



**Nomination for the UNESCO World
Heritage List
Modernist Kaunas:
Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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1. A view of Modern Kaunas. Photo: Martynas Plepys, 2020

1. Introduction

In 1919–1939, Kaunas assumed a status as a provisional capital of the Republic of Lithuania, a designation that led to its radical transformation from a 19th century provincial town, to a 20th century modern cultural city, which encapsulated diverse expressions of the values and aspirations associated with optimistic belief in an independent future of a young nation. Though the city has lost the capital status in 1939, Kaunas has kept its interwar cultural identity, that provided a great stimulus to develop under changed political and economic environment, until the Lithuanian independence has been restored in 1990. In the 21st century, Kaunas' testament of the interwar period – its urban, architectural, and intangible heritage – remain the main driving force of the city's creative economy. This led to the membership in the *UNESCO Creative Cities Network* (2015) and the title of *European Capital of Culture 2022* (2017).

1.1. Vision and Aims of the Management Plan

The vision of this Management Plan is to ensure an appropriate and equitable balance between conservation, sustainability and development of the property, in order to protect and sustain its Outstanding Universal Value by safeguarding and enhancing its historic and cultural environment, through appropriate activities contributing to the inclusive social and economic development, and the quality of life.

The aims of the Management Plan are:

- To promote participation of all stakeholders and local communities in WHS management system through awareness raising and public engagement.
- To build and maintain strong cooperation between local and national institutions to pursue the smooth implementation of the Management Plan and effective monitoring.
- To ensure protection of OUV while ensuring the conservation of the nominated property and its attributes through integration of conservation into the main dimensions of sustainable development.

1.2. Protection Policy and Planning Framework

The protection of the nominated property and its buffer zone, the further development of these areas and activity undertaken within them, shall be ensured, and regulated by national legislation and applicable national and local strategic and territorial planning documents.

The entire nominated area and its buffer zone comprise listed cultural heritage sites, their protection zones, and cultural heritage properties that have been subject to national and municipal heritage preservation requirements for decades. The legal protection of cultural heritage is regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, general and special legislation governing cultural heritage protection, associated subordinate legislation, EU laws and international agreements governing the protection of cultural heritage.

Cultural heritage and cultural heritage conservation are understood as important factors contributing to the sustainable development of the Kaunas city and are integrated in the city's development policies and planning documents (see 5.d. of the Nomination file). As well as actions in strengthening the main dimensions of sustainable development – environmental sustainability, inclusive social and economic development, as described in the *Policy for Integration of a Sustainable Development Perspective into the Processes of the World Heritage Convention* [General Assembly of the States Parties to the Convention Resolution 20 GA 13, Paris, 2015], are present and reflected by priority development areas, aims and objectives set in Strategic Development Plan of Kaunas City Municipality up to 2022 (see Annex 2). The development of those areas is expected to be continued, and relevant measures are integrated into the conservation and management system of the nominated property, complemented with World Heritage policies, to support its OUV.

1.3. Approval and Compatibility with Existing Planning Documents

The preparation and adoption of this Management Plan is seen as an integral part of territorial and spatial planning of the city of Kaunas that supplement the existing urban development management system and help to refine the Kaunas City General Plan's decisions and nurture the highly valued landmarks that shape the city's identity. A wide range of efforts and measures (both

educational, financial, and planning) are already in place to manage the nominated property and highlight its values, mitigate existing and potential threats. The Management Plan is designed to supplement the existing management system of the nominated property, following the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee and the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, while preserving its Outstanding Universal Value and the constituting attributes, and ensuring sustainable development based on international policies.

The Management Plan, approved by the Kaunas City Municipal Council as a strategic planning document (sectoral strategy), will be linked to the other strategic plans of Kaunas City Municipality and the Kaunas City General Plan. Actions and measures set up in the Management Plan's Action Plan will be integrated into Strategic Development Plan (SDP) as well as lower strategic planning documents in order funding for implementation of the measures could be well planned and secured, and updated at parallel intervals.

1.4. Management System, Partners and Stakeholders

To achieve the proper balance between the protection of OUV and the pursuit of sustainable development objectives, the participation of partners, stakeholders, and local communities in managing the property is foreseen in this Management Plan. The inter-institutional coordination mechanism of Executive Committee and Advisory Board is planned, as well as the systematic assessment and effective monitoring through continuity in data collection of the agreed indicators.

The management of the UNESCO World Heritage property is based on the existing management system and enhance it in terms of inter-institutional and integrated management. An inter-institutional Executive Committee is set up to address strategic issues and policies related to management of the nominated property on the State level. The Site Manager is appointed, and Site Management Unit is set up to be responsible for the management and coordination of the conservation and development of the nominated property at the local level. The Advisory Board is established to consult and provide guidance towards the management of the property both to the Executive Committee and the Site Management Unit.

The Site Management Unit is established at Kaunas City Municipality Administration's Cultural Heritage Division and is responsible for the management of the proposed property and coordination of implementation of the Action Plan at the local level. Its partners such as Cultural Heritage Department's Kaunas Division, *KaunasIn* and *Kaunas 2022* (and beyond), stakeholders such as NGO's, representatives of local communities and academia, professional groups, real estate developers and managers, are also present in the management process of the nominated property (see section 3 of the Management Plan).

1.5. Preparation of the Management Plan

In 2014, Kaunas City Council by the decision No. T-279 supported the initiative to submit Kaunas Modernism to the State Party's Tentative list. In 2017, when the submission "Kaunas 1919-1939: The Capital Inspired by the Modern Movement" (10/01/2017) has been approved, the process of preparation of Nomination and Management Plan started. The work has been carried out by the Kaunas City Municipality's Administration involving management partners and external experts in 2019–2020. The work of preparation of the Plan was overseen by the Steering Group, approved by the Order of Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania.

The preparation of the Nomination file, deeper research and analysis of the area as well as information gathered during consultation and SWOT analysis, helped to determine the actions (measures) necessary to preserve the authenticity and integrity of the site as well as pursue a vision towards its sustainable development and further use.

Name and contact information of official local institution/agency
 Organization: Kaunas City Municipal Administration
 Address: Laisvės al. 96, LT-44251 Kaunas
 Tel: +370 614 79553
 Email: saulius.rimas@kaunas.lt
 Web address <http://www.kaunas.lt/>

2. Description of the Property

State Party: Lithuania

State, Province or Region: Kaunas Region / Kaunas

Name of Property: The Modern City of Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939

Geographical coordinates to the nearest second:

Latitude: N 54° 53' 49"; Longitude: W 23° 55' 45"

Two maps show the position and the delimitation of the nominated property – Modernist Kaunas: Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939 – and of the associated buffer zone: Fig. 3. Position of the nominated property and buffer zone.

See p. 12–13

Fig. 4. Delimitation and zoning of the nominated property.

See p. 14–15

2.1. Brief Synthesis

Modernist Kaunas is situated in central Lithuania, at the confluence of two major rivers: the Nemunas and the Neris. The area within the nominated property was planned in the mid-19th century and developed in 1919–1939 when, after the declaration of an independent Republic of Lithuania in 1918, Kaunas served as the provisional capital of the state. The status of provisional capital was crucial for the city's unprecedented growth and architectural development. In less than twenty years, under the auspices of the new national government and civic initiative, Kaunas was transformed into a modern city based on the assimilation of modern urban planning and architecture with pre-existing natural, urban, and other local conditions. Architecture, specifically in the form of a local inflection of the international language of modernism, played a particularly important role in that transformation. Kaunas Modernism, therefore, bears exceptional testimony to an authentically multifaceted modernism born out of local political and cultural exigencies and an evolutionary urban modernisation responding to pre-existing humanmade and natural features.

The nominated property comprises two areas: Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis. Naujamiestis (New Town), a generous grid planned in 1847, was attached to the eastern edge of the Old Town and extends eastwards along the valley of the Nemunas River. Naujamiestis was modernised and intensively developed in 1919–1939. Encircling Naujamiestis to the north and east is Žaliakalnis (Green Hill) – a distinctive natural plateau rising to an average of 35–40 metres. Žaliakalnis was developed as a garden city residential suburb in 1919–1939 according to a 1923 master plan of Kaunas, which enabled a seven-fold increase in area and

accommodated a doubling of the city's population to 155,000 over the same period.

Naujamiestis consists of an administrative centre of the provisional capital [1.1], an upper and middle-class residential districts [1.2], and an industrial area [1.3], while Žaliakalnis, which was developed on the upper north-eastern territories, is divided into five sections: the Garden City residential area [2.1], the Kaukas residential area [2.2], the Perkūnas residential area [2.3], Ažuolynas park with sports facilities [2.4], and the Research Laboratory Complex [2.5]. Naujamiestis spans a territory of 226 hectares and Žaliakalnis has a total area of 243 hectares. The nominated property extends approximately 2.8 km from north to south and 3.4 km from east to west covering a total area of 451,6 ha. The buffer zone extends approximately 3.4 km from north to south and 5.4 km from east to west covering a total area of 407,4 ha. The buffer zone covers the existing protected areas of the cultural heritage sites comprising the nominated property, while on the west side it covers the territory of the protected cultural heritage site of national significance – The Kaunas Historic centre [National Register of Cultural Heritage No. 20171]. On the east side the buffer zone encompasses the area of the Kaunas University of Technology Campus [National Register of Cultural Register No. 33502] and the Kaunas Zoo (est. 1938). On the south-east side no buffer zone is designated because of distinctive natural and urban features that set a clear historic boundary: deep valley with transport (motor and railway) infrastructure.

The most significant attributes of the city's resulting urban form and associated architecture are defined by the inherent optimism and civic initiative behind the creation of the new modern city as a provisional capital with inherited geographical and urban morphological distinctiveness. A rich architectural heritage of emerging modernism overlaid on the 19th century urban grid and a new garden suburb create a unique ensemble of two complimentary urban landscapes. The sensitive adaptation of the pre-existing 19th-century urban grid, implementation of a garden city residential suburb, the successful integration of the natural environment, and the assimilation of local and global interpretations of architectural modernism gave birth to Kaunas Modernism, that reflects a diverse and innovative response to Lithuania's encounter with modernity and early 20th century European modernism. 1500 of the 6000 remaining buildings erected in Kaunas in 1919–1939 are concentrated in the nominated area and bear exceptional testimony to the multifaceted nature of architectural modernism in response to local conditions. The façades, street-scapes, and natural elements, combined with the pre-existing urban and geomorphological setting, create a unique sense of

place exhibited through broad panoramas, open urban and natural spaces, and varied topography. Unlike many experiences of urban and architectural modernity, Modernist Kaunas reflects an evolutionary rather than revolutionary process of and response to modernisation in the early 20th century Europe.

Kaunas' modern urban and architectural attributes bear exceptional testimony to the dynamic interpretation of the interwar architectural legacy that, in each new generation, has inspired new architecture. During the subsequent years of Soviet occupation [1945–1990], Kaunas' unique interwar spirit endured through different forms of spatial resistance. The city was developed as an industrial hub with residential districts outside the limits of the former capital. The legacy of modernist interwar architecture was maintained in the construction of single-family residences and even in some direct copies of interwar buildings. Kaunas' interwar modernism inspired generations of Soviet Lithuanian architects and their colleagues in the Lithuanian diaspora in the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and South America throughout the 20th century. After the restoration of Lithuania's independence in 1990, the legacy of Kaunas Modernism caused it to become the subject of increasing recognition publicly and professionally, evidenced by growth in the number of tours, articles, books, exhibitions, and internet websites. In 2015, the European Commission awarded the European Heritage Label to 'Kaunas of 1919–1939' and that same year Kaunas received the status of UNESCO City of Design. In 2017, Kaunas was inscribed on the UNESCO State Parties' Tentative List, and in 2022 Kaunas will be the European Capital of Culture, with the city's modernist architecture expected to play an important role as part of the 'Modernism for the Future' programme. The heritage of modernism has the core attribute of the city's identity nationally and internationally.

2.2. World Heritage Criteria under which the Property is Proposed

Criterion (ii): Kaunas Modernism of 1919–1939, expands the concept of Modernism beyond the International Style by revealing a more diverse, complex fabric of numerous, often divergent, cultural, social, political, and artistic trends. Kaunas Modernism is an exceptional example of rethinking architecture as a process of social, political, and cultural modernisation in the 20th century. Kaunas Modernism provides arguments for the decentralisation of modernism not only in the geographical sense, but also in terms of stylistic expression. Outstanding value of the Kaunas cityscape is its architectural diversity, represented through the plurality of modern architectural ideas, from modernised Neo-Classicism to National Modernism, which co-existed throughout the world in the first half of the 20th century. By integrating and locally interpreting the principles of the Modern Movement, Kaunas Modernism displays a bold plurality of modern architectural expression in response to local needs and conditions.

Criterion (iv): Modernist Kaunas is an outstanding example of a historic city subject to rapid urbanisation and modernisation, encapsulated by diverse expressions of the values and aspirations associated with optimistic belief in an independent future amid the turbulence of the early 20th century, when national borders were changing fast. The creation of a modern capital city of an emerging nation state is an outstanding testament to people's faith in the future and their ability to be creative under difficult political and economic conditions. The gradual and sustainable modernisation of Kaunas, carried out through civic initiatives with respect to the urban context and natural environment, produced an outstanding urban landscape and modern architectural language serving the needs of provisional capital and possessing functions, structures, and building typologies that reflected the modernisation of urban life in the 20th century.

2.3. Statement of Integrity

Modernist Kaunas consists of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis, two adjacent districts that have been preserved in adequate size in almost unchanged historical form and design. The significant architectural structures and the original urban layout, including the characteristic sloping natural and humanmade terrain, public spaces and historic parks, have been retained in their entirety. Of 6000 surviving buildings constructed in Kaunas in 1919–1939, the greatest concentration of significant modernist structures is located in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis with 1500 buildings of representative administrative, public, industrial, and residential functions testifying to the speed and diversity of development undertaken in the spirit of modernity. 220 structures and urban areas, constructed in the period of 1919–1939 within the Nominated Property, are listed on the National Register of Cultural Heritage. The buffer zone contains structures and groups of buildings dating back to the interwar period which strengthen the character of the nominated property.

Kaunas lost its status as Lithuania's provisional capital in October 1939, and the sudden change in the city's political status helped to preserve the physical attributes of the 1920s and 1930s. Under the Soviet rule, which lasted from 1944–1990, the physical state of interwar modernist buildings was not deliberately neglected, since the superior quality of the architecture was put to pragmatic use. Intermittent development of the area continued with the construction of many buildings that, although new, were compatible with the interwar period of development by being restrained in volume and form. Construction during this era did not alter the established street grid and squares, but it did see the addition of large modernist buildings. The growth of contemporary Kaunas and developmental pressures resulted in several large structures along Karaliaus Mindaugo Prospektas and sparked numerous debates about the relationship between new commercial architecture and the historic surroundings. Any risk is mitigated by listing of all areas comprising the Nominated Property on the National Register of Cultural Heritage and preparing of adequate conservation and management plans.

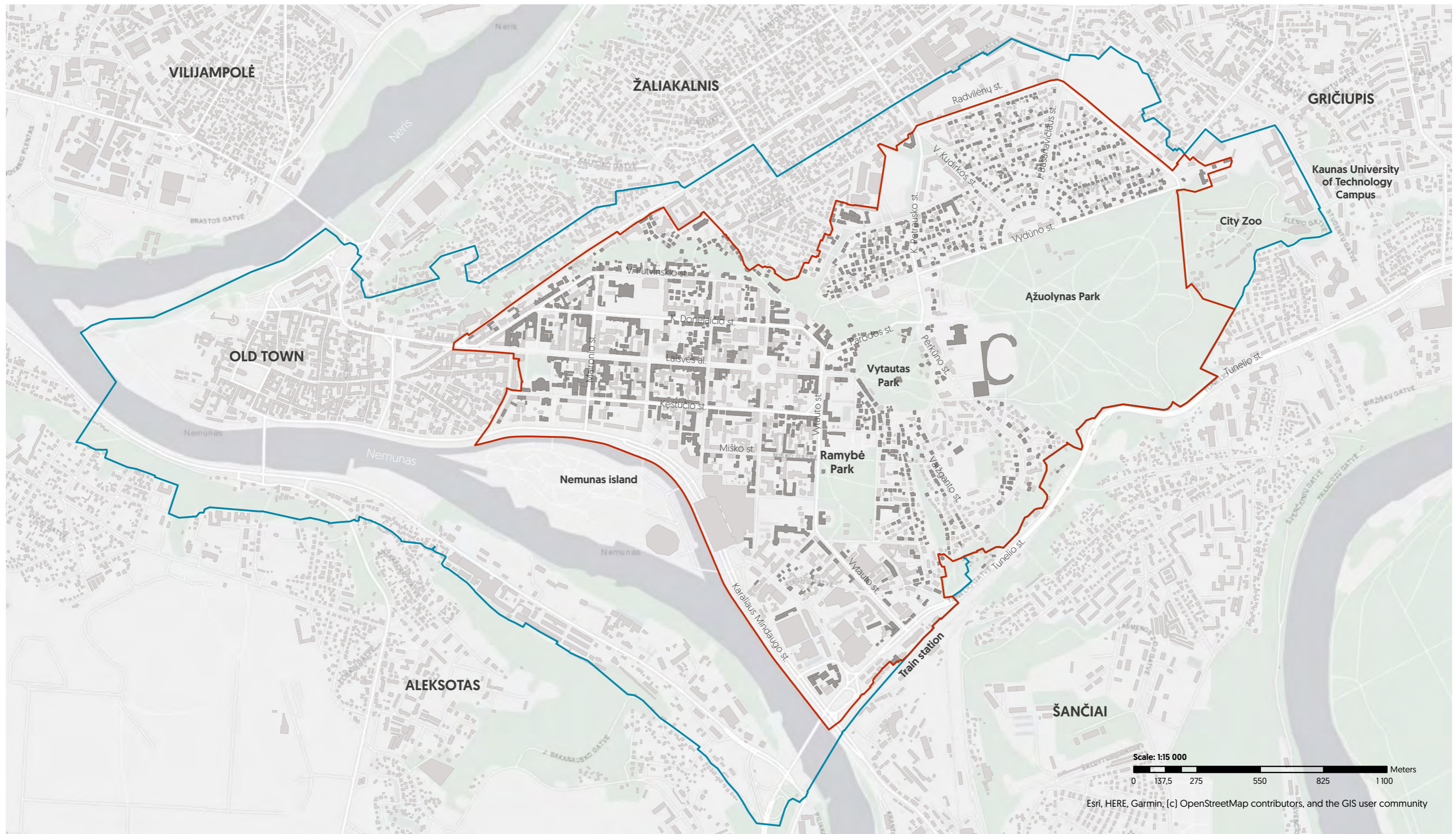
2.4. Statement of Authenticity

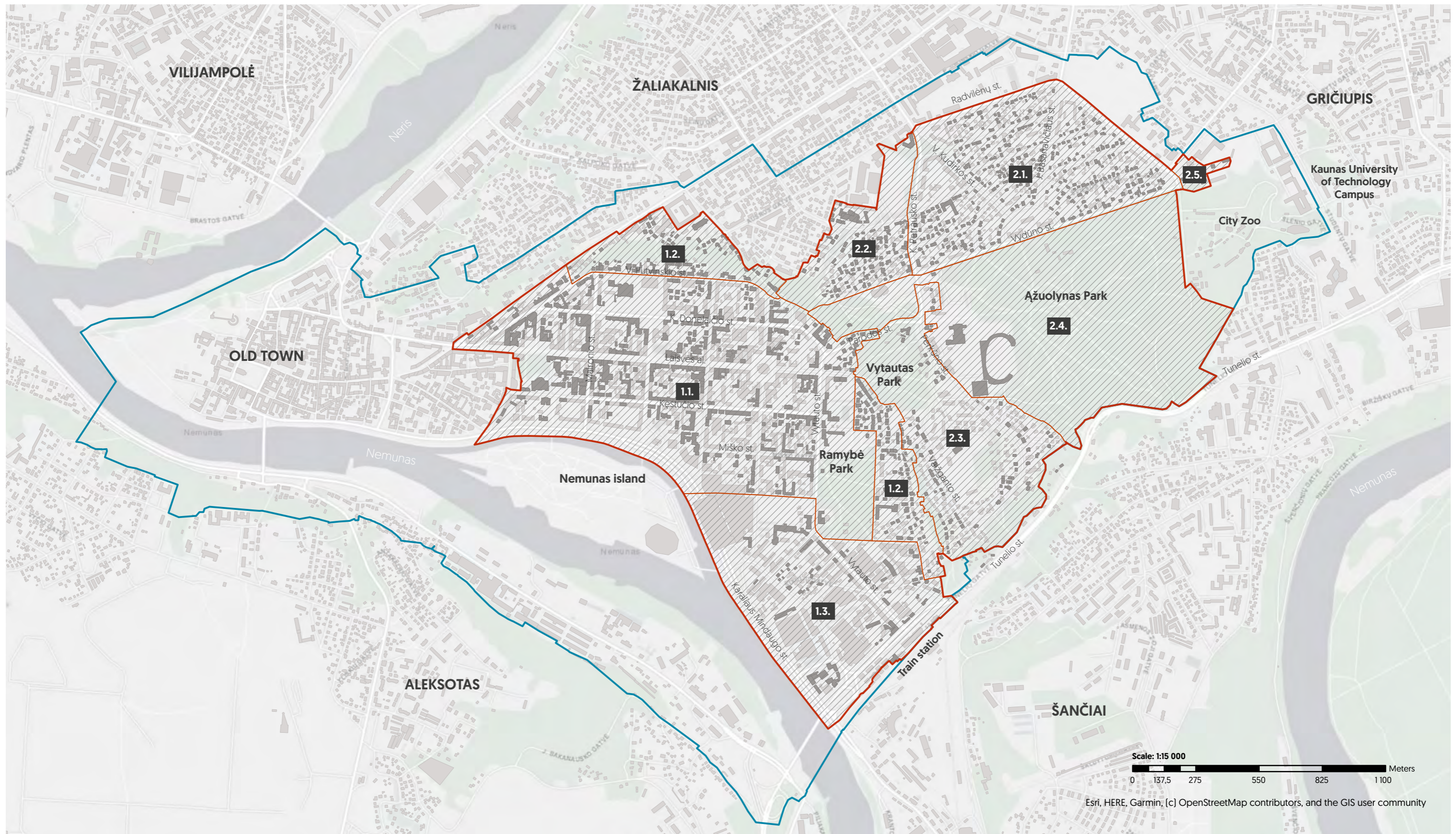
Because the historically evolved areas of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis have changed relatively little, the Modern City of Kaunas is truly a time capsule of the 1919–1939 period. The location and setting, form and design, material and substance as well as use and function of the Nominated Property all represent a historic modernist city of the interwar period that evolved harmoniously, integrating the natural and historic settings, producing a diverse legacy of architectural modernism. The area of Naujamiestis is home to the largest concentration of landmark modernist buildings that were part of the formation of a new administrative, cultural, and social core of the Lithuanian state in 1919–1939. Modernist residential areas of Naujamiestis constitute a superior architectural background for the landmark buildings, creating a harmonious cityscape. The urban structure of the Naujamiestis, embodying the architectural and urban nature of a modern city, is noted for the greatest diversity of stylistic forms, materials, and functions – a feature which is still evident in the city today.

The Žaliakalnis area with Ažuolynas Park, designed in 1923 and gradually developed up to 1939, represents an outstanding example of the integration of urban and natural landscapes and the adoption of the contemporaneous garden city concept to local conditions. Although the plan was only partially implemented, the elements that were realised and which have survived to this day reflect the local interpretation of the most progressive garden city urban planning concepts of the time, adjusted with an intelligent approach to suit pre-existing natural, topographical, and humanmade features. Another feature of Kaunas Modernism that has retained its authenticity is its historical, cultural and symbolic significance (intangible heritage). Today, the Nominated Property continues to see the highest concentration of active social, cultural, and economic activity, as well as the evolution of new traditions and initiatives inspired by the legacy of Kaunas Modernism.

Groups of Attributes	Attributes
Natural elements: Geomorphological setting and landscape elements	River valley's lower and upper terraces, slopes, greenery, parks.
Urban structure and urban morphology: Integration and reuse of 19th century urban plan Implementation of the Garden City residential suburb	Street grid and pattern: streets, squares, axes, views, landmarks. Plot type, building type, form and position (perimetric, mixed, detached etc.).
Architecture: Buildings of modernist architecture and of other historical periods	Buildings of modernist architecture (annex 1) and buildings of other historical periods protected by national law and listed on Cultural Heritage Register; their physical form and fabric, functions, according to individually defined attributes.
Function: Of urban areas (zones) and buildings	Current and former uses, activities and practices: Naujamiestis – administrative-cultural centre. Žaliakalnis – residential neighbourhoods, recreational and sports facilities. Authentic or similar function of landmark buildings.
Intangible heritage: Memory, tradition, association, experience and feeling of the place	Official national holidays, international and local international festivals, programs and cultural events that are held annually, such as Independence Day, Song Festival, Poetry Festival, City-telling Festival. Houses called by the names of their historic owners; memorial houses; memorial museums of prominent personalities. Monuments, memorial plaques and displays.

2. Attributes of the Nominated Property





Map of the nominated property
 Modernist Kaunas:
 Architecture of Optimism, 1919–1939

Legend

- Nominated property
- Buffer zone
- Buildings in the nominated property constructed in 1919-1939

- Territories of listed cultural heritage objects and areas
- 1.1. Central Naujamiestis
- 1.2. Residential Naujamiestis
- 1.3. Industrial Naujamiestis

- 2.1. The Garden City Area
- 2.2. The Kaukas Area
- 2.3. The Perkunas Area
- 2.4. Ažuolynas Park and Sports Complex
- 2.5. Research Laboratory Complex

2.5. Current Protection and Management System

The nominated property covers a central part of Kaunas city – a group of areas that are legally protected on the national and local levels under the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage, the Law on Protected Areas, the Law on Spatial Planning, the Law on Construction, the Law on Landscaping and the Law on Environmental Protection. The property consists of seven protected zones: Naujamiestis, a historic district of Kaunas [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 22149]; Žaliakalnis, a historic district of Kaunas [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 22148]; Žaliakalnis 1, a historic district of Kaunas [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 31280]; Kaunas Ažuolynas Park Complex [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 44581]; Kaunas Ažuolynas Sports Complex [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 31618]; the Research Laboratory complex [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 28567] and the Christ's Resurrection Church [National Register of the Cultural Heritage No. 16005]. There are 234 listed cultural heritage properties and areas in the nominated property.

The cultural significance of the nominated property is integrated in the Kaunas City General Plan 2013–2023, and the subsequent preservation, regulation, and special plans on the national and local levels. In 2015, the Kaunas City Municipal Heritage Restoration Programme was launched to provide financial support for the maintenance of cultural heritage and to improve the condition of modernist buildings in Kaunas. In 2017, the Kaunas City Municipality approved a Cultural Strategy for 2027 to establish an integrated approach toward the interwar period heritage, to protect it and meet the contemporary needs of the public.

The administration of the protection of the cultural heritage on the nominated property and its buffer zone is carried out in accordance with the provisions of The Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage [22 December 1994, No. I-733] [hereinafter – the LPICH, see fig. 5]. The national policy of the protection of immovable cultural heritage is formulated by the Seimas, the Government and the Ministry of Culture having regard to the assessments, analyses and proposals of heritage protection experience and tendencies as submitted by the Lithuanian National Commission for Cultural Heritage [NCCH].

On the state level, the administration for the protection of cultural heritage is organized and is the responsibility of the Minister of Culture. The Minister of Culture authorizes subdivisions of the Ministry, institutions established under the Ministry, and other budgetary institutions to perform the functions of protection of immovable cultural heritage. The Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture [hereinafter – the

Department], performs the functions of cultural heritage identification and inventory, management, control, and dissemination.

Municipalities perform the functions of cultural heritage administration locally in accordance with the provisions of PICH and other laws. The nominated property and its buffer zone are administrated by Kaunas City Municipal Administration and its divisions.

Within the nominated property and its buffer zone, the institutions responsible for cultural heritage protection administration are the Cultural Heritage Department's Kaunas Division and the KCMA Cultural Heritage Division.

2.6. State of Conservation

The territory of the nominated property consists of cultural heritage areas – sites, and their protected zones listed on the Lithuanian National Register of Cultural Heritage [the Register]. The protected sites also include other cultural heritage properties such as buildings and groups of buildings.

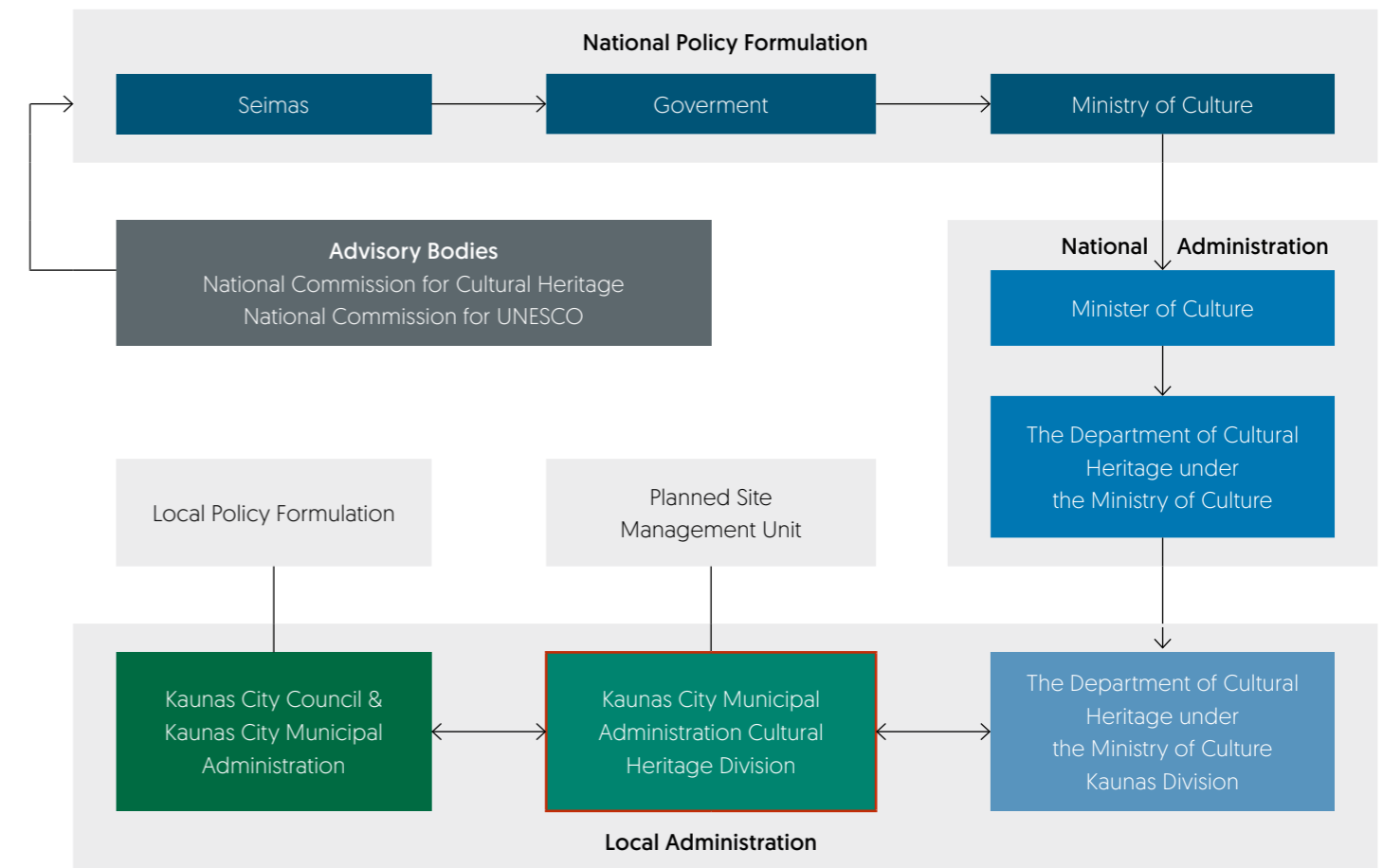
The protected attributes of the nominated property are presented in the table below.

There is no digital integral monitoring database. Evaluation of the state of conservation of the nominated property is based on information present on the Register, annual monitoring reports and field survey of sites and landmark modernist buildings, performed in by DCH Kaunas Division and KCMA Cultural Heritage Division. Also, other databases have been used such as monitoring of state of greenery [<https://maps.kaunas.lt/zeldynai/aplinka/>], analysis and monitoring database of Kaunas cultural field [<https://prezi.com/i/view/Qapy2eyeweUqd82jMFVi/>], Heritage restoration programme monitoring [<https://maps.kaunas.lt/portal/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/9530265687ac4672947f-36ce18bc3867>] and other.

The full state of conservation report is presented in Section 4 of the Nomination file.

2.6.1. State of Conservation in Brief

The condition of the landscape elements is protected and monitored. The area's terrain type, the flat lower terrace, and the upper terrace of the Nemunas river valley and slopes, has not changed, despite the presence of slight slope erosion in some places. Protected landscaping and green areas, such as parks, slopes's greenery, perimetral street landscaping with deciduous trees and alleys, in satisfactory condition are predominant. The condition of greenery is deteriorating due to age and worsened



5. Current management system

growth conditions [a greater quantity of paved surfaces, air pollution, and climate change, e.g., higher temperatures and drought seasons].

The condition of the urban structure – streets, squares and other public spaces, is good and is both retained and protected. The prevailing form of ground cover in the 19th and early 20th centuries was gravel and some streets were unpaved. In the interwar period, streets began to be modernized by paving them in a combination of mephalte and bitumen, and sidewalks were installed using concrete tiles, although there was also use of fieldstones and hewn stones [with some sections surviving today]. Most streets were paved with asphalt after World War II. Pavement is being periodically renovated, as is not authentic. The sidewalks are repaved using concrete tiles, similar in shape and style to the historic ones.

The urban morphology is easily recognizable and protected: perimetral block development in central Naujamiestis, mixed and urban villa development in residential areas and the character of the southern industrial zone, as well as private detached development of Žaliakalnis. Although the area has preserved its overall urban character, volumetric-spatial structure, and functions, there are sporadic examples of incompatible buildings. Violations of area planning regulations have also been observed.

The overall condition of buildings within the nominated property is satisfactory. The condition of all listed buildings is assessed every 5 years and is also inspected with every change in ownership. The most frequently observed damage is the result of façade deterioration due to atmospheric effects [humidity] and general wear, improper repair, or reconstruction [e.g., installation of incompatible additions], or improper energy efficiency improvement work [façade and attic insulation]. The most common violation reasons are: [1] violations resulting from insufficient building maintenance [lack of roof repair, water drainage systems, façade and other repairs or improperly completed repair work]; [2] violations resulting from insufficient awareness of a property's value, leading to the replacement or destruction of authentic architectural details, construction of incompatible additions, or building abandonment; [3] incomplete maintenance – building upkeep completed in stages, without an overall plan or strategy; [4] lack of financing [mostly for private houses].

Commemorative plaques, displays, and sculptures are regularly installed to preserve the historical memory. The Kaunas City Municipal Administration has compiled a register of sculptural, informational, and commemorative displays, for which it employs a designated specialist, conducts monitoring, and performs maintenance work. The condition of most displays is good.

2.6.2. Current Protection Measures

The attributes [fig. *Table of attributes*] of listed sites and properties are protected by national law and documents regulating local activities, including special cultural heritage conservation plans and regulations governing cultural heritage protection. The area's sustainable development through the protection of cultural heritage and valuable attributes is regulated by the Kaunas City Municipal General Plan and other strategic documents and special plans. All documents governing protection and sustainable development are described in section 5 of the Nomination File.

Protection of landscape elements

The protected natural elements and landscape in the area are the Nemunas River valley [upper and lower flat terrain terraces and slopes], landscaping and greenery. The protection of these elements is ensured by the existing legal framework and planning documents. All proposed planning and design solutions are coordinated with accountable institutions. For the removal of mature trees an approval from Kaunas City Municipal Administration's Environmental Protection Division is required. No essential terrain alterations are foreseen; however, slope erosion is possible due to heavy rains caused by climate change, active construction work, and loss of landscaped areas.

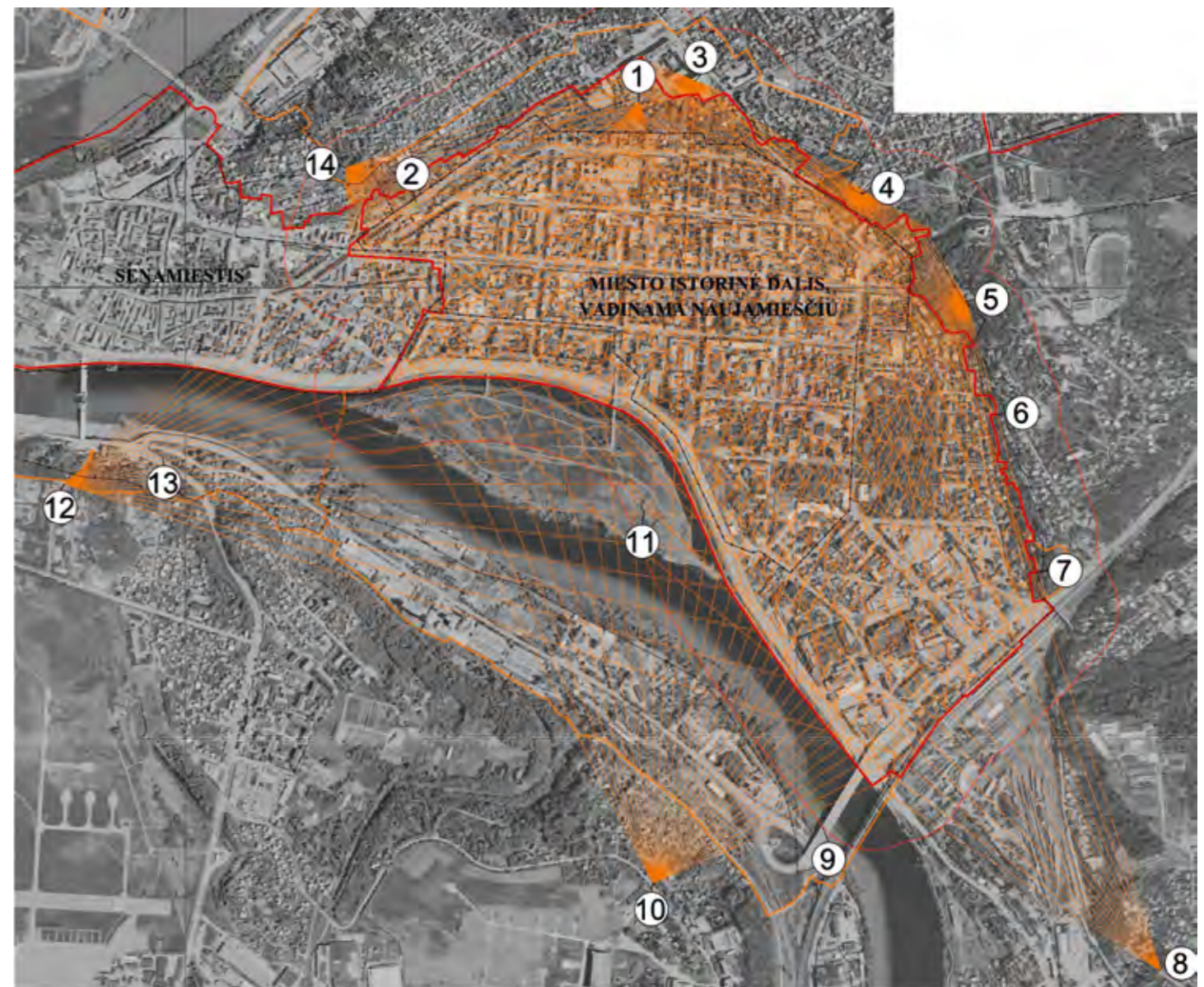
Current monitoring: The Kaunas City Municipal Administration's Environmental Protection Division monitors and records the quality of landscaping and greenery in the city of Kaunas. A database created for this purpose can be accessed at <https://maps.kaunas.lt/zeldynai/aplinka/>.

Proposed: monitoring of slope erosion; preparation of a consolidated slope development and maintenance concept.

Protection of urban structure and urban morphology

The protected attributes in the area are the street grid and pattern, urban structure and morphology, as well as important observation points [fig. 6] and visual axes [fig. 7].

The protection of these elements is ensured by the existing legal framework and planning documents. According to applicable law, new buildings are constructed to correspond to the historical development type, as recorded in inventory documentation, and the scale of surrounding historical development. Most designs are prepared in accordance with established heritage protection requirements. All development and new construction activities planned in the area are coordinated with the relevant institutions responsible for cultural heritage protection, and permits are obtained to conduct land development or construction work. The design quality of new urban elements is inspected by advisory organizations [the Kaunas Regional Architecture Council [KRAT], the Kaunas Architecture and Urban Planning



6. Important observation points of Naujamiestis as indicated in the protective legislation of Naujamiestis, a historic district of Kaunas (National Register of Cultural Heritage unique code no. 22149). Source: Department of Cultural Heritage, Act No. KPD-SK-229/6

Experts Council [KAUET]), the Cultural Heritage Experts Board and the Commission on Questions Pertaining to Urban Planning, Architecture and Investment, established by the Kaunas City Municipal Administration.

Current monitoring. Monitoring of nationally designated cultural heritage sites is conducted every 5 years by the Department of Cultural Heritage [the Department] Kaunas Division. Sites with municipal level protection designation are monitored by the KCMA Cultural Heritage Division every 5 years. The KCMA conducts monitoring of the city's General Plan every two years.

Proposed: site monitoring on an annual basis; to develop a good practice guidance on quality contextual architecture, urban heritage protection and sustainable development of historic urban areas.

Protection of architecture (buildings)

The protected architectural structures in the nominated property are landmark interwar modernist buildings, listed groups of buildings and buildings of modernist period and other historical periods.

The protection of buildings and structures listed on the Register [their physical form and fabric, functions, according to individually defined attributes; <https://kvr.kpd.lt/#/static-heritage-search>] are ensured by the existing legal framework and planning documents. All developments, such as renovation, reconstruction, or new building, planned in the area must be coordinated with the relevant institutions responsible for cultural heritage protection, architectural and historical research must be conducted, and all permits required for building maintenance

**KAUNO MIESTO ISTORINĖ DALIS, VAD. NAUJAMIESČIU (22149, U30)
GATVIŲ ATVIRŲ ERDVIŲ SCHEMA
Kauno m., Kauno m. sav.**



7. Important street visual connections (axes) of Naujamiestis as indicated in the protective legislation of Naujamiestis, a historic district of Kaunas (National Register of Cultural Heritage unique code no. 22149). Source: Department of Cultural Heritage, Act No. KPD-SK-229/6

and reconstruction must be obtained prior to commencement of the activity. Specialists working at the DCH Kaunas Division and KCMA Cultural Heritage Division provide qualified consultations free of charge. The KCMA Cultural Heritage Division oversees the Heritage Conservation Programme (established in 2015) which provides financial support to private owners of cultural heritage buildings for the preparation of conservation projects and performance of maintenance work.

Current monitoring: Monitoring of the condition of all listed properties – buildings and groups of buildings – is conducted jointly every 5 years by the DCH Kaunas Division and KCMA Cultural Heritage Division. A condition assessment report is required upon any change in ownership (or execution of contract) of all buildings listed on the Cultural Heritage Registry.

Proposed: monitoring of landmark buildings on an annual basis (annual monitoring of European Heritage Label buildings' condition is already performed); to develop a good practice guidance for the care, maintenance, and adaptation of cultural heritage properties.

Protection of Function and Intangible Heritage

The principal administrative and cultural function of the central Naujamiestis and the residential – recreational function of Žaliakalnis are preserved. The function of most of the landmark modernist buildings has either remained authentic (mostly of religious, cultural and educational buildings) or similar (mostly of administrative and mixed used buildings). Most of the residential buildings have also preserved their authentic residential function. Urban landmarks, such as the War Museum Garden, Dainų Valley, Ažuolynas Park, Sports Complex and other, have preserved their function and traditional events that take place in there.

The preservation of the attributes. The historic function of the urban areas comprising the nominated property (as stated in the table of attributes, see fig. 2) is protected by the General plan and special planning documents. Buildings, significant historical and memorial structures (e.g., former homes of prominent interwar figures or sites of important events) are designated with memorial plaques and displays.

Considerable attention has been given to emphasizing the area's intangible and historical value. The Song Festival tradition is listed on the National Intangible Heritage List (http://savadas.lnk.lt/dainu_sventes.html) and continues annually (held in June-August) Events are regularly held in the War Museum garden (during the National holidays), etc. The interwar cultural heritage is especially important for local communities: residents readily participate in events, tours, and initiatives, and take part in activities related to city planning processes and the preservation of iconic buildings, such as Architectural Workshops held in 2019 regarding the reuse of the Kaunas Central Post Office. Commemorative plaques, displays, and sculptures are regularly installed to preserve the historical memory. The intangible attributes are being preserved through celebration of official national holidays such as Independence Day, and international and local festivals including the Song Festival, Kaunas Art Biennale, Kaunas Architectural Festival (KAF'e), Poetry Festival, Kaunas 2022 program City-telling Festival and many other periodically held cultural activities.

Other activities. Since 2017, Memory Office programme (the project of the "Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022") started collecting stories and memories of people of various ethnicities and religions <https://www.atmintiesvietos.lt/en/kaunas-2/interviews-with-ethnic-communities-of-kaunas/>. These stories are expected to help to know the city and its inhabitants better, to strengthen the identity of the city. Together it will serve as a source of inspiration for various cultural and art projects that will increase the respect for the other and for the different, for human rights and human dignity. Memory Office is a partner of AtmintiesVietos.lt project, an interactive archive website (<https://www.atmintiesvietos.lt/en/>), where the urban landscape of Kaunas is presented as a map of collective memory, where the physical forms of memory – buildings, streets, courtyards, squares, monuments, museums, public spaces, etc. – reveal the forgotten or hidden past.

Current monitoring: the number of visitors; number of participants; number of participants in training; number of professionals involved; number of events; number of other activities; number of people reached by means of communication; number of local partners; number of international partners; enduring value (cultural products).

Proposed: to establish strategy for interpretation and communication of Kaunas as WHS and develop a program of themed events and engagement activities.

2.7. SWOT analysis

Different aspects of the development patterns have been reviewed to better understand the development capacities of the city and possible effects on the nominated property. Data for analysis have been used from: “Monitoring Report on the Implementation of the Solutions of the Kaunas City General Plan in 2018-2019” [No. A-1527, 2020], Kaunas City Cultural Strategy up to 2027 [No. T-2, 2017], and information provided by KaunasIn (<https://kaunasin.lt/old/news-events/?lang=lt>).

Analysis is presented in eight sections that are inspired by the UNESCO Recommendations for Historical Urban Landscape [2011]. The sections are not listed in a particular hierarchical order. They help provide a holistic look at the territory, trying to better understand how it could become a liveable historical area that is resilient and able to fulfil its cultural, social and spatial needs of its current and future population. The aim of the SWOT analysis is to prepare assessment that would help to determine the aspects that should be considered when preparing the Management Plan.

1. Cultural heritage
2. Role in social and cultural lives
3. Quality of living environment
4. Function and use
5. Climate resilience
6. Potential for economic growth
7. Potential for urban growth
8. Population

2.7.1. Cultural Heritage

The territory of the nominated property consists of cultural heritage sites and their protection zones listed on the Lithuanian National Register of Cultural Heritage. The protected sites also include other listed cultural heritage properties such as buildings and groups of buildings (complexes). The protection of the cultural heritage sites and properties is regulated by the national legislation. There is a strong legal framework of cultural heritage protection, but there is a lack of unified monitoring database, lack of cross-sectoral collaboration and uniform implementation of protective measures.

There are 408 listed cultural heritage properties (buildings, groups of buildings, and monuments) in the nominated property's areas of Naujamiestis (328) and Žaliakalnis (80). Most of the properties are operational, of good and average quality.

Wooden buildings are usually of worse condition and are thus unattractive for restoration and renovation due to their higher renovation cost, higher insurance burdens, and difficulties securing loans to acquire such buildings. Financial incentives are necessary as well as awareness raising and capacity building regarding how to restore and increase the appeal of wooden as well as other historic buildings. The better monitoring database is needed.

Cultural heritage has international recognition and is attracting foreign visitors. However, cultural Heritage properties, especially from the interwar period, are particularly important to the local community. Activities of Kaunas 2022 aims to strengthen emotional connection with modernist heritage. It is expected that this initiative will result in promotion of the sense of responsibility, respect, knowledge, and values of local communities.

Strengths

- A rich and exclusive range of cultural heritage properties.
- A strong legal framework of cultural heritage protection.
- Cultural heritage has international recognition (EHL) and is attracting foreign visitors.
- Contemporary use of cultural heritage properties is encouraged.
- Maintenance of cultural heritage properties has financial support from City's administration.

Opportunities

- Use cultural heritage for awareness raising and to strengthen identities of local communities.
- Improve and expand the cultural heritage monitoring database.
- Expand funding and scope of the heritage conservation program.
- Develop guidance for the better maintenance of cultural heritage buildings.
- Use cultural heritage for marketing to attract more cultural tourism and create jobs connected to it.
- Encourage public-private partnerships in cultural heritage maintenance through measures of financial incentives.

Weaknesses

- Lack of cross-sectoral collaboration.
- Unused cultural heritage potential for the needs of residents and city guests.
- Lack of knowledge or will in maintenance of cultural heritage properties.
- Lack of unified monitoring database.
- Lack of attention to wooden heritage preservation.

Threats

- Loss of cultural heritage properties due to lack of awareness.
- Loss of cultural heritage properties due to lack of financial support or other economic difficulties.
- Loss of wooden heritage buildings.
- Over-regulation might lead to the natural deterioration of protected buildings and sites.

2.7.2. Role in Social and Cultural Lives

There is a number of cultural institutions and NGOs operating in the city, ensuring the diversity of cultural services; continuous international festivals of music, dance, contemporary art, photography, poetry, design, architecture take place in the city. Public spaces and buildings in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis facilitate diverse range of cultural activities: from “intimate concerts” to big scale “neighbours festivals” and national song festivals. The city is a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities network since 2015. This provides with opportunities of using the cultural capacity of the area to bring more activities to the nominated property and

to exploit these activities for awareness raising in cultural values and sharing them with the city and beyond.

Historically Kaunas always has been a multicultural city and it is represented in rich cultural heritage. Kaunas is still characterized by subcultural diversity, and the community spirit arising from similar hobbies, ethnic and religious factors is strong. Support for NGO’s and local communities’ initiatives is important to preserve the intercultural city’s heritage and involvement in cultural life.

There is a big potential for development of cultural tourism sector.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cultural institutions and NGOs operating in the city ensure the diversity of cultural services. Most of them located in the city centre. • Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis are core zones of socio-cultural lives in the city due to high concentration of cultural venues and public spaces. • Intercultural city’s heritage. • The city is a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities network. • Diversity of indoor and out-door spaces for cultural activities. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralization of cultural services, insufficient supply of cultural services outside the city center. • Not all cultural infrastructure is adapted for groups of visitors with different needs, especially for people with disabilities and families with young children. • The city is not very well known for international and local cultural tourism.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the cultural capacity of the area to bring more activities to the nominated property. • Use cultural activities to raise awareness about the values of cultural heritage properties. • Promote projects revealing the identity of multicultural Kaunas, representation of ethnic communities in the city, diversity of subcultures. • Provide financial support for NGOs and local communities to ensure the diversity of cultural services and activities. • Promote and develop of cultural tourism. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural activities continue to be centralized in the city centre, lost cultural connections with the other neighbourhoods. • Not all cultural activities may be available for all groups of visitors due to poorly adapted infrastructure. • Loss of multicultural diversity.

2.7.3. Quality of Living Environment

Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis are becoming popular locations for living due to the compactness of the spatial structure, dense pedestrian and cyclist network, high concentration of academic, social, and civil institutions, rich cultural and natural environment. Most public spaces in the territory are well maintained. Most buildings are of good or average condition.

Concentration of functions results in high concentration of traffic followed by air and noise pollution in the area. Kaunas City

Council has approved The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan that provides mitigation measures for reducing pollution caused by traffic.

High-quality planning is needed to ensure that the quality of the living environment is maintained. As well as the positive response from residents to preserve quality environment and engagement in public-private partnerships for maintenance of public spaces.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compact spatial structure, dense slow traffic network, diverse program and rich cultural environment make the area attractive for living. • High concentration of urban amenities. • Most of public spaces are of good quality. • Highest greenery density regarding other city districts. • Most buildings are of good or average condition. • Sports infrastructure is being upgraded. • The Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan of Kaunas provides mitigation measures for reducing pollution caused by traffic. • Public funds are dedicated to improving physical qualities of the area. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of up-to-date spatial development programs or plans. • The maintenance of greenery and public spaces is costly. • Intensive use of private cars for commuting causes air pollution and noise pollution. These two aspects decrease life quality.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality urban development could create the opportunity for more people to enjoy the living environment. • Great diversity of program and proximity of services is economically beneficial for the city to invest into quality infrastructure. • The positive response from local residents to preserve quality environment. • Possibilities for public-private partnerships in maintenance of public spaces. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The responsibility of building maintenance depends not only on residents, but also the municipality. If the municipality does not invest to maintain the buildings, their quality decreases. • Shortage of budget and funds could reduce improvement and quality of public spaces and infrastructure. • Loss of quality living environment due to intensive or poorly controlled development in the area.

2.7.4. Function and Use

Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis maintained their historical functions which are protected. Naujamiestis remains the administrative-cultural centre of the city and Žaliakalnis – a residential area with vast recreational and sports amenities. Protection and development of the territories' functions is regulated by the Kaunas City General Plan and special plans.

Public facilities, businesses, and public spaces in Naujamiestis are mostly used by all citizens and visitors, while Žaliakalnis residential zones are used mostly by residents, except Ažuolynas park with sports infrastructure is used by the citizens and visitors. Research Laboratory complex is mainly used by Kaunas Technical University personnel. To ensure the atmosphere of quiet residential neighbourhoods, tourists flows management could be necessary in the future.

There is no evidence suggesting that the function and use of the most nominated areas [zones 1.1, 1.2., 2.1., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.] would change. Just the Industrial Naujamiestis [zone 1.3.], since the adoption of the first Kaunas City General Plan, has been planned for regeneration and is slowly transforming. The territory is likely to extend the mixed-use nature of the whole area but will keep the post-industrial spirit through its spatial structure. Quality planning for the area is needed.

Most of the landmark modernist buildings have either maintained original function or have changed function but maintained use [public or private use]. Some administrative or public landmark historical buildings (like the Post office) are difficult to adapt to contemporary needs, they have high exploitation cost and are poorly maintained.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis maintained their historical functions which are protected by planning documents. • Inter-war period buildings are being adapted to new function and thus adapt to contemporary needs of the city. • Ažuolynas park has a strong identity as a sports and recreation zone and is one of the landmarks of the city. • Excursions are organized to make the Research Laboratory accessible to the public. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small, clean industries are moving out of the post-industrial zones and there is no strategy in place to maintain some character of Industrial Naujamiestis [zone 1.3.]. • There is no clear regeneration program for Industrial Naujamiestis [zone 1.3.]. • Some landmark buildings are difficult to adapt to contemporary needs, they have high exploitation cost and are poorly maintained.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regeneration and better maintenance will attract more people to live in the nominated areas. • Maintenance of the high quality of the living environment will attract more inhabitants, therefore, more diverse programs in the area. • More inhabitants and new programs will lead to economic benefits for the city. • Industrial Naujamiestis [zone 1.3.] offers room for the future transformation from post-industrial to mixed-use area. • Development of guidance for historic buildings and sites to better adapt them to contemporary needs 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Naujamiestis [zone 1.3.] might lose the industrial character of the area. • Landmark buildings that have high exploitation cost and high protection regulations but lack potential for adaptation will become a burden to the local government. • Increasing popularity of the area and flows of tourists might disturb the feeling of quiet residential neighbourhoods.

2.7.5. Climate Resilience

There is no high probability of natural disasters that might affect the nominated property. Naujamiestis, located in the Nemunas river valley, falls into the low-risk flood zones and protection measures are in place. To date, no clear damage has been identified to the effects of rainfall on slopes, but given the risks posed by climate change, it is important to understand the potential effects of climate change and to apply climate mitigation strategies. Naujamiestis could be threatened by the loss of vegetation and decrease of permeable surfaces due to new development.

Modernist residential buildings in Naujamiestis area consume approximately 1,5-2 times more energy to heat the building per square meter than average. Modernization projects mostly focus on improving insulation and renovation of heating systems. Modernization of listed buildings comes with a higher cost due to more strict requirements and not all renovation measures [materials, technological and engineering solutions] can be used for listed buildings or could lead to loss of attributes. Development of energy efficiency improvement guidance with the aim of increasing energy efficiency in historic buildings is needed.

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no high probability of natural disasters that might affect the nominated property. • The large amounts of vegetation increases air quality in the area. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City does not have strategies to increase the amount of permeable surfaces in the Naujamiestis. • Interwar period buildings have low thermal insulation properties thus they require a lot of energy for heating and cooling.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use climate adaptive solutions to deal with run-off rainwater from the slopes. • Development of energy efficiency improvement guidance with the aim of increasing energy efficiency in historic buildings. 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New development pressure might result in decreased amount of vegetation and permeable surfaces in Naujamiestis. • Adaptation of historic buildings to reduce carbon emissions and meet current energy efficiency requirements could lead to loss of attributes.

2.7.6. Potential for Economic Growth

Favourable economic state of the country and the changing habits of the inhabitants lead to a slow increase in the population in the nominated property and its buffer zone, as well as rising real estate prices. Foreign companies set up their headquarters in Naujamiestis or in Žaliakalnis and near the KTU campus. Cultural heritage buildings are attractive for HQ of local and foreign companies such as service centres as such job-places can be adapted to building layouts.

The threat is that Cultural heritage buildings are more expensive to renovate which might frighten off investors, so incentives are needed.

Most of the territory of Naujamiestis is planned as mixed-use zone in the city. Compact nature of the city means that developments in the nominated territories of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis are limited in size which will limit the type of economic activities that can enter them. Emergence of big scale specialized, and universal commercial centres is also controlled by The Special Plan for the Location of Large Commercial Enterprises in the City of Kaunas [2005]. Such conditions help maintain a competitive business environment for small and medium businesses. High pressure on green and public spaces in the city to be used for development is possible.

Strengths

- Nominated property, especially Naujamiestis, is attractive for new businesses.
- New A Class offices provides new space for business expansion.
- Cultural heritage buildings are attractive for HQ of local and foreign companies.
- Area has well developed transport infrastructure.
- Planning city policies prevent occurrence of large scale commercial centers which ensure a competitive environment for small businesses.

Weaknesses

- Size of businesses that can enter Naujamiestis is limited.
- Žaliakalnis zone is residential in nature therefore there is limited space for new businesses.

Opportunities

- Naujamiestis is a mixed-use zone that is favourable for emergence of new businesses.
- City has a strategy to attract investors who could create well paid jobs in the city.
- Nominated property could become attractive for new businesses related to heritage protection and maintenance, hospitality, excursions and similar.

Threats

- Cultural heritage buildings are more expensive to renovate which might frighten off investors.
- High pressure on green and public spaces in the city to be used for development.

2.7.7. Potential for Urban Growth

Areas of nominated property have a capacity to take in additional developments There is space for development within the urban structure of Naujamiestis, especially in post-industrial area [zone 1.3.]. There is little empty space for development in Žaliakalnis which puts pressure on green and public spaces.

City administration recognizes that development in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis comes with a bigger development cost due to high concentration of heritage restrictions and limited building intensities in the area. To ensure development is profitable, the city provides financial incentives and is eager to discuss more liberal development regulations that comply with the Kaunas City General Plan in places where development cannot have a negative impact on protected properties.

In order to share common vision and to achieve the balance between development, heritage conservation and climate resilience, the urban development plan (or programme) for Naujamiestis should be prepared. Strong attention in the planning process must be paid to public participation. Capacity building regarding best practices for developers, architects and heritage specialists, as well as civil servants is needed to ensure superior reconstruction, renovation, and restoration projects.

Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis have a well-developed transport network. There is enough space within the existing transport network to implement green solutions that would ensure safety, encourage healthy living, and reduce air and noise pollution.

Strengths

- Areas of nominated property have a capacity to take in additional developments.
- There is a fair amount of land designated for urban regeneration in zone 1.3. of Naujamiestis.
- High quality living environment.
- City already has financial incentives to promote restoration and regeneration.
- There is enough space to integrate infrastructure for sustainable and micro-mobility into the spatial structure of the nominated territories.

Opportunities

- Urban liveability through adaptive reuse of cultural heritage properties.
- Liberated development regulations in post-industrial zone of Naujamiestis to compensate for strictly controlled intensities in other areas [progressive zoning regulations].
- Better community engagement in planning processes
- Capacity building to ensure superior reconstruction, renovation, and restoration projects.
- Promotion of sustainable urban mobility.

Weaknesses

- Higher development cost related to heritage restrictions.
- High concentration of functions results in high concentration of traffic and therefore air and noise pollution.
- Practice in urban regeneration is still new and weak in Lithuania.
- There is not enough empty space for development in Žaliakalnis which puts pressure on green and public spaces.
- Weak public participation in planning processes.
- Cases emerge when planning policies are not respected or are misinterpreted

Threats

- Loss of attributes of cultural heritage properties due to intensive or poorly controlled development in the area.
- Loss of green and public spaces due to high development pressure for empty space.
- Loss of quality living environment due to loss of attractive historical cultural and natural environment.

2.7.8. Population

Currently [Feb. 2020] 13472 residents live in the nominated areas of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis. Detailed data about the local population and diversity of housing stock is collected nationally, every 10 years. Municipality collects data about the number of households and number of residents per household, but there is a lack of data illustrating the types of population: age groups, income levels, homeowners and tenants, occupation, etc.

High-quality living environment of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis makes these areas a popular location for new residents. The area is suitable for long and short stay rentals especially targeting students and tourists. The number of academic institutions in the area determines a high concentration of young people.

Diverse rental prices reflect the variety of users and economic power and current socio-economic diversity among residents. But the real estate prices in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis compared to the rest of the city are higher and are consistently increasing. The tendency is that these areas would be less affordable to low- or mid-income homeowners in the future and that some level of gentrification is inevitable but mitigation measures should be foreseen. Socio-economic diversity of the population is important to ensure sustainability, equity and liveability of the area.

Some level of gentrification in Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis is inevitable and must be taken into consideration by the local government. Socio-economic diversity of the population is important to ensure sustainability, equity and liveability of the area.

Strengths

- There is a high concentration of young people in the area.
- Diverse rental prices reflect the variety of users and economic power.
- Socio-economic diversity among residents

Weaknesses

- Lack of current data illustrating the types of population: age groups, income levels, homeowners vs tenants, occupation, etc.

Opportunities

- Attractive location for short and long stay rentals.
- New programs attract new urban amenities and people. It strengthens societal diversity.
- Collecting more data could help better understand the social structure of the communities and thus better reflect their needs

Threats

- Gentrification: current residents cannot afford renovation and might be forced to move out, middle- and low-income families cannot afford rent/ownership of properties in the nominated territories
- Decreasing socio-economic diversity due to gentrification might cause challenges to ensure the sustainable future of the area.



8, 9. Meetings with local community and home owners, 2018. Photo: Martynas Plepys



2.8. Information and Public Engagement in the Preparation Process

In the Nomination and the Management Plan preparation process, great emphasis was placed on public involvement. The events for public engagement were divided into two categories: [i] events related to the preparation of the Nomination, concerning the application process and procedures, the territory and buffer zone of the nominated property, its OUV and attributes, conservation and management, and [ii] events presenting the importance of the legacy of Kaunas Modernism and the interwar period in general.

[i] Presentation of the nomination process and procedures to local communities and stakeholders

In the nomination preparation process [2017–2020] 2 main stages of public engagement could be distinguished, which are related to the presentation of the nominated territory, its values and the process of preparation of the Nomination itself: one in the beginning of the process and the other when the draft version of the Nomination File and the Management Plan has been prepared.

On the first phase, public engagement event [presentation – discussion] took place in June 2018. During the event, the main objectives of the World Heritage Convention were introduced together with description of the nominated property, the concept and structure of the Nomination file and the good management practise of the other properties already on the World Heritage List. The country's heritage conservation practices, their advantages and disadvantages were discussed, and 3 possible variants of the proposed nominated territory were presented for further discussion.

In 2020, the planned public engagement activities on the processes of the preparation of the Management Plan to the target groups were adjusted for the onset of global pandemics. Still in July 2020 two events took place – the meeting with the community of architects and the community of residents. Both events were broadcasted live on “Modernism for the Future” FB account. Questions and comments also could be submitted remotely. In September 2020, the Nomination and the Management Plan was presented to the Lithuanian National Commission for Cultural Heritage and to the Rotary Club. In October – November 2020, the Nomination file and the planned management of the site have been presented and discussed during a series of urban planning workshops called “Naujamiestis Code”.

The presentations and discussions highlighted the main points of interest and concern of professionals, architects and residents, which were considered in the planning of further actions and their inclusion in the Action Plan.

[ii] The presentation of the of Kaunas modernism to local communities and international audiences

Interest in the culture, history, architecture, and way of life of interwar Kaunas continues to grow. In 2013 the Kaunas Architectural Festival [KAF'e] was initiated by several architects with a focus on Kaunas Modernism, international travelling exhibition “Architecture of Interwar Kaunas” [curated by Gintaras Balčytis, Jolita Kančienė, Asta Prikockienė] and a publication. The exhibition was later shown in Berlin, Brno, Tallinn, and Antalya International Architectural Biennial. The KAF'e successfully

continued to attract local and international attention to architecture of Kaunas in 2016 and 2019. In 2017 the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO initiated an international travelling exhibition “Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940” and the following publication to promote Kaunas Modernism (curated by Marija Drėmaitė, Giedrė Jankevičiūtė, Vaidas Petrulis). In 2018–2019 the exhibition was on show at the National Art Gallery in Vilnius (Lithuania), UNESCO Headquarters in Paris (France), Regione Lombardia Hall in Milan (Italy), Auditorium Parco della Musica in Rome (Italy), Estonian National Library in Tallinn (Estonia), Museum of Architecture in Wrocław (Poland) followed by the forum “East Central European Modernism”, Bozar Museum in Brussels (Belgium) followed by the international conference “Building New States and Cities” as a part of the programme “1918 European Dreams of Modernity”, the City Museum of Gdynia (Poland) and the gallery “Maison de L’Architecture” in Grenoble (France). The international presentation and discussion was organised at the School of Architecture of the Metropolitan University in London (UK) in connection to London Festival of Architecture (2018). In 2021–2022, new route is planned including Lviv, Brno, Marseille and Tel Aviv.

Kaunas Modernism was presented at the international exhibition “Architecture of Independence in Central Europe” in Krakow (Poland), in 2018. Kaunas Modernism is regularly presented at the international conference “Modernism in Europe, Modernism in Gdynia” held in Gdynia (Poland) and numerous international conferences dedicated to architectural history and heritage.

In 2019 the 2nd International Modern Cities Forum “From Modern to Contemporary: Practices in Preserving Architectural Legacy of the 20th Century” took place in Kaunas on September 12–13. The forum discussed the practical aspects of the implementation of the Tel Aviv document, proposed measures for the preservation of the modernist heritage and innovative development strategies for urban areas where the heritage of the 20th century prevail. The forum was open to the public and specialists, during which the progress of the Nomination preparation was presented and discussed.

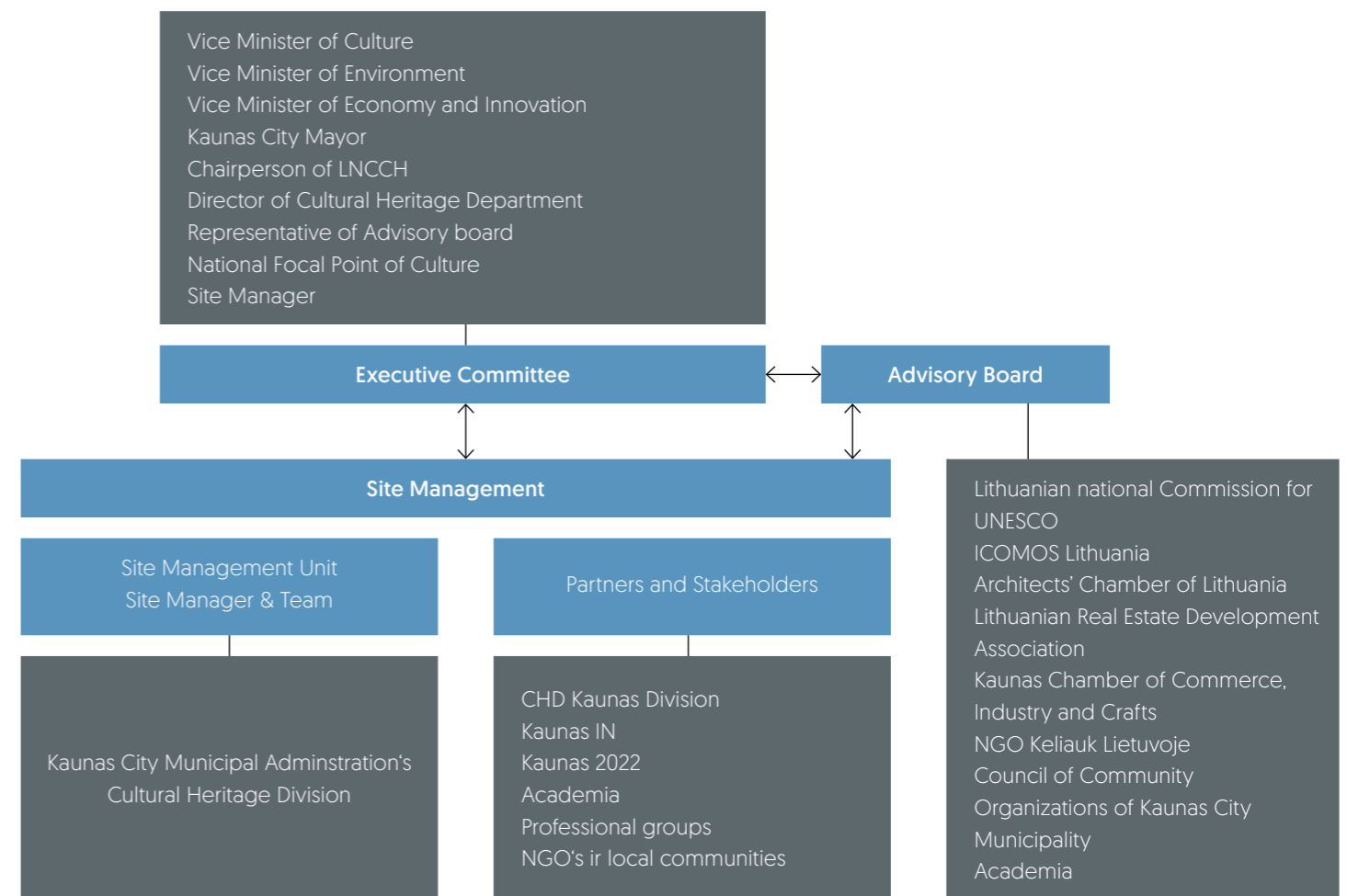
In 2017 the programme “Modernism for the Future” has started as a part of “Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022”. The program’s international focus covers promotion of Kaunas Modernism through the web platform, international conferences and events. The team working on the Modernism for the Future programme also undertakes activities to bring the local community together through creative and educational processes. The programme is organizing meetings, discussions, tours, lectures, creative workshops, and practical activities (such as restoration and other workshops) to develop hospitality skills and share good practices. These activities will be continued in 2021 and 2022 based on the needs of residents, i.e., to address the challenges they face while living in or caring for the interwar modernist heritage. A series of articles dedicated to Kaunas Modernism and the Nomination are regularly published in the local press (*Kauno diena*, *Kaunas pilnas kultūros/Kaunas Full of Culture*).

It is planned in the approved *Kaunas 2022 Contemporary Capital* programme, that in 2023 and beyond, the public engagement activities would continue, and the newly established Modernism Interpretation Centre would work on interpretation and dissemination of Kaunas Modernism locally and internationally. Numerous public engagement activities are foreseen in the Action Plan as well.

3. Management system

The protection of the nominated area and its buffer zone, the development of these areas and activity undertaken within them, is ensured and regulated by national legislation and applicable national and local strategic and territorial planning documents, supplementing them with the recommendations of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention; following the objectives of UNESCO World Heritage Convention, UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape and international good practice. The management of the nominated property overlap with the competences of the ministries, institutions, property owners and interest groups, presented in the sections below.

The management of the UNESCO World Heritage property is based on the existing management system [see fig. 5] and enhance it in terms of inter-institutional and integrated management. An inter-institutional Executive Committee is set up to ensure the good management and to address strategic issues related to management of the nominated property on the State level [see fig. 10]. The Site Manager is appointed, and Site Management Unit is set up to be responsible for the management and coordination of the conservation and development of the nominated property at the local level. The Advisory Board is established to consult and provide guidance towards the management of the property both to the Executive committee and the Site Management Unit, including input on content, process and outreach.



10. The proposed management scheme of the Nominated Property

3.1. Executive Committee

The Executive Committee shall be approved by an order of the Minister of Culture.

The Executive Committee:

- Approves the Site Manager and site management strategies, Management Plan's revisions and allocation of funds.
- Periodically (annually) organizes meetings and evaluation on the management of the property and implementation of the Action Plan, performance of indicators.
- Provide decisions and policies on the main strategic issues concerning managing of the World Heritage property and implementation of the Management Plan.
- In case of necessity (e.g., possible threat for OUV) organizes urgent meetings.

The Executive Committee consist of:

- Representative of Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania (Vice Minister)
- Representative of Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (Vice Minister)
- Representative of Ministry of the Economy and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania (Vice Minister)
- Kaunas City Mayor
- Chairperson of Lithuanian National Commission for Cultural Heritage
- Director of Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture
- Representative of the Advisory Board
- World Heritage National Focal Point of Culture
- Site Manager

The Executive Committee comprise representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Economy and Innovation, which are responsible for developing national policies in the fields of cultural heritage protection and dissemination, sustainable development and sustainable tourism that are of equal importance for the management of the nominated property. While the Mayor of Kaunas City Municipality represents Municipal Council and the city's community. Lithuanian National Commission for Cultural Heritage is the main expert and advisory body on the highest national level on cultural heritage policies and strategies and Cultural Heritage department is the main institution of cultural heritage administration under the Ministry of Culture. The World Heritage National Focal Point mediates the submission of reports on the legislative and administrative provisions that Lithuania as the State Party has adopted.

Representatives of other institutions and external experts could be invited to participate in the decision making if needed.

The Executive Committee

Vice Minister of Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania	The Ministry develop cultural heritage preservation policies. Areas of activities of the Vice Minister of Culture: policies of cultural heritage and memory institutions, digitisation and spread of cultural content.
Vice Minister of Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania	The Ministry develop policies concerning sustainable development, climate change, territory planning and architecture, construction and housing, etc., in order to ensure environmental quality. The Ministry's strategies to implement climate change policies to change consumption patterns, increase energy efficiency and promote the use of renewable energy sources and technologies, and to implement the state regulation of territorial planning, construction and housing development processes, use of buildings and their maintenance in accordance with the principles of sustainable development are important in managing World Heritage properties.
Vice Minister of Economy and Innovation of the Republic of Lithuania	The Ministry develop policies of tourism infrastructure, international marketing of tourism, quality improvement of tourism services, attraction of foreign tourists.
The Mayor of Kaunas City Municipality	The mayor is the head of the municipal council, directly elected in a single-member constituency. The mayor is accountable to the municipal council and the community for his activities and those of the municipality.
Chairperson of Lithuanian National Commission for Cultural Heritage	The Commission is an expert and advisor to the Seimas, the President and the Government on the issues of the state cultural heritage protection policy, its implementation, evaluation and improvement. The main mission of the Commission is to participate in the formation of the cultural heritage protection policy and strategy, to inform the Seimas, the President and the Government about the problems of cultural heritage protection, to draft laws and other legal acts related to cultural heritage protection.
Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture	The Department performs the functions of the protection of immovable cultural heritage and movable cultural properties. The Department develops programmes for the assessment, conservation and control of cultural heritage, and organises implementation thereof. The Department is responsible for the presentation of cultural heritage to the society.
World Heritage National Focal Point	Chief Officer of the Cultural Heritage Policy Group at the Ministry of Culture is the respective National Focal Point of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Lithuania. The focal point mediates the submission of reports on the legislative and administrative provisions that Lithuania as the State Party has adopted and other actions which it has taken for the application of the World Heritage Convention, including the state of conservation of the World Heritage properties. The preparation of the Periodic Reporting questionnaires is also the responsibility of the National Coordinator.

3.2. Advisory Board

The Advisory Board is approved by an order of the Minister of Culture and shall comprise representatives of the main advisory bodies, listed below. It shall provide professional assistance and advice in the process of management for the Executive Committee as well as Site Management Unit.

The Advisory Board organizes annual meetings to discuss the annual monitoring reports and provide Executive Committee

and Site Management Unit with the informed guidance for better decision making. In case of necessity, it can hold urgent meetings. The representative of the Advisory Board is a member of Executive Committee.

The Site Management Unit can seek individual assistance to a member of the Advisory Board for the specific matters in the management process.

Advisory Board to the Executive Board and Site Management Unit	
Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO	The main objectives of the National Commission are to provide expert analysis, comment and advice as input to Lithuania's policy-making on key UNESCO programmes and issues; to bring to the attention of relevant institutions aspects of Lithuania policy towards UNESCO or matters in which UNESCO has a legitimate interest which in its opinion need to be reviewed or enhanced by Government; to participate as far as practical in UNESCO's programmes, their preparation and evaluation, in debates and decision-making activities; to develop a capacity to reach out as broadly as possible to Lithuanian society through a wide variety of channels.
ICOMOS LITHUANIA	Is an ICOMOS accredited national committee, implementing the ICOMOS mission and best practices by sharing knowledge about effective ways of preserving cultural and natural heritage, traditional and modern measures to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage.
Lithuanian Real Estate Development Association [LNTPA]	An independent organization uniting real estate developers and assessors and other companies operating in real estate market.
Kaunas Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts	A non – governmental and a non – profit seeking organization, one of the five chambers of commerce in Lithuania. Based on private law with its main goal in supporting the development of companies' economic activity and representing and defending the interests of business community. The community is comprised of various businesses, and educational, and scientific, and high technology institutions.
Architects' Chamber of Lithuania	The objective of the Chamber's activities is to ensure the transparency and quality of architectural activities, to oversee architect certification, recognition of qualifications, professional qualification development and compliance with professional ethics standards, to carry out monitoring of professional activities, to represent architects in dealings with state and self-governance institutions and other legal and natural persons at both the national and international level, to act as an expert in courts and other institutions on issues concerning the professional activities of architects, to satisfy and defend public interest related to architecture, and to resolve other related issues.
Council of Community Organizations of Kaunas City Municipality	The aim of the activities of the Council is to ensure and promote the participation of community organizations in defining, forming and implementing the community organizations development policies in the Municipality, and to strengthen cooperation between municipal institutions, establishments and community organizations.
Representatives of academia	Partners in study and research fields are: Architecture and Urbanism Research Centre at the Kaunas University of Technology [KTU]; Vilnius University, Vytautas Magnus University, local colleges and other representatives of academia.

3.3. Site Management

The management of the property on the local level is based on the current management system. The Site Manager and the Site Management Unit are established at Kaunas City Municipality Administration [KCMA] and are responsible for the management and coordination of the conservation of the proposed property at the local level.

The Site Management Unit and Site Manager are authorized by the Order of the Director of Kaunas City Municipal Administration. The Site Manager is the municipal official, and Site Management Unit is the municipal division funded from the municipal budget.

Site Management Unit

The Site Management Unit is the Cultural Heritage Division of the KCMA.

The Site Management Unit, together with the other institutions, is responsible of implementation of the World Heritage Convention *in situ*; is responsible for the protection, maintenance, monitoring of the OUV and the preservation of the attributes. It contributes to the dissemination, presentation, cognition and promotion of World Heritage property.

The Site Management Unit also:

- Participate in the implementation of the Management Plan and the Action Plan.
- Perform annual monitoring. Contribute to the reports of the State of Conservation, including participation in Reactive Monitoring, Advisory Missions and to the Periodic Reporting process.
- Is the mediator between owners and managers of the cultural heritage properties, the Department and the other institutions.
- Carries out cultural heritage assessment, management, education, training and other heritage protection programs and organizes their implementation on the local level.
- Initiate and organise the listing and declaration of cultural heritage objects municipal-protected and submit data thereon to the Register of Cultural Heritage.
- Submit to other divisions of the municipality, undertakings, agencies, organisations and other legal and natural persons proposals and methodical and professional assistance on the issues of explanation, protection, dissemination of knowledge and rehabilitation of cultural heritage.

Site Manager

Authorized representative of the Site Management Unit – the Site Manager – is an employee of Cultural Heritage Division. The Site Manager is appointed in agreement with the Executive Committee. The site manager is a cultural heritage specialist capable of participating in the processes of cultural heritage conservation, maintenance, monitoring, etc., and contributing to the dissemination, presentation and promotion of the World Heritage property. The Site Manager could be cultural heritage specialist, historian, architect, planner or similar, and should have at least 3 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage conservation or management.

To implement the objectives and activities set out in the Management Plan, the Site Manager is responsible for cooperation between the Site Management Unit and other divisions inside the Kaunas City Municipal Administration. The Site Manager will cooperate with various local institutions and national authorities, real estate managers and users, community representatives and other stakeholders; will provide information on World Heritage management, mediate between the development of the site and heritage conservation. Site manager will be responsible for the coordination of scientific and educational activities, dissemination, as well as the development of activities related to tourism infrastructure.

Duties and responsibilities of the Site Manager:

- Coordinate the implementation of the Management Plan and the Action Plan.
- Communicate with national and international authorities, advisory bodies, as well as inside the municipality, local communities, and other stakeholders. Sustain and develop international/regional cooperation.
- Initiate and organise research and educational activities related to the World Heritage property.
- Develop policy proposals; participate in preparing strategic and spatial planning documents.
- Coordinate the activities around communication and promotion of the World Heritage property and the buffer zone, its OUV, through awareness-raising activities among the wider public, professionals, national authorities, local communities and all other parties and stakeholders.
- Mobilise technical and financial resources and consolidate partnerships to support the implementation of the World Heritage Convention at the property.
- Represent the World Heritage property at the international events and meetings of the World Heritage Convention and if it is relevant to be a member of the national delegation at the World Heritage Committee sessions.

The stakeholders and partners of the Site Management Unit and Site Manager are:

- Department of Cultural Heritage Kaunas Division
- Kaunas IN
- Kaunas 2022
- Representatives of academia
- Professional groups
- NGO's and Local Communities

The KCMA Cultural Heritage Division works together with the Department of Cultural Heritage Kaunas Division in the field of heritage conservation daily. The Department's Kaunas division would remain one of the main partners in managing the World Heritage property. The partner for promotion of the city's business development, tourism development and international marketing is KaunasIn (<https://kaunasin.lt/>). The partner in the field of cultural heritage promotion and interpretation, community engagement is Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022 team (<https://kaunas2022.eu/en/about-the-project/>). Current scientific partners are the representatives of academia, which also manage two important digital archives: AUTC (focusing largely on

the interwar buildings; developed by the Centre of Architecture and Urbanism at the Kaunas University of Technology) and Archimede.lt (dedicated to wooden architecture of Kaunas and developed by Vytautas Magnus University).

It is expected that management process on the local level will include other stakeholders such as professional groups of architects and urbanists which provide consultation and expertise, as well as NGO's and local communities with which cooperation is already under way within Kaunas City Municipality's "Initiatives for Kaunas" program. The program invites NGO's and city communities to contribute to the quality of life of Kaunas by offering initiatives and submitting applications. Under this program, the city does not fund organizations, but projects that address relevant issues and are focused on clear results. One of the areas of the program – "Kaunas Full of Culture" (<http://pilnas3.kaunas.lt/>). The focus in this area is on cultural opportunities to promote diversity of explanation through creative activities, community involvement and participation in the creative process, and the involvement of citizens in cultural life.

Site Management

Site Manager	The municipal official in Kaunas City Municipal Administration's Cultural Heritage Division and authorized representative of the Site Management Unit. Is a cultural heritage specialist capable of participating in the processes of cultural heritage conservation, maintenance, monitoring, etc., and contributing to the dissemination, presentation and promotion of World Heritage property. Could be cultural heritage specialist, historian, architect, planner or similar, and should have at least 3 years of experience in the field of cultural heritage conservation or management.
Site Management Unit	Kaunas City Municipal Administration's Cultural Heritage Division Currently the Division: Is the mediator between owners and managers of the objects of the cultural heritage and the Department. Carries out cultural heritage assessment, management, education, training and other heritage protection programs and organizes their implementation on the local level. Perform the monitoring of cultural heritage objects and submit the information to the Department. Notify the Department of the decisions taken by the municipality on state-protected objects and sites. Initiate and organise the declaration of cultural heritage objects municipal-protected and submit data thereon to the Register of Cultural Heritage. Provides heritage conservation and planning requirements for municipality protected objects and sites; draw up protocols of administrative offenses. Submit to other divisions of the municipality, undertakings, agencies, organisations and other legal and natural persons proposals and methodical and professional assistance on the issues of explanation, protection, dissemination of knowledge and rehabilitation of cultural heritage. Co-operate with the heritage protection subdivisions of other municipalities and organise international co-operation related to the field.

Partners and stakeholders

Department of Cultural Heritage Kaunas Division	Issue protection regulations for cultural heritage objects of national and regional significance; set the requirements for cultural heritage protection and planning; present conclusions whether the design proposals for objects and sites of cultural heritage meet heritage protection requirements. Administer the maintenance of objects of cultural heritage; monitor the state of cultural heritage objects and sites; monitor for any violations of heritage protection requirements to occur at cultural heritage objects, sites and their protection zones; draw up administrative offence reports and examine the cases of administrative offences within its remit; determine the method of restoration of damaged immovable cultural property and the amount of damage. Examine complaints and inquiries. Organise the drafting of the territorial planning documents – cultural heritage special plans. Co-operate with relevant institutions of foreign states and international institutions.
Kaunas IN	The main partner for promotion of the city's business development, tourism development and international marketing. Cooperate with representatives of real estate developers and managers: Real Estate Development Association and Kaunas Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Crafts.
Kaunas – European Capital of Culture 2022 (Kaunas 2022)	The main partner in the field of cultural heritage promotion and interpretation, community engagement. Main goals of the project are: strengthening of commonality; strengthening the competitiveness and professional qualification of employees in the organizations of the cultural sector, and their social responsibility; promoting art, science, and design innovation; building the identity of the city and district.
Representatives of academia	Partners in study and research fields are: Architecture and Urbanism Research Centre at the Kaunas University of Technology (KTU); Vilnius University, Vytautas Magnus University, local colleges and other representatives of academia.
Professional groups	The Architects' Chamber of Lithuania Kaunas division is a public sector entity. The objective of the Chamber's activities is to ensure the transparency and quality of architectural activities, to oversee architect certification, recognition of qualifications, professional qualification development and compliance with professional ethics standards, to carry out monitoring of professional activities, to represent architects in dealings with state and self-governance institutions and other legal and natural persons at both the national and international level, to act as an expert in courts and other institutions on issues concerning the professional activities of architects, to satisfy and defend public interest related to architecture, and to resolve other related issues. LAU Kaunas. The Kaunas branch of the Lithuanian Union of Architects is a creative association uniting about 200 of the most active architects in the region. The main goals of the activity at present are to develop and nurture architectural culture, to promote and defend free creation, dissemination of professional architecture, to spread it in Lithuania and abroad. Implementing this mission, the association organizes architectural events, exhibitions, discussions, creative workshops, competitions, tries to actively cooperate with Lithuanian public authorities in the fields of development, urban planning, architectural development, cultural heritage and protection of natural environment, participate in architectural policy, publicize its position, strengthen the community of architects and their professional reputation.
Other stakeholders, NGO's, local communities	Kaunas City Municipal Budget Office "Kaunas Artists' House" Public institution "Gražinkime Kauną" "Ekskursas" Kaunas Jewish Community Public Institution "Travel in Lithuania" Other NGO's and local communities*.

* Kaunas 2022 Community and Modernism Programs brings together active residents and leaders of informal local communities (and keeps their contacts database), which help to spread the information, and at the same time invite others to participate in the activities. In the case of the Community program, these are

a kind of community mediators, provocateurs, and in the case of Modernism program, these are the chairmen of the houses' communities, or the active residents. In both cases, these are the persons through which the message can be spread more widely and spread to further contacts.

4. Action Plan

The preparation of the Nomination file, deeper research and analysis of the area as well as information gathered during consultation process and SWOT analysis, helped to understand that existing legal framework of cultural heritage conservation, mostly based on restrictions and prohibitions, is not easily understood by the general public. Local monitoring and consultation revealed that owners are not always able to properly maintain and restore their properties due to lack of knowledge and lack of finance, and there are cases where laws are manipulated for the personal benefit. To ease the financial burden and to encourage protection, Kaunas City Municipal Administration has a possibility to co-finance the maintenance and repair works of historic buildings through dedicated program, but the appropriate development plan for the area as urban territory is missing as well as general guidance. Awareness raising, and public engagement activities are also in place and Kaunas has strong and creative communities that identify themselves with the place. Still better management of heritage resources and highlighting of opportunities to integrate heritage among different cultural and economic sectors as well as more proactive and community-based approaches is still needed.

In order to highlight core values of the nominated property, ensure the preservation of the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV), and to pursue the sustainable development priority areas are designated following the integrated development policies such as participatory planning, people-centred, heritage-led policies, social and economic inclusive approaches: (i) Cultural heritage conservation; (ii) Managing change; (iii) Education and awareness raising; (iv) Sustainable tourism; (v) Emergency and risk management.

Each area comprises certain objectives and actions (measures), planned to achieve them. For the implementation of actions, the responsible institutions and stakeholders are identified, and indicators are set to help to better evaluate the progress. Some actions will be short term and easier to achieve such as developing the engagement or consultation programs, while other actions, such those that require the establishment of new partnerships or preparation of planning documents, are time consuming and will take longer to achieve.

The Historic Urban Landscape approach for conservation and development of Modernist Kaunas (case studies and best practice in its implementation) is seen beneficial for the nominated property which is seen as evolving and living historic city centre. While the Approach will not replace existing legal framework of conservation and planning, it is understood as the additional measure to better integrate policies and practices of conservation of the built environment into the wider goals of urban development, whilst respecting the OUV.

The HUL Toolkit for Kaunas

The proposed actions (measures) are formed based on the outcome of research and analyses performed while preparing the nomination file, as well as information gathered during consultation process and SWOT analysis. The actions below are colour coded into four categories based on HUL tools to better analyse and understand the type of measures that are needed and planned.

Most of the measures are already in place but either they need to be supported and projected to the future or are not working properly and need to be revised, supplemented, or even redesigned to perform better.

Knowledge and planning tools are to help to better evaluate and protect the integrity and authenticity of the attributes of the property in order to support sustainability and continuity in planning and design. In the Action Plan they are linked with measures for improved inventorization, assessment and monitoring of cultural heritage sites and properties, and further development of open data and information on existing web platforms and digital data bases.

Regulatory systems. There is a complex heritage protection system that is seen as complicated, hard to understand and need to be revised and adapted to uniform up to date standards. Measures for better regulation of heritage conservation and sustainable development in the area, as well as measures for adaptation of historic buildings and sites and energy efficiency improvement are planned.

Community engagement tools. There are plenty of community engagement activities planned for 2021-2022 period as a particularly important part of Kaunas European Capital of Culture 2022 project, but it is necessary to have a strategy in place for further development and support of the activities. There is still a lack of community engagement in planning processes that must be strengthened, and the stakeholders better identified. Other community engagement tools are linked to awareness raising and capacity building.

Financial tools are in place and could be linked to already successful city's programs: The Heritage preservation program, the "Initiatives for Kaunas" program, also programs encouraging sustainable mobility and tourism. It is important to ensure the continuity and better development of these programs in the future.

4.1. Cultural Heritage Conservation

The nominated property comprises cultural heritage sites and buildings listed on the National Register of Cultural Heritage and protected by national and local cultural heritage legal frameworks.

The cultural heritage inventory and conservation planning documentation for cultural heritage sites have been prepared, but it should be revised and updated for better compatibility with OUV and attributes and to meet changes in legal framework.

The condition of the urban structure network is good and is both retained and protected. The urban morphology and structure are easily recognizable and protected. Although the area has preserved its overall urban character, volumetric-spatial structure, and functions, there are sporadic examples of incompatible buildings. Violations of area planning regulations have also been observed. The cultural heritage conservation planning documentation should be revised to meet changes in

legal framework, in order to better protect the OUV comprising attributes.

The overall condition of buildings within the nominated property is satisfactory. The most frequently observed damage is the result of façade deterioration due to atmospheric effects and general wear, improper repair, or reconstruction [e.g., installation of incompatible additions], or improper energy efficiency improvement work (façade and attic insulation). Usually, it is due to lack of financing (mostly for private houses) and lack of knowledge.

Wooden buildings are usually of worse condition and are thus unattractive for restoration and renovation due to their higher renovation cost, higher insurance burdens, and difficulties securing loans to acquire such buildings. Financial incentives are necessary as well as awareness raising and capacity building regarding how to restore and increase the appeal of wooden buildings.

Cultural heritage conservation			
Objectives	Actions (measures)	Responsible institution and stakeholders	Indicators
Improved heritage inventory	To revise and update inventory documentation of cultural heritage sites, listed on National Cultural Heritage Register those comprise the nominated property, for better compatibility with OUV and attributes.	Cultural heritage Department at the Ministry of Culture and Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Number of sites those records updated.
	To revise and reassess inventory documentation of cultural heritage objects [buildings], listed on National Cultural Heritage Register	Cultural heritage Department at the Ministry of Culture and Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Number of objects [buildings] listed, or those records updated
Improved condition monitoring	Building a GIS heritage condition monitoring database	Cultural heritage Department at the Ministry of Culture and Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Building of the database and collecting relevant data
Improved conservation of historic sites and buildings	Revise cultural heritage conservation planning documentation of the protected sites that comprise the nominated property.	Ministry of Culture, Cultural heritage Department at the Ministry of Culture and Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Number of revised documents or in process
	Heritage preservation programme of Kaunas City Municipality	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, owners of objects	Number of repaired and restored buildings.
	Preservation and promotion of Kaunas Wooden Architecture	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, owners of objects, Representatives of Academia [such as KTU, VU, VMU]	Number of repaired and restored buildings. Number of workshops and lectures.
	Preservation of the cultural heritage during reconstruction and conversion in the former and current industrial, infrastructure areas	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, owners of objects, Representatives of Academia	Number of repaired and restored buildings. Number of workshops and lectures.
	Promotion of preservation and awareness raising programmes to encourage community demand	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Gather feedback from community and groups in receipt of support
	Develop guidance for the care, maintenance, and adaptation of cultural heritage buildings	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA Stakeholders: Cultural heritage Department at the Ministry of Culture	Release of the guidelines

4.2. Managing Change

Conservation of spatial integrity and attributes, constituting OUV, of the property is imperative in managing change. Liveability and economic attractiveness of the nominated property are as well important to ensure high quality conservation, safeguarding of valuable attributes and preventing degradation and abandonment.

Naujamiestis is the administrative city centre with a high concentration of cultural amenities, civic and academic institutions, businesses and housing. Žaliakalnis remains primarily a residential area with academic institutions, recreational, sports and other public facilities. Favorable economic state of the country and the changing habits of the population lead to an increase in the appreciation of the nominated property and rising real estate prices. Compact nature of Naujamiestis and Žaliakalnis means that developments in the nominated territory are limited in size which will limit the type of economic activities that can enter the area.

The main territorial planning document – The General Plan of the Territory of Kaunas City Municipality – sets the development directions in the area with great attention on integrated development while preserving the historic urban structures and highlighting the natural environment. The spatial development of the nominated territory is encouraged but it must respect the requirements of the General Plan and special cultural heritage conservation planning documents. Cases when policies are not respected or are misinterpreted emerge, and there is a lack of agreement between different stakeholders about the spatial development vision of Naujamiestis.

In order to share common vision and to achieve the balance between development, heritage conservation and climate resilience, the urban development plan [or programme] for Naujamiestis area should be prepared. Strong attention in the planning process must be paid to public participation [current practices in engagement processes are very bureaucratic, stakeholders are barely identified, their influence is unclear].

Adaptive reuse. City administration prioritizes liveability through adaptive reuse of cultural heritage. While modernist architecture is valued in terms of cultural significance, building owners and real estate developers face challenges in adapting them to contemporary needs and ensuring payback of the investments: expensive maintenance and repair of these buildings, difficulties to meet parking requirements on small plots, and achieving contemporary energy efficiency standards, fire safety requirements, etc.

There are cases of average or low-quality maintenance and construction where cheap materials are used, or architects fail to achieve overall development quality and spatial integrity. Capacity building regarding best practices for developers, architects and heritage specialists, as well as civil servants is needed to ensure superior reconstruction, renovation, and restoration projects.

The public consultation process revealed a lack of clarification on values that make the OUV and guidance on their use in planning process, as well as general guidance on adaptation of historic buildings and improvement of energy efficiency.

Managing change			
Objectives	Actions (measures)	Responsible institution and stakeholders	Indicators
Preservation of the OUV in planning, quality design and new development capacity building	Exploring the values that make the OUV and producing guidance on their use in the planning process.	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture, Representatives of Academia [KTU, VU, VMU]	Publish the attributes of the WHS and reaffirm their status in the planning process by means of policy and guidance.
	Capacity building regarding best practices for developers, architects and heritage specialists, civil servants to ensure high quality projects' designs	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, LAU Kaunas branch, KAF'e, Representatives of Academia, other	Number of lectures, Workshops, seminars, conferences, training programmes to targeted audiences
Sustainable development of historic urban landscape	To prepare a draft urban development plan [or programme] for Naujamiestis area, to complement heritage conservation planning documents, with a special focus on OUV and quality of public spaces and architecture	KCMA Division of City planning and Architecture, and Cultural heritage division, Community, Professional groups, Academia	Prepared and approved draft plan
	Community engagement in planning processes	KCMA Division of City planning and Architecture, LAU Kaunas	Number of workshops organized
	Develop guidance for maintenance and protection of slope areas	KCMA Division of Environmental protection	Release of the guidelines
	Establish a regulatory mechanism on parking space rates for newly constructed, restored or reconstructed buildings to help reduce the number of parking spaces in new developments in selected city areas.	KCMA	Approved policy
Adaptation of historic buildings and sites, energy efficiency improvement	Develop guidance for historic buildings' and sites' adaptation to contemporary needs: accessibility, fire safety, change of use.	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment	Release of the guidelines
	Develop energy efficiency improvement guidance with the aim of increasing energy efficiency in historic buildings.	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, Cultural Heritage Department under the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Environment	Release of the guidelines

4.3. Education and Awareness Raising

There is a strong focus on Interwar period and modernist architecture as the city is building its cultural identity around it. The main document for awareness raising and community engagement policies is the *Kaunas City Cultural Strategy up to 2027*, approved by Kaunas City Municipal Council, February 7, 2017, by decision No. T-2, based on Strategic Development Plan for the City of Kaunas up to 2022.

Cultural Heritage Division – Site Management Unit – would be responsible for sharing information and providing consultation on Kaunas as the WHS, its OUV based values and attributes, activities, good practices, etc. The information also would be available via modernism.kaunas.lt supported by links to other relevant platforms.

Heritage objects and territories are particularly important to the local community. "Modernism for the future" and other programmes of *Kaunas European Capital of Culture 2022* project aims to improve emotional connection with modernist heritage and project it to the future. The team working on the programme undertakes activities to bring the local community together by including them in creative and educational processes [also see 5.i.2]. Kaunas "Modernist Community Movement" project has

been promoted as one of the good practices to be implemented through Agenda 21 for culture (<http://obs.agenda21culture.net/en/good-practices/kaunas-modernist-community-movement-building-emotional-attachment-city-and-its>). These activities are planned for 2021 and 2022. After 2022, the activities are expected to be continued under the programme "Initiatives for Kaunas", funded by Kaunas City Municipal Administration. Also, co-funding from international and national institutions and initiatives is expected. In order to achieve the best results, the strategy and programme for interpretation and communication of Kaunas as WHS, aligned with the *Kaunas City Cultural Strategy up to 2027*, would be in need to develop.

Information about interwar modernist architecture and planning is constantly collected and presented on digital archives and interactive maps by the KTU Architecture and Urbanism Research Centre (<http://tarpukaris.autc.lt/lt/zemelapis>). Information about interwar wooden architecture is collected on digital archive: www.archimede.lt. List of interwar buildings, accompanied by stories, is collected on the website of Kaunas 2022 platform: www.modernizmasateiciai.lt. The further development of the current web platforms is expected.

Education and Awareness raising			
Objectives	Actions (measures)	Responsible institution and stakeholders	Indicators
Information and consultation	Establish a consultation platform	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA	Consultation platform established
Interpretation and engagement	Establish strategy for interpretation and communication of Kaunas as WHS and develop a program of themed events and engagement activities*	KCMA, KEKS2022, KaunasIn	Strategy established and a program of events to reach a diverse audience developed
	Establish heritage education programmes	Cultural division and Heritage Division of KCMA, Kaunas City Museum, "Kaunas Artists' House", NGO's and communities	Number of heritage properties and museums operating heritage awareness programmes for children and youth Number of training programmes targeted at communities, groups and individuals
	Ensure the continuity of international festivals: <i>Kaunas literature week</i> , <i>ConTempo</i> and <i>Optimismo</i> **	Various stakeholders	Number of activities
	Further development of "Initiatives for Kaunas" program to promote creative inclusion of NGO's and local communities.	KCMA, NGO's and communities	Number of projects implemented related to Kaunas as WHS.
Knowledge on open databases	Further development of information on existing web platforms to be available for broader audience	Representatives of Academia (KTU, VU, VMU)	Maintenance of existing databases, making them bi-lingual (Lithuanian and English)
	Building a database on construction technologies of the period	Cultural Heritage Division of KCMA, NGO's	Building of the database and collecting relevant data

* To ensure the continuity of the Kaunas 2022 program and activities such as the Kaunas Modernist Movement, Design Event, Fluxus and City-telling Festivals, Happiness Days and other initiatives designed to bring together local cultural actors to collaborate and develop joint city-wide initiatives. At present they tend to involve from 20 to 150 participant organizations from cultural, social and business sectors.

** *Kaunas Literature Week* (International Literature Festival) organized by Vytautas Magnus University, for the dissemination of literature.

Performing arts festival *ConTempo*, where in addition to foreign performers, Kaunas and Lithuanian theatrical organizations, such as the National Kaunas Drama Theater, Kaunas City Chamber Theater, present their productions.

Contemporary electronic music festival *Optimismo*, which is directly inspired by Kaunas modernism, and the events of the festival are organized in the locations of modernist heritage, thus promoting its legacy.

4.4. Accessibility and Sustainable Tourism

The visibility, accessibility, and distribution of the interwar legacy is convenient given its concentration in the city centre – in Naujamiestis and the neighbouring residential district of Žaliakalnis. Many landmark cultural heritage objects are accessible to visitors.

Kaunas city economy does not rely on tourism sector. Kaunas is visited annually by approximately 350,000 tourists and city guests; it comprises up to 1,5 % of city's GDP annually. According to the Lithuanian Department of Statistics in 2019, the average room occupancy rate of Kaunas hotels was 71.5%. The highest occupancy rate in 2019 was in May (81.3%), June (80.2%) and August (80.9%), and the lowest occupancy was recorded in January (57.2%). The fee is collected from the hotels, the so-called "pillow fee", which is paid by accommodation establishments for each night spent. The funds raised are transferred to further promotion and improvement of the the tourism sector by measures approved by

the City Council. *Currently Airbnb infrastructure development is not a concerning practise and its impact is not analysed.

The Kaunas City Municipality has implemented the Kaunas City Competitiveness and Attractiveness Development Programme. Municipally is investing into city marketing and infrastructure improvement to reduce tourism seasonality and to increase the share of tourism in GDP.

One of the Kaunas City Cultural Strategy up to 2027 objectives is to promote a cultural tourism model, linked to local heritage and community, and interaction with cultural ecosystems through actions outlined in the Strategy and implemented through city's strategic planning policies.

Excursions are regularly organized to explore the city's inter-war cultural heritage. Thematic heritage tours are very well attended by residents and community members. A project entitled

Signs of Modern Lithuania, aimed at presenting the architecture of Kaunas to the hearing impaired. The first tours organized to visit the modernist buildings in 2019.

City municipal and private companies encourage environmentally friendly modes of travel. The Likebike initiative promotes bicycle tourism and there are comfortable options to rent a bike for by using CityBee app or use KaunasBike rent service. In 2016, tourism e-marketing project "Lithuanian Interwar (1919-1940) Architecture" was developed in collaboration with the 6 different municipalities to promote walking tours and to develop a mobile application, a website and ensure good communication.

In 2019 Kaunas City Municipality approved the Plan for Sustainable Urban Mobility that prioritize public transport, cycling, walking and environmentally friendly transport for visitors and locals.

4.5. Emergency and Risk Management

UNESCO 2019 Operational Guidelines recommend that risk assessment and response is an important tool in site management and should be included into Management Plan.

Cultural heritage is defined as one of the main elements of national security in the Law on the Fundamentals of National Security of the Republic of Lithuania and the State shall develop measures to ensure the protection of the cultural heritage in the event of emergencies [acts of terrorism, fires, floods, accidents, etc.]

In 2007, The Instruction on *The Participation of The Armed Forces in The Protection of Cultural Heritage Property in The Event of Armed Conflict and Other Extreme Situations* have been approved by the order No. V-540 of the Minister of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania. The Instruction regulates actions in preserving or rescuing cultural heritage properties in the event of an armed conflict or other emergency in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania.

4.5.1. Physical risk – fire and flood risk, pandemics, terrorism, climate change, development pressure

General risk responses for the city and nominated property are provided by the fire and police services, and the Kaunas City Municipality's Emergency Operations Centre [this includes pandemics, terrorism-related risk and other risks' management described in Emergency Management Plan].

Emergency management. In 2012, Kaunas City Municipality's Emergency Management Plan has been approved by the Order No. A-828 of the Director of KCMA [last updated in 2017 by the Order No. A-702]. The Plan is there to assist the Director and the Municipal Emergency Operations Centre in organizing and coordinating the elimination of imminent or existing emergencies and the elimination of their consequences. The Emergency Management Plan is supplemented by the Kaunas City Municipality Hazards and Emergency Risk Analysis document, where the risk groups and risk levels are defined [last updated in 2019 by the Order No. 64-3]. The Emergency Prevention Plan define mitigation measures for the emergencies of very high- and high-risk level groups such as fires, natural, catastrophic hydrological disasters (e.g., flood, drought, storm), collapse of buildings, collapse of Kaunas Hydroelectric Power Station, pandemics, etc. The threat of loss of cultural heritage properties is associated with violations of fire safety rules and intentional human activities and is of medium risk level so particular measures are not defined and general protection policies are applied.

In the nominated area flooding risks poses a threat to a limited area – the South-Western part – of the nominated property. Though most of the buildings have insurance in place, and all the public buildings have emergency management systems and must meet higher fire safety requirements, the greater focus on protection of cultural heritage properties in the emergency situations is needed.

COVID–19. Since March 16, 2020, with the introduction of quarantine in Lithuania, the daily lives of both the country's residents and businesses have changed. Up to date statistics, information and recommendations concerning coronavirus is available on Kaunas City Municipality's website. *KaunasIn* also provides systematized and constantly updated information on coronavirus prevention, also links to the consultations for business. Articles and explanations of legal acts concerning current situation are presented, conferences are held online, where experts from different fields answer arising questions and help to solve the challenges that businesses face.

The biggest changes have been experienced with the tourism industry. This year, the activities responded very quickly to the dramatic change in the situation, directing communication to Lithuanian and nearby markets (such as Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Finland) and paying great attention to digital routes, inviting to travel around Kaunas and get to know it individually. Kaunas residents themselves were encouraged to become tourists in their city: to experience its tastes, new discoveries and entertainments. Much attention has been paid to digital advertising in web platforms (such as Instagram, Spotify, Facebook) that has been successful.

Climate change. It is understood that changing climatic and air quality conditions affect terrain, landscape elements and building fabric (for example, speeding up slopes erosion, establishment of invasive species, plant diseases, the quicker decay of building materials). Environmental protection measures that tackle air quality, soil and greenery quality, waste management and overall environment condition monitoring are set in city's Environmental Protection Program's Financing Plan (annually revised and approved by Kaunas City Council).

Stately approved climate change mitigation measures are creating pressure for the adaptation of historic buildings to reduce carbon emissions and meet current energy efficiency requirements. Actions concerning energy efficiency of historic buildings are already included in the objective "Adaptation of historic buildings and sites, energy efficiency improvement" (see section 4.2. Managing change).

Sustainable tourism			
Objectives	Actions (measures)	Responsible institution and stakeholders	Indicators
Interpretation & engagement	Update current Kaunas City Competitiveness and Attractiveness Development programme	KCMA	Updated programme, planned measures related to Kaunas as WHS
	Develop new products focusing on OUV and being a WH property	KCMA, KaunasIn, VšĮ "Travel in Lithuania"	Number of products developed
	Explain the value of WH to tourism industry and business community	KaunasIn	Number of representatives of tourism industry in meetings and follow up actions
	Understand and promote best practices of sustainable tourism in other WHSs	KaunasIn, NGO "Travel in Lithuania"	Activities in engagement with world heritage community
Sustainable mobility	Update equipment of the education trails by using available natural and cultural tourism resources	Environmental Division, Urban Management Division of KCMA and KaunasIn	Developed tourist routes
	Encourage walking and cycling within the WHS through actions outlined in the approved Sustainable mobility plan.	Transport and Traffic planning, Urban Development and Architecture, Environmental divisions	Publish actions in place to achieve this and monitor trends
Engagement of NGO's and local communities	Tours for People with Disabilities	Kaunas Artist's House, Cultural Heritage division of KCMA	Number of activities
	To foster active local cultural tourism	KEKS2022, Stakeholders: NGO's, local communities	Number of activities

Development pressure. Development which undermines the Outstanding Universal Value and pose a threat to attributes is also a great risk. The risk is managed through the implementation of the existing planning and heritage conservation policies. The targeted measures such as release of guidelines and awareness raising are necessary and are already included in section 4.2. *Managing change.* Development pressure and the effectiveness of the protective measures are subject to monitoring.

4.5.2. Intellectual risk – lack of awareness/understanding

Though awareness raising activities are in place and community is more and more interested and engaged of interwar culture and history, the risk associated with lack of awareness and understanding, especially in preparation of planning and architectural projects, as well as practical issues, such as maintenance of modernist buildings, is still evident. It is important to implement measures such as release of good practise guidelines, provide with professional consultation and other targeted actions set in sections 4.2 and 4.3. It is also important to facilitate online access to the Nomination File and Management Plan, to clearly explain and present the information in order to maintain the narrative of OUV and the nominated property's management.

Emergency and Risk Management			
Objectives	Actions (measures)	Responsible institution and stakeholders	Indicators
Online access to WHS documentation	Provide online access to the Management Plan and Nomination file on the official Kaunas WHS web platform	KCMA Cultural heritage division	Creating and maintenance of the official WHS database
Better cultural heritage emergency management	To update existing Emergency Management Plan giving greater importance to heritage protection	KCMA	The updated Emergency Management Plan
	To prepare a list of landmark modernist buildings that should be put on the List of Cultural Heritage properties of Exceptional Cultural Value – Cultural Heritage Buildings.	KCMA Ministry of Culture	The list buildings prepared and attached to risk Management Plans on the local and national levels.

5. Implementation of the Management Plan

The Management Plan is seen as an integral part of territorial and spatial planning of the city of Kaunas. The Management Plan will be approved by the Kaunas City Municipal Council as a strategic planning document (sectoral strategy). The Management Plan will be linked to the Kaunas City Strategic Development Plan (SDP), the Strategic Action Plan (SAP), as well as the Annual Activities Plans (AAP). Actions (measures) set out in the Action Plan will be incorporated in these strategic planning documents so funding for implementation of the measures could be well planned and secured (see fig. 11).

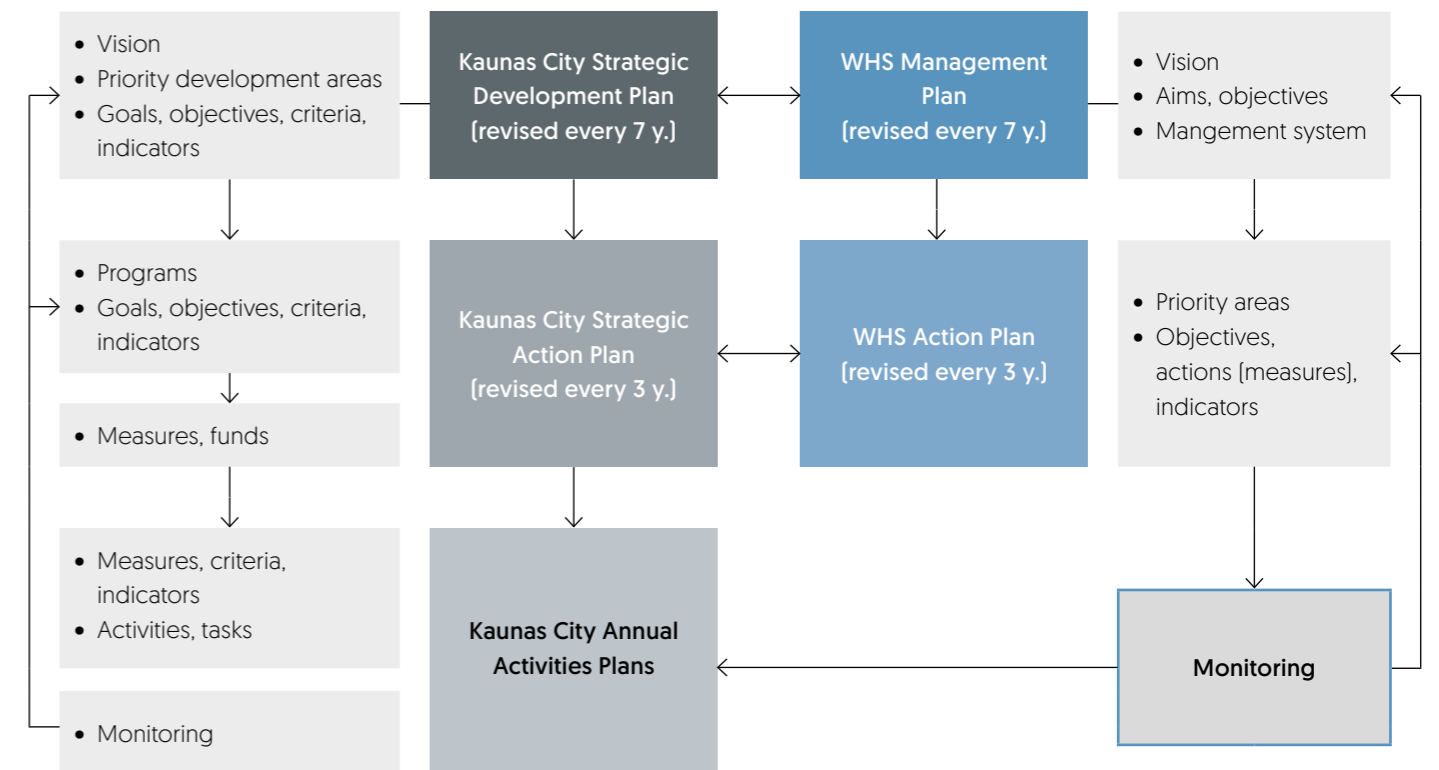
To better integrate within local planning system, the preparation of the Management Plan followed the *Law on Strategic Management of The Republic of Lithuania* (2020, No. XIII-3096) and *Description of Kaunas City Municipality's Strategic Planning Documents Preparation and Monitoring Implementation Procedures* (2016, T-438), where:

- SDP – Strategic Development Plan (hereinafter – SDP) – a planning document prepared for a period of at least 7 years and approved by the Municipal Council. SDP, considering the state long-term planning documents and the conclusions of the environmental analysis, envisages the vision of urban development, long-term strategic goals, objectives, intended results, their evaluation criteria and indicators.

- SAP – Strategic Action Plan (hereinafter – SAP) – a planning document prepared for a period of 3 years (revised annually) and approved by the Municipal Council. In SVP, considering the SDP, other planning documents approved by the Municipal Council and the conclusions of the environmental analysis, the mission of the Municipality is planned, as well as strategic goals, programs, objectives, implementation measures, their evaluation criteria and indicators are set, funds for the implementation of programs and measures are planned.

The actions (measures) set out in the Action Plan will be financed by national budget, municipal budget and other legally received funds, such as Lithuanian Council for Culture grants, and by the private sector. The implementation of actions may be financed as part of an integrated, sustainable urban development strategy addressing the economic, environmental, climate, demographic, health and social problems of urban areas with European Union funds.

The Site Management Unit will be responsible for implementation of the Management Plan and coordination of the actions foreseen in the Action Plan on the daily basis.



11. Integration of the Management Plan with the existing strategic planning system

6. Monitoring

Monitoring includes both monitoring the condition of the nominated property [State of Conservation] and monitoring the implementation of the Management Plan [Actions and indicators].

To ensure the availability of relevant data and statistics, the Site Management Unit collects systematic data, such as state of cultural heritage properties, landscape elements, etc., related to the status of the nominated property and the indicators set out in the Action Plan. The Site Management Unit is also responsible for gathering information and monitoring data from other institutions, commissioning analysis and research, initiating heritage impact assessments, identifying weaknesses in site management.

The Site Management Unit prepares annual monitoring reports and is responsible for their submission to the Executive Committee and Advisory Board. Site Manager will hold a meeting with the Advisory Board and then Executive Committee on the progress of the Management Plan implementation process. During these meetings, the progress of achieving the objectives and specific goals of the Management Plan will be assessed according to the indicators provided in the Action Plan and the strategic issues will be discussed. Representatives of other institutions or other stakeholders could be invited to participate in the meetings if needed.

The results of the annual monitoring are integrated into the 6-year periodic monitoring report. Based on annual and periodic monitoring findings the Management Plan is revised every 7 years and the Action Plan is revised every 3 years [see section 5].

6.1. State of Conservation Monitoring

UNESCO monitors the State of Conservation of each World Heritage Site through its Periodic Reporting process every six years. These reports gather information to identify possible changes to the condition of a Site.

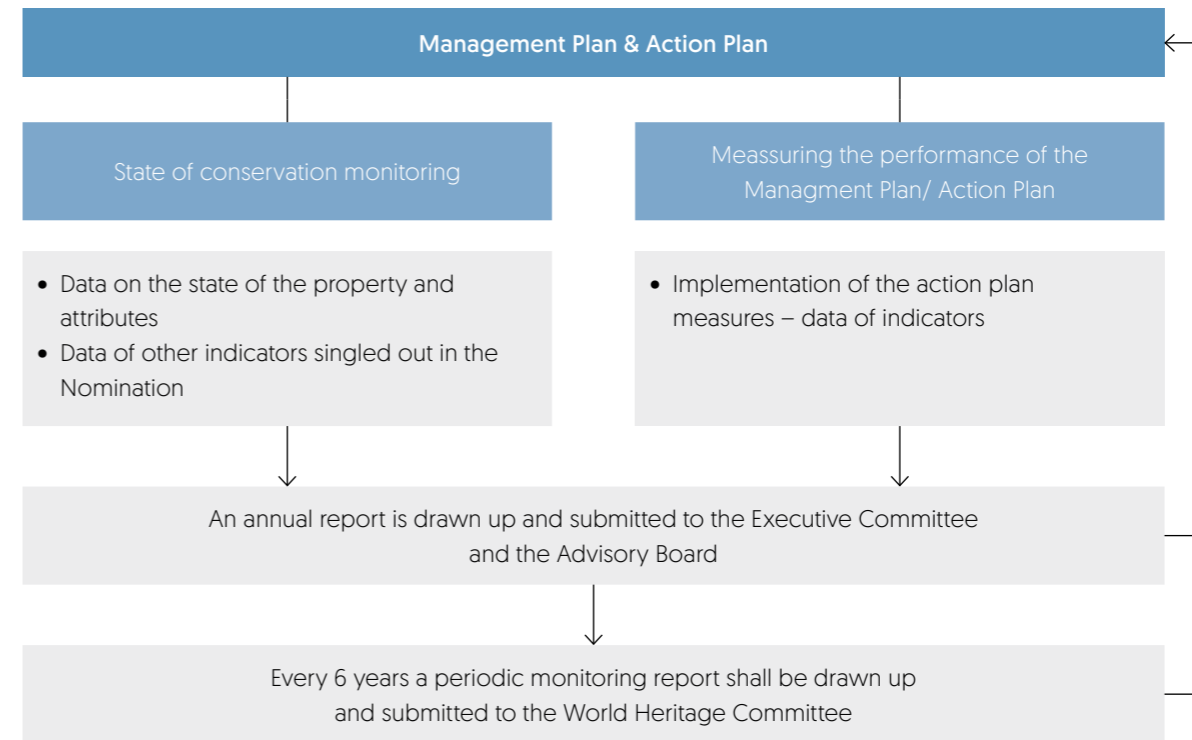
Monitoring is currently being conducted within the nominated property and its buffer zone in accordance with the Cultural Heritage conservation legal framework. In addition to the regular monitoring, the special attention will be paid to the monitoring of selected indicators, presented in the Nomination file.

Site monitoring is coordinated by the Ministry of Culture. Monitoring of all sites within the nominated area, is currently being conducted every five years by the Cultural Heritage Department's Kaunas Division, except Kaukas and Perkūnas Districts (of Žaliakalnis the 1st protected site) that is monitored by the KCMA Cultural Heritage Division. In accordance with local legislation, monitoring of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List would be performed on an annual basis.

Monitoring of cultural heritage properties, listed on the Cultural Heritage Registry, are inspected by the DCH Kaunas Division and the KCMA Cultural Heritage Division at least once every five years, recording its condition, compiling relevant information, and making it available to territorial divisions of the Department of Cultural Heritage. Monitoring reports are public documents and are available at <http://www.kaunas.lt/kultura-ir-turizmas/kulturos-paveldas>.

6.2. Management Plan Monitoring

The Site Management Unit is responsible for monitoring the property and to ensure the implementation of the Management Plan. It will hold a meeting with the Executive Committee once a year on the progress of the plan implementation process. During the meetings, the implementation of indicators provided in the Action Plan of the Management Plan, will be used to assess progress towards the objectives of the Plan, assess changes and trends, and discuss related strategic issues.



12. Monitoring scheme for the Nominated Property

