

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

14 November 2017

Assessment carried out by
Artūrs Lapiņš

Commissioned by:
Lithuanian Ministry of Culture

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PART I. ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE PRESERVATION WORKS

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|---|---|
| Title of the cultural heritage site | LIUBAVAS MANOR |
| Title of the project | <i>Conservation of Liubavas Manor Officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs</i> |
| Date of the visit (month and year) | <i>October 20, 2017</i> |
| Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit | <i>Gintaras Karosas, the Architect and the Client</i> |
| <p>Assessment of heritage preservation works.</p> <p>Assessment of research carried out</p> <p>1) The presented documentation contains report on the architectural paint research; the summary of the other researches can be found on the home page of the manor (www.liubavas.lt)</p> <p>2) The whole project has been based on the results of the research.</p> <p>3) Although there are two buildings – the Officine and the Orangery, they have been solved as a complex, with the same approach and accuracy.</p> <p>Assessment of authenticity preservation</p> <p>1) Both buildings have been restored in traditional way, using materials like lime mortar, linseed oil, ceramics etc. for both interior and exterior.</p> <p>2) The design solutions have been based on thorough research and in-depth understanding of the subject. The glazing of the dark painted wooden windows has been fixed with dark painted wooden laths, instead of traditional putty. The roofs have been covered with traditional S-shaped clay tiles; installing the ridge tiles on lime mortar might add to the otherwise historic character. The base of the buildings has been repointed with wide mortar joints, while the traditional – and visually pleasing way – would be to use stone wedges.</p> <p>The color schemes of the facade and interior have been based on the results of the paint research. The chosen method also includes revealing of the original parts, containing numerous layers of paint, and they visually differ from the reconstructed parts. Greater integrity has been reached on the planes, which have lighter color (such as pale blue exhibition room). Putting visual accent on new plastered parts gives false impression of the large scale supplements to the stone work, which is not the case.</p> <p>The original floor covering of the Officines has been uncovered and exposed. The rest of the floor has been reconstructed with appropriate and high quality, yet somehow too monotone bricks. The floor also shows traces of former partitions, making it interesting.</p> <p>Further research of similar manor houses in the region might show, that the cornice of the mansard roof might have been wider, and the chosen brown-yellow uniform color for the facades dates back to some later building period.</p> | |

- 3) All the works show good quality and true interest in keeping the historic character of the place.
- 4) No obvious risks can be identified. There has been structural intervention in Orangery, so in future some movement of the walls might be observed, which can be fixed on a regular maintenance basis.
- 5) The quality of works can be promoted as a good praxis of the approach and restoration works.

Assessment of functionality

- 1) both buildings function as a museum. Behind that the premises can be used for minor public events. The necessary engineering networks and lightning protection have been installed; the ventilation grids of the Orangery is delicately installed in the windows. New bathrooms have been installed, ingeniously fitting them into the original planning.
- 2) due to the original features, the premises on the first floor are partially adapted for the needs of disabled people. From the words of the client, the slopes can be arranged; it might be better to have them prepared, fitted and then stored in a handy location. The attic rooms are not accessible which is reasonable and acceptable in a historic building.
- 3) Although there is plenty of space, the current parking space is not specially organized. The said initiative to collaborate with municipality and to have a parking lot before the entrance of complex sounds very appropriate.
- 4) The restored objects together with the earlier restored Mill, the ponds, sculptures are an excellent start of further works, with plenty of preparatory works already done. The further investments are necessary to continue the so well started enterprise
- 5) –

Overall assessment / Conclusions

An exceptionally good example of restoration and revalorization of an abandoned and neglected site, using the whole potential the historic heritage may provide.

Recommendations for the site manager.

At some point of further works the idea of the visual integrity of the site might be the issue worth considering. The present access to the site from the street could be improved, perhaps leading the pathway around the pond.

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| Title of the cultural heritage site | NERINGA FORT |
| Title of the project | Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use |
| Date of the visit (month and year) | October 21, 2017 |
| Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit | Mindaugas Gudelis, the Client's representative Dainius Elertas, historian and the Client's representative Juozapas Tilvikas, the Author |

Assessment of heritage preservation works.

Assessment of research carried out

1) Extensive historic research has been prepared as a result of another EU funded project; the publication is available online:

http://muziejus.lt/sites/jrmz/files/apie/mokslines_apybraiza_nerijos_forto_fosos_jungtis_su_kursiu_mariomis.pdf

The project relies on the architectural research, said to be done during the previous restoration. No detailed research of the architectural features has been done.

2) The current restoration has continued the ideas and conclusions of the previous restoration.

3) Besides the cleaned moat and reconstructed coastlines, restoration works have included the Bridge pillars with the gate, the Guard's room, the Toilets and the three Casemates A, B and C.

Assessment of authenticity preservation

1) The project contains a separate part dealing with the restoration issues, including renovation of the masonry.

2) Renovation of the moat includes renewal of the former-existed supporting slope. Replacement of the rotten upper part of the piles has been done. The Brigade

Inside the Guard room the semiground joints have been used for repointing; they seem to be introduced in 1970ies, for inside the other premises smooth joints have been used.

The Casemate's roofs have ventilation chimneys, built in 1970ies. They are too small for the openings in the vaults, and also their shape is inappropriate to the period. The roof insulation has been repaired, so this was the right time also to remodel the chimneys.

The vault of the Toilets has been repointed with darker colored mortar, which might have more cement added; the photos prior the works show regular light-colored lime mortar. Choice of the tiles for the walls might be too bold for a rather humble function.

Inside the Casemates, the exposition has been arranged. Yet in the Guard room the only window has been closed by the exhibition stand; also no other original features have been exposed. In Casemate B the extensive exposition covers all the restored windows.

3) All the restoration works show good quality.

4) No obvious risks to the condition of the building can be identified. The Bridge foundations rest on the piles, their upper ends were originally tied together by

a wooden ring. During the current restoration it has been replaced by reinforced concrete; although both structures are below the water level, hydro-concrete as a cement-containing substance belt might have negative impact on the wood.

5) –

Assessment of functionality

- 1) the premises are both – the exposition of the military building techniques, and as the sea museum. Considering the second task is not too extensive, the first can be performed well.
- 2) The site is accessible; The newly constructed Toilets have a separate room for disabled people. The original slope to the casemates might be too steep for the wheelchairs, and the second level of the store room in casemate B inaccessible, but that cannot be solved without substantial and unnecessary intervention.
- 3) the parking place and the (free) bus stop is located next to the entrance to the complex.
- 4) The complex works as it has been intended.
- 5) –

Overall assessment / Conclusions

A well maintained and well exposed complex of military architecture with related exhibitions; emphasis on the original functionality may add to the project.

Recommendations for the site manager.

There are few military objects of such completeness in the Baltic region. The military architecture with its original functionality is an exposition value on itself; further development of this line of exposition might be advised, perhaps diminishing – or rearranging – the sea-theme exposition.

Some research on the functionality of the fortress might be done (heating, everyday life, structural solutions), integrating the results into the exposition.

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| Title of the cultural heritage site | SOUTH WING OF PANEMUNĖ CASTLE |
| Title of the project | Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunė Castle and its adaptation to the public needs |
| Date of the visit (month and year) | <i>October 20, 2017</i> |
| Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit | <i>Rūta Grigienė, the Architect Vaidutė Povilauskaitė, representative of the Client</i> |

Assessment of heritage preservation works.

Assessment of research carried out

- 1) The presented documentation contains surveyed drawings, report of the archaeological research, as well as previously prepared theoretical reconstructions of the general development. Taking into account long history of restoration, Architectural paint research has probably been done at some earlier stages.
- 2) The project interprets the findings and the recommendations of the archaeological research.
- 3) The restored part contains the former kitchen with auxiliary premises; the main exhibition rooms are the Bakery and the Hall with the kitchen hearth.

Assessment of authenticity preservation

- 1) The Restoration project contains specifications of all the materials which could be used; nevertheless more specific directions which materials had to be used in these particular premises should be helpful.
- 2) The accomplished works include conservation of both the archaeological findings and the fragments of the wall and vault plastering. Supplementing of the plaster has been done with light colored plaster. On the one hand it clearly identifies how much of the original plaster has been preserved. On the other hand such approach forces the surface to look “spotty” and destroys the integrity of the rooms. The floor coverings revealed during the archaeological research has been preserved and exposed. The new floor is thought to match the original, nevertheless it is laid in new high-temperature clay bricks, which correspond to the original in size, but does not correspond in texture, pattern of laying and size of joints. Therefore exposed original fragment in the Hall is not integrated with the reconstruction. The Bakery tends to show all the three original floorings – the uncovered screed next to the stoves, the screed next to the entrance and the brick pavement, pre-described as a value by the heritage institution. To protect the screed next to the door, a modern material – galvanized grid – has been introduced. Exposition of all the layers as-found, moreover with modern supplement, ads to the confusing impression. The stoves in the Bakery have been reconstructed in a solid way, but for some reason are not operated, although the architectural plans sections shows the chimneys. Firing of the stoves and the hearth would complement to the otherwise sterile exhibition. The windows in facades are restored, closing the openings, made during the previous restoration. Yet the brick binding has been freely interpreted, which should not be the case in restoration of a brick masonry.
- 3) All the works show good quality, however the chosen presentation method works against the integrated exposition.

- 4) No obvious risks to the condition of the building can be identified. The chosen method of presentation for the yard pavement (original renaissance-period cobblestones exposed next to the building facades, and reconstructed classicism-period (?) cobblestones some 30cm higher for the rest of the yard) may add to water damage of the facades.
- 5) More attention might be paid to the study of the original plastering methods and this knowledge applied in the reconstruction process.

Assessment of functionality

- 1) the Southern wing of the building is intended as a museum, next to which Hotel and restaurant has located in the West wing. The necessary engineering have been installed; the lighting devices have been specially designed. From the point of view of integrity and presentation, the reception part might be too bright, minimizing the subtle effect, which has been achieved at the Bakery and the Hearth.
- 2) the chosen two levels of the yard (see above) and the “pit” in front of the entrance doors impede the accessibility. The said method of prolonging of the ramp will visually interfere with the cobblestone pavement. Otherwise the interior premises are located on the first floor and easily accessible.
- 3) the parking place is located to the west of the castle in close vicinity. The pathway leads to the gate, yet the cobbled yard is harder to walk.
- 4) On one hand, the castle and the museum needs to be further developed. However the general concept of the site dates back to ca. 2000, and might be a bid outdated. Without clear and modern vision, separate projects, driven mostly by available financing, will further add to the fragmented exposition of the castle.
- 5)-

Overall assessment / Conclusions

The current approach to the exposition where wish to expose everything as-found prevails over the architectural and interior qualities, will destroy the character of the historic building.

Recommendations for the site manager.

The new, updated general concept for the restoration and exposition of the castle, taking into account modern approaches to the presentation and probably involving of design specialists with heritage experience, would be advisable.

It would be a shame not to use the potential of the stoves – there are the walls in the upper floors, the chimneys can be cleaned, and the newly built stoves and hearth put to life.

The integrity of the interior, including the mood of each and every premise, might be worth reconsidering.

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| Title of the cultural heritage site | KESTUČIO ST. 3-2, TELŠIAI |
| Title of the project | Establishing the Applied Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre in Telšiai and strengthening its activities |
| Date of the visit (month and year) | October 21, 2017 |
| Names of persons who presented the works carried out on the site under the project during the visit | Viktoras Katarskis, architect (a representative from the client's side) |

Assessment of heritage preservation works.

Assessment of research carried out

- 1) The project documentation contains historical and architectural investigation, including the description of the building, historic photos and inventory plans, as well as the photofixation prior to the works. According to the report, no historical paint research has been carried out.
- 2) Although the research has stated, that the yard part is of cultural value to the city, few if not any of the values have been implemented.
- 3) Project consists of two parts – the Facade (built in 1912) and the Annex (constructed around 1920ies)

Assessment of authenticity preservation

1) The brick repointing of the Facade, dating back to 1912, have been refitted close to the original. Also fragment of the former yard facade of the street building above the former thoroughfare, which is now interior, has been carefully cleaned and restored. The main facade windows and entrance doors have been made of wood.

The Annex - The windows have been made of wood; otherwise no traditional technologies or approaches have been used.

2) The Facade: New wooden windows have been installed, replicating the historic windows, which have survived on the second floor, but making compromises in their proportions and detailing. The entrance doors have been reconstructed according to old photographs (from the words of the author). It is hard to evaluate The Annex as the restoration project. It was constructed in 1920ies, and several times remodelled during the 2nd half of the 20th century. The cultural-historical state of the building has been rather poor, so one of the possibilities could be to de-list the Annex of the building, treat it as a regular reconstruction and to apply architectural imagination and be free with details, thus leading to the interesting result.

The other possibility – to treat the Annex as a cultural-historic value, and restore as such. The project would have gained from the relatively few historic features, which could be identified in the building according to the pre-construction photos (division of the roof covering, dark gray galvanized steel color, shape of the ventilation chimney, arrangement of the window openings (windows to the former spectators' hall, doors to the operator's premises), surface texture of the plaster, low base, in the interior - remains from the cinema function (characteristic openings), remains of the soviet wall polychromy etc). None of the possibilities have been used.

3) The Facade – the repointing has been done in the traditional way and good quality. The rest of the works, including the Annex are completed in good quality, considering that they are not treated as restoration works.

4) No obvious risks can be identified, except the signs of minor dampness damages of the Annex facade finishing.

5) The quality of works correspond to regular building works; the concept and detailing of the Project should have revealed more interest as of the renovation

of a public building.

Assessment of functionality

- 1) functionally the site responds to the needs of the restoration center. It has been reasonably well equipped, the exhibition and conference rooms are bright, spacious well lit. New modern engineering networks and lightning protection have been installed; the ventilation exhaust uses the original grid in the ceiling of the former spectators' room. New bathrooms have been installed for both the visitors (in the front part) and the restorers (back part).
- 2) the public premises have been adapted for the needs of disabled people - new elevator has been installed; the original step at the main entrance has been deepened into the pavement.
- 3) there is plenty of parking space next to the Annex, object is located in the very center of the city.
- 4) Building fits its functional needs; unsolved is the collection of rain water at the corner of the Annex, which already has caused defects of the facade finish.
- 5) Although there are many brick building facades in the town, almost none of the have been maintained or restored in a proper way, so the object cannot be considered as exception.

Overall assessment / Conclusions

From authenticity point of view the restored object has just few features, that can be described as restoration.

Recommendations for the site manager.

Although functional aspects of the building are important, equally important is to use the potential a historic building can provide, despite its short history. Proper detailing would definitely have improved the visual image of the facades (for the main Facade – proportions of the otherwise appropriate windows; for the Annex - division and detailing of the roof covering, non-shininess of the roof material, other-than-the-chosen light brown-red tone, being in dissonance with brown-red facade, carefully designed back-entrance roof, shape of the ventilation chimney, arrangement of the window openings or their imprints (windows to the former spectators' hall, doors to the operator's premises), surface texture of the old plaster, lower and darker colored base etc.) Subtle detailing in the interior would add to the building contents (features like remains from the cinema function (characteristic openings, perhaps just as imprints or niches), remains of the (soviet) wall polychromy (could be left just in relief, if the colors were not acceptable from the interior point of view). Unfortunately the story of the building as a cinema (both Šatrija and Spalis) in the process of works has been lost. In the existing situation perhaps finding of an art object or a theme for a mural for the uniform Annex facade might become part of the character of the building. The information on the cinema might be documented in a decorative or memorial plate on the front facade.

The rain gutter at the far end corner of the Annex dampens the foundation and needs to be redirected or drained.

An information board on the main facade next to the entrance door might be better solution rather than to glue the advertisements on the door itself.

PART II

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Conservation of Liubavas Manor Officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs:

best-praxis examples like Liubavas manor shall be distributed and promoted as much as possible both between the owners or managers and the supervising institutions.

Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use

The well maintained former military premises, used also as the exposition hall. The military history and understanding of the original functions have the potential of being more explored.

Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunė Castle and its adaptation to the public needs

For such complicated and long-history objects like Panemune castle, realization of separate projects without a sound and updated general vision might be harmful.

The project documentation reveal rather hard discussions with the approving institutions, trying to conform with the existing regulations (fire department, accessibility control, ect.). Some discounts considering the limitations of a historic structure.

Establishing the Applied Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre in Telšiai and strengthening its activities

- general awareness of the importance of minor historic details, their proportion, subtle surface textures shall be raised through educative and encouraging visual materials and best-praxis samples, especially in public buildings, realized using the public financing.
- supervising organizations shall be informed about these details and stronger control shall be established.

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 | Liubavas manor officine and orangery (2 buildings) | Restoration of Liubavas manor officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs | Liubavas village, Vilnius district |
| 2 | Neringa Fort (works carried out in the following parts: three red brick caponiers, one potern, defensive ditch, its embankment and bridge) | Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use | Kopgalis, Smiltynės street 3, Klaipėda |
| 3 | South Wing of Panemunė Castle (works carried out in the following parts: roof, base, inside walls, windows and doors, water drainage system) | Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunė Castle and its adaptation to the public needs | Vytėnų street 53, Pilis village, Jurbarkas district |
| 4 | Outbuilding of the registered building which belongs to Vilnius Academy of Arts, Telšiai Faculty (Applied Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre) | Establishing the Applied Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre in Telšiai and strengthening its activities | Kęstučio street 3-2, Telšiai |

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. |

Annex II to the Agreement No. VP-169 of 4 October 2017 concluded between Lithuanian Ministry of Culture and Artūrs Lapiņš.

PHOTOS AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS

Conservation of Liubavas Manor Officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs:

- 1 – Main facade with the restored first floor and reinstalled windows.
- 2 – Fragment of the main facade. Good quality entrance doors; note the derogations in window detailing (too short transom, wider glazing bars of the transom light; the upside-down capital at the base of the impost, which was told to be copied from the 2nd floor partly original window, being obviously a later deviation). The white color of the windows, rather unusual to this type of facade, was told to be found on the second floor windows, although no color investigation report has been attached to the documentation.
- 3 – Interior of the entrance hall. The accessibility has been solved by the elevator; the entrance door can be fully opened to get the necessary width. This part of the building has been completed within an other project.
- 4 – Interior view of the conference room. The only restored interior detail – the arch and the keystone of the former thoroughfare.
- - -
5. Facade of the Annex after the works. The color of the plastered facade was said to be typical to this region, although no color investigation report has been attached. Light colors of other plastered surfaces in the city put the chosen approach under the doubt.
6. Fragment of the roof. Note the shiny surface of the tin. A stronger roof gutter might help to avoid installation of the snow barrier.
7. Facade before the works. Note the roof color, shape of the ventilation output.
8. Facade before the works. The location of the openings still suggests the cinema function. The low base is typical for plastered facades.

Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use

- 1 – view of the main entrance gate and the Bridge. White outflows on supporting walls on both sides might indicate local leaking..
- 2 – view of the cleaned moat. On the right side the cables have been hidden by the cement plate. Hopefully the moss will cover it with ages, as currently it looks too bright and fresh.
- 3 – External facade of Casemate A. The bricks in the sills have been thoroughly supplemented. The ventilation chimneys do not correspond to the round shape of the original openings in the vaults; the shape of the caps is visually too embossed.
- 4 – side view of the Casemate A. Restored facade and the cleaned moat. In the course of time the white concrete roof will be overgrown with moss, returning to the original outlook.
- - -
- 5 – interior of the Guard room. The repointing has been done, referring to the existing, which was applied during the previous restoration in 1970ies. The only window of the room is obscured by the exposition.
- 6- exposition in Casemate B. Closing of the windows has been chosen, making it hard to orientate yourself inside the premise.
- 7 - exposition inside the Gun-powder cellar. Behind the exposition stands the original ventilation and light shafts can be recognized. The story of how the powder was kept dry and safe waits to be further explored.
- 8 – Exposition in Casemate C has been carefully installed on the restored walls between the original windows. The former ventilation and hearth shaft in the corner might benefit from the reconstruction of the

original metal door. If would be possible to open at least some of the windows, this together with opened ventilation shafts would create the draught to ventilate out the excess moisture in autumn and spring periods.

Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunė Castle and its adaptation to the public needs

- 1 – Fragment of the yard facade of the South wing. Note the pit in front of the door and the temporary ramp. The windows try to repeat the division of the historic styles, yet the detailing is too modern for a historic site.
- 2 – Yard facades of the South and West wings. The uniform cobblestone pavement with no laying patterns is not characteristic to any historic period.
- 3..5 – South facades. Because different projects have been implemented, it is hard to ensure the uniformity. Note the location of the rain gutter and the window in (3). The new brick supplements are not integrated with the existing masonry.
- - -
6. the exposition tries to use the multimedia to reveal the baking process. A real-life interpretation would be self-explanatory.
7. The Bakery. Three different exposed floor coverings, although original, are too much for a single room; different floor levels renders it unusable.
8. The Kitchen. Lights are intended and suitable to create a moody atmosphere, yet the over-lit Hall ruins it. The unusable kitchen vault has been artificially, but not too successfully sooted.
9. The Hall. Spotty walls and spotlights work against the restored historic premises.

Establishing the Applied Cultural Heritage Research and Conservation Centre in Telšiai and strengthening its activities

- 1 – Main facade with the restored first floor and reinstalled windows.
- 2 – Fragment of the main facade. Good quality entrance doors; note the derogations in window detailing (too short transom, wider glazing bars of the transom light; the upside-down capital at the base of the impost, which was told to be copied from the 2nd floor partly original window, being obviously a later deviation). The white color of the windows, rather unusual to this type of facade, was told to be found on the second floor windows, although no color investigation report has been attached to the documentation.
- 3 – Interior of the entrance hall. The accessibility has been solved by the elevator; the entrance door can be fully opened to get the necessary width. This part of the building has been completed within an other project. Note the basic “refrigerator type” window handles, which are not typical for a historic building.
- 4 – Interior view of the conference room. The only restored interior detail – the arch and the keystone of the former thoroughfare.
- - -
5. Facade of the Annex after the works. The color of the plastered facade was said to be typical to this region, although no color investigation report has been attached. Light colors of other plastered surfaces in the city put the chosen approach under the doubt.
6. Fragment of the roof. Note the shiny surface of the tin. A stronger roof gutter might help to avoid installation of the snow barrier.
7. Facade before the works. Note the roof color, shape of the ventilation output.
8. Facade before the works. The location of the openings still suggests the cinema function. The low base is typical for plastered facades.

Author of all the photos attached: Artūrs Lapiņš



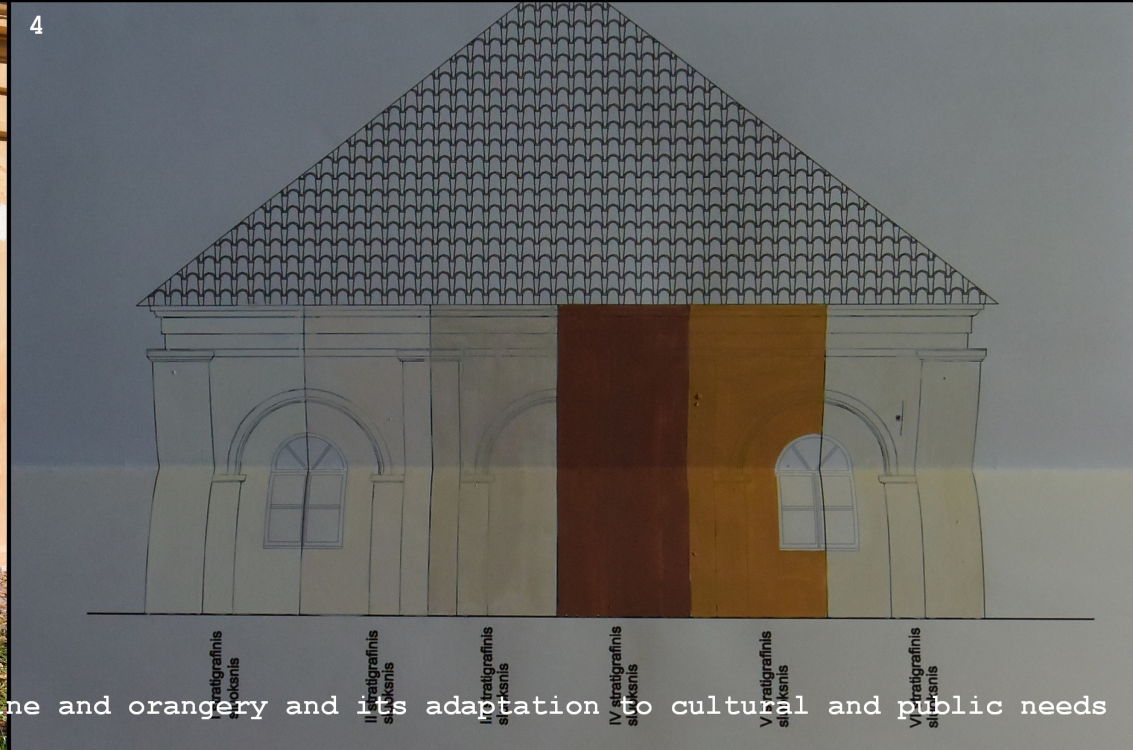
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Conservation of Liubavas Manor Officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs



5



6



7



8

Conservation of Liubavas Manor Officine and orangery and its adaptation to cultural and public needs



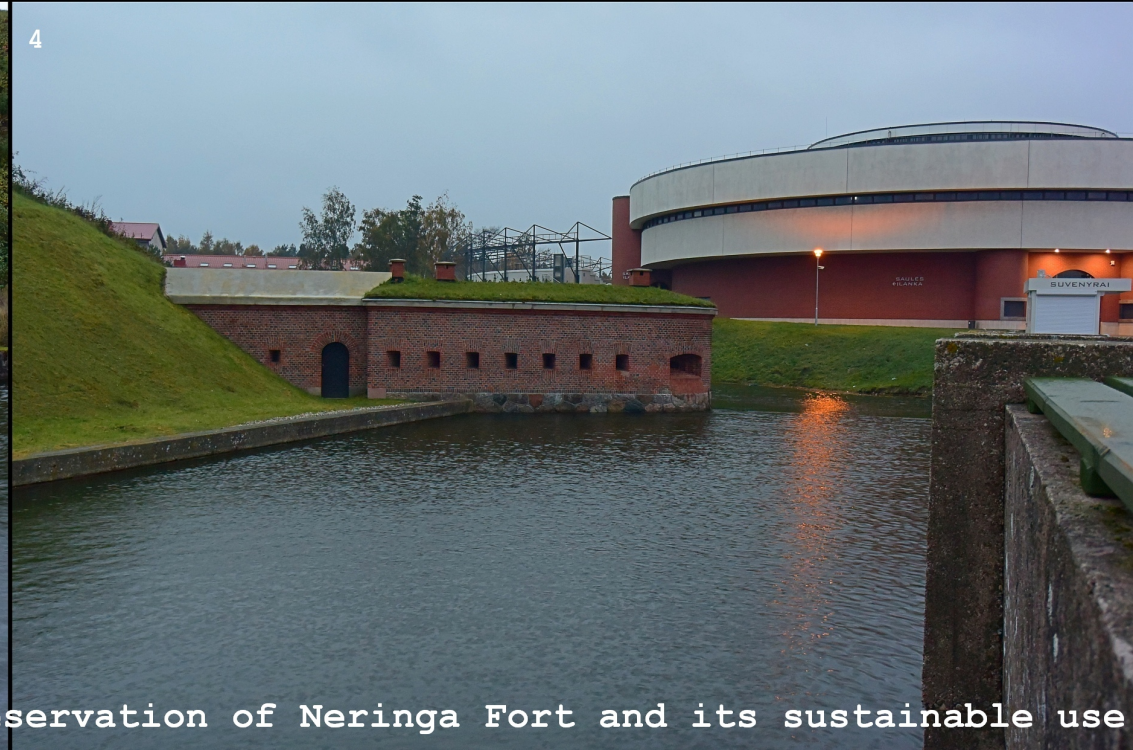
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Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use



Preservation of Neringa Fort and its sustainable use



Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunas Castle and its Adaptation to the Public Needs



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Restoration of the South Wing of Panemunas Castle and its Adaptation to the Public Needs



Centre for Applied Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage in Telšiai



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