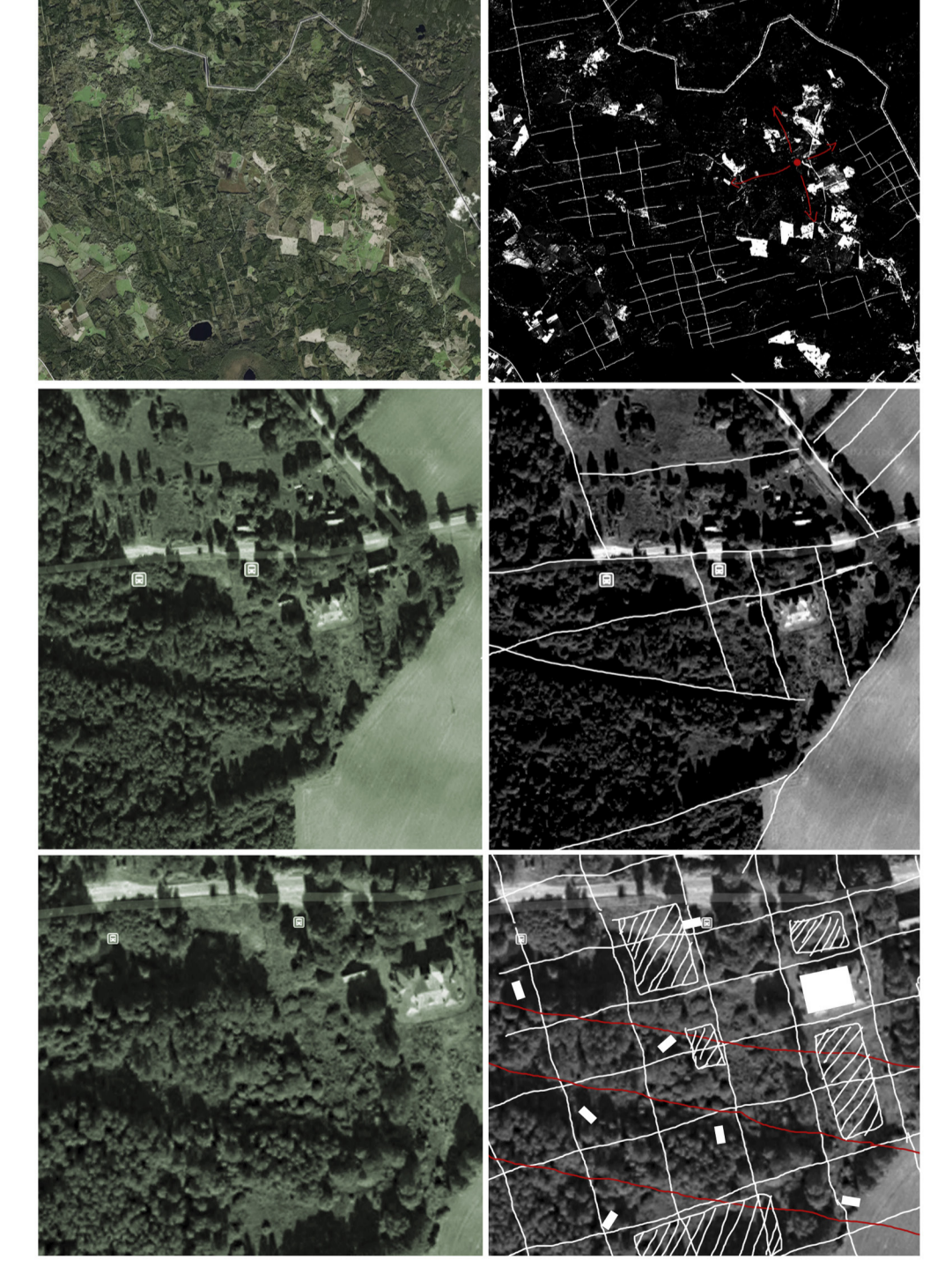
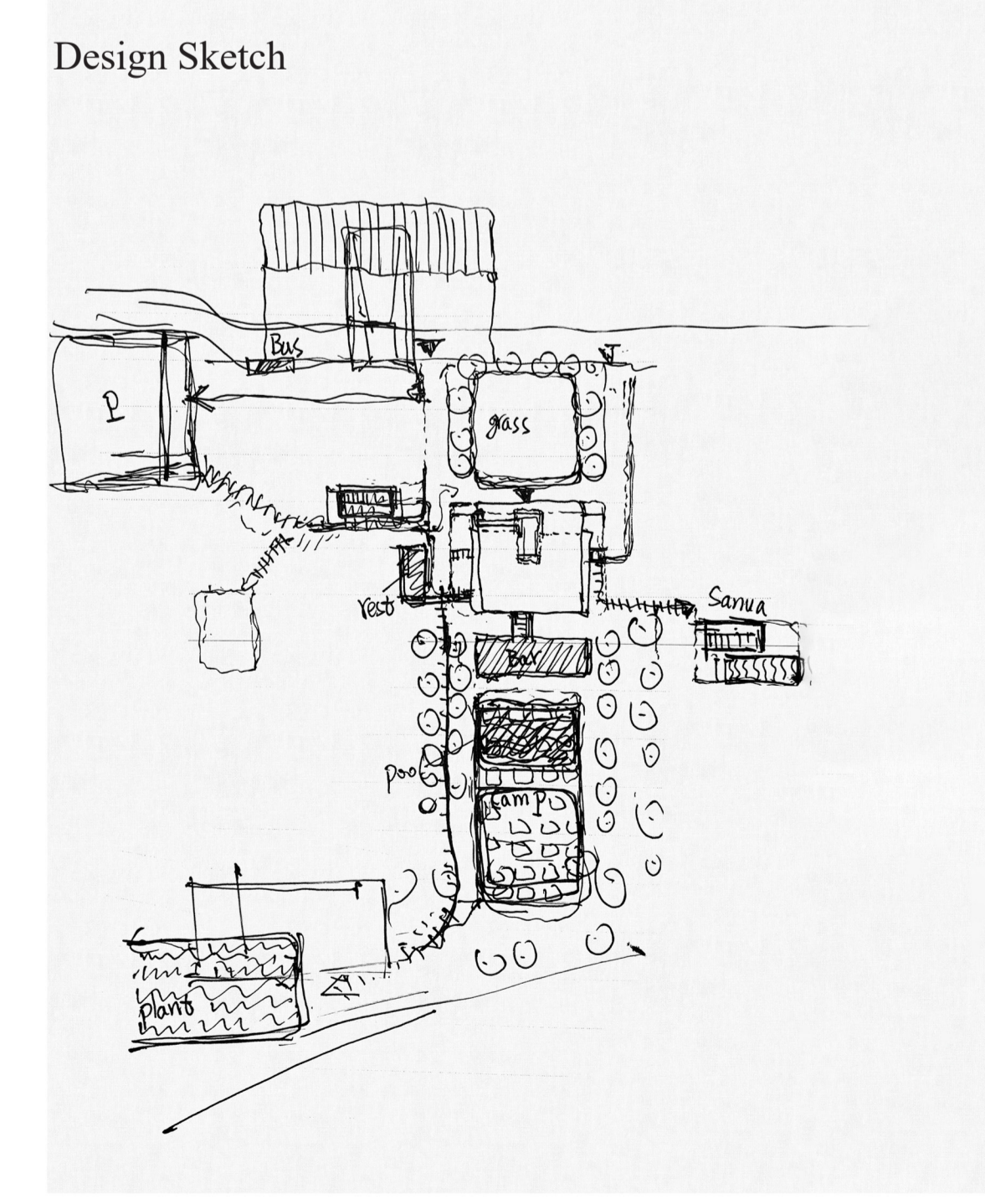
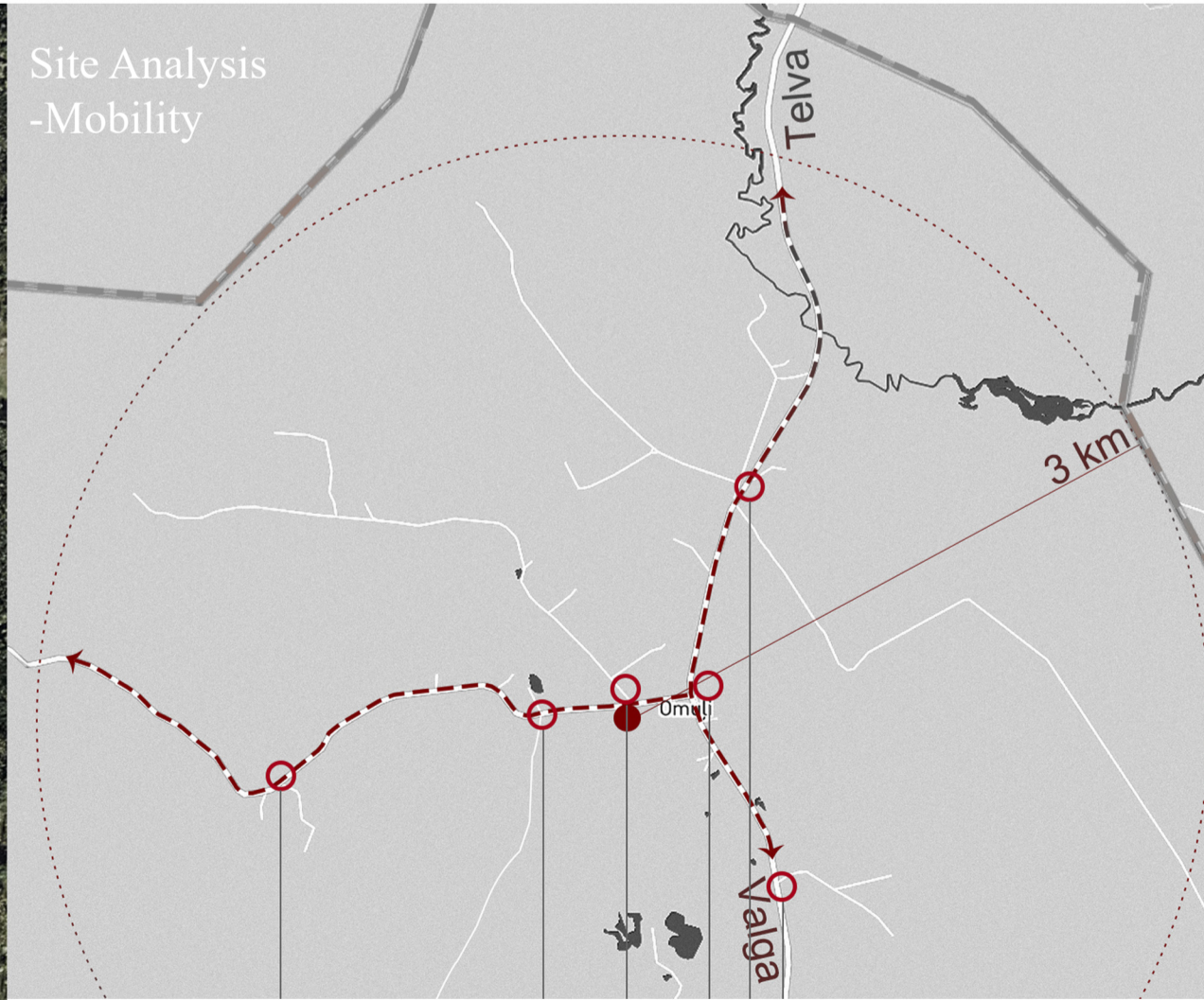
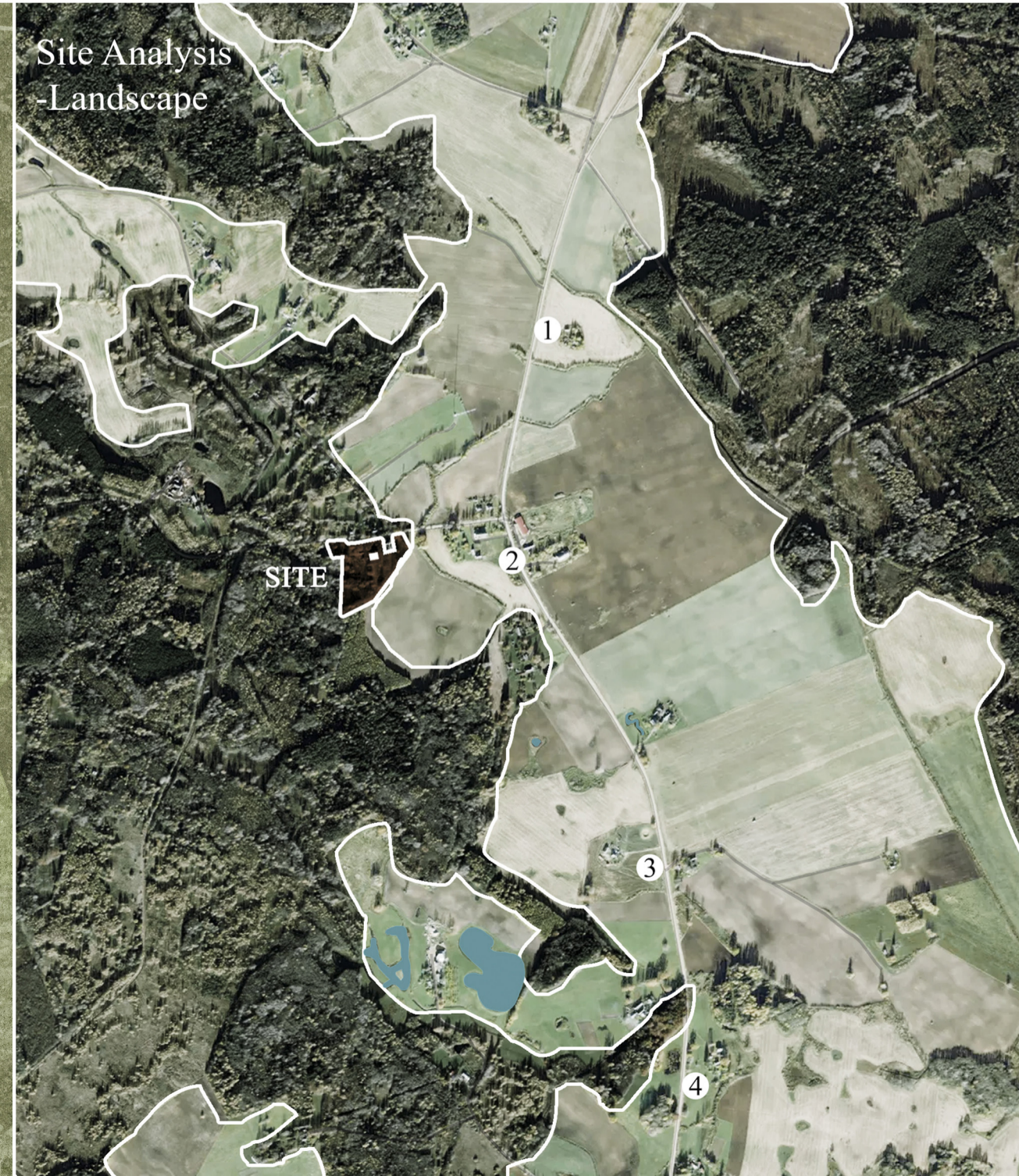
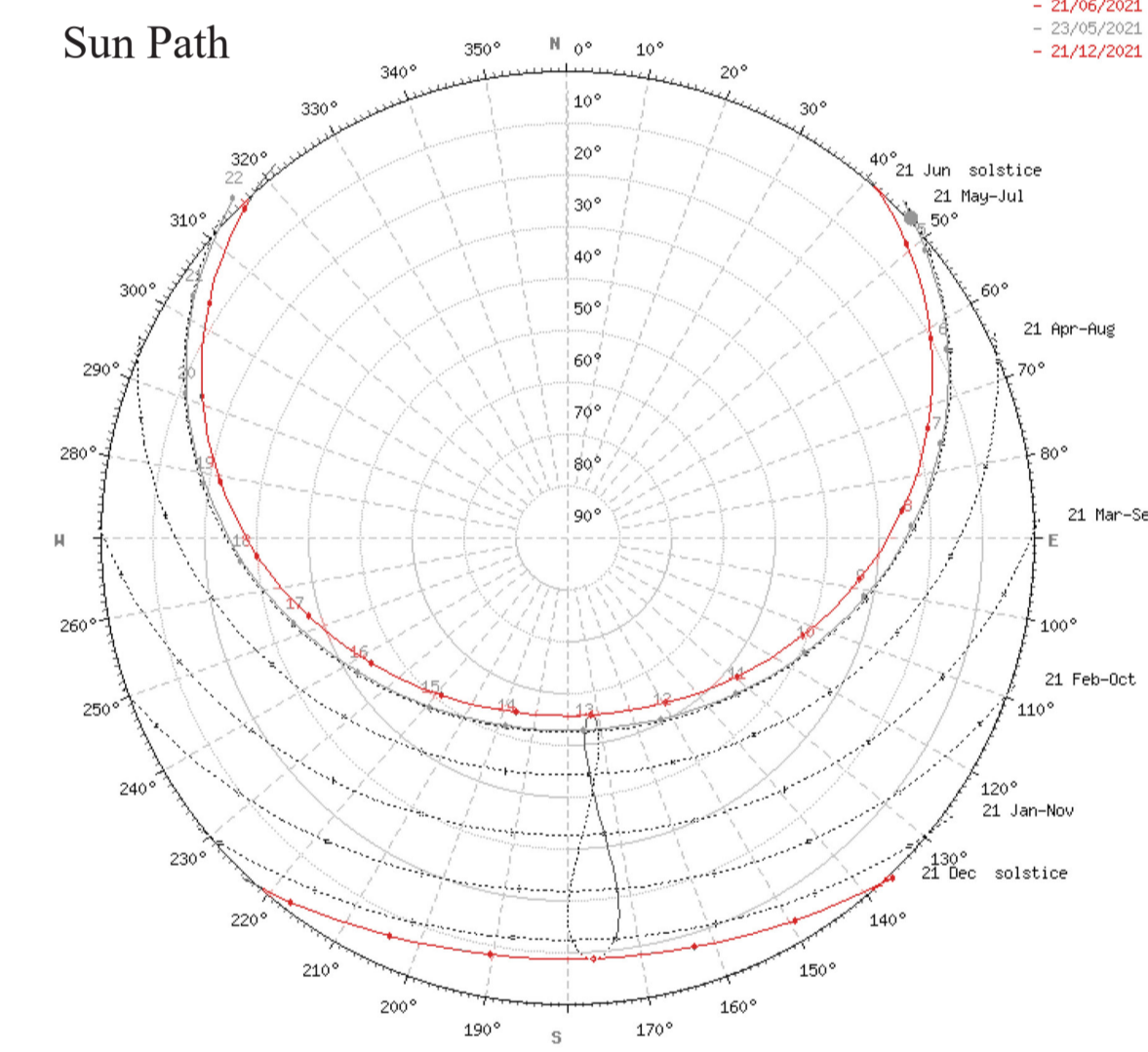
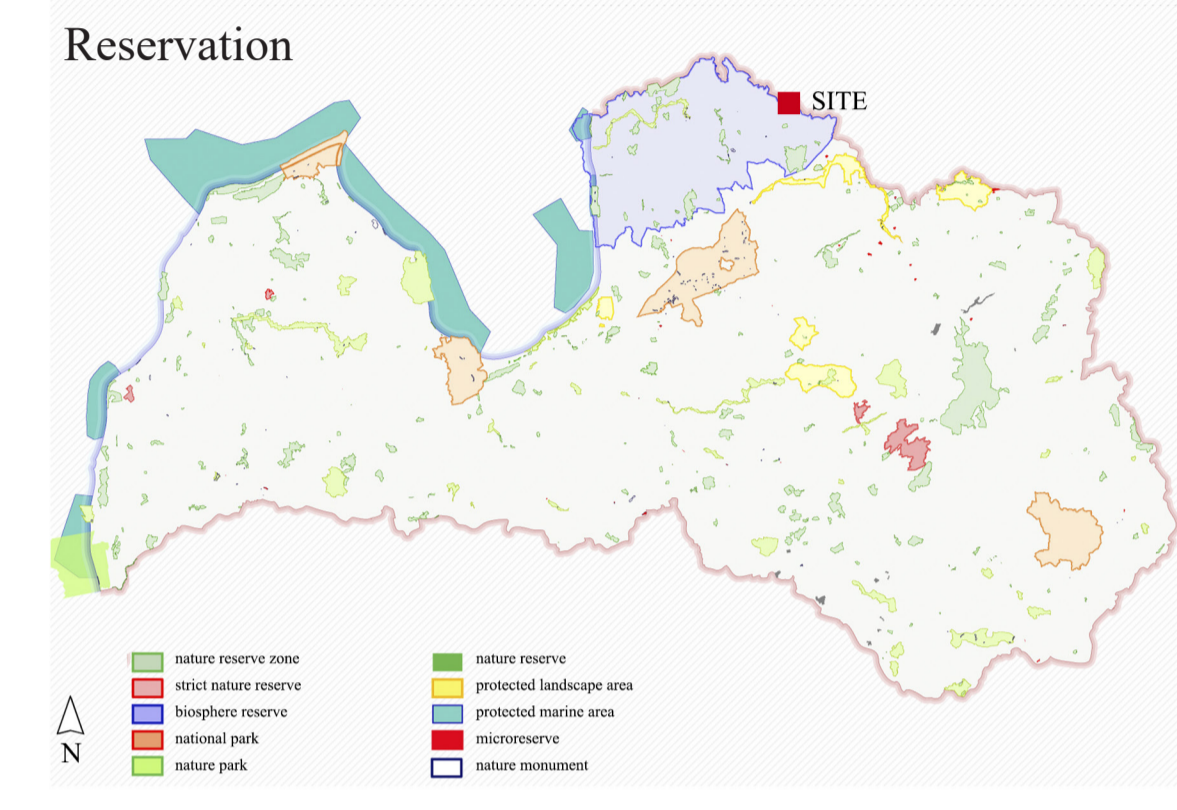
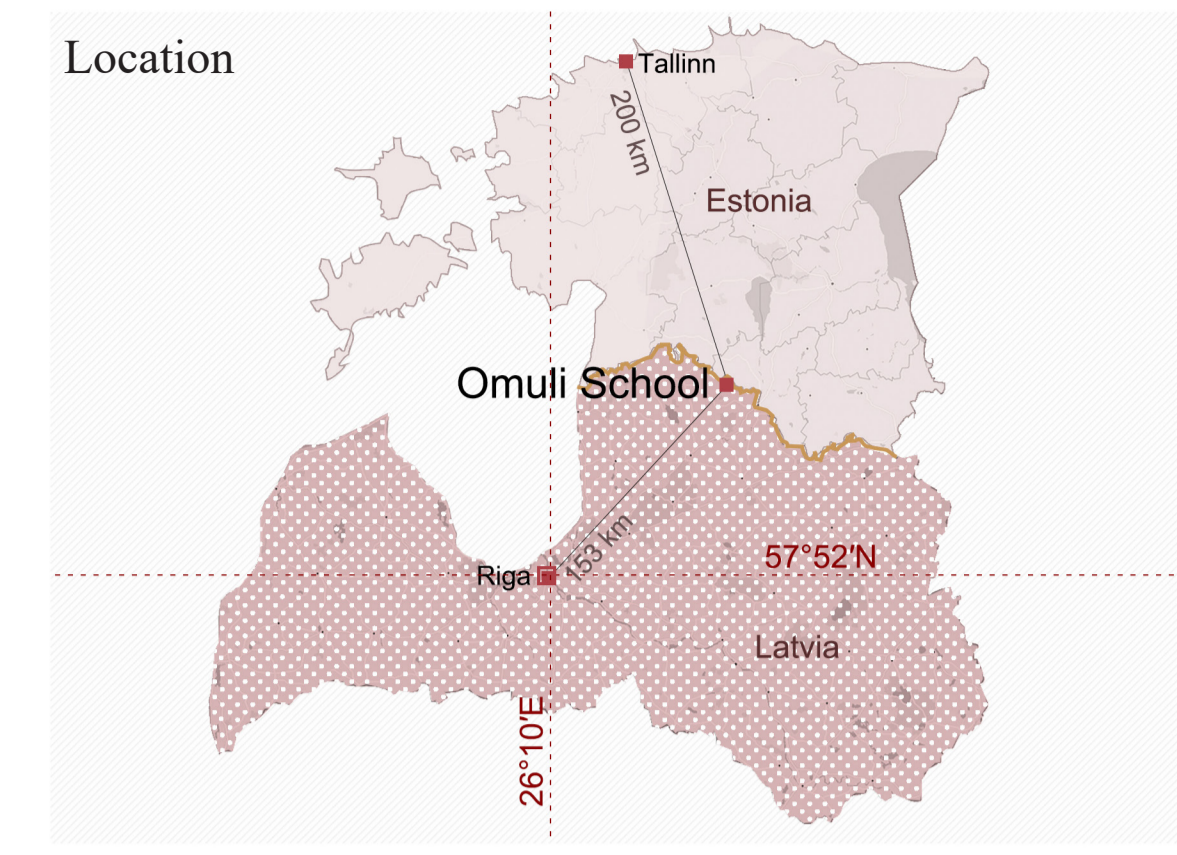
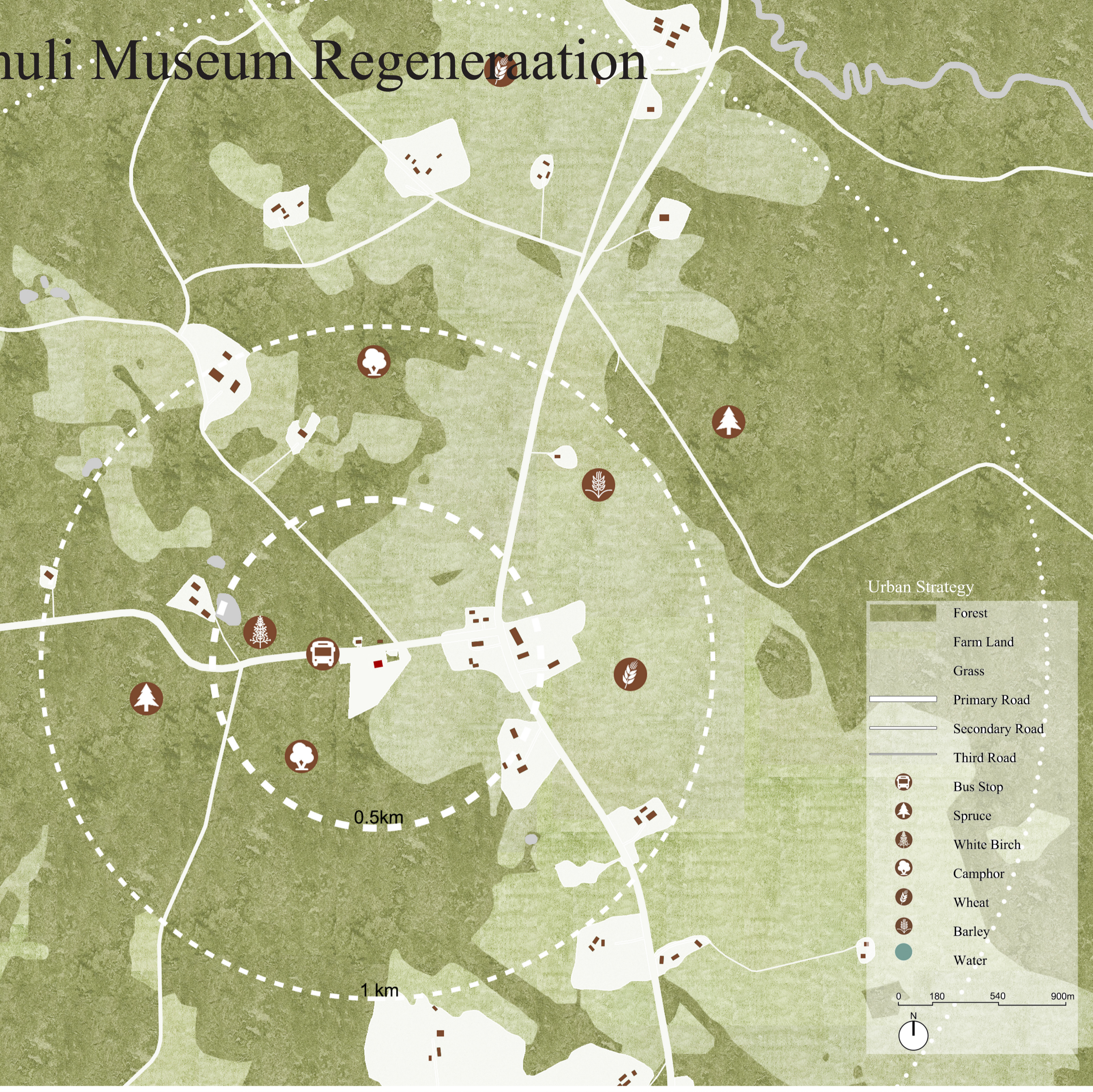


# 01 — Omuli Museum Regeneration

The Omuli Museum of the Horse project is tasking architecture enthusiasts with redesigning and reimagining a historical school building within the UNESCO-recognised North Latvia Biosphere Reserve. In the town of Oculi, the impact of regional art landmarks on local revitalization, the relationship between natural light and lighting for art exhibitions, and the dialogue between new volumes and historic buildings will be explored.

In this graduate design, will focus on urban design, landscape design and update the logic relation between the building, and to further explore how to through the update of historical buildings will artists, different needs and behavior of the foreign visitors and local residents coexist in one place, and explore a silent dialogue between architecture and nature, and historic buildings in the new era of new possibilities.

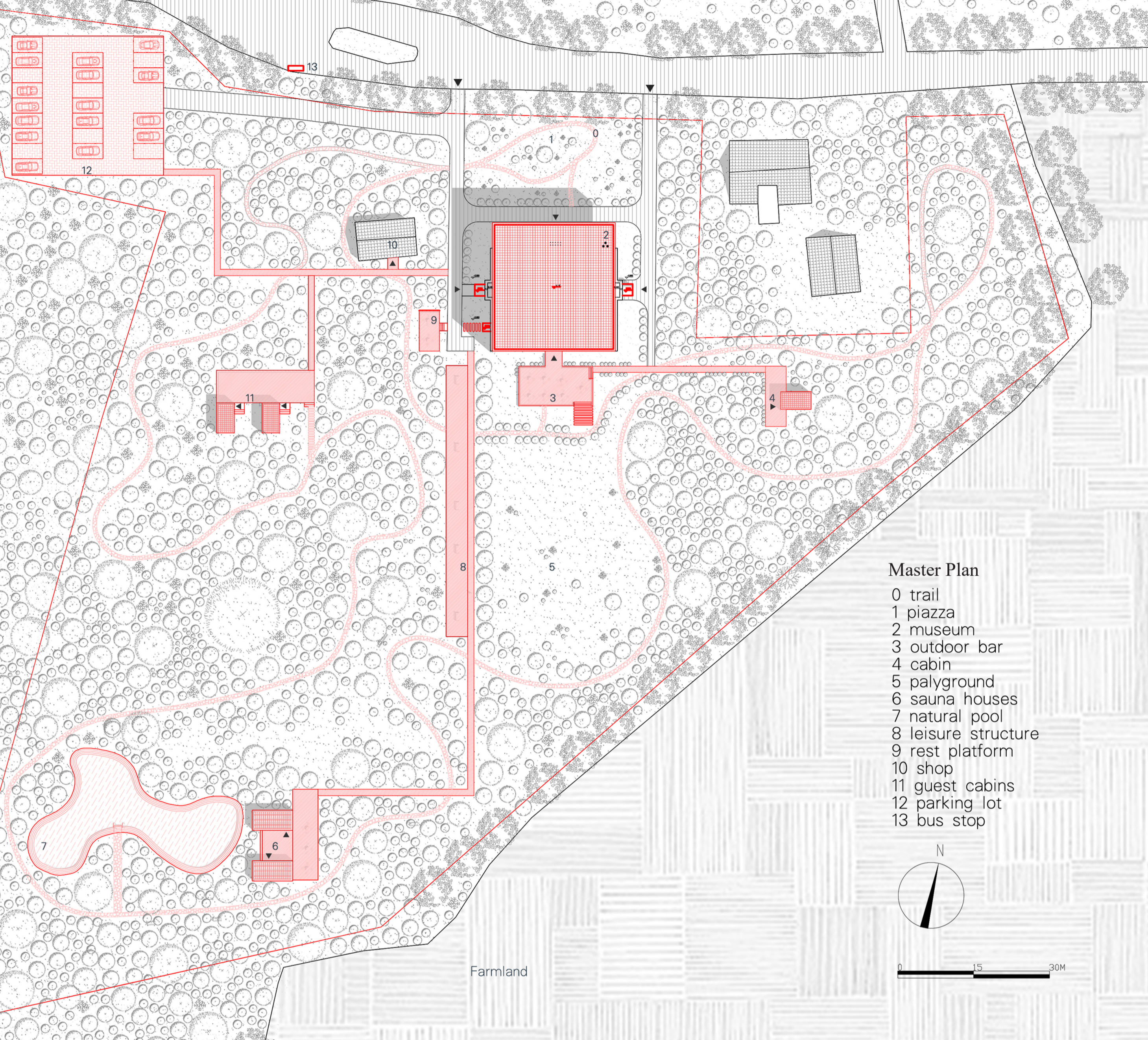


# 02 Omuli Museum Regeneraation

The Omuli Primary School, originally built in 1936, is planned to become a museum to educate visitors about the nature and history of local horse breeds. The structure will also function as a guest house and artist-in-residence living and workspace.

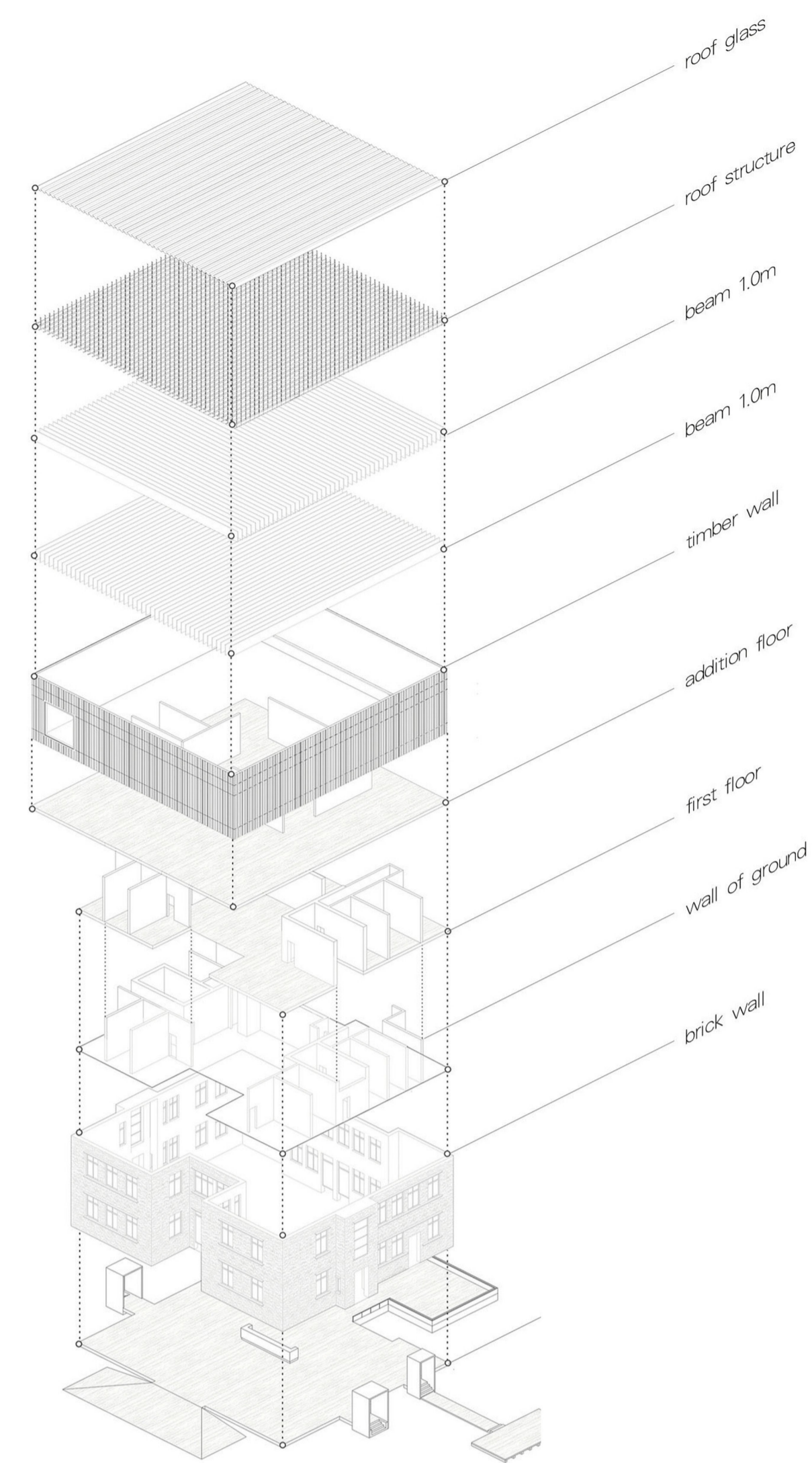
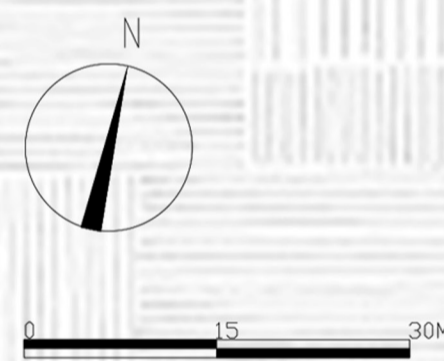
The construction of the Omuli Primary School was a source of great excitement when it first opened in 1936, with the local paper detailing its inauguration by Minister of Justice Hermans Apsitis. Commissioned by the President of Latvia K. Ulmanis in order to offer better conditions and better addition to the local children, the school accommodated 75 students until 1954/55 when the 5th, 6th and 7th grades were discontinued. Students were sent instead to the Ergeme School which was 7-12 km away, forcing students to either board or walk the distance every day. Finally, in 1975, the school was closed when the 30 remaining students completed their school year. In fact, the Omuli farm was also liquidated, creating Lenin's collective farm.

The school building was then used as the Omuli Folk House, the Omuli library, a post office, and an Omuli branch of a household service complex, as well as a space of two apartments, before being devastated by vandalism. When the residents of Omuli separated from the large Lenin collective farm in 1988 and re-established the collective farm "Omuli", the old school structure was repaired, replacing floors and installing furnaces. The Omuli Primary School building continued to operate as a post office, library, office and apartments until 2015, when the municipality sold the building to the local agricultural holding.



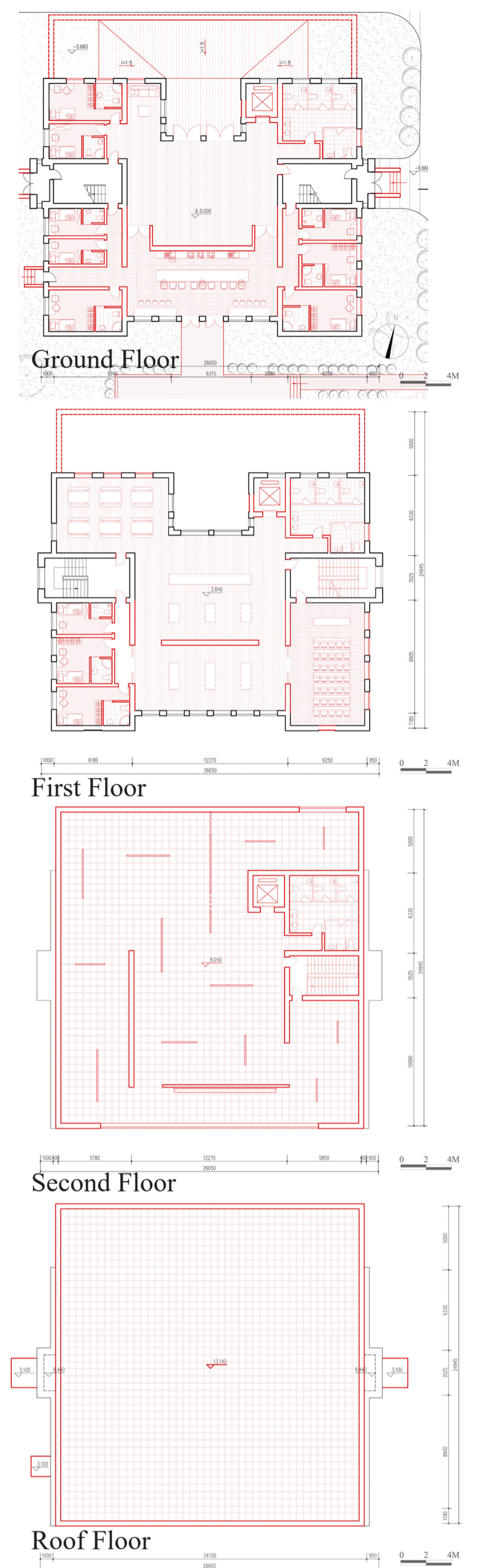
## Master Plan

- 0 trail
- 1 piazza
- 2 museum
- 3 outdoor bar
- 4 cabin
- 5 palyground
- 6 sauna houses
- 7 natural pool
- 8 leisure structure
- 9 rest platform
- 10 shop
- 11 guest cabins
- 12 parking lot
- 13 bus stop

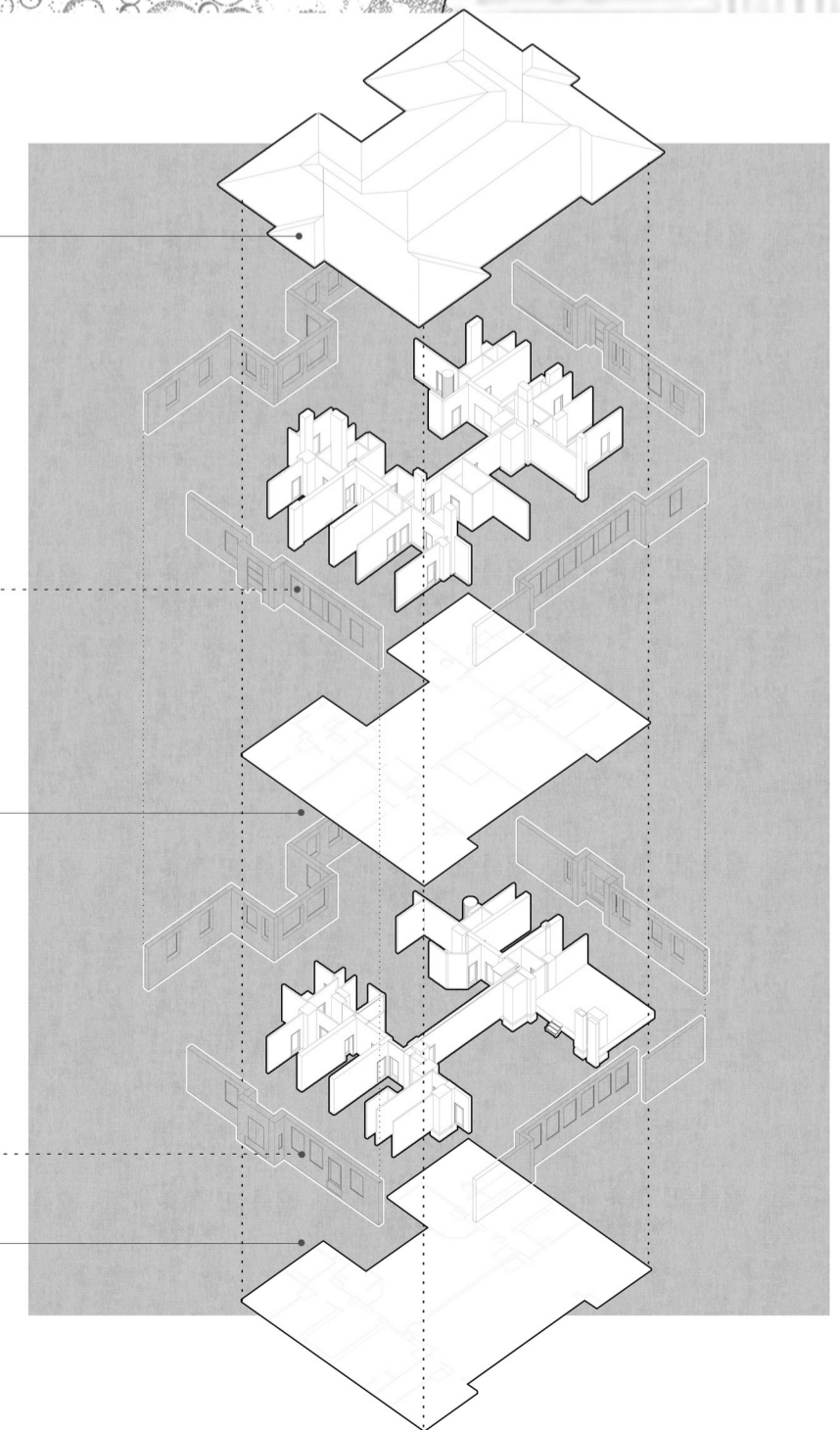
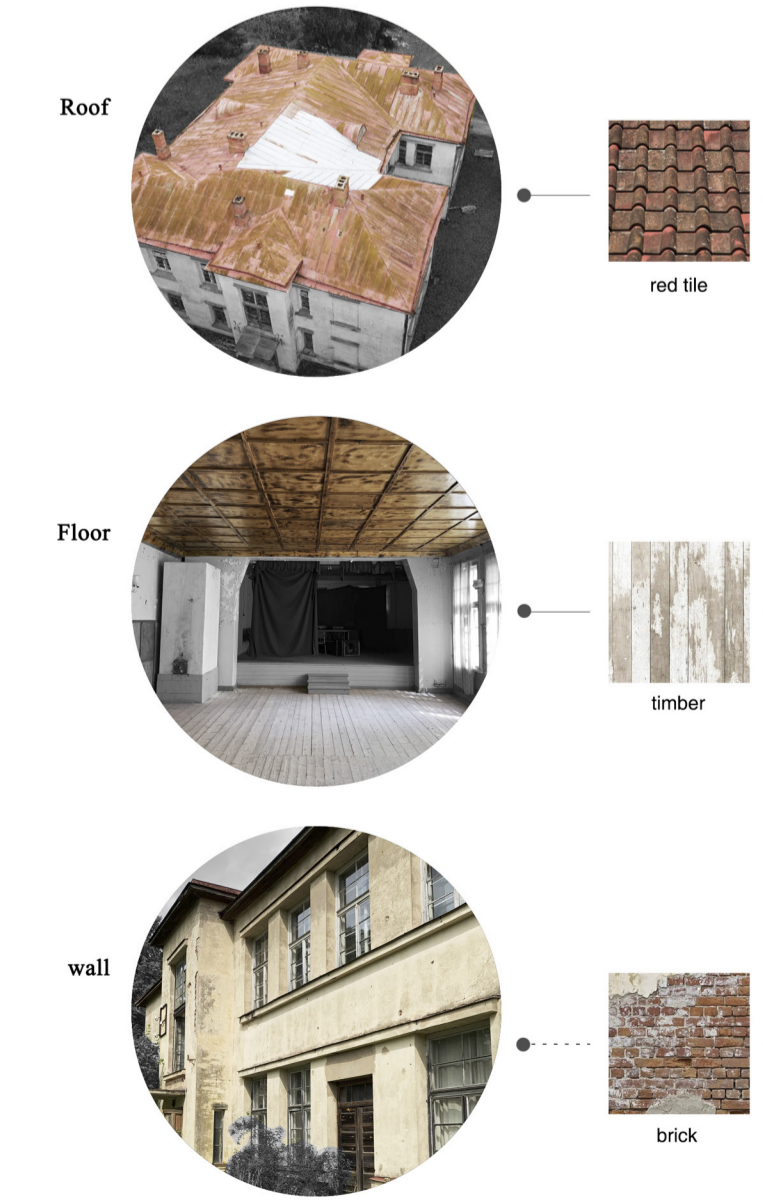


## Isometric Exploded

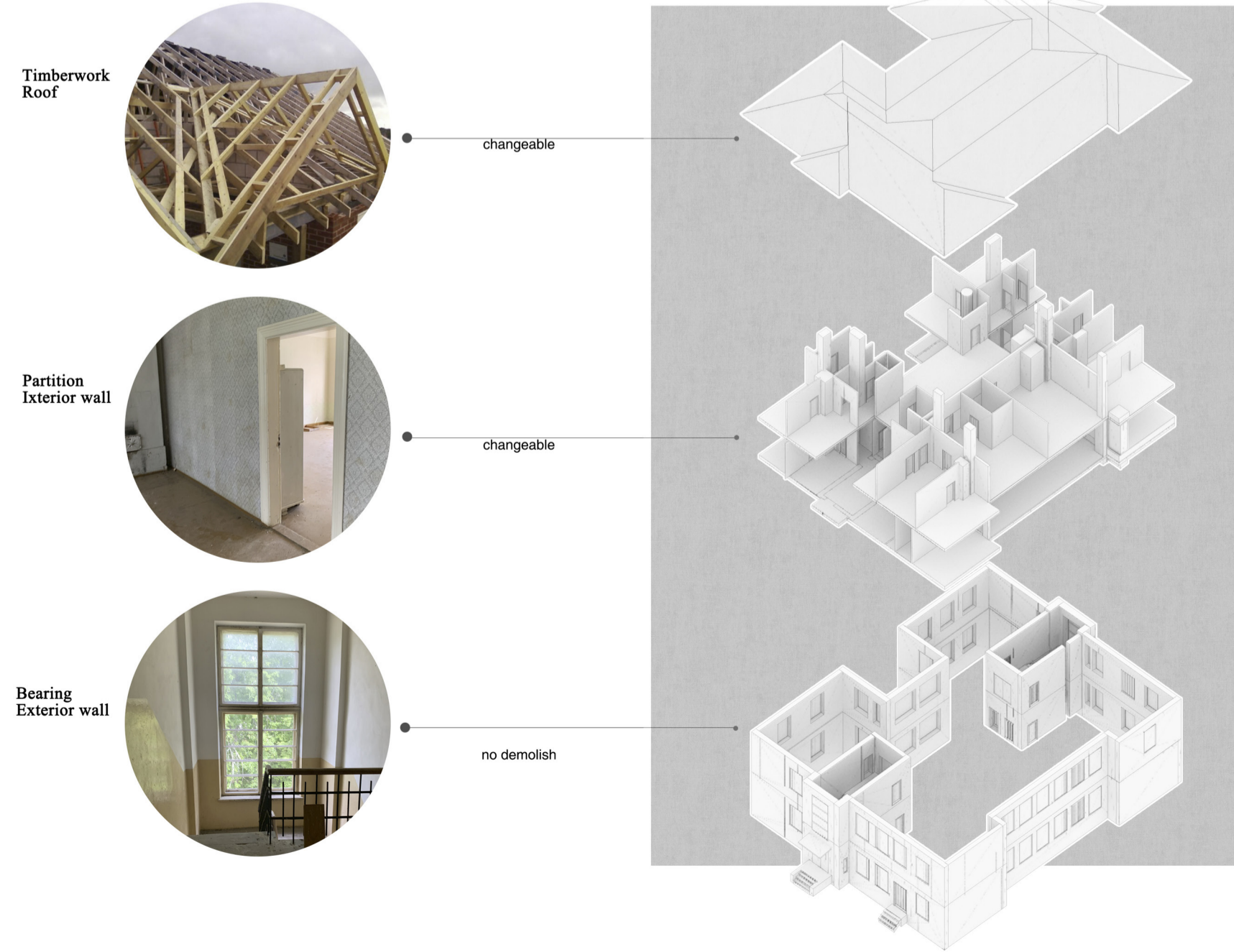
Explore how different needs and behaviors of artists, visitors and local residents coexist in one place through the renewal of historic buildings, and explore a silent dialogue between buildings and nature, and new possibilities of historic buildings in the new era. How to maximize the interaction between different areas while ensuring the privacy of different groups of people? How can natural light be used in the exhibition space of a modern museum without compromising the visitor experience?



## Original Material



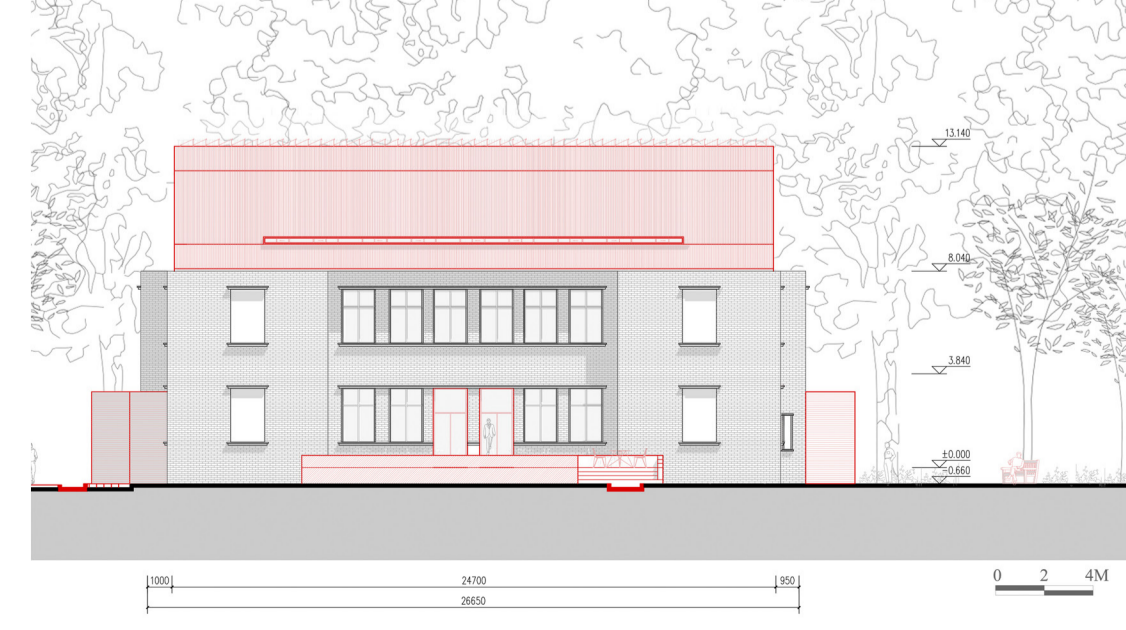
## Original Structure



## East Elevation



## South Elevation



## West Elevation



## North Elevation



# 03 — Omuli Museum Regeneraation

