

**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE INVESTMENTS
IN WOODEN CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES
SUPPORTED UNDER THE EEA GRANTS PROGRAMME
“CONSERVATION AND REVITALISATION OF CULTURAL AND
NATURAL HERITAGE”**

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Assessment carried out by:

Pēteris Blūms

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PART I. ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE PRESERVATION WORKS

Title of the cultural heritage site	MUSTEIKA ETHNOGRAPHIC VILLAGE (29 BUILDINGS AND SMALL ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS IN 11 FARMSTEADS)
Title of the project	Preservation of the unique Musteika ethnographic village heritage (1 st stage)
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Žymantas Morkvėnas Stanislavas Malūnavičius
<p>During the visit in Musteika farmsteads of the following owners were visited:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gintaras Averka ir Ona Averkienė • Stanislava Grigienė • Vitalius Pranciškus Stepulis ir Vitalija Stepulienė • Žymantas Morkvėnas ir Vaiva Janulytė • Irena Ulkekul • Jonas Kilminavičius • Juozas Kilminavičius • Danutė Genserauskaitė • Laurynas Jasevičius ir Xiao Li Cui Jasevičė • Stanislavas Malūnavičius ir Renata Malūnavičienė 	
<p>Assessment of research carried out</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measurements of buildings, photographic fixation and inspection of defects have been carried out prior to designing. 2. The conservation works carried out do not cover all buildings in general, but rather selected parts of several buildings, that significantly affect the possibility of their preservation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) roof constructions and covering; b) bearing log walls; (c) windows and individual doors / gates. 	

In general it can be concluded that the work carried out mainly covers the replacement of the necessary damaged elements and the repair, preservation, and fragmentary restoration of existing parts of the building, resulting in the authenticity level increasing rather than decreasing. Mainly, the authenticity level has increased due to the replacement of asbestos cement sheet roofing surfaces with wooden roof coverings.

Assessment of authenticity preservation

1. Traditional methods of conservation and repair have been used during the process:

a. Window conservation has been performed with the most authenticity, mainly through the repair works and restoration of lost parts (master Laimonas Bartkus). During the process, the original windows and fittings were preserved. The windows were authentically restored using linseed oil putty and linseed paints.

b. while maintaining the original windows, there was no unnecessary grinding and dressing of the surface, thereby retaining good authenticity.

2. During the course of work, asbestos-cement coatings that were not suitable for the environment, were replaced with sawn larch wood planks. When discussing the work process and the problematic, debatable situations with the participants of the process, it became clear that there would have been a possibility of using other types of materials, for example, traditional for Musteika pine shingles or shredded shingles of larch. The choice of larch (which does not grow in the wild in this area) was due to its longevity. The manufacturer offered a choice between ripped larch shingles and sawn roofing boards. The choice for sawn boards was due to the fact that the possible length of the boards made in such technology was larger than that of the shelves, which ensured the interconnection of the roof pattern characteristic for Musteika. This may not have been the most thought-through decision, since:

+ splintered material would be more sustained than sawn;

+ the roof texture of the splitted wood material is definitely more authentic than the sawn surface;

+ the small distance between the exposed roof lats does not affect the authenticity of the external appearance of the building, but the roof covering materially texture - affects;

+ if the traditional pine tree in the Musteika neighborhood was replaced with roofing shingles consisting of another, more durable material, then changes to the small roof lining parameters would be understandable, logical and acceptable.

3. The quality of the work of roof repairers has not been constant, since errors have been made. During the inspection of several roofs, there was found the cut of the original rafts end parts and a very short overlap of shingles over the ends of the rafts. This shows the performer's lack of experience.

a. a number of superficial waterproofings were observed between the bottom of the log house and the foundation;

b. It has been observed that a chainsaw is most commonly used for woodwork with logs, whereas the use of an ax is much less common. There are cases when a chainsaw is utilised for work that has traditionally always been done with an ax.

c. there are cases when boards of inappropriate length have been used for the outer cladding of the barns gable;

4. In some buildings, the replaced elements are contrasting with naturally patinated surfaces. It is possible that, in such cases, toning treatment of these elements with organic patinating agents is to be desired.

Assessment of functionality

The site is suitable for the intended purpose.

a. The expert does not have enough information to assess the concept of conservation of the Musteika village in the long run. In any case, the village environment is mostly well-maintained.

b. The village is not defined specifically as a tourist object, since its main function is to preserve the traditional way of life and environment.

c. The Museum of Beekeeping is located in the village, where there is a visitor's toilet. The village also has a publicly accessible country sauna and guest house.

- d. the environment is easily accessible for the public of the Musteika village to view. The indoor space of the buildings are authentic, unaltered environments belonging to private persons, and therefore not appropriate as parts of the museum.
2. There is no doubt that the maintenance of permanent habitats in such places today has a unique value.
 3. The environment is easily accessible for cars and cyclists.
 4. It is very important to continue this conservation project to restore the rest of the buildings of vital importance, with priority being given to the preservation of authenticity.
 5. I would like to express a call of respect to the experienced village leaders for the realization of this project and the desire to continue this cooperation of highest quality, ie involving them in the process already in the stage of preparation and giving more possibilities of creative influence.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the result is a very significant and effective way of ensuring the unique conditions for the preservation of ethnographic buildings. Major works have been done, which are crucial for the physical existence and functional use of buildings.

The project's financial juridical construction is to be praised, as it enables an equal participation from both public right holders and private persons.

The expert was able to visit a household owned by local Zymantas Morkvenas. One can only envy the Place, where it is possible to see the realization of the authentic conservation of the living environment and the realization of the ideal of modern adaptation and to understand the philosophy and reality of such a way of life from the owner's explanations. An outstanding example of study, experience, practice and theory!

Someone worthy of attention, according to the expert, is the town's representative for expressing the interest of the people of the village, being interested in continuous, competent and responsible participation in the project realization process, thereby largely ensuring the respect and implementation of many aspects of quality, authenticity, local identity, and details in practice.

Recommendations for the site manager

Certain sustainability problems can arise due to the minimum height of several building foundations, the proximity of the soil to the lower thighs and small roof overhangs. As a result, the lower parts of the log building will constantly be wet during precipitation.

It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	ZERVYNOS ETHNOGRAPHIC VILLAGE
Title of the project	Preservation of traditional wooden architecture in Zervynos ethnographic village, the State protected cultural heritage landmark
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Artūras Svirnelis
Assessment of research carried out	
<p>1. Measurement of buildings, photographic fixation and inspection of defects have been carried out prior to designing. A copy of the dossier is kept on-site in the village by the project manager.</p> <p>2. The conservation works carried out do not cover all buildings in general, but rather selected parts of several buildings, that significantly affect the ability of their preservation:</p> <p>(a) roof constructions and roof covering;</p> <p>b) bearing log walls;</p> <p>(c) windows and doors / gates.</p> <p>In conclusion, the work carried out mainly covers the replacement of damaged elements and the repair, conservation, and fragmentary restoration of existing parts within the building. Unfortunately, within the framework of the project, complete replacement of window- and door sets in the buildings have been carried out.</p> <p>In one way, the level of authenticity has increased owing to the replacement of asbestos cement sheet roofs with wooden roof covering. However, on the other hand, the authenticity has been diminished due to the removal of a significant share of windows and doors, that would commonly be used for the dating of building elements and the overall authentication rating.</p>	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<p>1. Traditional methods of conservation and repair used during the process:</p> <p>a. Replacement of windows were done according to the original scale and type. However the object's metal fittings have not been preserved, and window linsed oil putty was not used for glazing, instead utilizing other, contemporary technologies. Painting is done with modern methods.</p> <p>2. During the course of work, the replacement of asbestos-cement roofs with authentic and natural wooden roofing have been carried out.</p> <p>3. a) Replacement of roofing has been done qualitatively and there are no comments on this field of work. The quality and selection of these specific works can only be assessed by a independent master with relevant qualification, but the visual quality of the work is really good.</p> <p>b) In some places where replacement of damaged building constructions have taken place, a chainsaw has been used instead of a traditional ax and it is a visible fact.</p> <p>4. Certain sustainability problems can arise due to the minimum height of several building foundations, the proximity of the soil to the lower thighs and small roof overhangs. As a result, the lower parts of the log building will constantly be wet during precipitation.</p>	

Assessment of functionality

1. The site is suitable for the intended purpose. The expert does not have enough information to evaluate the long-term concept of sustainability of the Zervynos village. In any case the village environment is mostly maintained and undeniably remarkable for local art of architecture, lifestyle and cultural relic.
2. The village is not defined specifically as a touristic target, since its main function is to preserve the traditional way of life and environment. The village is engaged in organization of kayak and other tourism along the Ula River.
3. There is no doubt that the maintenance of permanent habitat in such places today has a unique value.
 - a. the environment is easily accessible for viewing the public space of the Zervynos village, but the building's inner space is an authentic, unchanged environment for individuals' lives and there are no museum exhibits that are of adequate form for existence within this particular environment. But - there are discussions necessary to find practical solutions for collecting, storing and preserving all material goods, examples of original wood constructions joints, used in damaged parts of buildings, disassembled doors, windows, shutters, decorations, building materials, metal fittings in e.t.c. - in the right place and form in Zervynos.
4. The environment is easily accessible for cars and cyclists.
5. It is very important to continue these conservation projects to repair and exchange the vitally important parts of the rest of the buildings – with the priority being preservation of authenticity.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

Concludingly, the result is a very significant and effective way of ensuring the conditions for the conservation of ethnographic settlements. Major works have been done, which are crucial for the physical existence and functional use of buildings.

The overall impression of the cultural environment of the Zervynos village is good, very archaic and authentic. In the eyes of the professional, the new windows and exterior doors make it questionable whether all these windows, shutters and doors were in such an awful state that they had to be completely replaced? The expert asked the public about this and received the answer that the architect's proposal, with which the owners of the buildings also agreed (very understandable), was for there to be a replacement. The fact that Musteika's approach towards the Zervynos project is the complete opposite, preserving the original windows and doors completely, creates some confusion. It is hard to imagine that in two villages with the same conditions, one's windows can be restored, whereas the other's were completely unusable? The question that then arises is: what is the common approach towards preserving authenticity, and in which village, Musteika or Zervynos, are windows and doors preserved accordingly with the best contemporary methods and practices? Why are there different approaches to one project?

Recommendations for the site manager.

It is advisable to keep information about the village, its buildings, traditions, infrastructure and about the opportunity to visit a toilet - somewhere in the village itself (the expert visited a simple, typical toilet in one of the villages households and this is also an unusual but heartfelt adventure for the visitor from the "outside world").

It is probable that some sustainability problems may arise due to the minimum height of several building foundations, the proximity of the soil to the lower thighs and small roof overhangs, resulting in the lower parts of the log building being reinforced during humidity periods.

It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	ETHNO-ARCHITECTURAL VILLAGE OF SALOS
Title of the project	Restoration and revitalization of two farmsteads in the ethno-architecturalvillage of Salos
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Ruslanas Aranauskas, site architect
Assessment was carried out for the following buildings:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the “old” residential house; 2) the “new” residential house; 3) the sauna house; 4) the small barn ; 5) the big barn 1 (with a reed roof); 6) the big barn 2 (with a shingle roof). 	
Assessment of research carried out	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project architect, Ruslan Aranauskas, presented the history of the reconstruction project, as well as the works in the ethnographic museum "Salos". During the project and in its works, the research and documentation of 1980 was used as well as actual inventory's. 2. The project architect is an experienced professional, steadfastly oriented towards the design and authentication problems, which can be seen in the results: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. only the most necessary conservation works have been performed; b. major restorations of indoor areas and reconstructions have been made based on necessity, in order for the complex and site to be used with a wider public functionality. 	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional methods of conservation and repair have been used during the process: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The preservation of the windows is conducted with the most authenticity, mainly through their authentic repair and conservation works, as well as the restoration of lost parts. The original windows, fittings, authentically restored linseed putty and linseed paints were used during the process. b. When preserving the original windows, there was no unnecessary grinding and polishing of the surface, while retaining good authenticity. 2. Restored traditional roofing. As this is an ethnographic open-air museum, the applied techniques and project solutions stem from such canons of the environment, with the preservation and restoration of authenticity being the goal. Separately damaged elements have been authentically replaced, but where conditions have for it allowed, elements have been preserved and restored. The constructional changes made to improve the functionality and usability of buildings have been made tastefully, creatively, without the use of unnecessarily expensive materials and technologies. 3. Observations show that the work was carried out by craftsmen with a high professional competence, understanding both the methods of work and the criteria for the authentic work result. 	

- a. the use of tools and the traces left by them indicate that they are used in accordance with tradition;
- b. Improvements and the prosthetic elements are integrated in the authentic elements.
- c. Rainwater removal has been considered and adapted to the location of log buildings over the surface of the soil;
- 4. No, there is no threat.
- 5. It would be desirable to consider the use of less glossy coatings for indoor surfaces and the lacquering tinting of coating paints, which would reduce the "fresh repair" effect that is now present.
- 6. The highest level of authenticity is implemented in the big barn 1 (with a reed roof). It us a real treasure to enjoy the genuiness of native wooden architecture.

Assessment of functionality

- 1. The site is suitable for the intended purpose.
- 2. Because the Site is located in a relatively remote area and the buildings are located on rolling terrain, the availability of the environment for wheelchair users is relatively good with the help of assistants. Entry into buildings is possible partly by using movable ramp. The ethnographic design and the arrangement of the premises is not organically and historically convenient for today's users, therefore the viewing of objects for persons with movement or visual limitations is possible, but limited.
The premises are arranged for small public events, with the possibility of staying there for several hours or for organizing even longer events.
- 3. The site is easily accessible for cars, cycling and walking.
- 4. There is no urgent need to improve the functionality of the site.
The neighborhood is well-maintained, but in a not too distant future, there might be problems with the permanent maintenance of this place, in order to make it resemble an inhabited location.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the result is a very significant and effective way of ensuring the conditions for the maintenance of ethnographic settlements. Major works have been done, which are crucial for the physical existence and functional use of buildings.

Recommendations for the site manager.

When assessing the quality of the work, it can be concluded that the attraction of a highly professional and experienced architect, who has a knowledge of “old buildings“, to the works guarantees a higher level of process and result, more targeted use of financing, better sustainability, more thoughtful and smarter design and construction process in a more professional, competent way.
It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	VILLA ANAPILIS
Title of the project	Restoration of the historic villa in Palanga and its adaptation to the public needs
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Jūratis Viktoras Liachovičius
Assessment of research carried out	
<p>1. The building's cultural-historical and architectural documentation has been carried out, which sufficiently illustrates the general condition and details of the façade of the building and the interior. The architectural and artistic inventory of valuable details was carried out.</p> <p>2. During the observation, the following retained authentic details and elements were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the building's foundation with a characteristic, original, restored finish (red brick masonry with decorative seams); b. the façades (planks with profiles, different widths, different orientations and silhouette sawing decoration in the rooftops); c. original techniques and solutions for the preservation and reconstruction of the building façades were used; d. windows and doors are re-fabricated using authentic samples and respecting the window proportions, characteristic apportionment types. Technical performance - contemporary. e. authentically renovated entrance porch with historicism-like silhouette sawing decoration elements. The bearing elements are partially preserved originally, restored, the porch set was preserved authentically. f. the main entrance door is re-manufactured, authentic in shape and according to the original type; g. In the attic (which is not accessible to visitors) exposed roof construction fragments with historical evidences; <p>3. The results of the authenticity and originality of the site are well integrated in the new façade trim, but the feelings of authenticity of the interiors are poorly expressed.</p>	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<p>1. In the manufacturing and assembling of façade decoration, authentic materials are used (appropriate width and profile, high quality boards, profiled window trim, authentic newly manufactured decoration elements) and similar to authentic construction techniques.</p> <p>In the interior, a majority of surfaces (painted gypsum board surfaces, plastered ceilings, plastered walls, wooden flooring planks) are perceived as new, and authentic surfaces are difficult to detect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The constructive structure is supposedly preserved as the original, partly restored in similar historical constructions. b. lost over time, faulty parts of the façade were restored; c. façade planks of authentic texture; d. windows are redesigned, taking into account the historic window geometry and particle size, respecting the type of window; e. wooden door sets are re-made, respecting the historic door geometry and type. One original door sash is preserved, equipped with modern fittings, surface treatment - identical to new sets; 	

- f. coloring done with contemporary tools and techniques;
 - 2. The characteristics of the site and the object in the context of the surrounding cultural environment are preserved by creating finishing and windows with new, authentic materials. The object perfectly fits into the traditional environment.
 - 3. Construction works have been carried out with sufficient care, except that there are certain errors in the interpretation and finishing of a few individual façade details:
 - a. the façade of the building has been carefully restored, the restoration of building and brickwork, the masonry seaming has been performed qualitatively by craftsmen;
 - b. the prosthetics of the exposed bearing structures has been carried out carefully;
 - c. preserved surfaces and overlays are to be smoothed, making the authenticity difficult to grasp;
 - d. window glazing is embedded using wood lining instead of the traditional linseed putty technique used in the original windows of the building.
 - e. in indoor furnish, the authenticity potential, which is detected in a photofixture prior to the start of work, is higher than the result.
 - 4. Not observed. Improvement works are being continued.
 - 5. Original surfaces could be preserved by paying more attention to visual aspects of authenticity, for example. - less polished, otherwise smoothed surfaces, because then they would create better (but not exaggerated) authenticity feelings.
- The interiors of the premises are homogeneous, modern in nature and do not reflect the local tradition of interior decoration and colouristics over time, although it was explained that no evidence of historic interiors was found. It should be noted that for those carrying out works and author's supervision with extensive experience in preserving historic buildings, it would be possible to in such a large and compact, preserved building, identify the hidden evidences of historical interiors, but the expert does not have such information.

Assessment of functionality

- 1. The site is suitable for its intended use:
 - a) An exposition of the illustrative, informative building history available for viewing, which gives an idea of the course and conditions of the origin and evolution of the building.
 - b) the premises are arranged for the needs of the Palanga resort and city museum in accordance with modern requirements and needs, with safe storage facilities at the basement level. There may be public events in the building, with supposedly a concurrent audience of around 100 people.
 - c) Indoor facilities are designed to maintain a suitable temperature for permanent use during the winter season and to provide services outside of the active tourism season.
- 2. The availability of the environment within the building for wheelchair users is adequate, external access completion is required. The elevator provides access to 3 levels of the building.
- 3. The place is easily accessible through public access roads, visitor parking is possible. Territory improvements are not yet complete.
- 4. There are the required tools for collection of rainwater.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the score is to be considered as positive. The external form and the overview, its texture and color are largely authentic. This applies in particular to the foundation of the building, the conservation of original parts and authentic restoration, the preservation of the original planks of the façades. It is praiseworthy, that the outside of the building and façades retain all the essential details and textures. It is praiseworthy appropriate width and quality

façade decoration planks have been selected, and resumed façade materials been used.

It would have been desirable to have more authentic windows, doors, metal parts and a larger proportion of original elements, „readability of authenticity“ as a conceptual priority of the preservation.

The lack of an exposition of the historic interior of the building, its fragments, evidence, (historical windows, doors, profile sections, wall-papers, metal fittings, etc.) is a bit confusing because the building has a rich and long history. A museum would be a proper fitted place ,where the presence of such an exhibition would be conceptually logical.

Recommendations for the site manager.

1. The lower earthing handle of the outside wooden stair handles is made incorrectly and in the short run will be damaged by moisture. It should be rebuilt according to its operating conditions and choosing the appropriate constructive solution and suitable wood, as well as an environmentally friendly preservative treatment.
2. It would be highly desirable for museum staff to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warrantee for the sustainability of works done and the investments.

Title of the cultural heritage site	WOODEN VILLA IN PREILA
Title of the project	Restoration of a wooden cultural heritage building in Neringa
Date of the visit (month and year)	October, 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Algirdas Andruškevičius
Assessment of research carried out	
<p>The exploration and inventory documentation was orally presented by the owner of the object. Drawings of measurements, architectural+artistic inventory, photo-fixation, list of elements to be preserved, e.g. stair rails, have been prepared. During the construction work, a lot of previously unknown information was obtained. In the first-floor wooden load - bearing walls this was detected after revealing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. massive biodegradation defects and partially load- bearing capacity loss in the 1-st floor's wooden outer walls after unpacking. b. The 2nd floor supporting structure and the roof-bearing structures are recognized as critically damaged and completely replaceable. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. During the visit, some of the preserved parts were shown: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. stair railing in its historic site; b. façade wood decoration and decorative elements - in the exposition; c. fragments of the original construction of the veranda - in their historic places. 3. The results of the research on authenticity and originality are integrated in a relatively weakly perceptible way. 	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The largest share of authentic materials - 1st floor outer walls and ceilings - in partly original, partly replaced condition are not exposed and are located behind the new façade and interior's decoration. Modern wall materials are used for interior wall decoration, but for ceilings - traditional wooden planks in authentic shape. Façade decoration - authentically constructed, with new planks, decorative elements are authentic / new production. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The constructive structure is partly preserved in the original, partly restored in similar to historical constructions. b. Some parts of the façade lost over time have been restored; c. façade boards have authentic texture (machine-saw texture); d. the original profile of rafters is reproduced at the ends of the new rafters; e. windows are re-made, respecting the historic window geometry and distribution of panes, while respecting the type of window; f. interior ceiling solution from wooden planks with typical profiles and traditional designs; 	

g. wooden doors are manufactured new, respecting the geometry and type of historic doors;

2. The characteristics of the site and the object in the context of the surrounding cultural environment are preserved by typical windows, doors, authentic materials. The object fits in to the traditional environment.

3. Construction works have been carried out with sufficient care, except that there are errors in the interpretation and finishing of individual façade details:

- the constructive part of the 1st floor of the building is restored to the authentic, craftsmen have performed construction works of high quality;
- the prosthetics of the verandah supports are carried out carefully;
- the surfaces of the original elements retained and the textures are too smoothed, making their authenticity difficult to perceive;
- window glazing is embedded using wood profiles instead of the traditional linseed oil putty, used in the original windows of the building. As a result, the window muntins have come out more massive than the original;
- the authenticity of the interior decoration is limited, mostly contemporary decoration and feels ;

4. Not met. Adjoining territory development works are being continued.

5. There are modern coloring materials and modern painting accessories used.

The surfaces could have been less polished and then created a more perceptible sense of authenticity in the interior.

Ground floor interiors are rather homogeneous, “modern“ in nature and barely characterizes the local traditions of interior decoration, materials and colouristics over time.

The top-floor interiors are appropriate for modern use, tastefully decorated and well-equipped.

Assessment of functionality

1. The site is suitable for its intended use:

- ground floor - a high-quality, educative exhibition of local traditions that gives an idea of the local, place-specific decorations of buildings, grave culture, etc. special features;
- on the 1st floor - suites for guest accommodation, designed and equipped to meet all the requirements and level of modern comfort, with tasteful, indigenous decorations and interiors.
- there is a toilet, shower, high-quality kitchen for guests' suites with a complete set of appliances, heating.
- In the interior, it is also intended to maintain a nominal "+" temperature during the winter season and, when required, services can also be provided outside of the active tourism season.

2. The accessibility for wheelchair visitors is not yet fully in line with the requirements, as external access improvements are necessary. The differences in floor levels in the indoor environments need to be overcome.

3. The location is easily accessible through public access to roads, parking is possible for visitors. Development of the adjoining territory is not finished yet, works are being done.

4. The area has all required tools for collection of rainwater.

5. No.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the project's result is to be considered as positive.

It is positive that the all the essential details and textures on the outside of the building and façades have been preserved, with the exception of the modern window glazing.

It would have been desirable to increase the proportion and of preserved original windows, doors, metal parts, ceiling boards, façade trims and other elements as

a conceptual priority for the preservation of authenticity.

Recommendations for the site manager.

The owners' interest in the local cultural heritage and the exposition located in the building, which is laconic, qualitative and tasteful, is especially appreciated. It would be desired for information about the exposition to be in more than one language.

Ground floor interiors are rather homogeneous, “modern“ in nature and barely characterizes the local traditions of interior decoration, materials and colouristics over time.

Accessibilty for wheelchairusers at the ground floor should be done according to the prescriptions and tasks.

It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	LANDLORD'S HOUSE OF PAVIRVYTĖ MANOR
Title of the project	Actualization and preservation of Lithuanian wooden cultural heritage in cooperation with Norwegian cultural heritage specialists by applying Norwegian practice to revitalize the landlord's house of Pavirvytė manor (unique code in the Register of Cultural Properties – 36246)
Date of the visit (month and year)	<i>October 2017</i>
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	<i>Antanas Naujokas</i>
Assessment of research carried out	
<p>1. On-site, at the owner, there was a private photo collection with images that nominally illustrated the overall condition of the façade of the building and the interior before the construction works began. The architectural and artistic inventory and the inventory of valuable details were carried out, but not available.</p> <p>2. During the observation, the following retained authentic details and elements were observed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. the stone foundation of the building has a conserved and restored characteristic finish; b. authentic methods and solutions are used in the reconstruction of the façade of the building; c. windows and doors are built new using a part of the authentic construction material and respecting the authentic window type, proportions, several details; d. for the façade decoration of the small extensions at both ends of the building original planks, nails & parts of building crafts were used they were saved during dismantling; e. authentically renovated entrance porch with historicism style silhouette sawing decorations and other decoration elements. f. main entrance doors are preserved; g. the most valuable ceramic tile stoves have been restored using original ceramic and metal elements; h. few small fragments of log building walls and ceilings with historical finish are exposed; <p>3. The research results are integrated fairly well in the newly-made façade finishes, and in the end volumes - well. The feelings of authenticity in the interior are relatively weakly expressed.</p>	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<p>1. In the manufacturing and assembling of the wooden façade, authentic materials (quality planks of appropriate width, profiled window decoration) and similar to authentic construction techniques are used.</p> <p>In the interior, a majority of the surface overlays (wooden plank ceilings, plastered ceilings, plastered walls, floor planks) are perceived as new, since there is a lack of authentic surfaces. It is possible that the finishing techniques and materials used are similar to authentic ones, but the result does not attract authentic feelings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The constructive structure is supposedly preserved as the original, partly restored in similar historical constructions. 	

- b. individual parts of the façade lost over time have been restored;
 - c. façade boards, authentic texture (machine-saw readable texture);
 - d façade cornice solution is made from new materials, reproduced authentic;
 - e. windows are redesigned, taking into account the historic window geometry and particle size, respecting the type of window;
 - f. interior ceiling solution consist of wooden planks with typical profiles and traditional designs;
 - g. Most wooden doors are rebuilt, respecting the geometry and type of historical doors;
2. The object perfectly fits into the traditional environment.

Construction works have been carried out with sufficient care, except that there are errors in the interpretation and finishing of individual façade details:

- a. the façade decoration of the building has been restored carefully, the craftsmen have performed construction works qualitatively;
 - b. the prosthetics of the exposed bearing structures have been carried out carefully;
 - c. some of the surfaces and textures of the elements preserved are too smooth, their authenticity is hard to feel;
 - d Window glazing is embedded using wooden profile instead of the traditional linseed putty technique used in the original windows of the building. As a result, the sash gap ("fineness") has come out more massive than the original;
 - e. The authenticity potential of the indoor furnish, which can be detected in a photofixture before the start of work, is significantly higher than the result, which predominantly creates a newly created surface with a sense of historicity;
4. In the basement rooms air humidity is critical, significant ventilation problems. Rainwater enters from outside in to the cellar during precipitation. Rapid corrosion of iron parts and deterioration of wooden parts is occurring.
5. Discharges of corrosion products around the nailing of façade planks, meaning that nails without hot-dip galvanization have been used. Certain preservatives for iron surfaces are not used – resulting in very rapid iron corrosion, which in the very near future may cause problems with the quality of fixing joints.

Assessment of functionality

1. The site is suitable for its intended use:
- a) on the 1 st floor - a small but high-quality exposition of the building's historic evidences, which gives an idea of the interior decoration, interior elements, building aesthetics, décor, etc. specificity;
 - b) premises are arranged for small public, educational and social events;
 - c) attic end rooms, historically used as living rooms, preserved in their present state of preservation, unrestored, with the rich presence of cultural authenticity and an excellent opportunity for everyone to get acquainted with the evolution, relics, details of the interior.
 - (d) On the first floor, indoor accommodation is designed to maintain a suitable temperature for living conditions during the winter season and to provide services outside of the active tourism season. The owner of the building is planning to settle permanently at one end of the building.
2. The accessibility for wheelchair visitors is not yet fully in line with the requirements, as external access improvements are necessary. The differences in floor levels in the indoor environments need to be overcome.

The place is easily accessible through public access roads, visitor parking is possible

The fact that the unpainted boarding with smith – made nail fixations created in the 19th century, has served so well as a historical material for such a long time could be largely explained by the excellent knowledge of wood preparation, selection, drying and assembly practice and good practices utilised at the time. Also, the iron used for smith made nails, according to the expert's experience, has had a lower proportion of admixtures and better resisted corrosion. Nowadays, all these components have a lower quality threshold, especially wood quality. That is why it would be advisable to consider the need for preventive protection of

wood, using products resembling the traditional and historically tested ones.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the score is to be considered positive. Exterior shape and impression of the building, its surface features and color are largely authentic. This is especially true for the excellent foundation and original restoration of the original parts of the foundation.

Particularly appreciated is the owner's family's genuine interest in the place and its cultural heritage, the exposition present within the building and the process of rebuilding and knowledge of details.

Has to admit that the outside of the building and façades retain all the essential details and textures, with the exception of the modern solution of the window glazing. There is good selection of appropriate width and quality façade decoration planks, fastening of new planks with blacksmith-made nails imitations, the use of recovered façade materials (planks, nails, some of fittings), authentic roofing material, etc.

It would have been desirable to have more original windows, doors, metal parts, ceiling planks, façade planks and higher proportion of original elements and readability as a conceptual priority of the preservation of authenticity.

The current painted interference on, apparently, a glued board shield on an artificially fictitious surface seems illogical. In the context of possibly authentic parts of the window frames, in the eye of a knowledgeable evaluator, this facade element is a strange, authentic quality-lowering detail.

Recommendations for the site manager.

1. Improvements to the territory have not yet been completed, solutions are necessary for preserving and exposing other parts of buildings on the site.

2. The area has all required tools for collection of rainwater.

Extremely urgent work would be needed to:

a) prevent precipitation water from reaching the cellar;

b) create sufficient air ventilation in the cellar;

c) Complete the insulation of wooden parts at the contact points for a wide range of stone materials. It is not good for wood materials if they have direct contact with stone, metal, concrete – respectively with “cold” materials, where condenswater occurs. Therefore is necessary to divide “cold” materials from biological materials.

3. Certain concerns are encountered in the façade trim with planks and their fastenings using uncovered iron nails. Clear water corrosion on nails in certain places, more specifically nail head corrosion. It would be desirable to reflect on the need or desirability of wood treatment (surface adherence) with organic preservatives (eg linseed oil and wood tar products) and consider the possibility of nail anti-corrosion treatment.

4. It would be highly desirable for museum staff, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	ARISTAVĖLĖ MANOR (WOODEN BUILT HERITAGE CONSERVATION, RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE)
Title of the project	Development of wooden built heritage conservation, research and training centre in the former Aristavėlė manor house
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	arch. Ruslanas Aranauskas dr. Rasa Bertašiūtė.
<p>Assessment of research carried out</p> <p>1. Unlike all other objects to be surveyed, the building has a very specific construction history, as it has been documented, marked and disassembled more than 30 years ago and has been kept for all this time in a disassembled state, in the ethnographic open-air museum depository. Undeniably, the renovation of such an object requires a highly qualified architect-restorer with serious professional experience, special knowledge and attitude. The construction project was presented personally by author, arch. Ruslanas Aranauskas - an expert on wooden building art - and Dr. Rasa Bertašiūtė. Before dismantling, cultural documentation, which has not been fully preserved, was completed.</p> <p>2. During the observation, the following retained authentic details and elements were observed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Authentic methods and solutions have been used in the reconstruction of the façade of the building; b. windows and doors are newly built using part of the authentic construction materials and respecting the authentic window solutions, proportions, details; c. authentically renovated/ restored entrance colonnade with a characteristic silhouette and other decor elements. Original columns have been integrated, as well as façade planks and ceiling planks, using authentic, smith- made nails; d. Main entrance door is preserved and restored; e. an authentic copy of ceiling paintings was made in one of the premises; <p>3. The results of the research on authenticity and originality are integrated in the new façade trim in a proportionate and correct manner.</p>	
<p>Assessment of authenticity preservation</p> <p>1. In the manufacturing and assembling of façade decoration, authentic materials (quality planks of appropriate width, profiled window decoration) and similar to authentic construction techniques are used.</p> <p>2. Roof constructions have been restored using traditional wooden element joints. The interior plastering is made on authentic surfaces – wooden spill (splinter) lattices. The new parquet geometry of the central hall corresponds to the previously historically existing one.</p> <p>3. In the interior, there is dominant overwhelming majority of surface finishes (plastered ceilings, plastered walls, plank flooring) that are perceived as</p>	

new surfaces with a "white" color (but "white" can be perceived as a place for something new to appear in ,and it is a concept to accept). The presence of „authentic surfaces“ is rather weakly shown. It is possible that the finishing techniques and materials used are similar to authentic ones, but the result does not provoke authentic feelings.

At the same time, it should not be forgotten that only a part of the dismantled original wooden structure has been preserved, but:

- a. The constructive structure is preserved as the original, restored equivalently to the historical methods.
 - b. the parts lost over time have been restored;
 - c. the new façade wooden planks are with authentic surfaces;
 - d. the solution for façade eaves is from new materials, reproduced authentic;
 - e. windows are redesigned, taking into account the historic window geometry and particle size, respecting the window type;
 - f. interior ceiling solution from wooden boards with typical profiles and traditional designs;
 - g. Most wooden doors are rebuilt, respecting the geometry and type of historic doors;
 - h. Especially outstanding authenticity of roof constructions in the attic space, which convincingly demonstrate the careful attitude and high degree of reliability of this room.
4. The specific features of the place and the object in the context of the surrounding cultural environment are conditional since the object has been moved, and is located in the museum area.

Construction work done carefully

- a. the façade decoration of the building has been restored carefully, the craftsmen perform construction works properly;
- b. the prosthetics of the exposed bearing structures has been carried out carefully;
- c. the surfaces of the original doors and the overlapped textures are too smooth, making the authenticity difficult to perceive;
- d) Window glazing is integrated utilising the traditional linseed putty technique used in the original windows of the building, which significantly increases the total authenticity level;

Assessment of functionality

1. The site is suitable for its intended use:
 - a) facilities are arranged for appropriate events of public, educational and social sorts;
 - (b) Attic rooms with a high degree of architectural authentication – accessible for professionals, jet no special use.
2. The first floor of the indoor area is intended to maintain a constant nominal maintenance temperature during the winter season, and to provide services also outside of the active tourism season.
3. The availability of the environment for wheelchair users is ensured.
4. The site is easily accessible through the public access roads in the museum area. Fulfillment and improvements to the territory, completing it with other characteristic manorial architectural objects, greenery, typical vegetation and functional zoning, is highly desirable.
5. The area has all required tools for collection of rainwater.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the result is to be regarded as a high-value and significant achievement for the project itself, its architects and its performers, after 30 years of retention of such a large gauge wooden building site.

The outer form and overview, its texture and color are restored to authenticity (façade decoration, fillings, roofing, authentic chimney solution). It should be praised that the outside of the building and façades have retained all the essential details and texture/ The selection of appropriate width and quality façade decoration planks, reinforcement of new planks with fake nail peers, recovered façade materials (planks, nails, part of hammered metal), authentic roofing material, etc. should also be praised.

Recommendations for the site manager.

Urgent work / decisions would be needed to:

- a) prevent the lower parts of the entrance colonade columns from getting wet;
- b) As the roofing barely covers the wooden finish of the façade, it should be taken into account that it will affect the preservation of the finishing planks in the near future. It is desirable to consider timely and sustainable conservation solutions that, at the same time, would not significantly impact the authenticity of the façade wood. Sometimes it is reasonable to put a wooden water “pipe” of a small cross-section. It looks not conflicting and helps to collect rainwater in a more suitable place - as far as possible from the building so that there is no big splash.

It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	WOODEN PART OF ABROMIŠKĒS MANOR HOUSE
Title of the project	Restoration of the wooden part of Abromiškēs manor house
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Antanas Kurpis
<p>Assessment of research carried out</p> <p>1. According to verbal information and presentation of documentation, an architectural survey and documentation had been developed prior to design. There is no information about the restoration section included in the building design.</p> <p>2. The only visible parts of the wooden building that are re-made and used for the finishing of two façades are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. façade decorative woody rustic; b. wooden balcony with silhouette-sawing rails; c. judging by the photos of the stages of the work process available on the Internet, it is possible to conclude that the bearing walls of the wooden log house and parts of the ceiling beams are retained latently. <p>There are no exposed areas or elements of the original substance.</p>	
<p>Assessment of authenticity preservation</p> <p>1. There is no evidence of a technique for the preservation and restoration of load-bearing wooden walls and roof constructions, since all wooden constructions are currently covered with other materials.</p> <p>2. Externally, the size of the building is in general consistent with the appearance of the historic building, although the roofing materials and their combination (flat, smooth gray-colored cement tiles for a wooden roof and modern roofing, prefabricated sheet tin roof masonry volumes) make the building more “havy”, with lower authenticity potential.</p> <p>3. Window and door kits are made using new, modern technology, without the use of linseed putty. Comparing the 2003 façade photo with the current state, it is found that the number of main façade window panes differs: in 2003, the columns in column 3 have 8 panes, but now 6. It is possible that it has a factual explanation.</p> <p>4. It is not possible to judge the qualification of the staff in the field of preserving wood construction objects, but rather they have the average level of competence in traditional wood crafts.</p> <p>5. Workers have tried to do their jobs in accordance with their understanding of the work to be done, but that does not make them proper "restoration" qualities.</p> <p>6. Getting to know the building at the current stage of building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partial replacement and reinforcement of bearing structures 	

- b. façade finishing,
- c. wooden bearing surfaces duplicated with masonry structures,
- d new flooring supports have been created;
- e. newly built wooden doors and windows;
- f partly build up of engineering communications;
- g. roof-floor premises built with gypsum decoration,

It was found that 1st floor ceilings (above the rooms with long beams) have considerable curvature and increased elasticity. For the dimensions and structural design of the beams used within these partitions & the type of installation, re-examination by independent building engineer would be recommended.

5. See above.

Assessment of functionality

1. Not detected at the current construction stage.
2. Attraction at the main entrance.
3. Not detected at the current construction stage.
4. The building should be completed.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

It is impossible to assess such objects in the context of the rest of the buildings, where the construction works are already completed, due to significant differences in status.

The positive thing is that:

- a) the building is not allowed to perish;
- b) It seems that volume, façade, spatial structure is not substantially changed and these elements are remade in one way or another.

The negative thing is that the authenticity and preservation of this object as a quality and level of work at this stage can only be conditional, as it is believed that only the roofing has been completed. Therefore, only a few reflections will be made:

1. In neither of the other objects visited, the attitude towards the original and the building's substance was as objectionable as here. Being inside a building where the walls are not yet plastered makes it clear that there is no wooden wall surface at all - only masonry surfaces!
2. The way in which the building is practically preserved is not accidental and was visible already at the stage of advancement and approvals, as it is shown in architectural drawings. If the preservation of wooden buildings, which are cultural monuments, is designed in this way, then in understanding of the expert the purpose and meaning within the preservation of wooden architectural monuments has been misunderstood.;
 - a. Considering the large proportion of authentic wooden exterior walls, it was possible to use contemporary interior and construction design ideas rather than covering everything with FIBO block walls.
3. The use of black (imported) granite for external staircases and entrance colonnade flooring raises questions about the principles of authenticity and the principles of economic equivalence.
4. Premises built on the roof floor can already be recognized as low-quality architecture - relatively large rooms with insufficient lighting and long, dark corridors.
5. The new façade of the wooden façade has some errors:
 - a. the wooden building and the masonry building's rustification lines do not match the height;
 - b. the upper wooden part is tucked towards the façade, whereas in relation to the stone part it is raised;

c. the attachment points of wooden rustification at the façade will be visible even after finishing;

d. the rust connection inaccurate in the inner nooks/ corners;

Again, it should be noted that considering the incomplete level of preservation (before this project) of the building, it would have been useful to work conceptually on different ways of preserving the building and its substance already at the time of design. This would have made it possible to compare the possibilities of exposure or cover of a substance not only in the context of conditional "restoration", but also in the context of contemporary architecture- and design concepts.

Recommendations for the site manager. *Please list here recommendations to the site manager regarding the maintenance of the site, improvements/ corrections needed (if any) or other relevant comments. We will pass these recommendations to each project promoter in writing.*

1. The anti-condensate film is not used anywhere in the outer wall where it should be.
2. It was visually observed that 1st floor ceilings (above the rooms with long beams) have considerable curvature and increased elasticity. For the dimensions and structural design of the beams used within these partitions & the type of installation, re-examination by independent building engineer would be recommended.
3. It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

Title of the cultural heritage site	SYNAGOGUE IN PAKRUOJIS (additional report non required by the contract)
Title of the project	Restoration of the synagogue in Pakruojis
Date of the visit (month and year)	October 2017
Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit	Library staff
Assessment of research carried out	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Building design documentation was not available for viewing. 2. Architecturally-artistic and valuable detail inventory / research was performed 3. During the observation, the following retained authentic details and elements were observed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. the foundation of the building is partly original, partially of restored specific granite stone masonry structure; b. Most of the façade of the building is made up of wooden planks, covering the bearing log structure. Boards are assembled between authentic and original vertical reinforcement posts. On the southern façade at full height, as well as at the perimeter of the upper part of the building, the preserved original log building structure is exposed. Construction materials for windows are new, respecting authentic window proportions and type. d. some fragments of the original structure are exposed, for example disassembled window frame, columns in the interior. e. In the synagogue's interior area, preserved and exposed parts of wall wallpapers from second part of 19th century. The wallpapers used in the interior of the prayer hall perfectly match the originals and are of excellent quality. 	
Assessment of authenticity preservation	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authentic materials (high quality planks of appropriate width, profiled decoration) and similar-to-authentic construction work methods have been used for the decoration and assembly of the façades. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The constructive structure seems to be preserved as the original, but cannot be identified without a professional comment. b. Certain parts of the façade lost over time have been restored. c. Façade finishing planks used are visually and materially suitable, with lacquering, partially covering modern coating. d façade cornice is authentically created. e. Windows are redesigned taking into account the history of window's geometry and pattern splitting and respecting the type of window, but without the use of traditional glazing technology; f. reconstruction of the interior of the ceiling wooden vaults is believed to be close to the authentic with planks of appropriate width being used g. doors are re-made, presumably respecting the geometry and type of historic doors, using modern fittings. 2. The characteristics of the site and the object have been restored in context of the surrounding cultural and historical environments. The restored outer form of 	

the object has resulted in a monument of high architectural quality, displaying historical memories on a scale of the whole Baltic region.

The construction works have been carried out carefully, except for some, perhaps not entirely thought-out, solutions in minor parts (which can happen to any practice of a refurbished object).

- a. the façade decoration of the building has been restored carefully, by craftsmen performing the construction works properly;
- b. the replacement of the exposed bearing structures has been carried out carefully;
- c. Surfaces and textures of the original elements preserved and displayed are kept authentic, with the authenticity being easily perceived;
- d. The window glazing is embedded using wooden laths instead of traditional linseed putty techniques. Thus, the split nature of window sashes has come out more solid than the original;
- e. in the interior decoration, the authenticity sensation has reached a relatively high level, despite the predominance of newly formed surfaces.

5. No.

Assessment of functionality

1. The site is suitable for its intended use:
 - a) on the 2nd floor – a exposition briefly describing the building’s construction history, giving a little preface to the pre-war history condition of the building, facade, decoration, equipment, etc. These specifics may be slightly more devoted to the evidence identified during the restoration work.
 - (b) Premises are arranged for proper events in public, such as educational and cultural activities;
2. It is intended for the indoor rooms of the first floor to maintain a constant temperature during the winter season and to provide services outside of the active tourism season.
3. The accessibility for wheelchair visitors is not yet fully in line with the requirements, as external access improvements are necessary. The differences in floor levels in the indoor environments need to be overcome.
4. The place is easily accessible through public access roads, possible visitor parking spots exist. Improvement of the territory is not yet complete, and the solution to the south-eastern corner is impractical.
5. The area has all required tools for collection of rainwater.
6. Improvements on accessibility for visitors around the building and to/from the parking lots should be done rather urgently. The pebble cover is loose, not suitable for people with disabilities. It will not be comfortable as well for families with baby strollers, unsafe for elderly people. Configuration and placing of supporting wall on the other side of the building as well is not too good.
7. The vault planks of the prayer room are drying, creating gaps between the planks, making the thermal insulation foil visible. As the shrinking of planks might continue, it is desirable to consider ways to avoid this optical defect.
8. It seems that there is a lack of convenient storage possibilities for various household supplies.
9. Things that are attached to and by the walls could be made less striking and less dissonant (wall of mehitza).
10. The use of glossy lacquer for floor wood coatings is of debatable quality.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

In general, the result of preservation works is considered to be highly positive.

The external form and overview, including its texture and color, are largely authentic. Especially, this can be seen on the elements of the original construction, the foundation of the building, the conservation of the original areas of the building and the excellent traditional roof texture.

It is very good that the outside of the building and façades respect all the essential details and textures, with the exception of the modern interpretation of the window linseed oil putty.

It would have been desirable to increase the proportion and consistency of retained original components as a conceptual priority for the preservation of authenticity.

From the point of view of the authenticity of the interior, it is worth highlighting the magnificent copy of the painting of the wooden vault and the feeling of authenticity created. Excellent! Another very important, interior authenticity maintaining aspect, is the restoration of wall decorations with very high quality wallpapers and preserved authentic wallpapers. It is necessary to indicate a nuance in the base surface of the wall - it is not glued to mechanically aligned planes, but rather to slightly "wavy" surfaces that accurately correspond to the authenticity of this building.

The completely authentic feeling created by the ceiling vault painting and wallpaper finish, contrast with the glossy lacquered, brightly-lit floors, wooden stairs and the industrial painting of the windows and doors.

Surfaces that are painted with complete coverage reach a more authentic result if they are painted with natural linseed oil paint using suitable brushes. The "activity" of new floors can be reduced by using a double-tin glaze and a top coat with waxes. This method also greatly facilitates the restoration of these coatings when some fragments become especially worn down.

Recommendations for the site manager.

1. The accessibility for wheelchair visitors is not yet fully in line with the requirements, as external access improvements are necessary. The differences in floor levels in the indoor environments need to be overcome.
2. At the women's gallery (mehitza) level, wall-mounted accessories create unnecessary chaos, which is desirable to "calm down".
3. It seems that there is a lack of convenient storage possibilities for various household supplies.
4. It would be highly desirable for owners, after the completion of all building works, to be informed and provided with detailed instructions on all necessary inspections, care and repair work and a set of measures, for example, the identification of the presence of moisture damage to the outdoor wooden building elements, the annual cleaning of roof drains, façades, immediate damage to the fault, etc. maintenance and maintenance works, tools, and practices. It is the best warranty for the sustainability of works and investments done.

PART II. RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Summing up the conclusions of 9 great monuments of Lithuania's cultural and architectural heritage monuments, it should first be emphasized that these are valuable, good, essential works, which in each case have given a unique value to a civilization, which has no copy or a duplicate. And this is the main thing and it has a lasting value.

Therefore, I would like to see the results of this independent expert survey not perceived as deliberate and malicious negligence and error-searching. With exactly the same attitude, I would relate both to my work and to other colleagues in Latvia. And only such precise and direct awareness of errors and shortcomings gives us all the opportunity to progress. I want to congratulate each of my colleagues on good deeds and apologize if any remarks, notes caused by the lack of information.

The conclusions do not highlight the results that are considered to be normal, good practices, which we perceive professionally as a self-evident architect's code of good practice. Greater attention is paid to situations that can be considered as errors, inaccuracies, failures.

The preserved works of historical buildings seen are different both in terms of performance and conservation concepts. Part of these works is to maintain at the "restoration" level, the part is closer to renovation or even rebuilding. In this context, I want to stimulate a discussion on contemporary understanding of the concept of "restoration" and practice. If the effects of the "restoration" are „purposeful“ and complete transformation of the external and internal form and senses of the building in accordance with the understanding as the object looked "initially", there are grounds for concerns. Maybe we need to change the terminology and we must think and work in stead "restoration" for another purpose - **preservation**?

The main construction and improvement works are completed in the project sites and buildings. Everyday use of these objects is beginning, which can be both clever, intelligent or frivolous. Therefore, it would be highly desirable and even necessary for the responsible officials, owners, managers of renovated and preserved sites, buildings and building complexes to be aware of the necessity for regular inspection of the buildings and their parts, and the actual need for minor repairs. This requires the preparation of:

- 1) specialists and their training;
- 2) information materials and descriptions of these works;
- 3) documentation of regular inspection and maintenance works;
- 4) to plan the budgetary resources necessary for carrying out these regular works;
- 5) the legal basis for the liability of the beneficiaries for the sustainability of the restored objects and failure to fulfill these obligations.

Actions that could significantly improve the effectiveness of architectural heritage conservation projects, the quality of construction work, a more calm construction process and the sustainability of results:

- (a) shortening of the "paper phase" deadlines;
- (b) research, designing and constructing timetables to enable them to be carried out without hesitation;
- (c) the start of construction according to the seasonality of the construction work;
- (d) assessment of the timetables of restoration technologies in common graphics; necessary seasonal conditions for observing restoration technologies
- (e) observance of deadlines for high-quality wood preparation (cutting times, selection of specific conditions, drying and preparation times etc.) required for restoration work;
- (f) providing disappearing crafts and craftsmanship opportunities for permanent practice;
- (g) the need for a craft inheritance program;

(h) co-ordination of programs for the preservation of craft-related professions with neighboring countries;

In many cases, the main protective value is formulated as (such as registered, named) a type of building element or component (window type, type of door, design and finish type, etc.) and is officially protected. It is believed that a lot of original materiality and ingredients have been lost due to such "officially protected" inconsistencies that can be so easily altered, "restored" by shape, using modern technologies and materials. The only material essence, which includes a complete set of information, is original. Even a copy of the original will only be a better or weaker interpretation. Recognizing the difficult situation with highly skilled craftsmen, restorers builders, it would be very far-sighted to introduce practices that preserve principles of conservation of original elements and materials that would provide a small but reliable basis of material originality for future generations.

The expert repeatedly wishes to emphasize the interest, constant, competent and responsible participation of the delegated representatives of the village of Musteika, who are paying attention and adequate public assessment, in the process of realization of the project, which has largely ensured the respect and realization of many aspects of quality, authenticity, local identities, details in practice, social participation and increasing activity.

It would have been desirable to increase the proportion and consistency of retained original components in renewable (restoration, renovation, reconstruction) objects as a conceptual priority for the preservation of authenticity. It would be recommended to involve a larger share of the local inhabitants in the project preparation, document creation and realization process.

When assessing the quality of the works, it can be concluded that the attraction of a highly professional and experienced architect, who has a knowledge of "old buildings", to the works guarantees a higher level of process and result, more targeted use of financing, better sustainability, more thoughtful and smarter design and construction process in a more professional, competent way.

It is necessary to ensure that the experience and knowledge of the most experienced practitioners in the preservation of the architectural heritage are accumulated, preserved and transferred to the inheritance.

These conclusions, reflections and suggestions have not been made only after getting acquainted with the results of the 9 Lithuanian projects, but also quite well aware of these processes in Latvia. Not only in the context of a specific situation in the context of the conservation and restoration project of cultural monuments, sometimes there is a feeling that money investments tend to be both clever and incomprehensible. We should jointly ensure that the money invested in our highest cultural heritage values is "smart." For example, how logical and adequate in its essence is the imperative requirement at all costs to require that unique values be restored (saved, restored, etc.) at the lowest price?

Assessment has been carried out by:

Pēteris Blūms, Certified Architect Nr. LAS 10-0631

Attested Senior Master of Architectural Restoration

14.11.2017

LIST OF PROJECTS TO BE ASSESSED

No.	Title of the cultural heritage site (or a part thereof) to be assessed	Title of the project	Address
1	Musteika ethnographic village (29 buildings and small architectural elements in 11 farmsteads)	Preservation of the unique Musteika ethnographic village heritage (1 st stage)	Musteika village, Varėna district
2	Zervynos ethnographic village (32 buildings)	Preservation of traditional wooden architecture in Zervynos ethnographic village, the state protected cultural heritage landmark	Zervynos village, Varėna district
3	Ethno-architectural village of Salos (6 buildings of two farmsteads)	Restoration and revitalization of two farmsteads in the ethno-architectural village of Salos	Salos village, Ignalina district
4	Villa Anapilis	Restoration of the historic villa Anapilis in Palanga and its adaptation to the public needs	Birutės alley 34a, Palanga
5	Wooden villa in Preila	Restoration of a wooden cultural heritage building in Neringa	Preilos street 85, Preila, Neringa
6	Landlord's house of Pavirvytė manor	Actualization and preservation of Lithuanian wooden cultural heritage in cooperation with Norwegian cultural heritage specialists by applying Norwegian practice to revitalize the landlord's house of Pavirvytė manor (unique code in the Register of Cultural Properties – 36246)	Pavirvytės street 14, Pavirvytė village, Vieکشniai eldership, Mažeikiai district
7	Aristavėlė manor (Wooden built heritage conservation, research and training centre)	Development of wooden built heritage conservation, research and training centre in the former Aristavėlė manor house	The Open-Air Museum of Lithuania, L. Lekavičiaus street 2, Rumšiškės
8	Wooden part of Abromiškės manor house	Restoration of the wooden part of Abromiškės manor house	Dvaro street 21, Abromiškės village, Elektrėnai district

Annex No. 1 to the Agreement No. VP-170 of 4 October 2017 concluded between Lithuanian Ministry of Culture and Pēteris Blūms.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE PRESERVATION WORKS

No.	Task	Questions
1	Assessment of research carried out	1) What types of research (e.g. archeological, historic, etc.) have been carried out prior to the preservation works? 2) What impact did the findings of the research have on the preservation works? Were they actually applied? Please describe briefly. 3) Other important findings regarding research (if any).
2	Assessment of authenticity preservation	1) Have traditional (or similar to traditional) technologies and materials been used in the process? Please describe briefly. 2) Do you find the choices made (e.g. design solutions and work performance) in this project suitable for this historic site? Have valuable features of the site been preserved? Please answer in greater detail by describing the status of different elements (doors, windows, walls and/or other depending on the parts that were restored during the specific project). 3) What do the results of the works say about the competence of the workers/entities that carried them out (e.g. the diligence, level of skill etc.)? Please describe briefly. 4) Are there any obvious risks to the subsequent physical condition of the site? If so, please describe such cases and presumed reasons behind them. 5) Other important findings regarding the quality of works (if any).
3	Assessment of functionality	1) Is the site suitable to serve the intended purpose? (for example, if the intended function is of a library and space for events according to the project, does the building have adequate systems of lighting, sound, heating and/or other necessary equipment; is it suitable to function all year round; to provide its visitors with basic services such as toilets etc.). Please describe briefly. 2) Are the premises and its environment suitable for people with disabilities? In what way – what exactly was done to make them suitable? Please describe briefly specifying cases of (in)adaptation. 3) Is the site easily accessible? Please describe briefly by touching upon aspects such as parking area, road leading to the site and/or other. 4) Is there an obvious need of additional investments for the site's preservation and its functioning, or is it already fully preserved and operating (condition of the interior, exterior, environment should be assessed)? If so, please indicate those needs specifically (e.g. for the installation of a drainage system). 5) Other important comments (if any).
Overall assessment / Conclusions		Please provide your conclusions on the works carried out in the site under this project reflecting both positive and negative aspects.

From the Annex No. 2 to the Agreement No. VP-170 of 4 October 2017 concluded between Lithuanian Ministry of Culture and Pēteris Blūms.