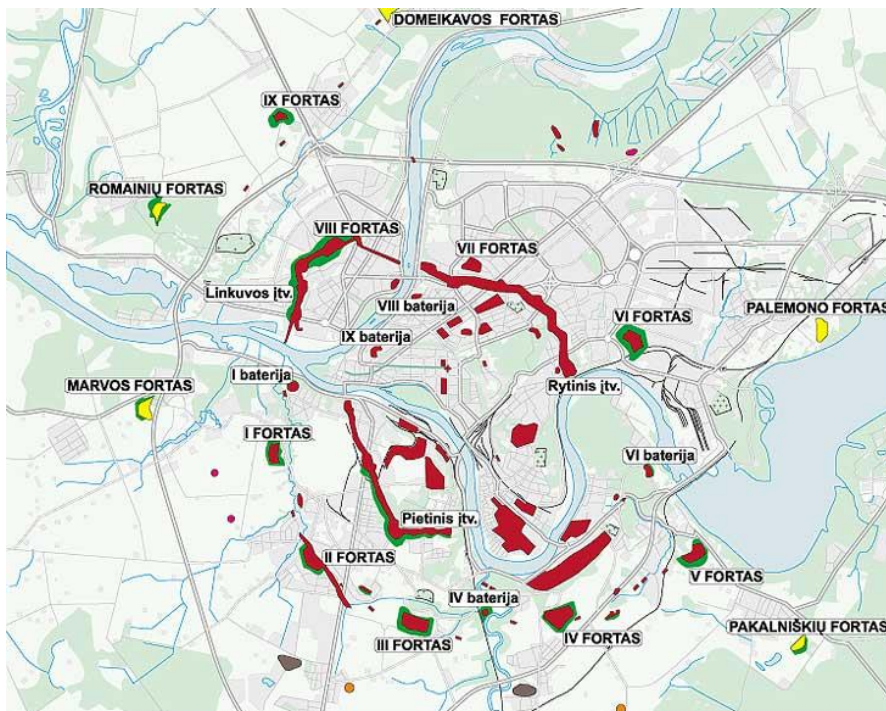
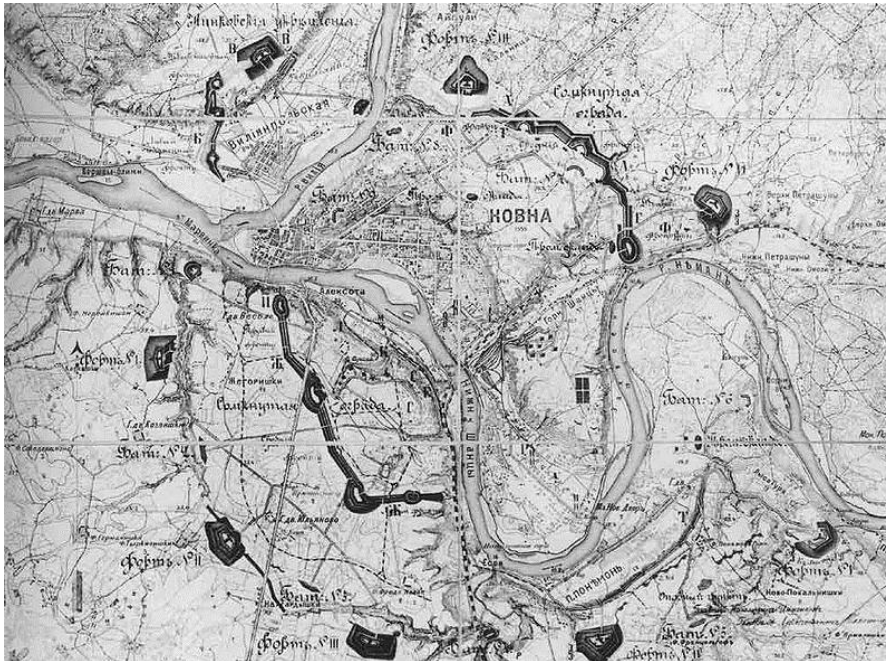


AT FORT

Self Analysis Report

Kaunas City Municipal Administration



Date: 2012-09-12



European Union
European Regional Development Fund



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I GENERAL REMARKS

1. INTRODUCTION

Kaunas city municipal administration is interested in the renovation of Kaunas fortress objects and adaptation for the needs of a society and public use securing historical and heritage value. In pursuit of exploiting the historical cultural heritage of Kaunas and enhancing the touristic attraction of Kaunas region, therefore increasing the incoming and local tourist flows, related to cultural and entertaining performances, the nurturance of cultural and national heritage, exhibitions, fairs, it is advisable to invest in public infrastructure development of this sector. Such public infrastructure development would encourage private investments in tourism-related accommodation, catering, leisure and entertainment sectors and hence it would increase region's tourist appeal and would revitalize its economic expansion.

Our organization participated in various projects partly financed by Convernet, Interreg III B and Urbact II programmes. Participation in project AT FORT is important for us for changing of experience and learning from other partners, making local action plans for future development steps. Changing of experience in the frames of the project should help us to work out pre-proposals for the development of the 6th fort. The 6th fort is a pilot object of Kaunas City Municipal Administration in AT FORT project.

2. GENERAL DESCRIPTION SITE(S)

2.1. Historical background

Kaunas is the second largest city in Lithuania, located in the very centre of the country on the confluence of the two largest Lithuanian rivers, the Nemunas River and the Neris River, surrounded by the hills of Žaliakalnis, Aleksotas and Šilainiai. The city is the centre of Kaunas region as well. Convenient geographical location – the crossing of the main water and overland routes motivated the city to develop. At all times the trade routes from the West to the East – Vilnius, Novgorod, and Moscow used to pass through Kaunas. The history of the city is rich of wars, fights, fires and ruinations, however each time Kaunas used to revive again. After the third partition of Lithuania and the kingdom of Poland in 1795 Kaunas became the borderline city-fortress of the Russian empire – the border between Russia and Prussia used to pass there. Germany became finally united and there was a need to strengthen the western borders of the empire. Facing the possibility that fortress in Kaunas would present an obstacle to attacks from the west, preventing further incursions towards Riga and Vilnius and evaluating the natural advantages of the city, Russian officials decided to construct a fortress there. Tsar Alexander II ratified the Kaunas fortress plan, covering the area of 25 sq. km.

Kaunas Fortress is a system of polygonal type defence fortifications built in Kaunas and its environs during the period of 1882 – 1915. Construction was carried out in several stages. First, a defence circle consisting of 7 forts and 9 batteries, and central fortifications were built. Construction of administrative buildings in the city centre, reconstruction and refinement of fortifications were executed later. The construction of the second defence circle (65 sq. km) was interrupted by World War I.

During World War I, the complex was the largest defensive structure in the entire state, occupying 65 km² (25 sq mi). The fortress was battle-tested in 1915 when Germany attacked the Russian Empire, and withstood eleven days of assault before capture. After World War I, the fortress' military importance declined as advances in weaponry rendered it increasingly obsolete. It was used by various civil institutions and as a garrison.

During World War II parts of the fortress complex were used by the governments of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union for detention, interrogation, and execution. About 50,000 people were executed there, including more than 30,000 victims of the Holocaust. Some sections have been restored; the 9th fort houses a museum and memorial devoted to the victims of wartime mass executions. The complex is the most complete remaining example of a Russian Empire fortress.

Kaunas Fortress consists of: 1st fort, 2nd fort, 3rd fort, 4th fort, 5th fort, 6th fort, 7th fort, 8th fort, 9th fort, Romainiai fort, Domeikava fort, Jonučiai fort fragment, Pajiesys fort fragment, Pakalniskiai fort fragment, Railway fort fragment, Central fortification on the left bank of Nemunas, Linkuva fortification and Lentainiai fortification, Central fortification redoubt on the right bank of the Nemunas River, Palemonas - Naujasodis, Narepai fortification, artillery warehouse complex on the left bank of the Nemunas River, artillery warehouse complex on the right bank of the Nemunas River, artillery constructions in Panemune, 1 battery, 4 battery, 5 battery, 6 battery, 8 battery fragments, 9 battery fragments, Fortress commandant shelter, 15 shelters, remains of shelters Vaisvydava, Panemune and Pajiesys, remains of Resistance point, remains of trenches, Garrison orthodox church, 2 orthodox churches, commandant office and headquarters complex, telegraph-telephone and engineering administration building complex, 4 military construction complexes, food warehouse and a grinding-mill complex, artillery workshop and barracks complex, military railway station, narrow-gauge railway repair workshops, remaining sections of Fortress roads.

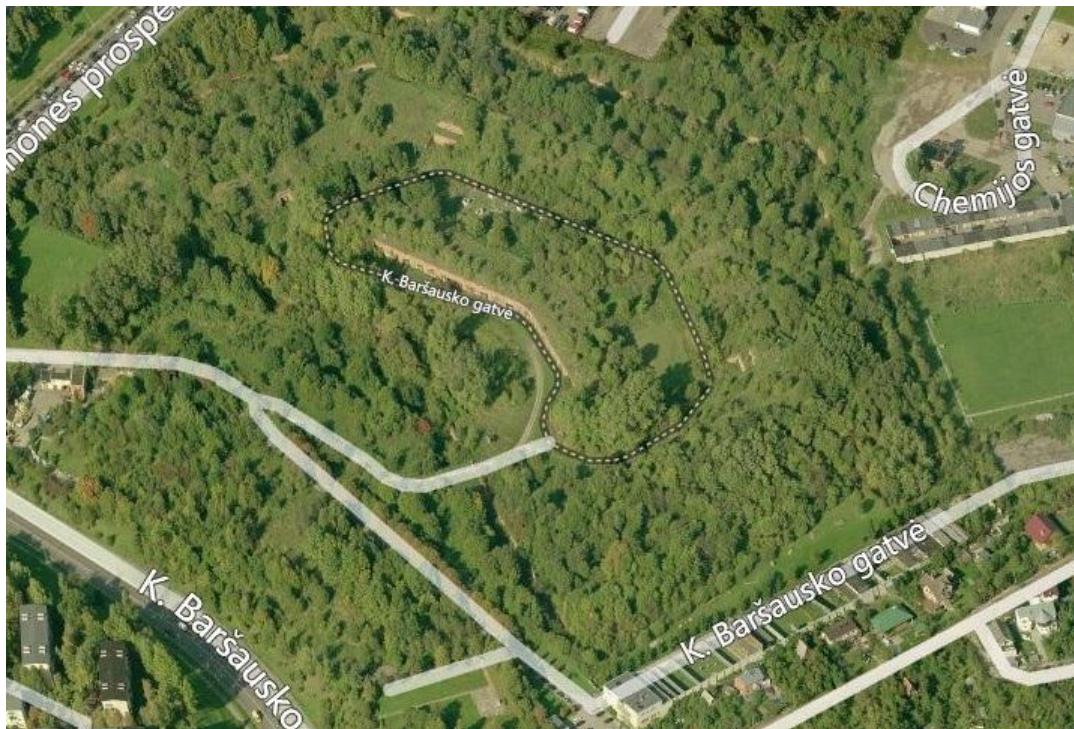
The fortifications were not badly damaged, and now some of them are accessible to visitors.

2.2. General description of the 6th fort of Kaunas

As it was mentioned above, the 6th fort is a pilot object of Kaunas city municipal administration in the AT FORT project. The 6th fort (K. Barsausko Street., Kaunas City Municipality) is in the eastern part of Kaunas city, on the right bank of the Nemunas River, on the upper terrace of the river valley. The fort is regular hexagonal, with asymmetric framework. Its front is directed towards the northeast. The buildings are brick and historical style. The state of most building constructions is satisfactory, and some are in a bad condition. This fort belongs to the first circle of Kaunas fortress forts. The 6th fort is surrounded by the



dwelling boroughs of Dainava region, which are regularly built on, together with the fire-floor dwelling houses containing elements of the perimetric building. The dwelling territories do not get close to the fort and leave some space which help to perceive it better visually. In this way it is more memorable. The surrounding building is regular enough, although higher than the fort, but it creates some conditions of visual focus, and although the fort is not so dominant in its environment as the 2nd or 1st forts, it is still understood as a certain contrast to the surrounding environment. When the suitable function is found, the understanding of this contrast with the semantic potential of the object will simply grow. It has to be stressed that with regard to the semantic potential, the 6th fort competes with the close warehouse that looks similar by its architectural forms, and with the redoubt complex in the K. Barsauskas Street. However the fort wins in this competition due to its more expressive architecture and close transport network. The fort, as well as the other forts, is associated with other objects of defensive system while a good access makes it a sufficiently important element of the structure that secures the unity of the city view-text.



3. METHODOLOGY OF SELF ANALYSIS

3.1. Objective

This self-analysis report is written to describe Kaunas fortress with special attention to the 6th fort along the following criterias:

- fort's characteristics
- organizational background
- good practises

3.2. Scope

- historical background
- culture value
- exploitation
- management
- development

3.3. Methods

- description and analysis
- SWOT analysis

3.4. Time table

- gathering of information
- description of the 6th fort objects and surroundings
- SWOT analysis

4. CONTINUATION

When this analysis is completed, possible development opportunities of 6th fort will be discussed with Kaunas City Municipal administration working group and City Council members.

4.1. Possible subjects for the discussion

- The ways of conservation and regeneration of fortification construction examples – military history monuments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries
- Vegetation versus development
 - vegetation: efficient and low cost maintenance solutions for vegetation
 - development: efficient and low cost development solutions
- How to attract more visitors to the forts (e.g. 9th and 7th forts)?
- What are the good practice examples in AT FORT project partner cities of the adaptation of the fortified sites for public use?
- How different governance models work at partners' organisations?
- How to make different stakeholders work together?

4.2. Possible contribution of Kaunas

The situation in Kaunas is rather complicated at this moment. Kaunas is at the first stage of adaptation of the entire fortification system for public use. In spite of the fact that some politicians at Kaunas City Council recognize the potential of Kaunas Fortress, we face the problem of sustainability of decisions by authorized bodies, different interests and lack of finances. Having in mind our 6th fort which is our object in AT FORT we are at ideas level yet and with huge responsibility of our organization as an owner of this 6th fort. In this sense we are more “beneficiaries” than “donors”.

However, we can share the results of the previous - forts related - projects, e.g. Baltic Fort Route and etc. The feasibility study for the 5th fort was prepared and Kaunas Declaration was signed. However, EU structural funds do not see the priority to finance in huge amounts the development of Kaunas forts in period 2007-2013. We look at the future – period 2014-2020.

5. REDEVELOPMENT MODELS FOR MULTIFUNCTIONAL USE OF SITES

5.1. Redevelopment model of the 9th fort



The 9th fort is a Stronghold in the northwest section of Kaunas City, with capacity of defensive in strengthening. The construction of 9th fort began in 1902 and was completed on the eve of World War I.

The 9th fort became a division of the Kaunas Hard Labor Prison in 1924. In 1940 – 1941 the NKVD imprisoned political prisoners in the 9th fort before sending them to the Soviet prisons. The 9th fort was a site of execution during the Nazi occupation. From 1941 till 1944 more than 50.000 people of different nations, among them more than 30.000 Jews, inhabitants of Kaunas, prisoners of the Kaunas Ghetto were killed at the 9th fort. After World War II Soviets used the 9th fort as a prison for several years. From 1948 to 1958 farm organizations were established in the 9th fort then the main object was to destroy the fort's architectural objects.



In 1958 in Kaunas 9th fort a museum was established with republic significance. The first exposition was prepared in four cells about Hitlerite occupants' crimes carried out throughout Lithuania in 1954. In 1960 investigations about area of mass murders began attempting to ascertain foundries of the mass murders area and to collect exponents of those events in those areas.

A second exposition was set up in 1965, with several historical periods of the 9th fort. A museum with metal gates and with original style of the fort buildings was built next to the ancient 9th fort.



The Occupations Museum documents the occupation and annexation of Lithuania by the Soviets, by the Nazis and by the Soviets again. The stained – glasses of prof. K. Morkūnas expresses the pain, loss and sorrow of the Lithuanian people that brought Soviet and Nazi occupations.

It depicts the chronology of the period, shows the Soviet camps, Siberia, massacres of retreating Soviet troops and deportation of Lithuanians to Siberia. The exposition to 46 honour intellectuals – hostages of Lithuania is established at museum. They were transported to the Stutthof concentration camp and imprisoned there for anti – Nazi activity in 1943. One of the expositions is dedicated to Romas Kalanta who set himself on fire in protest against the Soviet regime and perished himself for Lithuanian freedom on May 15, 1972.



5.2. Redevelopment model of the 7th fort



The 7th fort is located in the territory of different density of architectural-urban filling. From one side it is surrounded by the farmstead dwelling building, and from the other – by the large territory of Kaunas academic clinics. There is a complex of the Kaunas College's buildings and some new multistory dwelling buildings not far away from the fort. Differently from the 6th fort, the 7th fort is a little surrounded by the neighboring structures which are very close to the boundary of the object (e.g., Sukilėliu avenue practically touches the fort's wall) and obstructs its perceiving as a continuous compound. Although it disappears a little in the urban filling of various granular structures with regard to composition, the 7th fort as a unique object with no similar competitors has become accessible to the society and may become the semantically important object in its region if the proper public function is granted to. In this case, the associations with other Fortress' objects are helpful. This fort, as well as the other forts, is associated with other objects of defensive system.

The 7th fort is under the maintenance of the Military Heritage Centre. The Military Heritage Centre is the leading NCO, working in the field of the XX century military history research and military heritage in Lithuania. This organization is a public non-commercial organization founded by the Lithuanian military history enthusiasts in 2007. Formation of such union was stipulated by an urgent need to discover ways of conservation and regeneration of fortification construction examples – military history monuments of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries – on the territory of modern Lithuania. The Military



European Union

European Regional Development Fund



Heritage Centre in collaboration with European historians and experts on architecture, using the combined pool of specialist expertise works on various projects and activities: “Kaunas 7th fort Regeneration Concept”, “Cold War Museum” concept, “The XX-th century fortification in Lithuania”, historical festival titled “A Night of Museums”, etc.



In 2007 Military Heritage Centre kept in close contact with Kaunas municipal authorities in relation to Kaunas fortress forts conservation and regeneration issues. The Centre representative proposed to rent one of the fortress forts on long-term basis with the intention to carry out restoration works. However this culturally-lucrative deal was never realized due to the fact all derelict forts belong to the State and are not under control of Municipality. With regard to the circumstances it was decided to purchase the fort. In early 2009 the 7th fort was purchased. As of today, fort restoration project and plans for “Kaunas Fortress museum” creation on its grounds are firmly under way. The museum is set to become an important public scientific popular and cultural centre. In connection with future fort restoration and conservation, a preliminary museum concept has been developed and initial applied research of the military heritage has commenced. Moreover, by decree signed by Mayor of Kaunas City and on MHC initiative, a Task Force concerned with issues of adapting Kaunas fortress elements for the needs of the society was created.



One of the main projects carried out by Military Heritage Centre is Kaunas 7th fort Regeneration Concept. The objective of Kaunas fortress fort regeneration concept is: using scientific expertise to create a state-of-the art interactive museum in the 7th fort with the purpose of bringing the military history of Lithuania to masses, with the help of private investment and both EU and Lithuanian trust capital.

Therefore, in the light of such objective the Military Heritage Centre have outlined the primary plan of the actions:

- to prepare documentation necessary for participating in the European Union project, to obtain external funding towards fort regeneration for tourism needs;
- to commence historical research of the fort, seeking maximum authenticity with regard to each significant historical period;
- in collaboration with Lithuanian experts and their European colleagues to develop a fort museum project that would be based on technologies used by modern European museums and museum science innovations like interactivity, computerisation and social aspects;
- in the process of the development of the museum concept to take into account wishes of Kaunas residents by carrying out sociological surveys;
- in collaboration with Lithuanian collectors' societies to conclude agreement with the proprietors of various collections regarding long-term deposits of private collections,

for the purpose of bringing private collections back into wider scientific and cultural circulation;

- to commence cleaning of the fort grounds, to remove waste, to arrange the compound security, to stop structural disintegration processes and ensure safety of the fort visitors by covering the manholes, mowing grass etc.;
- following approval of the design documentation, to start fort restoration works and installation of required communications. Works are to be executed in stages, aiming at keeping at least part of the fort open for visitors during the course of the works.

Seeking to achieve the high-quality results, the Military Heritage Centre plans to initiate and to carry out scientific research, to promote military history and respective public awareness by organizing scientific conferences, seminars, educational excursions and publishing activities. An important architectural monument of a significant historical value will be re-established, the city will boast a newest attraction spot for Lithuanian and foreign tourists and a recreational centre for local city and regional residents. New entertainment events hold on a local and regional scale will bring diversity to leisure time of residents and visitors.

The fort will also act as a ground for cultural and scientific activities in the city that will positively influence the image of the city and promote its name outside the State, which, in turn, can encourage investors in future. The museum educational programs will allow school and third-level students to improve their knowledge in several fields – exact sciences and technology, regional studies and history, as well as enhance social aspects of their education – cultivate patriotic spirit, tolerance, striving for peace and so on. Scientific activities hold on the museum grounds will give regional studies and historical research a much needed additional incentive for further development.

Private collections will be drawn into scientific and cultural public circulation. The given concept of a private collections-based museum would be unique for Lithuania, and would finally open the world of cultural treasures amassed by Lithuanian collectors to public. The collectors will be attracted by favorable exhibition conditions and an opportunity to render a scientific shape and arrangement to their collections while retaining all their proprietary rights. This approach would enable the museum to quickly assemble a

fascinating exhibition without incurring major expenses. In addition, new jobs will be created for qualified specialists seeking experience in the field of human science. It has long been the case that due to quite passive museum development in Kaunas City, young historians and museum workers are forced to look for employment opportunities elsewhere, considering retraining and change of career. Thus, their qualifications and overall educational system will suffer as a result, public expenditure towards student education proving meaningless. This situation can be partially improved by the Military Heritage Centre work and activities. We are planning to form mixed teams of experienced specialists and young scientists for the purpose of creating a favorable environment for sharing expertise, enhancing professional and personal development. The Military Heritage Centre intends to implement its objectives within a six-year period, the most essential of which is to create a Kaunas fortress museum as a result of the fort regeneration. The museum will serve as a ground for authentic restoration of the 7th fort; thematic exhibitions highlighting various periods of the Lithuanian Military history; employing interactive IT technologies, educational programs for high school and third-level students and tourists; scientific and public-friendly activities; entertainment events and a green park zone. The fort backyard can be used for housing permanent or temporary exhibitions of military plant, historic vehicles of other larger items. Owners of the exhibited items will have all the necessary facilities at their disposal such as fully equipped exhibition site, 24-hour security, promotional and scientific maintenance. The exhibition items at all times remain their property.

Seeking to establish the fort as a new solid part of the city cultural life, the Military Heritage Centre is planning, following the purchase of property, to earmark up to 500 sq. m. of the inner fort grounds for public events such as exhibitions, conferences, seminars, meetings and etc.

Another project under the implementation by the Military Heritage Centre is: “the 7th Fort Memorial Rout”. Following objectives have been singled out:

- to collect scientific data on the killings of the 7th fort in Lithuanian and foreign archives and published sources, to systematize amassed material and publicize it by publishing a book, creating a website or an educational documentary,
- to perform recognizance archeological survey on the fort’s territory in order to determine the precise locations of remains and their boundaries. The results of the

survey would be submitted to the Department of Cultural Heritage, which would help to protect the locations legally by placing them under the relevant physical protection rule,

- to prepare the Technical Design for the part of the 7th fort where the remains have been found and killing locations are assumed to be; the Technical Design would envisage the following activities: to clear the overgrown vegetation, to restore paths and roads, to provide access to the important locations and install other infrastructure elements (car park, drainage system, lighting),
- to carry out the works set out in the Technical Design, to create a tourist route in the Fort with indications of killing and burial spots (information boards, tourist brochures, materials to guides),
- to present the Project results to schools, tourism centers, municipal institutions, religious communities, and foreign organizations, aiming for the wide and efficient spread of information.

5.3. Redevelopment model of the 5th fort

Kaunas city municipal administration participated in the Baltic Sea Region INTERREG III B program project „The Cultural and Tourism Route of the Baltic Fortresses – Baltic Fort Route“. One of this project results was feasibility study “The Use of Fort V of Kaunas Fortress for Culture and Tourism Needs”. There are some outputs of this feasibility study.

Alternative uses of the 5th fort of the Kaunas Fortress are distinguished taking into account the urban-architectural concept of its use and principal provisions of this concept formation. In conformity with the urban architectural concept, the zoning of fort territory intended for maintenance has been performed by establishing activity directions in the zones. According to activity development directions, alternative fort uses are defined.

Architectural concept is based on the unity principle of composition, function (composition centre is at the same time functional and focusing centre) and formative internal and external links of the object with the adjoining urban territories that seeks to use the spatial structure of the fort, with the least transformation possible for modern activities: using focusing central spaces for general activities and peripheral decomposed spaces for

specialized, more individual leisure time spending forms. Considering what was said before, the 5th fort of Kaunas Fortress was subdivided into the following zones:

- representative square with barracks which would embrace a coffee bar, fort administration and event halls;
- event amphitheatre;
- park with the exhibition of the most interesting fort constructions (sally ports, caponiers, anti-assault cannon shelters and warehouses);
- paintball territory;
- open recreational space;
- hotel zone;
- car parking zone;
- extreme sports zone;
- Vaisvydava park territory.

Taking into account the above introduced zoning of the 5th fort of Kaunas Fortress territory and following the EU Commission recommendations, the feasibility study analysed three alternatives:

Alternative I. This alternative projects the expansion of all defined zones of the planned territory and installation of a culture, entertainment and leisure complex in the fort;

Alternative II. This alternative project projects the installation of a leisure centre, i.e., developing only a part of the defined zones and the rest of them would just be minimally arranged.

Alternative III. This alternative projects leaving the V fort of Kaunas Fortress in its current situation.

5.4. Redevelopment model of the 6th fort

Kaunas city municipality as an owner of the 6th fort has not yet chosen the model of the use of this site. At the end of June 2012 Architectural planer organised together with Lithuanian union of architects and other stakeholders was organised. Young architects 2-3 days analysed the possible multifunctional use of the 6th fort and prepared reports and visions how they see the future of the 6th fort. Kaunas City Municipality has the primary vision of the use this fort as the museum of War Technique. This idea is supported by the Ministry of Defence. Nevertheless, Kaunas City Municipality is open for innovative ideas

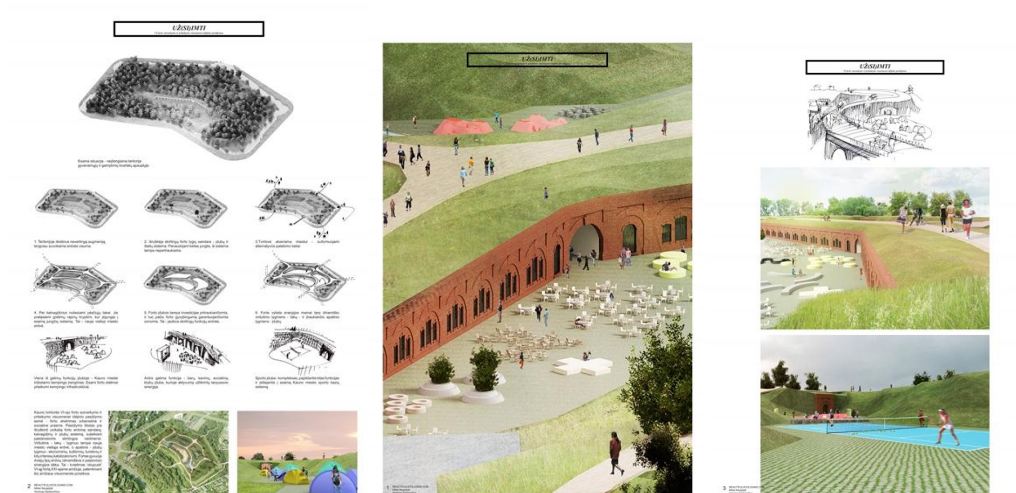
how to develop this site and use it for various purposes: leisure and tourism activities, museums, arts and etc.

Planer organisers produced about 30 reports and visions how this fort could be used.

There were 3 best ideas and 3 teams of architects nominated at the end of this planar.

1 . Team “BEAUTIFULGOOLIGANS”.

The main idea of this concept is to open the 6th fort in spatial and social way. It is very important to underline the unique spatial structure of the fort, the system of ridges and recesses giving them new roles. Uppermost level of fort could be used like city square and lower level – the catalyst for economical, culture, tourism and other activities.



2. Team “DELEarch”.

The main idea of this team of young architects is that the 6th fort could fit for different tastes: leisure, rest, interaction education, 4D museum, active learning, arts and protection of bats.

6. ENABLING CONDITIONS OF RE-USE OF SITES

6.1. SWOT Analysis

This table shows 6th fort SWOT analysis:

<i>STRENGTHS</i>	<i>WEAKNESSES</i>
<p><u>Historical significance:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaunas Fortress defence fortification system formed the historic structure of Kaunas – a unique example of survived natural, historical, architectural and cultural resources of the country • It is an important part of Cultural Heritage, European History and European Future. <p><u>Favourable geographic location:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenient access (at the intersection of two national transport corridors) • Near the center of the city • Well connected by public transport <p><u>Big territory:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The territory of the 6th fort is 127.200 sq.m. and could be used for public needs <p><u>Buildings:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inventory of the buildings is finished. <p><u>Legal aspects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property legalized. Owned by Kaunas City Municipality (local authority) • The construction is allowed (according to the requirements of Cultural Heritage Department) <p><u>Social environment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active association of enthusiasts seeking to preserve the forts • Signed Declaration of Kaunas – Transnational Cooperation to rescue and to develop the European Cultural Heritage – Fortresses (declaration of the participants of the conference in the frames of the Baltic Fort Rout project) 	<p><u>The requirements of Cultural Heritage Department:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a lot of restrictions for the development of the fort (s) from the point of view of Cultural Heritage • Applied research in the cultural heritage does not exist <p><u>Lack of finances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaunas City Municipal Administration is not able to solve the financial problems itself <p><u>Neglected territory:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The territory of the 6th fort is neglected • Historical buildings are devastated • Lot of brushes damage valuable properties of forts and require a certain need of cleaning <p><u>Buildings:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad condition of buildings • Too high level of moisture inside the buildings because of the blocked drainage system <p><u>Infrastructure:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Badly damaged infrastructure (drainage) and other valuable properties • The detailed plan of the territory is not prepared
<i>OPPORTUNITIES</i>	<i>THREATS</i>
<p><u>Political environment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politically will to protect and transform the 6th fort for public needs <p><u>EU Finances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New EU SF period 2014-2020 with the special emphasis on former military 	<p><u>Political environment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different interests of public institutions, social groups regarding the development of the fort • Political instability at Kaunas City Council



<p>territories</p> <p><u>Partnership:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP model • Exchange of experience among AT FORT project partners. 	<p><u>Legal restrictions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirements of Cultural Heritage Department <p><u>Finances:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redevelopment of fortification will not be the priority of EU SF period 2014-2020 <p><u>Time:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too slow procedures lead to more damage of valuable properties
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6.2. First steps of the 6th fort development under the rules of heritage protection

The 6th fort of Kaunas Fortress is an object of immovable cultural heritage and has unique number 10397. Kaunas territorial division of the Culture Heritage Department is responsible for the protection of Kaunas City and region heritage objects.

Kaunas City Municipal Administration with the intention of the development of the 6th fort under the rules of heritage protection prepared the technical specification of the performance for the preparation and investigation of proposals for the 6th fort development project.

No.	Criterion	Characteristics
1.	CUSTOMER	Kaunas City Municipal Administration
2.	BUILDINGS PROJECT NAME, ADDRESS	A unique code of Kaunas Fortress 6th fort in a cultural values register 10397 (buildings: 1H1p, 2H1p, 3H1p, 4H1b, 5H1p, 6H1b, 7H1p, 8H1p, 9H1p, 10H1p, 11H1p, 12H1p, 13H1p, 14H1p, 15H1p, 16H1p, 17H1p, 18H1p, 19H1p, 20H1p), the project of overhaul, restoration and adaptation for the needs of War Technical History Division of Vytautas the Great War Museum, K. Baršauskas Street 101, Kaunas.
3.	STAGE OF PROJECT WORKS	Proposals for projects
4.	NATURE OF FUNDS	Municipal funds
5.	CATEGORY OF BUILDINGS	Special building, cultural heritage building.
6.	PURPOSE OF BUILDING	Special (the planned purpose of a building-cultural).
7.	LOCATION OF BUILDING	K. Baršauskas Street 101, Kaunas

8.	TIME OF PERFORMANCE	3 month after signing the agreement with a possibility to extend for 3 months more.
9.	PARTS OF INVESTIGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical (archival and iconographic) investigations • Non-destructive architectural investigations • Polychrome investigations
10.	PARTS OF PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project suggestions for heritage protection works. • Project suggestions for constructing works. • Technological part (museum function) by indicating the main functional zones of museum (the premises of exposition, administration, repair and storage, sanitary blocks); the possibilities of the supportive functions, parking lot, flow of visitors. • Scaled estimate calculations of works indicated in proposals for projects.
11.	TECHNICAL INDICATORS OF BUILDINGS	<p>1H1p: total area – 2095,98 m², size – 11499 m³; 2H1p: total area – 153,56 m², size – 1103 m³; 3H1p: total area – 37,36 m², size – 274 m³; 4H1b: built-up area – 14 m², size – 35 m³; 5H1p: total area – 13,17 m², size - 82 m³; 6H1b: total area – 6,53 m², size - 36 m³; 7H1p: total area – 13,22 m², size - 82 m³; 8H1p: total area - 89,42 m², size - 1295 m³; 9H1p: total area – 13,01, size - 77 m³; 10H1p: total area - 69,84, size - 609 m³; 11H1p: total area – 229,75 m², size – 1336 m³; 12H1p: total area – 8,72 m², size – 56 m³; 13H1p: total area - 233,15 m², size - 1379 m³; 14H1p: total area – 8,93 m², size - 54 m³; 15H1p: total area – 236,43 m², size- 1350 m³; 16H1p: total area – 66,27 m², size - 599 m³; 17H1p: total area – 202,40 m², size- 1292 m³; 18H1p: total area – 13,25 m², size - 95 m³; 19H1p: total area – 13,68 m², size - 95 m³; 20H1p: total area – 37,55 m², size - 273 m³.</p> <p>Immovable cultural heritage, named Kaunas Fortress 6th fort, territory area– 12,72 ha.</p>
12.	COMPULSORY DOCUMENTATION FOR THE PREPARATION OF PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTS	<p>Ownership documents, the conception of the special cultural heritage protection plan (possible on the internet website: http://www.kpd.lt/lt/node/1657), evaluation act of immovable cultural heritage evaluation</p>



		council, topographic plan.
13.	REQUIREMENTS OF TECHNICAL SOLUTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS, THE REQUIREMENTS OF PARTICULARITY AND REPLENISHMENT	All the documentation shall be prepared according to the regulations of the Republic of Lithuania that regulate constructing, immovable cultural heritage management and test procedures. According to the law, it is necessary to receive the approvals of the public administration entities.
14.	REPLENISHMENT OF PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTS	Provide 5 copies of proposals for projects to the customer and a copy in digital media.

7. GOVERNANCE MODELS

7.1. Good practices

Kaunas City has two good practice examples – the 9th and the 7th forts. The 9th fort is operated by the 9th fort museum (the owner is the Lithuanian Republic Ministry of Culture), the 7th fort is operated by the private initiatives. Kaunas City Municipality is an owner of the 5th and the 6th forts, others are under the control of the State Property Fund (being privatized) or by the State.

7.2. The 6th fort: an open question

Depending on the chosen idea various financing models could be used. If Kaunas City Municipality starts with the War Museum idea, cooperation model with the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Lithuania will be organised. As an example Kaunas City Municipality could renovate a part of the 6th fort buildings and Ministry of the National Defence could organise the War Museum maintenance. Other activities with the private sector could be financed using Public private partnership model. Kaunas City Municipality is as an owner of the 6th fort buildings from 2010.

Kaunas City Municipality is trying to apply for EU structural funds support in the period 2007-2013 and preparing for new 2014-2020 period.

8. REPORT OF THE RSG-MEETING

Kaunas City Municipal Administration together with Lithuanian Union of Architects Kaunas Division, Young Architects Club and Architectural Association PARK OF ARCHITECTURE organized the Architectural planer “Adaptation of the 6th fFrt for Public Use” in Kaunas from 28th of June to 1st of July 2012. Lot of architects from different organizations and stakeholders were invited and participated in the event. The aim of this event was to organize competition among young architects. During this event organizers gave the task for participants to develop the ideas for the restoration of the 6th fort in Kaunas and prepare visualizations of generated ideas. The results of this planer could be used in further activities implementing project AT FORT or other fortification projects. The first day of planer was the start of the event: participants visited the 6th fort and afterwards, exchanged their ideas, knowledge and experience at the conference. The project AT FORT was presented during the conference, as well. The last day the results of the planer were generalized, presented and the winners were announced. The conference and the workshop were held in the 7th fort because there were no technical possibilities to organize the event in the 6th fort and the 7th fort is very similar and comparable with 6th fort.

The conference and the workshop had significant role for the publicity of the 6th fort and AT FORT project, communication, dissemination and exchange of experience among architects and different stakeholders.

The planer itself was as Regional stakeholders group meeting.

No other RSG meeting was organized in Kaunas.